



72 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

By the foregoing Accounts it appears how much of the Revenues collected at each Presidency have been applied to defray the Civil and Military Charges of such Presidency; how much of them have been remitted to other Presidencies, and to *China*; and what Balance remained, after defraying these Expences, to be applied to the Purchase of the Company's Investments.—It was impossible for Your Committee to carry this Investigation any further; for it appeared to Your Committee, from the Evidence of Mr. *Hoole*, that in the Books transmitted from the several Presidencies, no distinct Account is kept of what Cash is issued to their several Subordinate Factories, for the Purposes of Commerce only.—Before the Company was possessed of any Territorial Acquisitions, the Charges of their several Presidencies were defrayed out of small Revenues then collected at each Settlement, or out of the Profits of their Trade:—These Charges were at that Time such only as were necessary for the Purposes of their Trade, and were very small, compared with those which their present Situation requires.—To enable the House to judge what the Amount of them were, and how much of the present Charges is to be imputed to the Alteration which has happened in the Company's Affairs, Your Committee ordered an Account to be laid before them of the Civil and Military Charges of the Company at their several Settlements for Five Years, from 1729 to 1734; and they find that they amounted, on an Average, in each of those Years, to £. 169,944, according to the Accounts hereunto annexed.—And Your Committee further ordered an Account of the said Charges to be laid before them for Five Years immediately preceding 1756, and they find that they amounted in each of those Years on an Average to £. 315,446, as appears by the Accounts hereunto annexed.

Your Committee find also, that several Articles of Expence, which ought to be charged to the Account of the Territorial Acquisitions, are involved in the Expences incident to the Commerce of the Company, and

to the general Management of their Affairs at Home:—Thus, under the Article of Charges of Merchandize, is included the Charge of raising Recruits, which, on an Average for the last Ten Years, amounted to £. 17,505; and under the Article of Freight, is included the Charge of transporting these Recruits to the Company's Settlements, which, on an Average of the Ten last Years, amounted to £. 24,026.—There are, besides, several smaller Charges which ought to be placed to the Account of Territorial Acquisitions, but are so blended with other Expences under almost every Head, that it is impossible to separate them with any Accuracy. Under the many Difficulties in which this Part of their Inquiry is involved, Your Committee can state only such Materials as will enable the House to form a general Judgment upon this Subject; and as they conceive it will contribute to throw further Light upon it, if they enable the House to compare the Profits of the Company, before they were possessed of the Territorial Acquisitions lately obtained in the *East Indies*, with what their Profits are at present, Your Committee will endeavour to shew what the Profits of the Company during the first of these Periods were; and as the Profits of the Company were then either divided among the Proprietors of their Stock, or made an Addition to their Capital, Your Committee will state an Account to shew what the Dividends of the Company have been from the Year 1708, when the Union of the Two Companies was completed, to the Year 1756, being the Year before the Company became possessed of the said Territorial Acquisitions; and they will also shew to what Amount the Capital of the Company increased during that Period:—And to shew the Increase of the Company's Capital, they will state the Balance of the Company's annual Accounts, from the Year 1732, being the Year in which such Account was first taken, to the Year 1756; and they will, at the same Time, shew the Rate of Interest paid by Government to the Company in each Year, on the Sums lent by them to the Public.



TABLE, shewing what Dividends were made by the *East India Company*, and what Interest was paid by Government to the Company, from Christmas 1708 to Midsummer 1756, inclusive; also the Balances of the Company's Annual Accounts, from 1732 to 1756, both Years inclusive.

Dates when commenced and ended.			Dividends to the Proprietors, and at what Rate per Cent. per Annum.			Rate of Interest received from Government.			Balances of Annual Accounts,	
									Against the Company.	In Favour of the Company.
From Christmas 1708 to Lady Day 1709	at 5 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 3,163,200	£. 39,540	—	—	—	at 5 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 3,200,000.				
Lady Day 1709 to Michaelmas 1709	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Michaelmas 1709 to Michaelmas 1710	at 9 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1710 to Ditto 1711	at 9 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1711 to Ditto 1712	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1712 to Midsummer 1713	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Midsummer 1713 to Midsummer 1714	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1714 to Ditto 1715	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1715 to Ditto 1716	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1716 to Christmas 1716	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Christmas 1716 to Midsummer 1717	at 10 D°	—	—	—	on £. 3,194,080	£. 159,704				
Midsummer 1717 to Midsummer 1718	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1718 to Ditto 1719	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1719 to Ditto 1720	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1720 to Ditto 1721	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1721 to Ditto 1722	at 10 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1722 to Ditto 1723	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1723 to Ditto 1724	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1724 to Ditto 1725	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1725 to Ditto 1726	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1726 to Ditto 1727	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1727 to Ditto 1728	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1728 to Ditto 1729	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1729 to Ditto 1730	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1730 to Ditto 1731	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1731 to Ditto 1732	at 8 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1732 to Ditto 1733	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				
Ditto 1733 to Ditto 1734	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				£. 68,361
Ditto 1734 to Ditto 1735	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				14,709
Ditto 1735 to Ditto 1736	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				141,699
Ditto 1736 to Ditto 1737	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				270,257
Ditto 1737 to Ditto 1738	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				203,288
Ditto 1738 to Ditto 1739	at 7 D°	—	—	—	—	D°				182,972
										262,545





Dates when commenced and ended.			Dividends to the Proprietors, and at what Rate per Cent. per Annum.			Rate of Interest received from Government.		Balances of Annual Accounts,	
								Against the Company.	In Favour of the Company.
From Midsummer 1739 to Midsummer 1740			at 7 per Cent. per Annum, on £.3,194,080. £.223,585 12 —			{ from Michaelmas 1730 at 4 per Cent. } per Annum, on £. 3,200,000. }		- - - - -	£.428,702 — —
Ditto	1740 to Ditto	1741	at 7 D° - - - - - D° - - - 223,585 12 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	426,830 — —
Ditto	1741 to Ditto	1742	at 7 D° - - - - - D° - - - 223,585 12 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	679,809 — —
Ditto	1742 to Ditto	1743	at 7 D° - - - - - D° - - - 223,585 12 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	783,070 — —
Ditto	1743 to Ditto	1744	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	787,825 — —
Ditto	1744 to Ditto	1745	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			At 4 per Cent. per Ann. on £.3,200,000, and 3 per Cent per Ann. on £.1,000,000. lent Government, in Consideration of which they were empowered to bor- row a like Sum under their Common Seal - - - - -		- - - - -	801,413 — —
Ditto	1745 to Ditto	1746	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			At 4 per Cent. per Ann. on £.3,200,000. and 3 per Cent. per Ann. on £.1,000,000. }		- - - - -	908,823 — —
Ditto	1746 to Ditto	1747	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	598,224 — —
Ditto	1747 to Ditto	1748	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	606,625 — —
Ditto	1748 to Ditto	1749	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	206,069 — —
Ditto	1749 to Ditto	1750	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	245,302 — —
Ditto	1750 to Ditto	1751	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° to Christmas 1750 and from Christmas £. 3. 10. per Cent. per Annum on £. 3,200,000. and £. 3. D° on £. 1,000,000. - - - - -		- - - - -	451,774 — —
Ditto	1751 to Ditto	1752	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	411,074 — —
Ditto	1752 to Ditto	1753	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	562,592 — —
Ditto	1753 to Ditto	1754	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	303,860 — —
Ditto	1754 to Ditto	1755	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 255,526 8 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	134,236 — —
Ditto	1755 to Christmas	1755	at 8 D° - - - - - D° - - - 127,763 4 —			- - - - - D° - - - - -		- - - - -	} 182,365 — —
Christmas	1755 to Midsummer	1756	at 6 D° - - - - - D° - - - 95,822 8 —			at 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 4,200,000.		- - - - -	
			£.12,447,476 — —						





From the foregoing Table it appears that the Company divided, from Christmas 1708 to Midsummer 1756, the Sum of £. 12,457,476, being upon an Average, £. 262,262 for each Year of the Forty-seven Years and an Half, for which this Table is made, or about £. 8. 4. per Cent. per Annum, on £. 3,194,080, being the Capital upon which the Company now divide:—And it further appears from the said Table, that at the End of the said Period there was a Balance on the Company's Capital, in favour of the Company, to the Amount of £. 182,365, according to their own State of it in their Annual Account.—But Your Committee think proper to observe, that in the Year 1733 the Company added the Sum of £. 200,000 to the Credit Side of the Annual Account of that Year, being the Second of their Annual Accounts: which Sum of £. 200,000 they had paid to the Public in the Year 1730, for the Prolongation of their Right to an exclusive Trade to the *East Indies*, and for the Perpetuity of their Corporate Capacity; and at the same Time the Company further added to the Credit Side of the said Annual Account the Sum of £. 155,000, in Consideration of an Abatement of One per Cent. per Annum Interest, for Five Years and an Half, from the 29th Day of September 1730, on £. 3,200,000 then owing to them by the

Public, to which Abatement they had consented, for the Purposes and Advantages before mentioned: And the Sums of £. 200,000 and £. 155,000 the Company continued to write off, in certain Proportions, from the Annual Account of each of the subsequent Years; so that there remained in the Annual Account of 1756, under this Head, the Sum of £. 105,000 — To explain this Transaction more fully, Your Committee have annexed to this Report the Minute of the General Court, of the 22d Day of June 1733, relating thereto.

In order to shew, in another Point of View, the Alterations that have happened in the Company's Commerce, since they became possessed of Territorial Acquisitions, and to throw further Light on the Advantages which the Public, as well as the Company, have derived from these Acquisitions, Your Committee will state one other Account, which will give the House a general View of the Company's Outfits, whether in Merchandize for Sale, or in Stores for the Use of their Settlements, or in Bullion, or in lieu of these, by Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, compared with the Returns of the Company, as manifested in their Sales, from 1732 to the present Time.

An ACCOUNT of what the *East India* Company have paid for Goods, and Stores, and Bullion, exported, and Bills of Exchange; also the Amount of their Sales (Discount deducted) including Salt Petre delivered the honourable Board of Ordnance; from the 1st of March 1732 to the 1st of March 1772.

Years.	Goods and Stores exported, paid for.	Bullion exported paid for.	Total Exports paid for.	Bills of Exchange paid.	Total of Exports and Bills of Exchange paid.	Amount of Sales.
1732 to 1733	£. 105,230 3 5	£. 393,377 6 2	£. 498,607 9 7	£. 140,465 19 5	£. 639,073 9 —	£. 1,940,996
1733 to 1734	139,621 17 8	402,789 2 1	542,410 19 9	171,755 14 9	714,166 14 6	1,535,747
1734 to 1735	108,507 5 11	490,992 7 4	599,499 13 3	147,162 3 6	746,661 16 9	1,372,215
1735 to 1736	152,493 15 —	482,985 18 6	635,479 13 6	292,927 13 9	928,407 7 3	1,997,452
1736 to 1737	172,147 — 11	557,974 12 8	730,121 13 7	144,329 8 5	874,451 2 —	1,815,998
1737 to 1738	188,905 2 10	492,720 5 10	681,625 8 8	172,197 2 10	853,822 11 6	1,724,018
1738 to 1739	146,727 4 1	474,525 6 8	621,252 10 9	137,438 12 8	758,691 3 5	1,540,352
1739 to 1740	113,521 5 —	427,901 14 10	541,422 19 10	195,015 14 2	736,438 14 —	1,699,682
1740 to 1741	188,182 9 11	484,927 14 —	673,110 3 11	137,669 14 3	810,779 18 2	1,795,584
1741 to 1742	210,757 9 10	437,550 4 5	648,307 14 3	135,151 12 7	783,459 6 10	1,584,719
1742 to 1743	205,131 — 3	580,878 16 4	786,009 16 7	149,994 18 7	936,004 15 2	1,843,475
1743 to 1744	234,860 15 5	547,879 17 4	782,740 12 9	174,030 2 1	957,370 14 10	1,779,139
1744 to 1745	231,318 15 9	458,544 2 2	689,862 17 11	103,349 19 1	793,212 17 —	1,997,506
1745 to 1746	91,364 1 —	476,853 9 3	568,217 10 3	98,213 16 3	666,431 6 6	2,480,966
1746 to 1747	265,818 1 9	560,020 5 8	825,838 7 5	417,647 17 10	1,243,486 5 3	1,602,388
1747 to 1748	107,979 1 10	779,256 19 1	887,236 — 11	441,651 7 —	1,328,887 7 11	1,739,159
1748 to 1749	127,224 1 5	706,890 19 10	834,115 1 3	178,419 19 9	1,012,535 1 —	1,768,041
1749 to 1750	272,877 9 5	900,069 2 10	1,172,946 12 3	111,901 — 6	1,284,847 12 9	2,697,699
1750 to 1751	233,953 19 3	809,251 11 8	1,043,205 10 11	123,404 10 6	1,166,610 1 5	2,221,890
1751 to 1752	343,031 3 1	936,185 8 2	1,279,216 11 3	142,389 4 1	1,421,605 15 4	2,458,358
1752 to 1753	351,600 6 5	833,393 11 9	1,184,993 18 2	210,693 18 3	1,395,687 16 5	1,978,002
1753 to 1754	369,283 11 2	944,256 9 8	1,313,540 — 10	192,910 10 8	1,506,450 11 6	2,235,760
1754 to 1755	292,117 8 3	668,893 1 5	961,010 9 8	206,003 19 —	1,257,014 8 8	2,138,075
1755 to 1756	240,469 6 8	620,378 16 8	860,848 3 4	169,091 8 —	1,029,939 11 4	2,106,351
1756 to 1757	243,339 13 6	795,007 18 11	1,038,347 12 5	121,746 12 11	1,160,094 5 4	2,069,500
1757 to 1758	293,412 13 11	456,252 13 3	749,665 7 2	98,272 17 11	847,938 5 1	1,760,919
1758 to 1759	313,576 16 7	172,604 8 —	486,181 4 7	180,196 6 4	666,377 10 11	1,357,367
1759 to 1760	236,524 10 9	142,922 8 —	379,446 18 9	522,122 — 10	901,568 19 7	2,219,264
1760 to 1761	361,551 — 11	91,135 15 —	452,686 15 11	872,438 3 7	1,325,124 19 6	2,570,611
1761 to 1762	519,374 18 8	27,089 10 8	546,464 9 4	367,289 10 4	913,753 19 8	1,865,109
1762 to 1763	488,596 8 —	56,856 17 10	545,453 5 10	268,992 2 2	814,445 8 —	1,998,117
1763 to 1764	429,219 7 1	40,016 13 4	469,236 — 5	391,625 9 3	860,861 9 8	2,650,895
1764 to 1765	445,327 13 10	345,404 7 5	790,732 1 3	449,644 3 7	1,240,376 4 10	2,575,819
1765 to 1766	455,577 6 2	281,875 — —	737,452 6 2	451,797 — 7	1,189,249 6 9	2,789,952
1766 to 1767	449,075 10 5	54,968 7 2	504,043 17 7	426,337 5 —	930,381 2 7	2,423,354
1767 to 1768	588,255 11 11	— — —	588,255 11 11	398,470 18 5	986,726 10 4	2,705,349
1768 to 1769	555,429 11 7	162,583 6 8	718,012 18 3	231,936 3 7	949,949 1 10	3,526,353
1769 to 1770	594,620 16 10	242,998 5 3	837,619 2 1	229,383 7 —	1,067,002 9 1	3,573,365
1770 to 1771	529,878 5 1	302,625 — —	832,503 5 1	83,498 3 5	916,001 8 6	3,485,902
1771 to 1772	452,700 4 6	200,000 — 6	652,700 5 —	302,539 3 4	955,239 8 4	3,258,624

Note. At closing this Account there remained a Debt of £. 250,000 for the Bullion stated in the above Account to be exported in the Years 1756 and 1757, called the old Bullion Debt.

*East India* House, the 4th February 1773.

Errors excepted.

R. Tookey, Deputy Accountant.

Under the Article of Sales in the above Account are included Teas imported from *Holland* in the Years 1746, 1747, 1758, and 1761, the Prime Cost of which was £. 813,925. 13s. 4d. which Sum is included under the Article of Bills of Exchange in the Years 1746, 1747, 1758, 1760, and 1761: Under the Article of Sales is also included the Cargo of the *Prince Ferdinand of Prussia*, the Prime Cost of which was £. 125,275. 8s. 10d. which Sum is likewise included in the Article of Bills of Exchange in the Years 1758 and 1759.



76 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

Your Committee having thus laid before the House all the Information they have been able to procure, in order to shew what the Profits of the Company have been, they will conclude by reporting the several Acts of Parliament, Charters, Treaties, and Grants, that relate to the Trade of the Company, and to the Territorial Acquisitions, from whence these Profits are derived.—And Your Committee find, that the Right of the Company to their exclusive Trade, and the Powers given them, and Regulations made, for the Purpose of carrying on the same, are established by several Acts of Parliament, passed in the 9th and 10th Year of King *William* the 3d, 6th and 10th of Queen *Anne*, 5th and 7th of King *George* the 1st; 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 23d, 25th, and 27th of King *George* the 2d; in the 1st, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th of His present Majesty; and by several Charters granted to the said Company by their Majesties King *William* the 3d, Queen *Anne*, King *George* the 1st, King *George* the 2d, and His present Majesty; which Charters Your Committee find, upon an Inspection of the Journals of the House, were laid before the House on the 16th of March 1767.—And Your Committee find, that in one of the aforesaid Acts, passed in the 3d Year of his late Majesty King *George* the 2d, it is Enacted, That notwithstanding the Redemption by Parliament of the Capital Stock of the said Company, and of the Annuity payable in respect thereof, the said Company shall be and continue to be a Body Politic and Corporate, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of The United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, and by that Name shall have perpetual Succession.—And Your Committee find, That in another of the said Acts, passed in the 17th Year of his said late Majesty, it is Enacted, That the said Company shall enjoy the sole Trade to the *East Indies*, and all Places between the *Cape of Good Hope* and the Straights of *Magellan*, provided that upon Three Years Notice by Parliament after 25th March 1780, and Re-payment of the Company's Capital, and all Arrears of Annuity payable in respect thereof, the Right of the said Company to the sole Trade to the *East Indies*, and Places aforesaid, shall cease.—And in the said Act it is further Enacted, That nothing in the before mentioned Proviso, or in any other Act, or in any Charter, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to determine the Corporation of the said Company, or to hinder, prevent, or exclude them from carrying on, at all Times, after such Determination of exclusive Trade, a free Trade into and from the *East Indies*, and Parts aforesaid, with all or any Part of their Joint Stock in Trade, Goods, Merchandize, Estate, and Effects, in common with other His Majesty's Subjects trading into or from those Parts.

And Your Committee find, that the Revenues stated in the First Column of the Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements at the Company's Presidencies at *Bengal*, *Fort St. George*, and *Bombay*, were possessed by the said Company before the Year 1757; and that the same were levied either in the Nature of Consulage

Duties upon Goods imported and exported, or by virtue of ancient Firmaunds from the Mogul and Princes of the Country, or by virtue of the Company's Right derived from the Crown to the Island of *Bombay*.

And Your Committee find, That the Revenues stated in the Second Column of the afore-mentioned Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements, are Part of the Territorial Acquisitions lately obtained in the *East Indies*.

And Your Committee find, upon an Inspection of the Journals of this House, That upon the 9th Day of December 1766, the House ordered to be laid before them, Copies of all Treaties with, and Grants from, any of the Country Powers in *India*, from the Year 1756 to the Year 1766, both Years inclusive, together with all Letters, or Extracts of Letters or Correspondence, between the *East India* Company and their Officers or Servants in *India* relative thereto, which were presented to the House upon the 20th Day of January following; and that upon the 19th Day of January 1769, the House ordered to be laid before them, Copies of all Treaties made with, and Grants received from, any of the Country Powers in *India*, by the *East India* Company, subsequent to those which were laid before the House in the Year 1767, together with all Letters, and Extracts of Letters or Correspondence between the *East India* Company and their Servants relative thereto; which Papers were presented to the House upon the 14th Day of February following.

And Your Committee have annexed to this Report Copies of all Treaties made with, and Grants received from, any of the Country Powers in *India*, by the *East India* Company, subsequent to those presented to the House upon the said 14th Day of February 1769, together with all Letters, and Extracts of Letters or Correspondence, between the *East India* Company and their Servants relative thereto.

And lastly, Your Committee find, that by one of the before mentioned Acts, passed in the 9th Year of His present Majesty, it is Enacted and Declared, That all the Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues lately obtained in the *East Indies*, shall remain in Possession of the said Company and their Successors, during the Term of Five Years, to be computed from the 1st Day of February 1769.

Your Committee having thus reported what they find material in the Accounts and Evidence laid before them, with respect to the Profits which the Company derive from their Commerce, or from the Territorial Acquisitions lately obtained in the *East Indies*, they are now proceeding, in pursuance of the Order of the House, to enquire further into the Situation of the Company's Affairs; and particularly how far the same may have been affected by the Management of the Company or their Servants; and they will report, from Time to Time, what they find material with respect to the several Objects that fall under this extensive Head of Enquiry.





## CHARGES on Merchandize from the 1st March 1762 to the 1st March 1763.

WHAT disbursed by the Company's Husband and Warehouse Keeper at <i>Batolpb</i> Wharf, for Hoyage of Goods; Fees to Officers for attending the Landing of Goods, and making up the Ships Accounts; Annual Gratuities to Ditto; Salaries to Elder Porters and their Disbursements; Hire to Labourers, Watchmen, and Messengers; Charges of landing, weighing, carting, and housing, Salt Petre, and for Bags, &c.; entering Ships inward, and clearing the Company's Ships outward; Warrants for Military Stores and Ships Bonds; and for sundry petty Disbursements	£.3,155	—	—
What disbursed by the Warehouse Keepers of Tea, Drugs, China Ware, <i>Bengal</i> , <i>Coast</i> , and <i>Surat</i> Goods, Pepper, and private Trade; for Elder Porters Salaries, and their Disbursements; Hire to Labourers and Watchmen; Cartage and other Charges on Goods from the Wharfs to the several Warehouses; Officers of the Customs and Excise for Attendance on Holidays and Extra Hours; King's and Parish Taxes, and for Water; sending out Men to serve in the Militia, and cleaning and repairing Fire Arms, Heffens, Deals, and sundry petty Disbursements	13,650	—	—
What disbursed by the Chief Officers of the House, exclusive of the Paymaster for Disbursements of various Kinds in and about the House, and for Payments to Porters, Messengers, and Watchmen; for Extra Expences, Allowances, and Gratuities to Clerks and Officers; for Fees and Presents at the several Offices where the Company have Transactions; for Taxes, Books, Newspapers, Acts of Parliament, Postage of Letters, Charities, and Donations on several Occasions, and many other Things dispersed into a great Variety of Articles	5,993	13	8
What disbursed by the Paymaster for Expences attending the raising Recruits, and subsisting them until the Time of their going on Board; Gratuities to Cadets, Artificers, and others, proceeding to <i>India</i> ; also to invalid Soldiers, and such as have served long or sustained Hardships in <i>India</i> ; Pensions exclusive of <i>Poplar</i> Fund; Gratuities to Ships Companies for particular Services; to the Captains of Ships for fresh Provisions for Officers on their Voyage to <i>India</i> ; Seamens Wages and Tradesmens Bills for the Outfit of the Company's Ships, Sloops, and Pilot Boat; and many other Articles relative to the Soldiers and Shipping	11,857	—	—
Paid on Account for Building Hoys, &c.	1,100	—	—
Stores for <i>Portsmouth</i> , <i>Plymouth</i> , and <i>Deal</i>	767	3	8
Tackle House Porters, for landing and housing Goods	642	4	—
Rents	2,547	6	6
Buildings	811	5	—
Tradesmens Bills for the Use of the House and Warehouses, for Stationary Ware, Printing, Coals, Wax and Tallow Candles, Grocery, Painters, Carpenters, Smiths, Paviments, and Plaisterers Work, Braziers, Ironmongers Ware, Scalemakers, Glaziers, Coopers, and Plumbers Work, Tin Ware, Upholstery, Turnery, Biscuits, Packthread, Heffens, &c.	4,340	9	9
Law Charges	833	18	—
Directors Gratuities	3,659	17	3
Salaries to the Officers of the House	8,042	16	1
Presents and Gratuities for extraordinary Services, &c.	1,102	7	10
Charges of Packets over Land	703	19	5
Interest on Loans and Bullion	28,529	—	4
Supra Cargoes Commission	21,721	8	3
Several Bills of Exchange drawn from <i>Amsterdam</i> , &c. for Stores supplied by Mr. <i>Herbert</i> at <i>Batavia</i> for <i>Bencoolen</i>	6,531	14	11

## Extraordinary Payments as follow :

Owners of the <i>Calcutta</i> for Damage sustained by an Engagement with the Dutch in <i>Bengal</i> River	951	1	10
Owners of the <i>Hardwicke</i> for Ditto	1,262	13	11
Owners of the <i>Duke of Dorset</i> for Ditto	2,937	2	7
For a Silver Cup and Cover, with the Company's Arms, &c. engraven thereon, presented to Captain <i>John Allen</i> , of the Ship <i>Duke of Dorset</i> , for his gallant Behaviour against the Dutch in <i>Bengal</i> River	55	5	3
For a Silver Epergne, with Ditto, presented to Captain <i>George Willson</i> , of the Ship <i>Calcutta</i> , for Ditto	107	3	9
For a Silver Tea Table, with Ditto, presented to Captain <i>Brook Samson</i> , of the Ship <i>Hardwicke</i> , for Ditto	105	14	—





## 78 1773. THIRD REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy

*Hugh Baillie*, in Consideration of the Services and Sufferings of his Son *William Baillie*, at Bengal,  
and all other Pretensions whatsoever

Deduct what received from Government for transacting the Annuities

Total Amount of Charges on Merchandize

£. 525 — —

£. 121,933 6 —

1,687 10 —

£. 120,245 16 —

*East India House*,  
the 4th February 1773.

Errors excepted.

*R. Tookey*, Deputy Accomptant.

EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLES comprehended under the Head of, Charges on Merchandize; from the  
1st of March 1763 to the 1st of March 1772.

From the 1st of March 1763 to the 1st of March 1764:

<i>James Stewart</i> , for designing, &c. the Monument erected in <i>Westminster Abbey</i> to the Memory of Admiral <i>Watson</i>	£. 105 — —
Ditto to reimburse him for what he paid to the Dean and Chapter of <i>Westminster</i> on the above Account	51 10 —
Ditto to be paid by him to <i>Peter Scheemaker</i> , which with the above, and £. 600. paid the 10th December 1761, is in full for Admiral <i>Watson's</i> Monument	400 — —
	£. 556 10 —
Bills of Exchange drawn from <i>Manilba</i>	6,650 — —
<i>Robert Carr</i> , Second Mate of the <i>Admiral Watson</i> , for the Disadvantages he sustained by leaving that Ship, and acting as a Pilot in the Expedition to <i>Manilba</i>	200 — —
For a Gold Medal presented to Captain <i>William Wilson</i> , as an Acknowledgment for having made his Passage to and from <i>China</i> by an unusual Course	108 9 9
Owners of the <i>Lincoln</i> , in Consideration of the great Loss they sustained by that Ship being lost in a violent Storm in <i>Cuddalore Road</i>	1,200 — —
<i>Mr. Cluſt</i> , for himself and Assistants, for translating into the French Language what passed in the Negotiation between the English and Dutch Commissioners	200 — —
<i>Richick Dobbie</i> , late Second Mate of the <i>Norfolk</i> , on Account of his Expences and Sufferings by being taken Prisoner at <i>Bencoolen</i>	157 10 —
Captain <i>Robert Fletcher</i> , in Consideration of his uncommon Bravery and Conduct, as an Officer on the <i>Fort St. George</i> Establishment	315 — —
Ditto for his Share of the Prize Money of the <i>Mignonne</i> taken by the <i>Plaffey</i>	725 — —
For a Sword enriched with Diamonds, a present to Colonel <i>Eyre Coote</i>	747 — —
General <i>John Caillaud</i> , in Consideration of his many Services, Loss of Pay, &c.	500 — —
	£. 11,359 9 9

From the 1st of March of 1764 to the 1st of March 1765:

<i>James Flint</i> , for his Charges during his Imprisonment in <i>China</i> , and in Consideration of other Circumstances	£. 3,350 — —
The Right Honourable Lord <i>Clive</i> , President and Governor of <i>Bengal</i> , to defray the great Expences he has been at, and will be put to for his Passage to <i>Bengal</i>	3,000 — —
<i>Peter Scheemaker</i> , which with £. 200. paid in July 1761, is in full for making the Three Marble Statues of Admiral <i>Pocock</i> , General <i>Laurence</i> , and Lord <i>Clive</i>	405 10 —
The Honourable <i>Mr. Grenville's</i> Disbursements at the Porte for the Purpose of recovering a Debt due to the <i>East India Company</i> at <i>Buffora</i>	5,902 1 8
Captain <i>Frederick Vincent</i> , in Consideration of his Losses and Sufferings, occasioned by his Attention to the Company's Services in securing their Rights and Possessions on the West Coast of <i>Sumatra</i> , which had been reduced by the French in the Year 1760	6,000 — —
<i>James Elkington</i> , for his Expences on being an Hostage at <i>Bencoolen</i>	300 — —
For a Temple enriched with Diamonds, &c. sent by the <i>Tilbury</i> , a Present to the Nabob of <i>Arcot</i>	3,000 — —
Bills of Exchange from <i>Manilba</i>	1,857 9 6
Gratuities to the Officers and Seamen of the <i>Winchelsea</i> , for their gallant Behaviour when attacked by the French	2,000 — —
For Buildings	4,668 6 —
	30,483 7 2

From





## on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

79

From the 1st of March 1765 to the 1st of March 1766:

The honourable Captain *Thomas Howe*, Commander of the *Winchelsea*, for a Piece of Plate with the Company's Arms engraven thereon, as a Compliment for his gallant Conduct when attacked by the French - - - 105 - -

From the 1st of March 1766 to the 1st of March 1767:

For a Silver Cup and Cover presented to Captain *Arthur Morris*, for his prudent Conduct in preserving the Ship *Boscawen* and Cargo - - - £. 103 17 2  
For Buildings - - - - - 7,345 - -

7,448 17 2

From the 1st of March 1767 to the 1st of March 1768:

For Buildings - 9,331 17 -

From the 1st of March 1768 to the 1st of March 1769:

For Provisions shipped on the *Ponsborne* for the Lion sent by His Majesty a Present to the Nabob of *Arcot* - - - - - £. 101 15 -  
Sir *Samuel Cornish*, Baronet, and Colonel *Eyre Coote*, for Military and Naval Stores taken at *Pondicherry*, &c. to be by them distributed - - - 30,000 - -  
The honourable Board of Ordnance, for Stores delivered the Company's Officers in *India* - - - - - 31,974 17 8  
*William Wilkins*, for Medicines and Attendance on the Troops sent on the *Admiral Pocock* from *Manilba* to *Madras* - - - - - 301 15 10  
For Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - 24,356 19 -

86,735 7 6

From the 1st of March 1769 to the 1st of March 1770:

*Dominicus Van Staaden* for the Amount of 97 Chests of Opium, lost at the Capture of *Calcutta* in 1756, and Interest at 5 per Cent. per Annum - - - £. 7,862 6 9  
*Alexander Dalrymple*, Esquire, for his past Services - - - 5,000 - -  
Mr. *Robert Day*, Clerk to the Supervisors, to fit himself out, and for his Expences on the Voyage to *India* - - - - - 500 - -  
The Reverend Mr. *Hurst*, Chaplain to the Supervisors, to be deducted from his growing Allowance - - - - - 200 - -  
*Thomas Adair*, Esquire, to defray the Expences of his Passage from and Return to *India*, and other Charges incurred thereby - - - 300 - -  
Captain *Thomas Lee*, for the Expences he has incurred by the necessary Provisions and Stores which he has laid in for the Three Supervisors, and their Four Attendants, on their Passage to *India* on the *Aurora* - - - 2,000 - -  
Major General *Eyre Coote* for the signal Services he has rendered the Company, and for the Charges which have been and will be incurred by his Coming from and Return to *India* - - - - - 1,000 - -  
Captain *Charles Purvis* for the Passage of Mr. *William Bolts*, who was ordered on Board the *Valentine* by the special Directions of the President and Council of *Fort William* - - - - - 105 - -  
For Two magnificent Bridles, enriched with Diamonds, &c. a Present to the Nabob of *Arcot* - - - - - 975 - -  
*Jean Baptiste Saur de Colmart*, Attorney to the Capuchin Friars of *Madras*, for Injuries alledged to have been sustained by that Fraternity, on his giving Bond to repay the same - - - - - 200 - -  
For Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - 28,049 19 10

46,192 6 7

From the 1st of March 1770 to the 1st of March 1771:

*Jean Baptiste Saur de Colmart*, Attorney to the Capuchin Friars of *Madras*, which with £. 200 advanced him on Bond on the 17th January last, which Bond is now cancelled, is in full for the Losses and Damages sustained by that Society on their being dispossessed of their Churches and Houses at *Viparee*, and in the Fort - - - £. 1,500 - -  
*Henry Vansittart*, Esquire, One of the Supervisors, for One Year's Allowance - - - 10,000 - -  
*Luke Sraffton*, Esquire - Ditto - Ditto - - - 10,000 - -  
*Francis Forde*, Esquire - Ditto - Ditto - - - 10,000 - -  
Mr. *Robert Day*, Clerk to Ditto - for Ditto - - - 500 - -  
Stationary for the Use of the Supervisors - - - - - 25 12 -  
Wine for Ditto - - - - - - - - - 408 15 -  
Bill of Exchange drawn from the *Cape of Good Hope* by Mr. *Day*, by Order of the Supervisors - - - - - 432 - -  
*William Shaw*, for the Expences he incurred by his Journey from *Bussora* to *Bagdad*, in the Year 1759 - - - - - 500 - -  
Lieutenant Colonel *Munro*, to be distributed among the Captors of *Mibie*, and other Places on the *Malabar Coast* - - - - - 6,000 - -  
*James Been*, for his Expences at *Manilba*, and for his Passage to *England* - - - 202 - -  
*Digby Dent*, Esquire, Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Dolphin*, for the Passage of Lieutenant *Adam Gordon*, and for the Officer appointed by the King to carry out the Insignia of the Order of the Bath to Major General *Coote* - - - - - 210 - -  
Messrs. *Hamilton* and *Nicoll*, towards One hundred Copies of a Dictionary of the Oriental Languages, on their giving Bond to repay the same within a limited Time, in case of Failure in the Performance of that Work - - - 525 - -  
For Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - 12,172 4 10

52,475 11 10

From



80 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the* Committee of Secrecy

From the 1st of March 1771 to the 1st of March 1772.

For an Orrery with its Apparatus, and several Treatises on the Solar System, a Present from the Company to the Nabob of Arcot	-	-	£. 1,060	7	6
For £. 400 East India Stock, and Charges, purchased by the Company on Joseph Sykes's Account, to be placed in the Name of Peter Michell, Esquire, the Secretary, he giving a Declaration of Trust until the Determination of the Objections taken to the Indictment against Powell for Forgery	-	-	-	919	10
James Been, Assistant in the Company's Service at Manilla	-	-	-	126	10
Captain Jonathan Court, Commander of the Prince of Wales, for affixing the Ship Duke of Kingston in her Dittrefs	-	-	-	1,500	-
For Buildings	-	-	-	20,302	3 6

Total of extraordinary Payments from the 1st of March 1763 to the 1st of March 1772 - - - - - £. 268,040 8 -

East India House,  
the 4th of February 1773.

Errors Excepted.

R. Tookey, Deputy Accomptant.

## CHARGES Civil and Military at Fort William, and Subordinates, for Five Years, from May 1729 to April 1734.

				Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Buildings.	Total.
				£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1729	to	1730	—	29,994	26,473	692	57,159
1730	—	1731	—	21,156	21,966	2,635	45,757
1731	—	1732	—	54,514	22,612	1,030	78,156
1732	—	1733	—	29,298	11,626	31	40,955
1733	—	1734	—	24,943	12,407	3,830	41,180
£.ft.				159,905	95,084	8,218	263,207

East India House,  
27th January 1773.

Errors excepted.

John Hoole,  
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

## CHARGES Civil and Military at Fort St. George, and Subordinates, from May 1729 to April 1734.

				Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Buildings.	Total.
				£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1729	—	1730	—	8,225	8,352	1,018	17,595
1730	—	1731	—	8,915	8,045	246	17,206
1731	—	1732	—	10,178	7,366	—	17,544
1732	—	1733	—	10,236	7,339	212	17,787
1733	—	1734	—	13,126	7,658	32	20,816
£.ft.				50,680	38,760	1,508	90,948

East India House,  
29th January 1773.

Errors excepted.

John Hoole,  
Auditor of Indian Accounts.





on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

CHARGES Civil and Military at *Bencoolen*, for Five Years previous to the Year 1756.

							Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Total.
							£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1750	to	1751	-	-	-	-	13,418	6,506	19,924
1751	—	1752	-	-	-	-	14,455	6,654	21,109
1752	—	1753	-	-	-	-	17,215	6,502	23,717
1753	—	1754	-	-	-	-	14,953	8,857	23,810
1754	—	1755	-	-	-	-	10,097	7,568	17,665
£.ft.							70,138	36,087	106,225

*East India House,*  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

*John Hoole,*  
Auditor of *Indian Accounts.*

CHARGES Civil and Military at *St. Helena*, for Five Years previous to the Year 1756.

							Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Total.
							£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1750	to	1751	-	-	-	-	1,285	7,581	8,866
1751	—	1752	-	-	-	-	1,416	8,010	9,426
1752	—	1753	-	-	-	-	1,402	8,555	9,957
1753	—	1754	-	-	-	-	1,276	9,458	10,734
1754	—	1755	-	-	-	-	1,464	8,993	10,457
£.ft.							6,843	42,597	49,440

*East India House,*  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

*John Hoole,*  
Auditor of *Indian Account.*

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, held on Friday the 22d June 1733 :

THE Chairman acquainted the Court that the Reason of advertising this Quarterly Court to be also on Special Affairs, was to inform them, that the Court of Directors having had under Consideration the present State of the Company's Affairs at Home and Abroad, do find that in the Estimate made the last Year, the Account was debited with the Sum of £.200,000, which was paid the Government for the Prolongation of their Right to an exclusive Trade for 30 Years, and for the Perpetuity of their Corporate Capacity, which disabled them from continuing the usual Dividend out of the Profits arising by their Trade, without breaking into the Capital; and

Vol. IV.

therefore they proposed a Reduction of the former Dividend from Eight to Six per Cent.

But having maturely deliberated upon the said Estimate, as well as the present Saving by the Reduction of Interest on the Bonds, they (as well as many of the Adventurers besides) do think that not only this Sum of £. 200,000, but also the One per Cent. Abatement out of the Annual Funds for Five Years and a Half, which amounts to £. 155,000, should be esteemed (as in Reality it is) a Fine paid for the said Prolongation and Perpetuity; and that a distinct Account thereof should be kept in the Company's Books; and that, towards the Discharge of that Account, there shall Annually be paid £. 10,000 out of the Profits of Trade, until the same is completed.



84 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

If this Court approves of, and orders this Method of stating the Account, the Directors are of Opinion, that this Midsummer Dividend may be Three and a Half per Cent.

A Motion was then made, and the Question being put, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a distinct Account be kept on the Company's Books of the said £.200,000. and £.155,000. accordingly; and that towards the Discharge of that Account, there shall Annually be wrote off £.10,000. out of the Profits of Trade, until the same is completed.

Another Motion being made, it was upon the Question

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, That the Half Year's Dividend due at Midsummer next, be £. 3. 10. per Cent.

Extract of the General Letter from *Bengal*, dated the 30th March 1767.

The Treaty entered into with the Nabob *Syf O Dowla* and us, on his Accession to the Subahship in May last, after the Death of his Brother, now makes a Number in the Packet, it is executed by all the Members of the Board, but Lord *Clive* and General *Carnac*, who were then up the Country.

Articles of a Treaty and Agreement concluded between the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, on the Part of the *English East India Company*, and the Nabob *Syef ul Dowla*.

On the Part of the Company.

We, the Governor and Council, do engage to secure to the Nabob *Syef ul Dowla*, the Subahdarree of the Provinces of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixa*, and to support him therein with the Company's Forces against all his Enemies.

On the Part of the Nabob.

1st.

The Treaty which my Father formerly concluded with the Company upon his first Accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the Honour and Reputation of the Company and of the Governor and Council as his own, and that entered into with my Brother, Nabob *Nazim ul Dowla*; the same Treaties, as far as is consistent with the true Spirit, Intent, and Meaning thereof, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

2d.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto the *English East India Company*, the Dewannahship of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixa*, as a free Gift for ever; and I having an entire Confidence in them and in their Servants settled in this Country, that nothing whatever be proposed or carried into Execution by them derogating from my Honour, Dignity, Interest, and the Good of my Country; do therefore, for the better conducting the Affairs of the Subahdarree, and promoting my Honour and Interest and that of the Company in the best Manner, agree that the protecting the Provinces of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixa*, and the Force sufficient for that Purpose, be entirely left to their Direction and good Management, in Consideration of their paying the King *Shaw Allum*, by Monthly Payments, as by Treaty agreed on, the Sum of Rupees 2,16,666. 10. 9. and to me *Syef ul Dowla*, the Annual Stipend of Rupees 41,86,131. 9.; viz. the Sum of Rupees 17,78,854. 1. for my House, Servants, and other Expences indispensably necessary; and the remaining Sum of 24,07,277. 8. for the Support of such Sepoys, Peons, and Burgundasses, as may be thought proper for my Aswarry only; but on no Account ever to exceed that Amount.

3d.

The Nabob *Minaub Dowla*, who was, at the Instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, ap-

pointed Naib of the Provinces, and invested with the Management of Affairs, in Conjunction with *Mab Rajab Doolubram* and *Juggat Seat*, shall continue in the same Post, and with the same Authority; and having a perfect Confidence in him, I moreover agree to let him have the Disbursing of the above Sum of 24,07,277. 8. for the Purposes above mentioned.

This Agreement by the Blessing of God I hope will be inviolably observed as long as the *English Company's* Factories continue in *Bengal*. Dated this 19th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1766.

*W<sup>m</sup> B. Sumner,*  
*H. Verelst,*  
*Rand<sup>d</sup> Marriot,*  
*H. Watts,*  
*Claud Russell,*  
*W<sup>m</sup> Aldersey,*  
*Tbo<sup>r</sup> Kelsall,*  
*Charles Floyer.*

Extract of the *Fort Saint George* separate Letter, dated the 1st March 1768.

On the 18th December, the Subah separated himself from *Hyder Ally*, and retired with his Army to *Ponganoor*, and sent some of his Chiefs to have an Interview with Colonel *Smith*; but as he found nothing could be done unless he sent *Ruccun ud Dowlah* hither, he at last consented to it, and *Ruccun* arrived here the 9th February, and we have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Honours that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded between the Company, the Subah, and the Nabob, which has been executed by us and the Nabob; and Mr. *Ardley* has been Deputy to get it ratified and exchanged by the Soubah.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance, made and concluded at *Fort Saint George*, between the Honourable United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, in Conjunction with the Nabob *Wolau Fau Omdetull Mulk Ummeer-ul Hind Serajeib Dowlah anneverdeen Caun Behaudre munsoor Jung Sippa Sardar*, of the Carnatic, *Peupn Ghautle*, on the one Part; and the great Nabob high in Station, *Ausuph Fau Nyain ul Mulk Meer Nyain Ally Cawn Behaudre Phultah Jung Sippa Sardar*, Soubah of the *Deckan*, on the other Part; by the Honourable *Charles Bourcier*, Esquire, President and Governor of *Fort Saint George*, and the Council thereof, on B.half of the said *English East India Company*; the Nabob *Wolau Fau Omdetull Mulk*, on Behalf of himself, as Nabob of the *Carnatick*; and the Nabob *Ruccun ud Dowlah Duan*, invested with full Powers on Behalf of the said Nabob *Ausuph Fau Nyain ul Mulk*, his Heirs and Successors, as Soubah of the *Deckan*. Done on the 23d Day of February, in the Year 1768 of the Christian *Aera*, and on the 4th of the Moon *Shevaul*, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 1181.

The Treaty.

Whereas on the 12th of November, in the Year of the Christian *Aera* 1766, or on the 9th of the Moon *Gomandussanny* in the Year of the *Hegyra* 1180, a Treaty was concluded at *Hydrabad*, by and between General *John Caillaud*, invested with full Powers on Behalf of the *English East India Company*, and the Nabob *Ausuph Fau Nyain ul Mulk*, &c. on Behalf of himself, as Soubah of the *Deckan*, with a Design to establish an honourable and lasting Friendship and Alliance between the two contracting Powers: And whereas some Misunderstandings have since arisen, which have perverted the Intent of the said Treaty, and kindled up the Flames of War—Now be it known to the whole World, that the before mentioned Nabob *Ausuph Fau*, and the

*English*





## on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

81

CHARGES Civil and Military at *Bombay*, and Subordinates, from August 1729 to July 1734.

				Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Buildings.	Total.
				£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.
August 1729	to	July 1730	-	28,688	33,546	3,860	66,094
1730	—	1731	-	36,291	44,504	2,515	83,310
1731	—	1732	-	36,802	45,804	3,853	86,459
1732	—	1733	-	46,141	47,937	609	94,687
1733	—	1734	-	49,255	51,503	1,113	101,871
£. ft.				197,177	223,294	11,950	432,421

*East India House,*  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

*John Hoole,*  
Auditor of *Indian Accounts.*[ CHARGES Civil and Military at *Fort Marlborough*, and Subordinates, for Five Years, from 1729 to 1734.

				Civil.	Military.	Buildings.	Total.
				£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.
1729	to	1730	- -	3,173	3,575	84	6,832
1730	—	1731	- -	3,367	3,679	261	7,307
1731	—	1732	- -	4,918	3,721	44	8,683
1732	—	1733	- -	5,912	3,716	14	9,642
1733	—	1734	- -	6,606	4,125	33	10,764
£. ft.				23,976	18,816	436	43,228

*East India House,*  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

*John Hoole,*  
Auditor of *Indian Accounts.*CHARGES Civil and Military at *St. Helena*, for Five Years, from 1729 to 1734.

				Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total.
				£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.	£. ft.
1729	to	1730	- -	1,286	2,619	—	3,905
1730	—	1731	- -	1,068	2,673	—	3,741
1731	—	1732	- -	1,214	2,890	—	4,104
1732	—	1733	- -	1,252	2,692	—	3,944
1733	—	1734	- -	1,462	2,762	—	4,224
£. ft.				6,282	13,636	—	19,918

*East India House,*  
3d February 1773.

Errors Excepted.

*John Hoole,*  
Auditor of *Indian Accounts.*



82 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*CHARGES Civil and Military at *Fort William*, and Subordinates, for Five Years previous to the Year 1756.

							Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Total.
							£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1750	to	1751	-	-	-	-	42,646	21,799	64,445
1751	—	1752	-	-	-	-	44,324	21,378	65,702
1752	—	1753	-	-	-	-	47,611	18,714	66,325
1753	—	1754	-	-	-	-	51,185	16,904	68,089
1754	—	1755	-	-	-	-	55,250	18,598	73,848
£.ft.							241,016	97,393	338,409

East India House,  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

John Hoole,  
Auditor of Indian Accounts.CHARGES Civil and Military at *Fort St. George*, and Subordinates, for Five Years previous to the Year 1756.

							Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Total.
							£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1750	to	1751	-	-	-	-	36,187	54,252	90,439
1751	—	1752	-	-	-	-	32,992	70,662	103,654
1752	—	1753	-	-	-	-	42,054	84,223	126,277
1753	—	1754	-	-	-	-	41,705	73,511	115,216
1754	—	1755	-	-	-	-	39,708	87,283	126,991
£.ft.							192,646	369,931	562,577

East India House,  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

John Hoole,  
Auditor of Indian Accounts.CHARGES Civil and Military at *Bombay*, and Subordinates, for Five Years previous to the Year 1756.

							Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Total.
							£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
1750	to	1751	-	-	-	-	27,058	46,731	73,789
1751	—	1752	-	-	-	-	42,549	49,572	92,121
1752	—	1753	-	-	-	-	60,157	51,184	111,341
1753	—	1754	-	-	-	-	64,751	57,136	121,887
1754	—	1755	-	-	-	-	67,602	53,839	121,441
£.ft.							262,117	258,462	520,579

East India House,  
29th January 1773.

Errors Excepted.

John Hoole,  
Auditor of Indian Accounts.





*English* Company, with the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, have entered into another Treaty of the strictest Friendship and Alliance, on the following Conditions.

## Article 1st.

The exalted and illustrious Emperor of *Indostan*, *Shaw Allum Padteba*, having out of his gracious Favour, and in Consideration of the Attachment and Services of the *English East India* Company, given and granted to them for ever, by way of Incam or free Gift, the Five Circars of *Mustaphanagar*, *Rajamundry*, *Chicacole*, and *Murtazanagar*, or *Condavir*, by his Royal Phirmaund, dated the 12th August 1765, or on the 24th of the Moon *Supbeer*, in the 6th Year of his Reign; and the Nabob *Ausuph Jau Nayain ul Mulk*, as Subah of the *Deckan*, having by the 2d and 3d Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty ceded and surrendered by Saneds, under his Hand and Seal, to the *English East India* Company for ever, the afore-mentioned Five Circars; it is now further acknowledged and agreed by the said *Ausuph Jau Nyain ul Mulk*, Soubah of the *Deckan*, that the said Company shall enjoy and hold for ever, as their Right and Property, the said Five Circars, on the Terms hereafter mentioned.

## Article 2d.

By the afore-mentioned Treaty of *Hydrabad* it was stipulated, that the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, having given the Circar of *Mortazanagar*, as a Jagheer to his Brother, the Nabob *Ummeer ul Omrah Sujah ul Mulk Bebaudre Bagalet Jung*, the Company should not take Possession of the said Circar, till after the Death of *Bagalet Jung*, or till he broke the Friendship with the said Company, by raising Disturbances in the Country of *Nigampatam*, or the *Carnatic*; and though the Company might justly claim a Right to take Possession of the said Circar, from the late Conduct of *Bagalet Jung*; yet in Consideration of their Friendship for *Ausuph Jau* and his Family; and that they may not distress his Affairs by obliging him to provide his Brother *Bagalet Jung* with another Jagheer, the Company do agree and consent that *Bagalet Jung*, still hold the Circar of *Murtazanagar* on the afore-mentioned Conditions, or till it be the Pleasure of *Ausuph Jau*, that the Company should take Possession thereof, provided that the said *Bagalet Jung* returns immediately to his own Country of *Adony*, and neither keeps with, nor receives from, *Hydre Maigue*, any Vackeel, a Correspondence, but lives in Peace and Harmony with the *English* Company and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, and gives no Protection or Assistance whatever to the said *Maigue* or any of his People, nor any other Enemies of the Company, or the Nabob *Wolau Jau*: But if this Article shall at any Time be infringed, the Company shall be at Liberty, by virtue of this Treaty, to take Possession of and keep the Circar of *Mortazanagar* in the same Manner as the other Four; and the Nabob *Ausuph Jau* engages to assist them therein with his Troops, if necessary.

## Article 3d.

The Fort of *Condapilly*, with its Jagheer, shall for ever hereafter remain in Possession of the *English* Company, and be garrisoned with their Troops under their own Officers only, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary stipulated in the 12th Article of the Treaty of *Hydrabad*.

## Article 4th.

*Narraindoo*, one of the Zemindars of the Circars of *Chicacole*, having lately raised Disturbances in the *Itchapore* Country, and refused (as he alleges in conformity to the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*'s Orders) to pay his Rents or Obedience to the Company; the Nabob *Ausuph Jau* agrees, on the Signing and Exchange of the present Treaty, to write Letters not only to *Narraindoo*, but to all the Zemindars in the Circar of *Ellour*, *Mustaphanagar*, *Rajamundry*, and *Chicacole*, acquainting them, that they are in future to regard the *English* Company as their Sovereign, and to pay their Rents and Obedience to the said Company or their Deputies, without raising

VOL. IV.

any Troubles or Disturbances: The Nabob *Ausuph Jau* further agrees, that he will not in future encourage or protect in raising Troubles or Disobedience, any Zemindars, Renters, or Servants, of the *English* Company, or the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, who on their Parts engage the same to his Highness *Ausuph Jau*.

## Article 5th.

It has been the constant Desire and Endeavours of the *English* Company and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, to preserve their Possessions in Peace, and to live on Terms of Friendship with the Soubah of the *Deckan*: They still desire to do the same; and though the Operations of War have lately obliged the Company to send their Troops towards *Hydrabad*, and to take Possession of the Circars of *Commamet* and *Worangole*, yet as a Proof of their Friendship for the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, &c. Soubah of the *Deckan*, on the Signing and Exchange of this Treaty, the Company's Troops shall be recalled to the Fort of *Commamet*, from whence they shall also retire into their own Circars, so soon as the Soubah with his Army has crossed the *Kistnah*, leaving the Fort of *Commamet* to the Soubah's Deputy; and as a farther Proof of the Company's sincere Desire to preserve a Friendship with the Soubah of the *Deckan*, they agree to bury in Oblivion what is past, and to pay him Annually for the Space of Six Years, to be computed from the 1st of January 1768, or the 10th of the Moon *Shibaun*, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 1181 the Sum of Two Lacks of *Arcot* Rupees at *Madras* or *Masulipatam*; that is to say, One Lack on the 31st March, and also One Lack on the 31st October, or Two Lacks every Year, and One Lack more at each of these Periods, whenever the Circar of *Condavir* is put into the Company's Possession: The Company moreover promise, that if they peaceably possess the Circars, during the afore-mentioned Term of Six Years, and the Soubah gives them no Trouble, they will pay Annually from the 1st of January 1774, the Sum of Five Lacks, in Two equal Payments as before expressed, or of Seven Lacks, if *Condavir* be then in their Possession: But in case the Soubah or the *Morattas* by the Instigation should invade the Circars or *Carnatic*, or they or any other Power should conquer the Circars from the *English* Company, the Payment of the said Sums shall be suspended till Peace, and the Circars are restored to the Company.

## Article 6th.

It was stipulated in the former Treaty made at *Hydrabad*, that the Company and the Soubah should mutually assist each other with their Troops when required, and their own Affairs would permit; but it being apprehended at present, that such an Agreement may subject both Parties to Difficulties, and that Misunderstandings may arise on that Account; it is now agreed only, that a mutual Peace, Confidence, and Friendship, shall subsist for ever between the *English* Company, his Highness *Ausuph Jau*, and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*; the Enemies of either shall be regarded as the Enemies of the other two Powers, and the Friends of either be treated as the Friends of all; and in case any Troubles should arise, or any Enemies invade the Countries under the Government of either of the contracting Parties, the other two shall give no Countenance or Assistance to such Enemies or Invaders: The Company and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, willing however to shew their voluntary Attachment to the Soubah, will always be ready to send Two Battalions of Sepoys and Six Pieces of Artillery manned by *Europeans*, whenever the Soubah shall require them, and the Situation of their Affairs will allow of such a Body of Troops to march into the *Deckan*, provided the Soubah pays the Expence during the Time the said Troops are employed on his Service.

## Article 7th.

The exalted and illustrious Emperor *Shaw Allum*, having been pleased, out of his great Favour and high Esteem for the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, to give and to grant to him and his eldest Son *Meyen ul Mulk Omdatull Omrah*

Z

and





## 86 1773. THIRD REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy

and their Heirs for ever, the Government of the *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, and the Countries dependant thereon, by his Royal Phirmaund, bearing Date the 26th August 1765, or the 27th of the Moon *Zuhur*, in the 6th Year of the said Emperor's Reign; and the Nabob *Ausuph Jau Nyain ul Mulk*, &c. having also, out of his Affection and Regard for the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*, released him, his Son *Meyen ul Mulk*, and their Heirs in Succession for ever, from all Dependence on the *Deckan*, and given him a full Discharge of all Demands, past, present, and to come, on the said *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, by a Saned under his Hand and Seal, dated the 12th of November 1766, in Consideration of the said Nabob *Wolau Jau* having paid the Soubah Five Lacks of Rupees: It is now agreed and acknowledged by the said *Ausuph Jau Nyain ul Mulk*, that the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*, and after him his Son *Meyen ul Mulk*, and their Heirs in Succession, shall enjoy for ever as an *Ultumgau* or free Gift the Government of the *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, on the fullest and amplest Manner; the said Nabob *Ausuph Jau* promising and engaging not to hold or keep up any kind of Correspondence with any Person or Persons in the said *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, or in the Circars, before and now ceded to the *English Company*, except the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*, or the said *English Company*, by the Means of their President and Council of *Madras*, who on their Part, in Conjunction with the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*, engage likewise not to hold or maintain any Correspondence with any Person or Persons in the *Deckan*, except the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, his Duan, and the Securities, whose Names are hereunto subscribed.

## Article 8th.

The Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, out of his great Regard and Affection, and from other Considerations, having been pleased to grant and confer on the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, and his eldest Son *Meyen ul Mulk Omdat ull Omrah*, several Saneds; viz.

An *Ultumgau* Saned for the Whole of the *Carnatic*.

An *Ultumgau* Saned for the Whole of the Purganah of *Imungundela*, with the Gudda of *Ghunpoora*.

An *Ultumgau* Saned for the Whole of the Villages of *Cathafera*, &c.

An *Ultumgau* Saned for the Kelledary of the Fort of *Colaur*.

An *Ultumgau* Saned for the Whole of the District of *Sonedawpe*.

And full and ample Saned, containing a Discharge for all Demands, past, present, and future, on Account of the *Carnatic*, &c. It is hereby agreed, that all and every one of these Saneds shall be regarded equally binding with any other Article of the Treaty, and be as duly observed by the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, as if entered here at full Length.

## Article 9th.

*Hyder Naigui* having for some Years past usurped the Government of the *Mysore Country*, and given great Disturbances to his Neighbours, by attacking and taking from many of them their Possessions, and having also lately invaded, and laid Waste with Fire and Sword, the Possessions of the *English Company*, and the Nabob *Wolau Jau* in the *Carnatic*, it is certainly necessary, for their Peace, and for the general Benefit of all the neighbouring Powers, that the said *Naigui* should be punished and reduced, so that he may not hereafter have the Power to give any Person further Trouble: To this End the Nabob *Ausuph Jau* hereby declares, and makes known to all the World, that he regards the said *Naigui* as a Rebel and Usurper; and as such, divests him of, and revokes from him, all Saneds, Honours, and Distinctions, conferred by himself or any other Soubah of the *Decan*, because the said *Naigui* has deceived the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, broken his Agreement, and rendered himself unworthy of all further Countenance and Favours.

## Article 10th.

That the *English Company* may hereafter carry on

their Trade peaceably on the Coast of *Coromandel*, and also on the Coast of *Malabar*; and that they, with the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, may hold the *Carnatic*, and their other Possessions in Peace, it appears necessary that the Countries of *Carnatic Balagaute*, belonging to the Soubahdary of *Viziapour*, now or lately possessed by *Hyder Naigui*, should be under the Management and Protection of those who will do Justice, and pay Obedience to the high Commands from Court.—It is therefore agreed by the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, That he shall relinquish to the *English Company* all his Right to the Dewanny of the said *Carnatic Balagaute* belonging to the Soubahdary of *Viziapour*, and that the Company shall present an Arzee, or Petition, to the Royal Presence, to obtain from the Emperor *Shaw Allum* a Phirmaund confirming and approving their Right thereto; but that the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, as Soubah of the *Decan*, may not lose his Dignity, or the Revenue arising from the said Countries, the *English Company* agree to pay him Annually, out of the Dewanny Collection, from the Time they are in Possession thereof, the Sum of Seven Lacks of *Arco* Rupees, including *Durbar Charges*, being the Sum usually paid heretofore, in two equal Payments, at the Space of Six Months from each other; provided that the said *Ausuph Jau*, Soubah of the *Decan*, assists the said Company, and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, in punishing *Hyder Naigui*; and neither receives from, or sends either Vaquils or Letters to him.

## Article 11th.

As the *English Company* do not intend to deprive the *Morrattas* of their Choute, any more than the Soubah of his *Piscash*, which used to be paid from the *Carnatic Ballagatte*, belonging to the Soubahdary of *Viziapour*, now or lately possessed by *Hyder Naigui*, it is hereby agreed, and the Company willingly promise, to pay the *Morrattas*, regularly and annually, without Trouble, for the whole Choute, as settled in former Times, from the Time the said Countries shall be under the Company's Protection, as Duan; provided however, that the *Morrattas* guarantee to the Company the peaceable Possession of the said Dewanny: To this End the Nabob *Ausuph Jau* promises to use his best Endeavours, jointly with the *English*, and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, to settle with the *Morrattas*, concerning the Choute of the said Countries, how and where it is to be paid, so that there may be no Disturbances hereafter on that Account, between any of the contracting Parties, or the *Morrattas*.

## Article 12th.

All the foregoing Articles are sincerely agreed to by the subscribing Parties, who resolve faithfully to execute and abide by the same, so that a firm and lasting Friendship may mutually subsist between them; and while such an Alliance subsists, what Power will dare to disturb the Possessions of either Party?—The *English Company* and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, will endeavour on all Occasions, to shew their Friendship and Attachment to the Nabob *Ausuph Jau Nyain ul Mulk*, as Soubah of the *Decan*, and look on the Support of the Government as the Support of their own; in short, there will be no Manner of Difference in Interest between them.

In Witness and Confirmation of all the above Articles, and every Part of the foregoing Treaty, we whose Names are underwritten, have interchangeably subscribed to, and sealed, Three Instruments of the Tenor and Date, viz. The President and Council of *Fort St. George* on the Behalf of the *English East India Company*, at that Place, this 26th Day of February, in the Year of the Christian Era 1768; the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, Soubah of the *Decan*, at his Camp near *Pillere*, on the 22d Day of the Moon *Shevaul*, in the Year of the *Hegyr* 1181; and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, for himself, at *Fort St. George*, the 7th Day of the Moon *Shevaul*, in the 1181 Year of the *Hegyr*.

Charles





Charles Bouchier,  
Samuel Ardley,  
John Call,  
George Stratton,  
George Dawson,  
James Bouchier,  
George Mackay.

Company's  
SEAL.

N. B. The Names of the contracting Parties were transferred in the Parts kept by each of them, and each took the Precedence by Turn.

The above contracting Parties; to wit, the President and Council of *Fort St. George*, on Behalf of the *English East India Company*; the great Nabob, high in Station, *Ausuph Jau*, Soubah of the *Deckan*; and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, Soubah of *Mahomed Poor*, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above Articles, which they have respectively signed and sealed in our Presence; We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage, under our Hands and Seal, that we will guarantee to the said *English Company*, and the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, the due and just Observance of the above Treaty on the Part of the Nabob *Ausuph Jau*.

I take God to Witness, that of my own free Will I am Security.

The  
SEAL of  
Ruccun ud  
Dowlah.

I swear by *Vencatash* and *Bail Bebaudre*, that of my own free Will and Consent I am Security.

The  
SEAL of  
Rum Chunda  
Rauf.

I swear by *Sactasha* and *Bail Baudre*, that I am truly and sincerely Security.

The  
SEAL of  
Beer  
Babaudre.

I swear by *Uncatash* and *Bail Baudre*, that of my own free Will and Consent, I, *Dundavaram*, Vaquil to *Mahaudavarow Pundit Pradane*, am Security on the Part of the said *Mahaudavarow*.

The  
SEAL of  
Dundava  
Ram.

N. B. The foregoing Guarantee Agreement was signed and executed by the Guarantees subscribing the same, and annexed to the Parts of the Treaty delivered to the Company and the Nabob;—and to the Part delivered to *Nyain Ally Cawn*, the following Guarantee or Agreement were fixed; viz.

The above contracting Parties; to wit, The great Nabob, high in Station, *Ausuph Jau*, Soubah of the *Deckan*, the Nabob *Wolau Jau*, of *Mahomed Poor*, and the President and Council of *Fort St. George*, on Behalf of the *English East India Company*, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above Articles, which the said President and Council, on Behalf of the said *English East India Company*, have signed and sealed in my Presence, I the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*, whose Name is hereunto subscribed, do so-

VOL. IV.

lemnly promise and engage, under my Hand and Seal, that I will guarantee to the said Nabob *Wolau Jau* the due and just Observance of the above Treaty, on the Part of the said *English East India Company*.

The  
Nabob's  
SEAL.

And we, the said President and Council of *Fort St. George*, on Behalf of the said *English East India Company*, do solemnly promise and engage, under our Hands, that we will guarantee to the said Nabob *Ausuph Jau*, the due and just Observance of the above Treaty, on the Part of the said Nabob *Wolau Jau*.

Charles Bouchier,  
Samuel Ardley,  
John Call,  
George Stratton,  
George Dawson,  
James Bouchier,  
George Mackay.

Extract of the Select Committee's Letter from *Bengal*, dated 6 January 1769; received per *Queen*.

It is with great Pleasure we embrace the Opportunity which the present Conveyance affords us, to inform you, that our Deputies to his Majesty and the Nabob *Sujah ul Doula* have hitherto met with every desired Success in the Course of their Negotiations: His Excellency gave them the Meeting at *Benares*, where many Days passed in Conferences on the Subject of the late Jealousies subsisting between us, which at length happily terminated in the Conclusion of a new Treaty with him on the 28th November. The steady Measures adopted and pursued, in thus bringing the Nabob to an Explanation, have not a little contributed to his ready Acquiescence to the most essential Parts of our just Pretensions; and the tender Regard which the Gentlemen of the Deputation have shewn for his Honour in the Reduction of his Forces, at the same Time that they have consulted the future Security of these Provinces, we flatter ourselves will meet with that Approbation from you, which we have testified to them on the Occasion; by the stipulated Reduction of the Nabob's Forces he is still permitted to retain a Number which will ever render him respectable among the Powers of *Hindustan*, though in no Degree sufficiently formidable to trouble the Repose of these Provinces. This we may hope will rather be productive of confidential Regard on our Part, than create in us future Suspicions of the Nabob's ambitious Views; since it admits not a Doubt, that he can now form no Projects but what we shall have in our Power to controul.

29th November 1768.

Copy of the Treaty between the Deputation from the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, and the Vizier *Sujah ul Dowla*.

Whereas unbecoming Rumours have been propagated Abroad, which tend to the Interruption of the firm Friendship, Union, and Confidence formerly established between his Highness the Nabob *Sujah ul Dowla*, Vizire of the Empire, on one Part, and the Right honourable *Robert Lord Clive* and General *John Carnac*, in



88 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

in Behalf of the deceased Nabob *Nudjim ul Dowlah*, late Subadar of *Bengal, Bahar, and Orisa*, and the *English* Company on the other Part; *Harry Verelst*, Esquire, President and Governor of *Fort William*, and the Council thereof, with a View to the Removal of all Causes of Jealousy and Disagreement, and the Confirmation of a good Disposition on both Sides, have deputed *John Cartier*, Colonel *Richard Smith*, and *Claud Russell*; Three Members of the Council from *Calcutta*, personally to confer with his Highness aforesaid: And whereas the aforesaid *John Cartier*, Colonel *Richard Smith*, and *Claud Russell*, after effecting an Interview with his Highness aforesaid, have Reason to be satisfied with his steady Attachment to the *English*, they therefore, in Behalf of his Excellency the Nabob *Syf ul Dowlah*, Subadar of *Bengal, Bahar, and Orisa*, and the *English* Company, renew and confirm the former Treaty, Letter by Letter and Article by Article; and his Highness the Nabob *Sujah ul Dowlah* aforesaid, doth likewise renew and confirm the said Treaty; and moreover, out of a pure Desire effectually to eradicate all Doubts and Jealousies, to establish the present Harmony on the most durable Basis, and to confirm the former Treaty, doth consent and agree, that the following Words shall be inserted as an explanatory Clause in the said Treaty; "It is by the Advice and Consent of the President and Council aforesaid agreed, that his Highness shall not entertain a Number of Forces exceeding Thirty-five thousand Men, whether Sepoys, Cavalry, Peons, Artillery Men, Rocket Men, or Troops of any Denomination whatever; of this Number Ten thousand are to be Cavalry, Ten Battalions of Sepoys, including Subadars, Jemidars, Havildars, and all Ranks of Officers, not to exceed Ten thousand Men; the Nujib Regiment consisting of Five thousand Men with Matchlocks, to remain always in its present Establishment; Five hundred Men for the Artillery, and that Number never to be exceeded; the remaining Nine thousand Five hundred Men are to be Irregulars, neither to be clothed, armed, or disciplined after the Manner of the *English* Sepoys or Nujib Regiment: And his Highness also engages to arm none of his Forces, besides the Ten thousand Men mentioned in this Treaty, after the *English* Manner, nor to train them in the Discipline of the *English* Troops. In Consideration thereof, the said *John Cartier*, Colonel *Richard Smith*, and *Claud Russell*, engage in Behalf of his Excellency the Nabob *Syf ul Dowlah*, and the *English* Company aforesaid, That whilst his Highness *Sujah ul Dowlah* aforesaid, and his Successors, shall abide by the Articles of this Treaty, neither the present Council of *Fort William*, nor any future Council, shall hereafter introduce any new Matter relative hereto, besides what has been formerly agreed to, and is now concluded upon; and both Parties shall consider this Agreement as firm and binding: His Highness aforesaid shall swear upon the Koran: *John Cartier*, Colonel *Richard Smith*, and *Claud Russell* upon the Gospel, never to infringe the minutest Part or Meaning hereof, and to maintain it themselves, and to transmit it inviolable to their Posterity."

Signed.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to according to their respective Faiths, by the contracting Parties at *Benaris*, the 29th Day of November in the Year of our Lord 1768, in the Presence of us.

*John Cartier,*  
*Richard Smith,*  
*Claud Russell.*

Signed,

*Gabriel Harper,*  
*C. W. Boughton,*  
*W. M. Cox.*

(L. S.)

I promise to disband all the Troops which I now entertain, exceeding the Number of Thirty-five thousand Horse and Foot, and to comply with all the Articles stipulated in the Treaty, within the Space of Three

Months. Written the 19th of the Month *Rejib*, the Year of the *Hejiry* 1182 (which answers to the 29th November 1768.)

*Azie* presented to the King, December 20th 1768.

The *English* Serdars represent to your illustrious Cognizance, That purely out of a Desire to promote the Happiness and Satisfaction of your Royal Breast, to testify their Obedience to your Commands, and their uniform Attachment to the Prosperity of your Government, they have for these Three Years past kept a Third Part of their Army stationed at *Allahabad*; during that Period near Eighty Lacks of Rupees have been expended, and the whole Amount has been remitted in Specie from the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, by which not a single Rupee ever returns. Formerly these Provinces received Annually fresh Supplies of Silver from *Surat*, and from the Importation of the different *European* Nations, who from thence formed their Investments in the Produce of this Country; but all those Channels are now closed. The War on the Coast also has required large Remittances from *Bengal*, which have been paid in ready Money to the Amount of Fifty Lacks of Rupees. The *English* Serdars have frequently represented to your Majesty their extreme Desire of withdrawing their Forces from *Allahabad*, since they do not wish to have any Troops beyond the *Caramnassa*. Your Majesty indeed has been pleased to declare, That the Peace and Tranquillity of the Empire are solely preserved by the Station of our Brigade about your Royal Person; but in this distressful Situation what is to be done? The Province of *Bengal* is already so much exhausted, that there scarcely remains a Sufficiency of Silver for the common Currency; insomuch that any further Exportation of Specie must be attended with an entire Bankruptcy amongst the Inhabitants, and inevitable Ruin to the Country: Your Servants hope therefore, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take this Matter into your most serious Consideration: It is incumbent on them, as loyal Servants and Wellwishers, to represent with Openness and Truth, that it is their earnest Desire to recall their Troops within the Subahdarry of *Bengal*, and that in future it is absolutely impossible for them to defray the Expences of the *English* Army which now remains at *Allahabad* by your Majesty's Requisition, amounting Annually to upwards of Twenty Lacks of Rupees from the Specie of *Bengal* and *Babar*: In this Case we request that your Majesty, having well weighed these Circumstances in your Mind, will condescend to give your Counsel, and issue your Royal Commands concerning the Measures to be pursued upon this important Subject: Your Servants have represented what is necessary.

Translation of his Majesty's Answer to our Arzee.

Whereas our loyal Servants the *English* Serdars have represented to our sublime Consideration, that the Maintenance of the *English* Army in our Royal Presence is a Source of very burthensome Expence to them, and a constant Drain of the Specie of *Bengal*; and whereas there are certain Districts on the opposite Side of the *Tumna*, formerly dependant on the Subah of *Allahabad*, but dismembered by the Usurpations of *Rajah Hindaput*, which if again brought under the Subjection of our Throne might be appropriated to the Payment of the *English* Army: We therefore call upon our faithful Servants and Wellwishers, the *English* Serdars, to support our lawful Claims to these Districts, and out of our Royal Grace and Favour consent, that whilst the *English* Army continues at *Allahabad*, the Expences thereof shall be defrayed from the Revenues of the above-mentioned Districts; and whatever Sums remain after the Payment of the *English* Army, shall be reserved for our own Royal Use.

Extract





Extract of a General Letter from *Fort Saint George*, dated the 27th June 1769.

About Six o'Clock (the 29th March) in the Evening, we received Letters from *Hydre* addressed to the President and Mr. *Du Pre*, advising of his Arrival at the Mount with a Design of making Peace, and desiring that Mr. *Du Pre* (for whom he had sent a Cowle) might give him a Meeting there for that Purpose: It was thereupon resolved, that Mr. *Du Pre* should go to him, and he accordingly set out the next Morning early, and continued with him the whole Day. On his Return at Night he gave us an Account of his Conference with *Hydre Ally*, which is entered on our Proceedings, as well as every Circumstance that passed relative to the Negociation, to the Conclusion of the Treaty, which was executed by us the 3d April in the Evening; and Mr. *Stracey*, who was deputed to get it ratified and exchanged on the Part of *Hydre Ally*, returned with it executed by him the 4th in the Morning: For a particular Account of the many Difficulties which occurred in settling the Terms of the Treaty, we beg leave to refer your Honours to our above-mentioned Proceedings, where the Treaty is entered, with such Observations thereon as appeared necessary, in order to give you the clearest Information of the several Subjects. And that your Honours may see clearly the Motives and Reasons which induced us to accede to the Terms of the Treaty, we have thought it necessary to state them also in as clear and distinct a Manner as possible on our Consultations; and we flatter ourselves that on a Perusal of them, your Honours will approve of our Conduct.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Peace, made and concluded between the Governor and Council of *Fort St. George*, in Behalf of the Honourable *English East India Company*, for all their Possessions and for the *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, on the one Part, and the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn Bebaudre* for the Country of *Mysore, Hydur, Nagur*, and his other Possessions, on the other Part, on the following Conditions.

#### Treaty.

##### Article 1st.

That all Hostilities shall immediately cease on the Conclusion of this Treaty, which is to be perpetual, or as long as the Company may exist—That Peace and Friendship shall take place between the contracting Parties (particularly including therein the Rajah of *Tanjore*, the *Malavar Ram Rajah* and *Morari Row*, who are Friends and Allies to the *Carnatic Payen Gatte*) also all others the Friends and Allies of the contracting Parties, provided they do not become the Aggressors against either of them; but if they are Aggressors, they are not to be assisted by either Party.

##### Article 2d.

That in case either of the contracting Parties shall be attacked, they shall from their respective Countries mutually assist each other to drive the Enemy out.—The Pay of such Assistance of Troops, from one Party to another, to be after the following Rates; viz. To every Soldier and Horseman 15 Rupees per Month, and every Sepoy 7½ Rupees per Month; the Pay of the Sardars and Commandants to be as it shall be agreed on at the Time.

##### Article 3d.

The Presidency of *Bombay*, and all the Factories and Places which were before, or are now under their Government, are included in this Treaty of Friendship; and the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn Babaudre* engages, out of his Friendship and Regard to the Company, to grant to them the Factories, Privileges, and Exemptions in Trade, in the same Manner as they before held them; moreover to release all the Sardars, Europeans, Sepoys,

&c. who may have been taken on that Side, and this immediately on the Arrival of a proper Person from the Governor and Council of *Bombay* for that Purpose; and also to settle the Particulars of the Privileges of Trade, and other Matters relative to the Sandal Wood and Pepper, &c. Articles of Trade. And as there is now established between the contracting Parties (the Company and the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn*) a perpetual Peace, there is no Doubt but the Presidency of *Bombay* will exchange with the said Nabob a Treaty to the same Purport as this, respecting the Affairs of the said Place, &c. and all the Factories on that Side in the course of this War; it is hereby agreed and stipulated that they shall be mutually forgiven, and no Claim or Demand on any Account made for them hereafter.

##### Article 4th.

The above Nabob engages that all the Officers, Europeans, and Sepoys, belonging to the Presidency of *Madras*, shall immediately be released on the Arrival of a proper Person at *Bengulure* to demand them; also shall all the Sardars and People belonging to the *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, who may have been taken in this War, shall likewise be released; the *English Company* engaging on their Side to release the People belonging to the said Nabob, who may have been taken also in this War.

##### Article 5th.

The contracting Parties mutually engage and agree, That the Forts and Places which may have been taken by either Party from the other in this War, shall be mutually restored, except the Fort of *Caroor* and its Districts. And whereas the *English Company* have in the Forts of *Colar* and *Veneatigberry* (exclusive of the former Stores therein) many Cannon, Shot, Powder, Ball, and Muskets; the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn* engages, That the said Company shall have Permission to bring away the same without any Let or Molestation being given them therein; and as soon as they are withdrawn, the said Forts shall immediately be evacuated, and restored to the said Nabob.

In witness whereof the said contracting Parties have interchangeably signed and sealed Two Instruments of the same Tenor and Date; viz. The said President and Council, on Behalf of the *English East India Company*, and the *Carnatic Payen Ghaut*, in *Fort St. George*, this 3d Day of April, in the Year of the Christian Æra 1769. And the said Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn Bebaudre*, at his Camp at *Madavaram*, the Twenty-fifth Day of the Moon *Zeckyd*, in the Year of *Hegyra* 1182.

Extract of the General Letter from *Bengal*, dated the 25th August 1770, received per *Lapwing*, the 22d March 1771.

The Nabob *Syful Dowla* was, after a few Days Illness, carried off by the malignant Small Pox, on the 10th March last, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Resident at the Durbar immediately informed us of it, and we ordered Minute Guns to be fired, and every other Ceremony to be solemnized as usual on such Occasions.

As the Right of Succession had been established by you in the present Line of the Family, we sent immediate Directions for setting the late Nabob's Brother *Mabbaurek ul Dowla* on the Musnud; we proclaimed him in *Calcutta*, and we directed Messieurs *Becher* and *Aldersley* to attend the Ceremony at the City, and to assure his Excellency of our Support and Attachment.

The Allowances received by his Brother were, according to your Orders of the 16th March 1768, continued to the new Nabob.

We likewise drew out a new Treaty to the same Purport as that entered into by the late Nabob, and after it was executed we delivered one Copy to his Excellency, another was put into the Hands of the Ministers, a third



90 1773. THIRD REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

is deposited amongst our Archives, and the fourth we send you in this Packet.



Signed,  
*E. Baber, Secretary.*

Articles of a Treaty and Agreement between the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, on the Part of the *English East India Company*, and the Nabob *Mebarek ul Dowlab*.

On the Part of the Company.

We the Governor and Council do engage to secure to the Nabob *Mebarek ul Dowlab*, the Subahdaree of the Provinces of *Bengal, Babar, and Orisa*, and to support him therein with the Company's Forces against all his Enemies.

On the Part of the Nabob.

First,

The Treaty which my Father formerly concluded with the Company upon his first Accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the Honour and Reputation of the Company, and of the Governor and Council, as his own: and that entered into with my Brothers the Nabobs *Najim ul Dowlab* and *Syf ul Dowlab*, the same Treaties, as far as is consistent with the true Spirit, Intent, and Meaning thereof, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

Second,

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto the *English East India Company* the Duannahship of *Bengal, Babar, and Orisa*, as a free Gift for ever; and I having an entire Confidence in them and in their Servants settled in this Country; that nothing whatever be proposed or carried into Execution by them derogating from my Honour, Interest, and the Good of my Country, do therefore, for the better conducting the Affairs of the Subahdarree, and promoting my Honour and Interest, and that of the Company, in the best Manner,

Agree, That the protecting the Provinces of *Bengal, Babar, and Orisa*, and the Force sufficient for that Purpose, be entirely left to their Direction and good Management, in Consideration of their paying the King *Shaw Allum* by Monthly Payments, as by Treaty agreed on, the Sum of Rupees, Two Lacks Sixteen thousand Six hundred and Sixty-six, Ten Annaes, and Nine Pice (Rupees 2,16,666. 10. 9.) And to me *Mebarek ul Dowlab*, the annual Stipend of Rupees Thirty-one Lacks, Eighty-one thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one, Nine Annaes (31,81,991. 9.) viz. the Sum of Rupees Fifteen Lacks, Eighty-one thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one, Nine Annaes (15,81,991. 9.) for my House, Servants, and other Expences indispensably necessary; and the remaining Sum of Rupees Sixteen Lacks (Rupees 16,00000) for the Support of such Sepoys, Peons, and Burgundasses, as may be thought proper for my Affwarry only; but on no Account ever to exceed that Amount.

Third.

The Nabob *Minaub Dowlab*, who was, at the Instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, appointed Naib of the Provinces, and invested with the Management of Affairs, in Conjunction with *Maba Rajab Doolubram* and *Juggut Seat*, shall continue in the same Post, and with the same Authority; and having a perfect Confidence in him, I moreover agree to let him

have the disbursing of the above Sum of Rupees Sixteen Lacks, for the Purposes above-mentioned.

This Agreement by the Blessing of God shall be inviolably observed for ever.

Dated this 21st Day of March, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy.

Signed { *Rich<sup>d</sup> Becker,* *John Cartier,*  
*W<sup>m</sup> Aldersey,* *Claud Russell,*  
*Charles Floyer,*  
*John Reed,*  
*Francis Hare,*  
*Joseph Jekyll,*  
*Thomas Lane,*  
*Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell.*

A true Copy.

*W. Wynne, Secretary.*

Extract of a Select Letter from *Bombay*, dated the 10th November 1770.

Your Honours Ship, *Fox*, carried our last Address dated 26th April, and this serves purposely to advise, that in consequence of *Hyder Ally's* rejecting the first Treaty proposed to him, we made some Alterations therein, and laid the same before the Board for their Approbation, which it met with; and being executed accordingly, was transmitted to Messieurs *Church* and *Sibbald*, who with some Difficulty prevailed on *Hyder* to accede to it, which we have the Pleasure to acquaint you, he did on the 27th September: A Copy of the Treaty will be transmitted your Honours by the Ships now under Dispatch.

Articles for a Treaty of Peace and firm Friendship between the honourable *Thomas Hodges*, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of *Bombay*, in Behalf of the honourable United *English East India Company*, on the one Part, and the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn Bahardur*, &c. Titles for the Countries of *Mysure, Hyder, Nagure*, and *Soondab*, on the other Part.

Article 1st.

That, agreeable to the Third Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the honourable the President and Council of *Madrafs*, and the Nabob *Hyder Ally Cawn Bahadur*, there be from this Day a firm Peace and Friendship between the honourable *English East India Company*, and the said Nabob and their Successors, to continue for ever.

Article 2d.

That the honourable Company may have free Liberty to build a commodious Factory and Warehouses at *Onore*, by the Water Side, or any Place they may pitch upon, and that they may enclose the Compound with a suitable Wall, and the Ground allotted them shall be Rent free; they shall also have Permission to cut Timber, bring Stones, Hay, and Wood, for their Use: In like Manner they shall have a Factory at *Carwar*; and the Nabob promises to oblige the Rajah of *Bilguy* to give all the Pepper produced in his Country to the honourable Company, at the same Price as they may purchase this Article at *Onore*.

Article 3d.

That the honourable Company shall likewise have the sole and exclusive Right of purchasing all the Pepper and Sandal Wood produced in the Nabob's Dominions, the Prices of which must be settled agreeable to former Custom—the Amount, or as much of it as the honourable Company chuse, to be made good in Guns, Muskets, Salt, Salt Petre, Lead, and Gunpowder, and the Balance made good in ready Money.

Article 4th.

That the honourable Company shall have free Liberty to export from *Mangulere*, or other Ports of the Nabob's





## on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

91

Nabob's Dominions, whatever Rice they may want for *Tellicherry* or *Bombay*, Three hundred (300) Corges of which is, as usual, to be free of the Duty called Adlamy.

## Article 5th.

That the *English* shall have free Liberty of trading in the several Ports of the Nabob's Dominions, on the *Malabar* Coast, paying Customs at the Rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on the Sale of Goods, and to have Permission to re-export any Goods which will not sell, free of Customs, on signifying the same to the Custom Master: No Customs to be charged on Gold and Silver, nor on any Articles for the immediate Use and Consumption of the *English*, their Servants, and Dependants.

## Article 6th.

The Nabob obliges himself to assist the *English* in recovering their just Debts from his Subjects, by compelling them to make good the same, on the Debts being fully proved to his Satisfaction.

## Article 7th.

That the honourable Company, and the *English* in general, shall have free Liberty to cut and purchase Mafts, Timber, and Plank, at *Onore*, *Mangulore*, or any other Ports of the Nabob's Country, *Teat* excepted.

## Article 8th.

That no Vessels, of what Kind or Denomination soever, belonging to the *English*, shall pay Anchorage in any of the Nabob's Ports; but have free Liberty to go out and come in, without Hindrance or Molestation.

## Article 9th.

Whatever Vessels belonging to the *English* may be drove on Shore, on any Part of the Nabob's Dominions, whether by Strefs of Weather, or otherwise, his Killedars, Officers, and Subjects, are to assist them, that their Goods may be saved, and delivered to the Proprietors.

## Article 10th.

That the said Nabob shall not assist the Enemies of the *English*, nor, on the other Hand, shall the *English* assist the Enemies of the Nabob; but, should Assistance be afforded on either Part hereafter, the Officers and Men who may be sent to them, are to be paid at the following Rates, by the Parties to whom they may be sent; viz.

The Commission Officers to be paid at the Discretion of the Party assisted, but with the Concurrence and Approbation of the Party who assists.

Each European Soldier - 15 Rupees per Month,  
And each Sepoy - - - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rupees per Month.

## Article 11th.

Should at any Time Disputes arise between the Servants of the *English* Factories, and the Nabob's Subjects, Servants, or Dependants, and the former be found culpable, they shall be sent to the *English* Resident to be punished, as shall the Nabob's People to the Killedars, Hummulgars, &c. if they are found to be in Fault: The Servants of the *English* Factory, as well as their Families, shall be entirely under the honourable Company's Protection.

## Article 12th.

That the said Nabob shall not grant any new Phirmaund or Privileges to any *European* Nation whatever, or suffer any of them to establish any new Settlements in any Part of his Dominions. In all Matters of Trade or Business, the *English* to have the Preference, and in Matters of Ceremony or State, they are to take Rank of all other *European* Nations, as well as the Country Powers.

## Article 13th.

The said Nabob hereby ratifies and confirms the Grant which he executed in February 1766, and delivered to Messrs. *Sparks* and *Townsend*, relative to the Privileges and Immunities the honourable Company possessed in the several Countries he conquered upon this Coast, before he took Possession thereof, and hereby binds and obliges himself to compel whoever may be in Possession of those Countries, to grant to the honourable Company the Produce thereof, as well as the full Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges therein, in their utmost Extent.

In Witness of all which, the said contracting Parties have interchangeably signed and sealed Two Instruments of the same Tenor and Date; viz. The said President and Council, on Behalf of the *English East India* Company, in *Bombay* Castle, this 8th Day of August, in the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1770, and the said Nabob, *Hyder Ally Cawn Bahadur*.





F O U R T H

R E P O R T

F R O M T H E

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

T H E S T A T E

O F T H E

*EAST INDIA* COMPANY.

Together with an APPENDIX referred to in the said Report.

---

Reported by Mr, ALDERMAN HARLEY on the 24th Day of *March* 1773.

---





---

F O U R T H  
R E P O R T  
F R O M T H E  
C O M M I T T E E O F S E C R E C Y

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

THE STATE OF THE *EAST INDIA* COMPANY.

*The 24th of March 1773.*

---

The Committee of Secrecy, appointed to enquire into the State of the *East India* Company; and for that Purpose to inspect the Books and Accounts of the said Company; and to report to the House what they find material therein, in respect to the Debts, Credits, and Effects, of the Company, as also to the Management and present Situation of the Company's Affairs, together with their Observations thereupon:—

HAVING made their Reports of what they found material with respect to the Debts, Credits, and Effects of the Company, and with respect to the Profits which the Company derive from their Commerce, and from the territorial Acquisitions lately obtained in the *East Indies*, proceeded, in pursuance of the Order of the House, to enquire further into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and particularly how far the same may have been affected by the Management of the Company or their Servants; and Your Committee thought, that, among the many Objects that offered themselves to their Consideration under this extensive Head of Enquiry, the State and Management of the Revenues, lately obtained in *Bengal* and *Babar*, required their immediate Attention.—And Your Committee thought it right to begin, by enquiring into the Nature of these Revenues; and having for this Purpose inspected the Books and Correspondence of the Company, and having examined *Harry Verelst*, Esquire, late President of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, who had been employed for several Years in the Collection of Part of the said Revenues, Your Committee find, That the Revenues, of which the Company are at present possessed in the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, consist of

Rents of Lands,  
Duties and Customs,  
Farms of exclusive Privileges,  
Fines and Forfeitures.

And with respect to the Rents of Lands, which constitute the principal Part of the said Revenues, they find, That all the Lands of the said Provinces are considered as belonging to the Crown or Sovereign of the Country, who claims a Right to collect Rents or Revenues from all the said Lands, except such as are appropriated to charitable and religious Purposes; which, having been granted by different Princes, are understood, by the general Tenor of such Grants, to be exempted from Payment of any Rent to the Sovereign.

There are, besides, other Lands, held by Grants of different Kinds, which pay only a fixed annual Acknowledgement or Rent, and that in general much below the Medium Rate of Rents in the Provinces: These are called Jaghires, which are Grants from the Crown to Individuals; or Talooks, which are Grants from the Nabob or Prince to Individuals;—and Mr. *Verelst* informed Your Committee, that these Jaghires and Talooks vary in the Nature of their Tenure; the Jaghires being sometimes to the Grantees for Life only, and sometimes for the Life of other Persons in the same Family; but the Talooks do more regularly descend to the Heirs of the first Grantees than the Jaghires.

And Your Committee find, That the Rajas and Zemindars have certain Lands, Perquisites, and Allowances, which they hold by virtue of their Offices, for their Support.—And Your Committee find, That the Rents arising from all the other Lands of the said Provinces, besides those held by Grants in the Manner above-mentioned, are paid in such Proportion as is settled annually by the Dewan with the several Zemindars, Farmers, or Collectors, who rent or hold the said Lands.

And Your Committee find, That the Duties or Customs above-mentioned, are levied upon almost every Article of Life; and that they are collected either at Chokies or Custom Houses, or at the Gunges or Markets; and that the Nabob and Duan had the Right of making



96 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

making such Alterations in these Duties, as they thought proper — And that the Company, since they have been possessed of the said Revenues, have likewise exercised the Right of making Alterations therein.

And Your Committee find, That the Farms of exclusive Privileges, which make a Part of the said Revenues, are Farms of Privileges of exclusive Trade; and it appears to Your Committee, that the same did exist before the Company became possessed of these Revenues.

And Your Committee find, That the Fines and Forfeitures, which are stated as Part of the said Revenues, are Fines and Forfeitures for Breaches of the Law, criminal, civil, or religious, of the said Country.

Your Committee proceeded next to enquire, in what Manner these Revenues are collected; and they find, that the Duan collects the same by leasing them out, either to the Rajas or Zemindars, who are considered as having a Sort of hereditary Right, or at least a Right of Preference to the Lease of the Revenues of the Province to which they respectively belong—or to other Farmers under the Name of Izodars and other Appellations—or to Officers appointed by Government under the Names of Fouzdars, Aumils, and Fuzildars, with all whom the Government make in general annual Engagements for the Revenues of the several Districts.

And Your Committee having enquired, whether the Company have ever dismissed any of the Rajas or Zemindars of these Provinces, they find, that the Company have taken into their Hands the Revenues of the Provinces of *Burdwan* and *Nuddea*, upon the Rajas of the said Provinces falling in Arrear of Rent; and that a Support was allowed by the Company to the said Raja.

And Your Committee find, That an annual Rent Roll of the said Provinces, called the Bundibus, is renewed and settled every Year at a Festival, called the Poonah; which is usually held in the Month of May, for *Bengal*, and in the Month of September, for *Babar*: And Your Committee refer to the Journals of the 28th Day of April 1767, when a Rent Roll or Bundibus for the Province of *Bengal*, for the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-five was laid before the House, to shew the Nature and Form of this Instrument; and they have added in the Appendix of this Report, N<sup>o</sup> 1, a Rent Roll or Bundibus for the Province of *Babar*, for the like Purpose.

And Your Committee find, That in settling the said Rent Roll, the Government first endeavours to treat for the Revenues of each Province or District, where there is a Raja or Zemindar, with such Raja or Zemindar; and if the Raja or Zemindar does not come to an Agreement with Government, an Officer is appointed to superintend the Collections, which Collections are made by such Officer in the Name of the Raja or Zemindar and his own, public Orders being issued in their joint Names; and in Districts, where there is no Raja or Zemindar, they endeavour to treat with the present Farmer; and if such Farmer does not come to an Agreement with Government, the Lands and Revenues he held, are, in such Case, let to some other Farmer for the best Rent which can be procured, or taken into the Hands of Government.

And Your Committee find, That after the general Rent Roll is thus settled between the Government and the several Rajas, Zemindars, Farmers, and others, under different Names, these again make their Agreements with those of lesser Degree, either with the ancient Occupiers or Tenants, called Ryotts, or with new Tenants. And Mr. *Verelst* informed Your Committee, that by the ancient Rule of Government, Agreements with the Ryotts for Lands, which they and their Families have held, were considered as sacred, and that they were not to be removed from their Possessions, as long as they conformed to the Terms of their original Contracts; but that this Rule had not always been duly observed.

And Your Committee having enquired, whether the Raja, Zemindar, Farmer, or Collector, have a Right to lay any new Duties, or augment the old ones, by their own Authority; they find, that they have no such Right: It appeared, however, to Your Committee, by the Evidence of *Peter Michell*, Esquire, Secretary to the said Company, and of *Samuel Wilks*, Esquire, Examiner of *Indian* Correspondence, that the Books and Correspondence of the Company afford many Instances of the Country having been exceedingly distressed by additional Taxes levied by the Zemindar, Farmer, or Collector, but not so much by the two former as by the latter. And Mr. *Verelst* informed Your Committee, that he believed, that the aforesaid Officers and Collectors had levied new Duties, or augmented the old ones, by their own Authority, in every Part and Corner of the Country; and that they did this much more before the Company was in Possession of the Dewannee, than since; and he added that the Government have a Right to call upon them for every thing so collected; and that they have been called to an Account, since the Company held the Dewannee, in several Instances.

And Your Committee find, by the Correspondence of the Company, That the President and Council at *Fort William* are endeavouring to ascertain the Amount of the Muffulul Collections, or the Revenues levied by the Raja, Zemindar, or Farmer, in the several Districts of *Bengal*, in order to fix the Profits of the said Raja, Zemindar, or Farmer, at a stated and reasonable Sum, to prevent in future undue Charges in the Collections, and to preserve the Ryott from Oppression by undue, additional, and arbitrary Demands.

Your Committee proceeded next to enquire into the Produce of these Revenues; and to enable the House to judge, whether the same have increased or diminished, since they have been in the Hands of the Company, Your Committee were desirous of knowing, what had been the Produce of the said Revenues, while the Provinces, where they are collected, were under the ancient Government of the Mogul or Nabob; and having examined Mr. *Michell* and Mr. *Wilks*, Your Committee were informed by them, that there is not to be found in the Books or Correspondence of the Company any general Statement of the said Revenues, while these Provinces were under the Government before mentioned: But Mr. *Verelst* informed Your Committee, that having caused the Records of the Government of *Bengal* at *Muxadavad* to be examined, he found that *Suja Khan*, who was seated on the Musnud or Throne in the Year 1725, and died in 1738, used his best Endeavours to increase these Revenues; and that the Net Revenues arising, from what is now called the Dewannee of *Bengal*, by which he means the Revenues arising from the whole of that Province, except from the Districts of *Burdwan*, *Midnapore*, *Chitagong*, and the Twenty-four *Calcutta* Purgannahs, were then as follows; *videlicet*:

Crown Rent	-	<i>Sicca</i> Rupees	6,656,884	9	4	2
A Collection for the Expence of						
his own Household	-	-	2,391,356	2	6	0
Jaghire to the Buxey of the						
Empire	-	-	110,238	3	10	1
Jaghire to the Duan	-	-	452,171	9	16	3
A Collection for the Payment of						
Troops in Garrison	-	-	241,109	0	4	3
A Collection for defraying Ma-						
rine Expences	-	-	1,013,792	14	11	2
A further Collection for Troops						
in Garrison	-	-	42,318	3	0	0
<hr/>						
		<i>Sicca</i> Rupees	10,907,870	10	13	3
		Current Rupees at 2/3 each	12,653,129	12	11	—
<hr/>						
		or £. Sterling	1,423,477	2	6	—

During





During the Reign of *Suffraz Khan*, the Successor of *Sujab Khan*, the Revenues of this Country continued under the like Regulations, and no Alterations were made by him; but when *Alliverdi Khan*, having killed his Predecessor, usurped the Government, he was compelled, upon the *Morattos* invading *Bengal*, to the Payment of a Chout, or One Fourth of the estimated original Crown Revenue: The Amount of this Chout was agreed to be *Sicca* Rupees 1,104,262. 6. 7.; for defraying of which an additional Collection was made in the Provinces; and this, with some further Taxes for the Expence of Buildings and other Charges, raised the aforesaid Revenues in his Time to the Amount of 13,282,960. 2. 17. 1. or £. 1,733,426. Sterling; and the Revenues continued in this State, until the Soubahdary of *Cassim Ally Khan*, who was seated on the Musnud in the Year 1760; when he laid an additional Tax of 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Annas, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  Parts of the original Crown Rents; and estimated this Addition at *Sicca* Rupees 450,164. 2. 9. which being added to the former Revenue of 13,282,960. 2. 17. 1. made the whole of these Revenues in his Time amount to 13,733,124. 5. 6. 1. or £. 1,792,172. Sterling.

Mr. *Verelst* further informed Your Committee, that he had not Materials sufficient to ascertain the progressive Rise of the Revenues in the Province of *Babar*, or in the Districts of *Burdwan*, *Midnapore*, or the *Calcutta* Purgunnahs; but he presumes, they must have kept Pace with those of the other Parts of the Country; that the Province of *Chittagong* was conquered about the Year 1665 by a Relation of *Aurangzebe*, and that the Defence of it was for some Time a heavy Expence to Government; but the Inhabitants afterwards greatly increasing, and the Lands being improved by Cultivation, the Revenues arising from them were assigned over to the several Officers, commanding their Troops, for

the Defence of the Country, on Condition that they kept up a sufficient Force for that Purpose; the Lands under their Management continuing afterwards to prosper, so as to yield a Sum considerably above the real Charge of the Forces necessary for the Defence of the Province, the Government claimed a Share thereof; so that about the Year 1713, a Crown Rent was fixed on those Lands, amounting to *Sicca* Rupees 68,422. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In Addition to the Revenues raised for the Defence of the Province; which Crown Rent has since been called the Original Rent, and on which every subsequent Increase has been calculated. Between the Years 1713 and 1727, the Rent of this Province was raised 4 Annas or One Fourth Part;—from 1727 to 1734, it was raised One Fourth Part more;—and by several subsequent Augmentations, every Rupee of original Crown Rent was increased in the Year 1759, to 4. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Rupees; and the ancient Rent of Rupees 68,422. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . was thereby raised to the Sum of 331,529. 1. 15. besides several other extraordinary Taxes levied for the Support of Government under various Pretences.

Your Committee having thus obtained the best Information they were able, of the ancient State of these Revenues, they proceeded next to enquire, what they had produced since the Company became possessed of them; and for that Purpose having called for a Statement of the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar*, including the Provinces of *Burdwan*, *Midnapore*, and *Chittagong*, and the Twenty-four *Calcutta* Purgunnahs, from the Time the Company became possessed of them respectively; the following Account was produced to Your Committee, which the Servants of the Company informed them is as perfect as can be produced from any Accounts transmitted to the Court of Directors.



STATE of the *Bengal* Revenues, shewing the gross Receipts of the respective Revenues, and the Charges of Collection, &c. Charges in each Year, from the Time the Company became possessed of each of those Revenues, to the last Advices.

				Gross Revenues in the Province, as appears in the Bundoobust.	Charges of Col- lection allowed the Zemindars or Farmers.	Nett Balance to be received.	Gross Collections.	Charges of Collection paid by the Company.	Jaghire to Lord <i>Clive</i> .	Tributes, Stipends, and Allowances.	Nett Reve- nues exclu- sive of Com- mission.	Commission paid on the Revenues.	Nett Revenues.
May 1758 - - - to - - - April 1759				£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
<i>Calcutta</i> and <i>Purgunnahs</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	57,996	738	—	—	57,258	—	57,258
1759 - - - - - 1760				—	—	—	85,915	2,497	23,100	34,564	25,754	—	25,754
1760 - - - - - 1761				—	—	—	110,418	—	28,226	—	82,192	—	82,192
<i>Calcutta</i> and <i>Purgunnahs</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,342	—	68,342
<i>Burdwan</i> - - - - -				—	—	359,249	—	—	—	—	13,154	—	13,154
<i>Midnapore</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						£.ft.	—	—	28,226	—	163,688	—	163,688
1761 - - - - - 1762				—	—	—	96,108	568	28,337	—	67,203	—	67,203
<i>Calcutta</i> and <i>Purgunnahs</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432,223	—	432,223
<i>Burdwan</i> - - - - -				—	—	457,288	—	—	—	—	96,523	—	96,523
<i>Midnapore</i> - - - - -				—	—	83,271	—	—	—	—	81,883	—	81,883
<i>Chittagong</i> - - - - -				—	—	59,694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						£.ft.	—	568	28,337	—	677,832	—	677,832
1762 - - - - - 1763				—	—	—	84,166	—	29,451	—	54,715	—	54,715
<i>Calcutta</i> and <i>Purgunnahs</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444,281	—	444,281
<i>Burdwan</i> - - - - -				—	—	538,824	—	—	—	—	83,624	—	83,624
<i>Midnapore</i> - - - - -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,579	—	52,579
<i>Chittagong</i> - - - - -				—	—	60,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						£.ft.	—	—	29,451	—	635,199	—	635,199





Vol. IV.

1763	-	-	-	-	-	1764												
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	95,242	—	11,939	—	83,303				
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	544,445	453,120	4,683	—	—	448,437				
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,237				
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,304				
									£.ft.	—	4,683	11,939	—	663,281	31,865	631,416		
1764	-	-	-	-	-	1765												
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	136,242	—	26,075	—	110,177				
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	475,937	411,286	2,935	—	—	408,351				
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,480				
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,532				
									£.ft.	—	2,935	26,075	—	630,540	24,408	606,132		
1765	-	-	-	-	-	1766												
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	122,029	119,371	10,184	40,406	—	68,781				
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	437,176	458,809	57,425	—	—	401,384				
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	107,282	85,304	2,948	—	—	82,356				
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	54,945	49,076	7,883	—	—	41,193				
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,098,214	134,406	1,963,808	1,338,362	38,546	—	361,952	937,864				
Babar	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	797,473	207,303	56,449	—	—	150,854				
									£.ft.	—	173,435	40,406	361,952	1,682,432	1,005	1,681,427		
1766	-	-	-	-	-	1767												
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	130,542	10,453	29,912	—	90,177				
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	450,225	573,971	91,551	—	—	482,420				
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	107,613	119,379	6,217	—	—	113,162				
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	54,401	11,782	—	—	42,619				
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,235,088	133,936	2,101,152	2,042,372	80,039	—	812,864	1,149,469				
Babar	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	772,510	885,152	216,972	—	—	668,180				
														2,546,027				
														22,500				
									£.ft.	—	417,014	29,912	812,864	2,568,527	18,433	2,550,094		
Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.





## STATE of Bengal Revenues, &amp;c. continued.

						Gross Revenues in the Province, as appears in the Bundoobust.	Charges of Col- lection allowed the Zemindars or Farmers.	Nett Balance to be received.	Gross Collections.	Charges of Collection paid by the Company.	Jaghire to Lord Clive.	Tributes, Stipends, and Allowances.	Nett Reve- nues exclu- sive of Com- mission.	Commission paid on the Revenues.	Nett Revenues.
May 1767	-	-	to	-	April 1768	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£. ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.	£.ft.
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	175,945	21,254	29,096	—	125,595		
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	507,294	565,039	98,224	—	—	466,815		
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	108,966	106,885	7,391	—	—	99,494		
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	58,423	57,805	10,244	—	—	47,561		
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	2,165,938	107,159	2,058,779	2,002,605	123,232	—	847,550	1,091,823		
Babar	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	824,791	639,728	88,618	—	—	551,110		
													2,382,398		
Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,250		
								£.ft.	—	348,963	29,096	847,550	2,474,648	23,393	2,451,255
1768	-	-	-	-	1769										
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	170,060	25,037	29,096	—	115,927		
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	476,325	576,746	108,928	—	—	467,818		
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	116,153	6,460	—	—	109,693		
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	57,624	8,964	—	—	48,660		
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	2,166,862	97,784	2,069,078	2,159,840	102,877	—	918,334	1,138,629		
Babar	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	852,245	706,781	83,697	—	—	623,084		
								£.ft.	—	335,963	29,096	918,334	2,503,811	101,620	2,402,191
1769	-	-	-	-	1770										
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	167,741	23,577	29,096	—	115,068		
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	476,325	546,766	102,612	—	—	444,154		
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	107,923	6,432	—	—	101,491		
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	53,158	8,289	—	—	44,869		
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	2,090,830	97,810	1,993,020	1,915,512	114,309	—	838,473	962,730		
Babar	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	729,213	550,875	94,629	—	—	456,246		
													2,124,558		
Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,926		
								£.ft.	—	349,848	29,096	838,473	2,153,484	35,190	2,118,294

100 1773. FOURTH REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy





Vol. IV.

	1770	-	-	-	-	1771											
Calcutta and Purgunnahs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	167,875	35,856	29,096	—	102,923			
Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	615,819	86,324	—	—	529,495			
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	114,020	6,742	—	—	107,278			
Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	56,827	7,756	—	—	49,071			
Muxadavad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,087,410	97,810	1,989,600	1,836,088	125,874	—	889,776	820,438			
Bahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	541,712	95,537	—	—	446,175			
														2,055,380			
														2,812			
Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
									£.ft.	—	358,089	29,096	889,776	2,058,192	48,204	2,009,988	

Note. The Rise and Fall of Revenue, as well as any Deviation from the Agreements made, arise from two Causes; the Balances of preceding Years being brought into the current Year, or Remissions in the Revenues on Account of Losses by Droughts or excessive Rains, as well as the Misconduct of the Farmers, &c.

The Sum of £. 34,564, in the Year 1759-1760; in the Column of Tribute and Stipends, &c. is for the following Entries, viz.

D	December 1759.	Paid the Nabob Three Months Rent from 14th April to 13th July, Bengal Stile	-	-	-	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 37,621
D	April 1760.	Paid the Nabob Account new Lands	-	212,332	Sic <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	
		Paid Ditto Pishcush for the Sunnud	-	20,101		
					S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 232,433	
					Batta 16 per Cent. 37,189	
						269,622
						307,243
						£.ft. 34,564

It appears by the Nabob's Sunnud granting to the Company the Twenty-four Purgunnahs, that there was to be an annual Payment to him for the King's Rents, of the Sum of Rupees 222,958: It is supposed the above Sums (except the Pishcush for the Sunnud) was on Account of these Rents preceding the Grant of them to Lord Clive as a Jaghire.

And

With regard to *Midnapore* in the Year 1760, the Country was at that Time in a State of War, therefore only the nett Sum collected can be brought to Account.

It appears from the Records that the *Calcutta* Twenty-four Purgunnahs were, from the 18th July 1758, put under the Direction of Mr. *Frankland*, as Collector of those Revenues, until a proper Mode of Management could be settled by the Board; the Amount of the Collections of those Districts, the Year they were under that Gentleman's Management, appears on the general Books to be the Sum of £. 57,996.

It appears also on Consultation, 21st September 1758, That a Committee was appointed for the Management of those Lands, and consisted of Messrs. *Watts*, *Frankland*, and *Scrafton*.

It likewise appears on Consultation, 12th July 1759, That the Council resolved to put up to Sale the Twenty-four Purgunnahs for Three Years; accordingly they were sold on the 31st for *Sicca* Rupees 765,700 per Ann. *Khallaries* not included.

Under this Management, which appears to be a Scene of Experiments, in order to ascertain the full Value of these Lands, which is found to have been gradually increasing, no Period of regular Accounts appears, so as to be able to fill up the first Three Columns.

It is impossible to furnish the Committee with an Account of Particulars under the Head of Charges of Collection paid by the Company, as sufficient Accounts have not been received by the Court of Directors.

Errors excepted.

*John Annis,*

Assistant Auditor of *Indian* Accompts.

*East India House,*  
March 22d 1773.

on the State of the East India Company.





102 1773. FOURTH REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy

And Your Committee having examined *Harry Verelst*, Esquire, *Richard Becher*, Esquire, and *James Alexander*, Esquire, in order to explain the foregoing Account; and first with respect to the Arrears at the End of each Year, they informed Your Committee, that a Part of the Arrears of the preceding Year may sometimes be collected in the subsequent Year, but rarely the Whole;—that the Arrears of any former Years ought in general to be considered as desperate Debts, and that they have been wholly or in Part remitted, or ordered to be written off.—They also informed Your Committee, that in some Cases the Farmers agree to take upon themselves the Charges of the Collections in the Provinces, and to pay in a certain nett Revenue, which is the Reason that in some of the Years, and with respect to some of the Provinces, there are no Sums stated in the Two first Columns of the foregoing Account: And Your Committee think proper to observe, that in the foregoing Account the gross Collections are stated from May to April in each Year, which is the Reason that in the Province of *Babar* the gross Collections differ considerably in some Years from the Revenues, which are stated to be levied on the Province in the Fourth Column; because the Bargain with the Farmers in that Province is made, and the Account taken, from October to September in each Year; and where the Revenue actually received, as stated in the Fifth Column, exceeds that which ought to be received, as stated in the Fourth Column, the Reason is, that in that Sum is included some of the Arrears of the preceding Year, which the Officers of the Government had found Means to collect.

Your Committee proceeded next to enquire into the several Payments, that have been made out of the said Revenues, by virtue of any Treaties or Agreements entered into by the President and Council of *Calcutta*, or the Select Committee there, or by any Order made by them, or by Order of the Court of Directors in *England*.

And Your Committee find, That by Articles of Agreement between the King *Shah Aalum* and the Nabob *Nudjum ul Dowlab*, to which the Company were made Guarantees, dated the 19th of August 1765, which Agreement is already before the House, a Tribute of 26 Lacks of Rupees per Annum was agreed to be paid to the said King *Shah Aalum* out of the Revenues of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orissa*, to commence from the First of September 1765.

And Your Committee find, That by an Agreement, made with the aforesaid *Nudjum ul Dowlab*, dated the 30th Day of September 1765, which Agreement is already before the House, the annual Stipend of 5,386,131. 9. was agreed to be paid to the said Nabob *Nudjum ul Dowlab*, as an adequate Allowance for the Support of the Nizamut.

And Your Committee find, That by an Agreement, made the 18th of May 1766, between the Nabob *Syef ul Dowlab* and the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, which Agreement is already before the House, the annual Stipend of R. 4,186,131. A. 9. was agreed to be paid to the said Nabob for the Purpose before mentioned.

And Your Committee find, That by an Agreement, made the Twenty-first of March 1770, between the Nabob *Maberek ul Dowlab* and the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, a Copy of which is annexed to the last Report, the annual Sum of 3,181,991. 9. was agreed to be paid to the said Nabob for the Purpose before-mentioned.

And Your Committee find, in a Paragraph of a Letter of the Court of Directors to the Governor and Council at *Calcutta*, dated the 10th of April 1771, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 2, the Stipend above-mentioned of 3,181,991. 9. was disapproved; and it was thereby ordered, that the Nabob's

Stipend should be reduced to 16 Lacks of Rupees per Annum during his Minority.

And Your Committee find, That by Order of the Select Committee at *Calcutta*, dated the 31st Day of December 1766, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 3, an Allowance of 12 Lacks of Rupees per Annum was settled upon the Ministers, *Mahmud Reza Khan*, *Roy Doolub*, and *Shitabroy*, to commence from the 31st of January 1767, which Allowance was afterwards divided in the following Proportions; to

<i>Mahmud Reza Khan</i>	-	-	9 Lacks per Annum.
<i>Roy Doolub</i>	-	-	2
<i>Shitabroy</i>	-	-	99,996 Rupees:

And, besides the before-mentioned Allowances, Your Committee find in an Account of Servants employed at *Patna*, transmitted to the Committee of Revenue at *Fort William*, and entered on their Proceedings the Tenth of June 1771, that Lord *Clive* and the Select Committee allotted *Shitabroy* a Monthly Allowance of 25,000 Rupees.

And Your Committee find, in another Paragraph of the afore mentioned Letter of the Court of Directors of the Tenth of April 1771, to the Governor and Council at *Fort William*, that it was ordered, that *Mahmud Reza Khan's* Salary should be reduced from 9 to 5 Lacks, and that *Dollubram's* should cease with his Life.—And Your Committee find, That *Dollubram* is since dead.—And Your Committee having enquired, whether the before-mentioned Salaries and Stipends have been constantly paid; they find, That in consequence of the Evils suffered by the late Famine in *Bengal*, the Governor and Select Committee, on the 26th of May 1770, as appears by their Proceedings, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 4, ordered 30 Lacks of Rupees at the least to be stopped out of the Tribute to the King, and the Allowances to the Nabobs and Ministers.

And Your Committee refer to the foregoing Statement of the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar* for the Sums paid under the Head of Stipends and Allowances; and they find, That the Arrears due at the Close of the said Account, including what was unpaid of the Stoppage above-mentioned to the King, Nabob, and the Ministers, is as follows:

		£.
To the King <i>Shah Aalum</i>	-	60,406
Nabob <i>Meberek ul Dowlab</i>	-	125,085
<i>M. R. Cawn</i>	-	26,273

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, dated 14th April 1766, Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 5, That, in Consideration of the Merit of the Family of the *Seats* to the Company, as stated in the said Minute, the Governor and Council agreed, that a Claim of the *Seats*, to the Amount of 21 Lacks of Rupees, lent to the late Nabob *Meer Jaffier*, for the Support of his and the English Army, should be paid in equal Proportions by the Company and Nabob, at certain stated Periods, within the Course of Ten Years; which Agreement the Court of Directors by their Letter to the Select Committee at *Fort William*, dated 16th of March 1768, approved of.

And Your Committee find, That several other Payments have been made out of the Revenues of the *Dewanee* since the Company became possessed of them, on Account of Restitution for private Losses in the War with *Cossim Ally Cawn*, and of Donations to the Army and Navy for their Services on that Occasion; and in order to explain these Transactions more fully, Your Committee think proper to observe, that when the War broke out with *Cossim Ally Cawn* in the Year 1763, and a Resolution was taken by the President and Council of *Fort William* to restore *Meer Jaffier* to the Subaship, the said President and Council entered into a Treaty with him, dated the 10th of July 1763, a Copy of





of which was laid before the House the 20th of January 1767, by which, among other Articles, he agreed to reimburse to all private Persons the Amount of such Losses, proved before the Governor and Council, as they might sustain in their Trade in the Country; and if he should not be able to discharge this in ready Money, to give Assignments of Lands for the same: And it appears to Your Committee, that upon the same Occasion the said *Meer Jaffer* promised a Donation of 25 Lacks of Rupees to the Army.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Consultations of *Fort William*, the 15th of November 1764, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 6, That the said *Meer Jaffer* gave to the then Commander of the Fleet an Engagement in Writing, dated the 8th of October 1764, for the Payment of 12 Lacks and a Half of Rupees to the Navy.

And it appears to Your Committee, That a large Proportion of the Restitution Money, and of the Donation to the Army, was paid by *Meer Jaffer*, or by his Successor *Nudjum ul Dowlab*, while they were in Possession of the Dewannee; but they do not find, that any Part of the Donation to the Navy was paid by them.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter of the Court of Directors to the President and Council at *Fort William*, dated the 26th of April 1765, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 7, That the said Directors had then received no Information, except by Report, of the Amount of the Restitution Money, or of the Donation to the Army or Navy; and they find by the said Letter, and by another Letter of the Twenty-fourth December 1765, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 8, that the Court of Directors then expressed in the strongest Terms their highest Disapprobation of these Transactions; that they require a just and precise Account of them; and that they forbid any Payments on those Accounts until their further Orders: But, notwithstanding these Sentiments of the Court of Directors, Your Committee find, by a Minute of the General Court of the 24th Day of September 1766, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 9, That it was then resolved, That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to cause so much of the Donation to the Navy, as can be recovered, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Revenues due to the Nabob of *Bengal*; and for so much as the said Arrears shall fall short of the Amount of the said Donation, to be paid out of the Company's Duannee, at such reasonable Times as shall be most convenient to their Affairs; and that the Court of Directors gave Orders conformable to the said Resolution, in their General Letter to the President and Council at *Fort William*, dated the 21st of November 1766, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 10.

And Your Committee find, by the Minutes of the General Courts on the 1st and 8th of July 1768, Copies of which are hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 11, 12, That a Motion was made, That Orders be forthwith sent to the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, for the immediate Payment out of the Revenues of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orissa*, of what remains unpaid of the Restitution Money, to the several Persons to whom it is due, according to their Claims as admitted and liquidated by the Committee, formerly appointed by the Governor and Council for that Purpose; and at the said General Courts, it was proposed, and carried upon the Question, to add the following Words to the said Motion, "Whether such Claims were found to arise by Losses in Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, or Tobacco (which the Court of Directors have at this Court represented to be in their Opinion, and also in the Opinion of their Counsel, illicit Trades, and repugnant to the Covenants entered into with the Company by their Servants) or not;" and Your Committee find, That

a Ballot having been taken on the amended Motion, it was carried in the Negative.

And Your Committee find, by the Minutes of the General Courts of the 12th and 16th of August 1769, Copies of which are hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 13, 14, that a Motion having been made, that it was the Opinion of the Court, that the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund be paid in *Bengal*, as soon as the State of the Company's Treasury would permit, it was upon a Ballot carried in the Affirmative.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter from the Court of Directors to the President and Council at *Fort William*, dated the 10th of November 1769, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 15, That they acquainted the said President and Council with the said Resolution of the General Court, and added, that considering that by that Resolution a discretionary Power was vested in them to make the said Payment, when the State of the Company's Treasury would admit, they did not think themselves warranted, in the present State of the Company's Affairs in *India*, to give Orders for the Payment of so large a Sum that Season, and therefore they positively directed that no Money should be paid on that Account, till their further Orders.

And Your Committee having enquired, what Sums have been paid by the Company on Account of the Donations to the Army and Navy, and of the Restitution Money, since the Company became possessed of the Dewannee, they find by a Letter from the President and Council at *Fort William* to the Court of Directors, dated 27th of March 1772, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 16, That the said President and Council had drawn Bills on the Court of Directors for one Moiety of the Navy Donation, which Bills appear by an Account delivered in to the Committee, attested by *Peter Michell*, Esquire, Secretary to the *East India Company*, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 17, to amount to £.76,049. 9. 6. Sterling; and that the said President and Council had agreed to give Interest Bonds to the Navy Agents at *Fort William* for the other Moiety, and to give them Bills on the Court of Directors in Exchange for the said Bonds, when the Treasury at *Fort William* should be open.

And Your Committee find, by the Evidence of Mr. *John Annis*, Assistant Auditor of Indian Accounts, That the President and Council at *Fort William* paid on Account of Restitution for private Losses, on the 12th Day of May 1766, CR<sup>s</sup> 348,000; and that the said President and Council paid the Army Agent on Account of the Donations to the Army, on the 21st Day of March 1766, CR<sup>s</sup> 150,000; on the 8th of April 1766, CR<sup>s</sup> 24,000; and on the 12th of September 1769, CR<sup>s</sup> 1,45,632, being the Balance of that Account.

And Your Committee find, by the Evidence of the said Mr. *John Annis*, That the total Amount of Claims for Restitution allowed, was CR<sup>s</sup> 5,568,000, and that the Balance remaining unpaid, was CR<sup>s</sup> 1,533,818. 11. 6. by which Balance the Sum paid will appear to be less than the Sum stated to have been paid in the Minute of the General Court First July 1768; but as Mr. *Annis* informed the Committee, that this is the last Account received, Your Committee have taken it as the true one.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter from the Court of Directors to the President and Council at *Fort William*, dated April the 10th 1771, an Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 18, That they then ordered, that out of the several Deductions directed to be made from the Allowance to the Nabob, and the Stipends to the Ministers, as is before stated, the Sums paid by the Company to the Army and Navy on Account of the Donations before mentioned, the Debt due to *Bolachidas*, and the stipulated Payment to *Juggat Seat*, should first be wholly satisfied and reimbursed to the Company; and that such farther Sums as shall arise from



104 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

from the said Reductions, should be applied from Time to Time, to clear the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund, and also the Donation of Two Lacks to Colonel *Monro* (which appears to Your Committee to have been promised to him by the Nabob *Meer Jaffer*, in Consideration of his having relinquished a Jaghire in *Bengal*, granted to him by the King) in such Proportions, as the respective Claims may bear to each other, until the whole shall be discharged; but they add, that the Principal only of the Sums due from the Sircar, are to be allowed in the Payments there ordered.

And Your Committee having enquired, whether any Jaghires have been granted out of these Revenues, since the Company became possessed of them, they find by the *Moorsheadabad* Consultations, the 17th December 1770, hereunto annexed, N° 19, that a Jaghire was granted to *Dollubram*, to commence from April 1766, amounting to Rupees 187,500 per Annum.

And Your Committee find, in the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue the 10th of June 1771, an Extract whereof is in the Appendix, N° 20, that in 1766, Part of Two Purgunnahs were granted,

	Rupees.
To <i>Moneer ul Dowlab</i> - - -	Value 56,649
And to <i>M. R. Cawn</i> , one Jaghire -	Value 16,064
And to D° one other Jaghire - -	Value 19,788
And to D° one other Jaghire - -	Value 24,234

And Your Committee having enquired, whether the Instruments or Sunnuds, by which these Jaghires were granted, are to be found in the Correspondence of the Company, a Translation of a Sunnud was produced to them, which appears in the *Moorsheadabad* Consultations 1770, by which the before-mentioned Jaghire was granted, by the King *Shah Alam*, to *Dolubram*, from the Year 1172, which answers to the Christian Era 1765-6; and a Letter of *Mahmud Reza Cawn*, to the President of *Fort William*, entered on the Country Correspondence, 30th December 1765, was produced to Your Committee [a Copy whereof is added in the Appendix, 21 (a)] in which *M. R. Cawn* says, "My Lord, you are pleased out of your Favour to confer upon me a Jaghire;" and Mr. *Wilks* referred to a Statement of Jaghires in the *Babar* Province, transmitted in a Letter of Mr. *Rumbold* to the Select Committee, dated the 6th of July 1767, as the only Statement of Jaghires which he has hitherto found in the Correspondence of the Company's Servants in *Bengal*, besides what is already stated in this Report; which Letter and Statement Your Committee have annexed to their Report, N° 21 (b) for the Information of the House.

And Your Committee find, That at several Times since the Company became possessed of the said Revenues, certain Sums have been paid out of them to the President, and other Servants of the Company in *India*, under the Name of Commission.

And Your Committee find, by a Paragraph of a Letter of the Court of Directors 13th of March 1761, to the Governor and Council at *Fort William* (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 22) That an Allowance was ordered to be made to their President Mr. *Vansittart*, and to the President for the Time being, of a Commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. to be deducted from the Nett annual Revenue of their acquired Territories, to be paid at the Close of every Year:—And by a Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors, of 13th of May 1763, to the Governor and Council of *Fort William* (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 23) the Court of Directors confirmed the afore-mentioned Allowance, as a settled and invariable Emolument to every Governor; and they direct, that so long as Mr. *Vansittart* shall continue in the Government of *Bengal*, he be allowed a Commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. of all such Revenues as have or may arise out of the Grants from *Cossim Ally Cawn*; and that the Payment commence with the Cession of those Countries; adding, that this additional

Emolument is expressly to be understood as a distinct Reward due to the personal Merit of the said President Mr. *Vansittart*, and is absolutely to cease upon his quitting the Government; and that it is not to be claimed or anyways pretended to by their future Governors, whose fixed Emoluments, very handsome and extensive, are to be confined to the Orders and Regulations of 13th March 1761.

And Your Committee find, by a Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, dated First of June 1764 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 24) That the Sum of £. 6,000 per Annum was allowed Lord *Clive*, as President and Governor, to be paid him Monthly, and to commence upon his Arrival in *Bengal*; which Allowance, together with One per Cent. out of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Coinage Duty, was to be in full Consideration for all his Services, both Civil and Military; and that his Lordship was consequently to have no Allowance whatever, by way of Commission or otherwise, out of the Revenues from any of the territorial Acquisitions whatsoever.

And Your Committee find, That Lord *Clive* having made a Proposal to the Select Committee 19th September 1766 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 25) that the Governor shall, in the most public Manner, in the Presence of all the Company's Servants, the Mayor and Aldermen, and Free Merchants, assembled at the Mayor's Court, take an Oath and execute a Penalty Bond (Copies of which Oath and Penalty Bond are also hereunto annexed, N° 26, 27) the Select Committee resolved by a Minute of the 16th January 1767 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 28) that in Consideration of Lord *Clive's* having relinquished Five Shares to which he was entitled in the Capital Stock of the Society of Trade, as well as every other Commercial Benefit and Advantage, that they do assign to his Lordship, as an Equivalent for the same, a Commission of 1 and  $\frac{1}{8}$  per Cent. upon the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar*; the Payment thereof to commence from the 1st Day of September last, and to continue to the 1st of September ensuing; and that as Mr. *Verelst* would have the Charge of the Government for several Months after his Lordship's Departure, without any established Fund for maintaining the Expence and Dignity of his Station, the Select Committee further resolved, that Mr. *Verelst* should in like Manner draw the Commission of 1 and  $\frac{1}{8}$  per Cent. upon the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar*, until the Month of September after he should have resigned the Government.

And Your Committee find, That Lord *Clive* took the said Oath, and executed the said Penalty Bond, on the First Day of October 1766.

And Your Committee find, That *Harry Verelst*, Esquire, the succeeding Governor, took an Oath, and executed a Penalty Bond, different from the Oath taken, and Bond executed, by Lord *Clive* (Copies of which are hereunto annexed, N° 29) on the 17th Day of February 1767.

And Your Committee find, by a Paragraph of a Letter of the Court of Directors to the Governor and Council at *Fort William*, dated the 20th of November 1767, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 30) that they thereby ordered, that the Allowance of 1 and  $\frac{1}{8}$  per Cent. Commission on the Dewannee Revenues, settled by the Governor and Council on the Governor, for relinquishing all Share in the Salt Trade, should absolutely determine and cease upon the 1st of September 1767. And in subsequent Paragraphs of the said Letter (Copies whereof are hereunto annexed, N° 30) it is said, that as the Trade of their Servants was to be confined to the Articles of Export and Import only, in which they would be greatly affected by the great Demands for extending the Company's Investments, and considering the great Increase of Business in which their Servants were necessarily engaged, and which demanded their utmost Care and Attention, they were come to a Resolution





Resolution to give them a reasonable Encouragement, to exert themselves with Zeal and Alacrity in their several Departments; but which they were to look upon as a free Gift from the Hands of their Employers, offered to them Annually so long as the present Revenue should remain with the Company, and their Behaviour should continue to merit such a Reward; and they direct, that they should draw out an Annual Account of the Sums received from the Dewannee, deducting thereout the stipulated Payment to the King, and the Allowance to the Nabobs and Ministers, and also of the Revenues of the Provinces of *Burdwan*, *Midnapore*, *Chittagong*, and the *Calcutta* Purgunnahs, from which were to be deducted Lord *Clive's* Jaghire, and the ordinary Charges of Collection, and upon the Amount of the said Nett Revenues they were thereby indulged to draw a Commission of Two and an Half per Cent. and that the Sum which should be the Produce of the said Two and an Half per Cent. was to be divided into One hundred Parts or Shares, which Parts or Shares were to be appropriated in Manner mentioned in the said Letter;—and they added, that the large Proportion allowed to the Governor, in the before-mentioned Commission of Two and an Half per Cent. was in Consideration of his relinquishing, and not being concerned in any Trade whatever, even in Articles of Import and Export, and likewise of relinquishing all Presents or other Gratifications, as expressed in the Deed of Renunciation entered on the Proceedings of the said Governor and Council, the 22d of September 1766, which the said Court of Directors approved and confirmed, and directed that all Governors should execute the like Instrument on their entering into their Office; and the said Court of Directors further added, that their Inducement for annexing so great an Appointment to the Station of President and Governor was, in full Expectation of his giving up his whole Time and Attention to the faithful Discharge of his Duty, and that, being excluded from all Trade himself, he might be vigilant in watching and detecting all Abuses committed by others; and that it was to be observed that the Shares of the Commission in the said Letter specified, for the Governor, were in addition to his then Salary of £. 3,000 per Annum, and his Mint Duty and Consulage; and that the Shares to the other Servants were to be in Addition to their Salaries, Diet Money, and the Posts they might respectively hold, except as in the said Letter is excepted; and they directed that the before-mentioned Commission of Two and an Half per Cent. should commence from the First of September 1767; but as they had before ordered, that the Allowance made to the Governor of 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on the Dewannee Revenue was absolutely to determine and cease on that Day, they further directed that, from the said First Day of September, to the Time of the Arrival of those Advices, an Allowance of 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on the Company's nett territorial Revenues, should be made to the Governor, and that the Sum arising from the remaining 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. which completed the Two and an Half per Cent. Commission, should be proportioned among the principal Servants, Civil and Military, according to the respective Shares allotted them in the said Letter:—But the Court of Directors finding, that, from an Estimate they had made of the Amount and Distribution of the said Two and an Half per Cent. a considerable Sum would remain unappropriated, they ordered the Surplus to be carried to the Company's Credit, until the said Governor and Council should receive further Orders from them, concerning the Disposition of it.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter of the Court of Directors to the said Governor and Council, dated the 16th of March 1768 (an Extract whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 31) That they directed One Lack and One Third of a Lack of Current Rupees, arising from the Revenues of *Bengal*, being, as is explained in a subsequent Letter, Part of what remained of the Two and an

Half per Cent. unappropriated, to be proportioned among their Civil and Military Servants at *Bombay*.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter from the Governor and Council at *Fort William*, to the Court of Directors, dated the 2d of February 1769, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 32) That they took upon themselves to allow certain Shares of the said Two and an Half per Cent. to the Chiefs of Subordinates, who were not entitled to them by the said Order of the Court of Directors of the 20th of November 1767.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter of the Court of Directors to the Governor and Council at *Fort William*, dated the 23d Day of March 1770, (Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 33) That they disapproved of the Allowances so made; and ordered the said Governor and Council to re-pay, into the Company's Treasury in *Bengal*, the Amount of the several Sums so allowed by them, and not authorized by the said Court of Directors.

And Your Committee refer to the foregoing Statement of the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar*, for an Account of what has been received by the Company's Servants under the Head of Commission; but it is necessary to observe, that as the Sum of £. 31,865, stated in the said Account to be received in the Year 1763-4, is more than what the President was entitled to in that Year, it probably includes the President's Commission upon the said Revenues, from the Year 1761 to that Period, as no Sum is stated as paid him on that Account, till the Year 1763-4.

And Your Committee have added in the Appendix (N<sup>o</sup> 34. a. b. c. d. e. f. g.) Accounts of the particular Sums received by each Person, in each Year, under the Head of Commission, from the 1st of September 1767 to the 31st of August 1771.

And Your Committee find, That notwithstanding the last mentioned Commission of Two and an Half per Cent. was declared, by the Court of Directors, to be granted to the Servants of the Company, in Consideration of their Trade being confined to the Articles of Export and Import only, yet the said Court of Directors, by their Instructions to the Supervisors sent out in 1769, which Instructions the Governor and Council of *Fort William* were afterwards ordered to carry into Execution (Extracts whereof are hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 35) after giving Orders for preventing all Monopolies, and particularly in Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, again laid open the said Trade to their Servants, by declaring that it was their Intention, that the Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco be laid open to all Persons, as well Natives as Europeans, and that English Subjects should be permitted to trade therein, only, upon the same Footing, and under the same Duties and Restrictions, as Natives or other Subjects.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Proceedings of the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, dated the 12th of December 1770 (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 36) That the said Governor and Council, having received Notice of the said Instructions, by Letter of the Court of Directors dated the 23d of March 1770, carried the said Orders for opening the Trade into Execution, by publishing the following Notice, "That the Honourable the *East India Company* have been pleased to lay open the Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, throughout these Provinces; and that all Persons, whether Europeans or others, are hereby permitted to engage in it, subject to the Regulations already enforced, and to such others as may hereafter be made by the Honourable the Members of the Administration, by Order of the Honourable the President and Council."

And Your Committee find, by the Letters of Mr. *Charles Stewart*, the Resident at *Burdwan*, dated in May 1771, to the Committee of Revenue at *Calcutta*, and the several Depositions of the Molungees or Salt-Makers sent therewith (Copies of which are hereunto

E c

annexed,



106 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

annexed, N° 37) That, not long after the opening the Trade in Manner before-mentioned, a certain Native, named *Kerperam Muckerjee*, declaring that he acted on Account of the Governor and Council, seized by Force several Parcels of Salt, which, being finally prepared, had the Seal or Chop on them of the Person to whom they belonged, which Chop he took off, and, in its stead, affixed his own:—And it further appears in the before-mentioned Depositions taken on Oath, and signed by a great Number of Salt-Makers, that Complaints of a similar Nature, practised in Forty-nine Villages, were made against the said *Kerperam Muckerjee*; which Complaints he did not deny; and the Seal or Chop so fixed appeared in many Instances to be inscribed “*Mr. Charles Floyer and Company, Sabebaung*,” which last Word Your Committee are informed is a Word of Authority, commanding Respect.

And Your Committee find, That the said Resident, in one of his said Letters, dated 15th of May 1771, informed the Committee of Revenue, that, having examined the Orders which the said *Kerperam Muckerjee* had received from his Constituents, found that he was directed only to make fair Advances for Salt, and to receive it as it was made, and put it into Golahs; but that, by the enclosed Letters and Depositions, they the said Committee would perceive he had, without regard to Equity and Justice, forced his Advances on the Molungees, and, on the Strength thereof, had actually seized the Salt contracted for and delivered to other Merchants, erasing the Marks of the Owners, and stamping that of his Employers thereon; that such a lawless Conduct merited a public and local Punishment, as an Example to others, but out of respect to the Gentlemen by whom he was employed, and whose Orders he had exceeded, he, the said Resident, was induced to refrain from inflicting it; nevertheless he thought it his Duty to send him to them, under a Guard of a Naich and Three Seapoys; and that upon examining the Letters and Depositions, they might take what Measures with him they thought the Nature of his Offence required.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Committee of Revenue at *Calcutta*, dated the 21st of May 1771, That the said Committee came to the following Resolution, “That as an Enquiry into the Complaints against *Kerperam Muckerjee*, by *Mr. Stewart*, would, if made by the whole Committee, greatly retard the other Business, and prove prejudicial to the honourable Company’s Revenues, through a Delay in sending the necessary Orders and Instructions, and in answering the daily Letters addressed to us from all Parts of the Country;

“Resolved,

“That Messieurs *Russell, Kelsall*, and *Floyer*, do form themselves into a Committee of Enquiry for the Examination of *Mr. Stewart’s* Complaints against *Kerperam Muckerjee*.” And the said Committee ordered that all the Papers relative thereto, which had been laid before them, should be delivered to those Gentlemen by their Secretary:—And Your Committee do not find upon the Correspondence of the Company any further Proceedings in this Business.

Your Committee proceeded next to enquire into the Abuses and Mismanagement, by which the said Revenues have been diminished. And in the first place they find, That the Company claim large Sums, as owing to them by several Persons for Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut; it is impossible for Your Committee to shew the Nature and Amount of these Claims, without laying before the House a State of the several Transactions on which they are founded.

Your Committee think it right to begin by stating, what were the Duties on Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, before the Company became possessed of the Dewannee, as far as they can collect the same from the Cor-

respondence and Books of the Company; and they find, by a Report of *Mahomed Reza Cawn*, entered on Select Committee’s Consultations the 25th December 1769, that, under the Government of the Nabobs, the Duty on Salt made in *Bengal* was 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. paid by Musselmén, and 5 per Cent. paid by Gentoos; they find also, there were certain Duties paid on Beetle Nut and Tobacco; but they cannot ascertain, by the Correspondence of the Company, what the Rate of the said Duties was, except that, in the Company’s own Lands, Beetle Nut appears to have paid a Chokie Duty, from 16 to 5 Rupees per Boat, according to their Size: It appears also, that in the said Lands there were Chokie Duties collected on Salt Boats, according to their Size, and also a Khallary Rent of Three Rupees per Khallary—But, in the Year 1762, the President and Council established a Tax of 30 *Sicca* Rupees per Khallary; and abolished all former Duties:—And Your Committee find, That, by the Terms of the Leases which were then granted, the Farmers were obliged to take upon themselves the Balances due by the Molungees to the Renters for the last Year; and this was afterwards made a standing Order; and a Claim being at that Time made, by the Salt Merchants, of ancient Balances due from the Molungees, the said Claim was liquidated, and fixed at 444,896 : 7 Annas, 9 Pice, *Arcot* Rupees:—And the Governor and Council agreed to pay this Balance to the Merchants, but, in order to reimburse to the Company the Sums so paid, they laid a Tax on the Salt made at the said Khallarys, of 10 *Sicca* Rupees per 100 Maunds: And Your Committee do not find any material Alterations were made in the above Duties, until the Establishment of the Society of Trade, in 1765.

And Your Committee find, That the Court of Directors having by their Letter, of the First of June 1764, to the President and Council of *Fort William*, ordered them to consult the Nabob concerning the carrying on the Inland Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, Tobacco, and other Articles, produced and consumed in the Country, in such Manner as might be most to his Satisfaction and Advantage, and for the Interest of the Company, and likewise of the Company’s Servants; and to form an equitable Plan for carrying on the said Trade; and to transmit the same to them, accompanied by such Explanations, Observations, and Remarks, as might enable them to give their Sentiments thereupon, in a full and explicit Manner; the Select Committee at *Fort William*, in conformity to the said Orders, as appears by their Minute of the 10th of August 1765, took into their Consideration the Inland Trade, in the Articles of Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco; and resolved that the whole of the said Trade should be carried on by an exclusive Company, formed for that Purpose, in the Manner, and according to the several Regulations, mentioned in the said Minute; the said exclusive Right to commence from the First of September 1765, and to continue to the 31st of August 1766; and that all Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, produced in, or imported into, *Bengal*, should be purchased by the said Company; and that all other Persons should be strictly prohibited from dealing therein.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Select Committee of the 18th of September 1765, (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N° 38) That it was then resolved, that the Inland Trade in the above Articles should be subject to a Duty to the Company, after the following Rates;

On Salt, 35 per Cent. valuing the 100 Maunds at the Rate of 90 *Arcot* Rupees; and in Consideration thereof, the present Khallary Duty to be abolished;

On Beetle Nut, 10 per Cent. on the prime Cost;

On Tobacco, 25 per Cent. on Ditto.

And it is added in the said Minute, that by this Calculation, the Select Committee hoped that a clear Revenue





hue of at least £.100,000. per Annum, would be produced to the Company; which Minute of the Select Committee was confirmed by the Governor and Council, on the 25th September following.

And Your Committee find, That the Select Committee, in their Letter to the Court of Directors of the 30th of September 1765, then gave it as their Opinion, that the said Duties will produce a clear Revenue of £. 120,000. Sterling per Annum; and they add, that it is their Resolution to give all possible Satisfaction, on all Points relating to the Profits of this Trade, to their honourable Masters; and to lay before them a fair, full, and candid Representation of the Amount of the Costs, Charges, and Sales, of the first Year.

And, in order to afford the House the fullest Information on this Subject, Your Committee think it right to add in the Appendix to this Report, N<sup>o</sup> 39, not only Copies of the said Minutes, but of all Minutes and Letters, or Extracts of Letters, in anywise relating thereto.

And Your Committee find, by an Extract of *Bengal* General Consultation, dated 16 September 1765, That the Committee appointed for managing this Trade, being Two Members of the Select Committee, and Two of the Council, solicited the President and Council to grant them a Deed to secure to the Proprietors of the said exclusive Right, the free and sole Purchase of Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, in the Provinces of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixia*, to the 31st of August 1766, allowing sufficient Time to dispose of such Purchase for the Season; which Deed was then ordered to be prepared by the President and Council, and it was agreed to apply to the Company for Permission to renew the same, for the future Concerns of the Society, if the Plan met with their Approbation, as appears by a Copy of a Minute hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 40.

And Your Committee having enquired, whether the said Deed was transmitted to the Court of Directors, they find by the Evidence of Mr. *Mitchell* and Mr. *Wilks*, that though an Account thereof was sent, in the Manner before mentioned, it does not appear, in the Books and Correspondence of the Company, that the said Deed was ever transmitted to the Court of Directors.

And Your Committee find, by the several Minutes of the President and Council (Copies whereof are hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 41) That, after the Establishment of the said Society, the Governor and Council ordered several Sums, as stated in the said Minutes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Company to sundry People for Salt Balances; and yet the Committee find, by a Letter of Mr. *Becher* to the Governor and Council, of the 28th July 1768 (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 42) That the Khallary Rents and Salt Duties in the Company's own Lands, to the Amount 236,010 Rupees, were appropriated by the Society of Trade to their own Use, during the Years 1765 and 1766.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Select Committee of the 3d of September 1766, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 43) That, notwithstanding a Letter of the Court of Directors of the 19th February 1766 (a Copy whereof is likewise hereunto annexed, in N<sup>o</sup> 39) positively forbidding their Servants to have any Concern in the Trade of Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, whatever Government might be established, or whatever unforeseen Circumstances might arise, it was determined by the said Select Committee, on the said 3d Day of September 1766, to continue the exclusive Society for the next Year; but it is added in the said Minute, that, at the Time of writing the said Letter of the 19th of February, the Court of Directors could not have had the least Idea of the favourable Change in the Affairs of those Provinces, whereby the Interest of the Nabob, with regard to Salt, is no longer immediately concerned; the Select Committee at the same Time made several new Regulations, with respect to the said Trade, and augmented the Duty to be paid to the Company, on Salt, to 50 per Cent. and on Beetle

Nut to 15 per Cent. which Minute of the Select Committee was confirmed by the President and Council on the 8th of September following. And Your Committee have added in the Appendix to this Report, N<sup>o</sup> 44, Copies or Extracts of several Letters of the Court of Directors, concerning the Trade of the Company's Servants in Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, received by the Select Committee in the course of the foregoing Year.

And Your Committee find, That in consequence of a Letter of the Court of Directors of the 17th of May 1766, and received at *Fort William* the 8th of December following (a Copy of which Letter is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 45) the Select Committee came to a Resolution, as appears by their Minute, dated the 16th of January 1767, hereunto annexed in N<sup>o</sup> 28, that the Society of Trade should be abolished, and the Inland Trade totally relinquished, on the 1st September 1767; and the Governor and Council, on the 16th of February following, ordered Publication to be made of this Resolution; and on the 4th of August following the Select Committee confirmed this Resolution; but the Society of Trade having applied, on the 15th of July 1767, to the Governor and Council for sufficient Time to dispose of such Salt and Beetle Nut as might remain on Hand on the 3d Day of September following, on which Day they observe that their exclusive Right is to cease, the Governor and Council, by their Minute of the 27th of July 1767, hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 46, agreed that the Society of Trade should be allowed one Year, from the 3d of September 1767; to dispose of their Concerns.

It appears however to Your Committee, from the following Facts, that the exclusive Right of the Society was continued to the First of September 1768, for they find, by a Minute of the Governor and Council of the First of September 1768 (hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 47) that it was then resolved, that, from that Day, the exclusive Privilege of the Society of Salt Trade should be at an End.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Governor and Council of the 4th of May 1768 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 48) That Complaint having been made by the Society of Trade, that the Sales of their Salt had been almost put a Stop to, by the Company's Gomastah's making Salt in the Peter Pans, the Governor and Council ordered the strictest Enquiry to be made into the Conduct of these Gomastahs; and that, if they were found guilty of the Crimes they were accused of, in acting thus contrary to their repeated Orders, they should be punished with the utmost Severity, and be made accountable for the Salt they had sold, and that the Salt which they had boiled in the Peter Pans, and had not yet disposed of, should be delivered to Mr. *Leblanc*, the Society's Agent.

And Your Committee find, That the Court of Directors, by their Letter of the 20th of November 1767 (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed in N<sup>o</sup> 30) transmitted Regulations for carrying on the Salt Trade in future, and directed a Duty upon it to be collected, so as to produce, upon the nearest Estimation, a Sum not less than £. 100,000. Sterling, and not more than £. 120,000. per Annum, and, if it was found necessary, all Salt imported was to pay the same, or even a larger Duty; and all Salt Makers were to be obliged to deliver in, every Year, an Account of the Quantity made, and in what Place the same was landed; which Account was ordered to appear in the Proceedings of the Governor and Council.

And Your Committee find, That the said Orders were received in *Bengal* the 31st of May 1768, and that on the 11th of August 1768, as appears by a Minute of that Date (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 49) the Governor and Council appointed a Committee to inform themselves of every particular Circumstance, which might enable them to adopt a Plan the most eligible for carrying on the Trade conformable to the Spirit and Meaning of the Company's Order; and that on



108 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the* Committee of Secrecy

on the 7th of October 1768, as appears by a Minute of that Date (hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 50) the Report of the said Committee was laid before the Governor and Council, in which they proposed several Regulations for the Salt Trade; and that a Duty be laid on Salt of 30 *Sicca* Rupees per 100 Maunds, to be paid by the Purchasers, which they estimate would produce, even in an unfavourable Season, the Sum above mentioned; and in the said Report they object to the levying a like Duty upon Foreign Salt, for the Reasons therein stated: In consequence of which, the Governor and Council then resolved, that, as the Salt made last Year was then moving from the Churs, or Places for making Salt, and as no Duty had been established, nor any Regulations made regarding the Disposal of it, the Resident at the Durbar, the Collector General, and the Chief at *Patna*,

should be instructed to put in Execution the Regulations formed in the said Report for the securing the 30 per Cent. Duty on all such Salt, and they were written to accordingly; and they were also informed that the Regulations then laid down, were meant only for the Salt made last Season, and not that belonging to the Committee of Trade, which they say will always be distinguished by its having a Duttick.

Your Committee find, That this is the last Regulation in the Books and Correspondence of the Company respecting Duties on Salt, Beetle Nut, or Tobacco.

Your Committee enquired next, what Sums had been received from the Salt Society, or others, in consequence of the Regulations before mentioned, and at what Time the same had been received; and they find the same to be as stated in the following Account:

An ACCOUNT of Money received by the *East India* Company, for Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut, in the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, from the First of September 1765, as appears by Accounts stated in the General Consultations of the Governor and Council, the Select Consultations, and the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue of *Fort William*.

The Company have received from the Society of Trade (A.) the following Sums towards the First Year's Duties, and at the Periods hereafter specified.

General Consultations 3 October 1769.	{	1766 September 14.	-	C. Rs.	-	200,000.
		1767 October 8.	-	-	-	250,000.
		1768 April 8.	-	-	-	350,000.
General Consultations 31 March 1772.	{	1769 May 31.	-	-	-	120,000.
		1769 September 13.	-	-	-	31,000.
		1770 March 29.	-	-	-	106,121.
						<hr/>
						1,057,121. £. S. 118,926.

The Company have received from the Society of Trade (B.) on Account of Duties, for the Second Year, the following Sums, and at the Times specified below, viz.

General Consultations 31 March 1772.	{	1768 February 3.	-	Rs.	-	220,000.
		1769 May 31.	-	-	-	180,000.
		1770 May 31.	-	-	-	25,000.
		1771 June 18.	-	-	-	90,000.
						<hr/>
						C. Rs. 515,000. £. S. 57,937.

Select Consultations  
15 September 1770. { The Company have received on Account of the new Duties ordered to be collected on Salt and Beetle Nut, at 30 Rupees per 100 Maunds, for the Year 1769—70.

*Sicca* Rupees 254,271. 6. 5.

£. S. 33,183.

Committee of Revenue  
1771. { The Company have received on the same Account for the Year 1770—71:

*Sicca* Rupees 306,492. 5. 17.  
and Current Rupees 55,995. — —

£. S. 39,997.

£. S. 6,299.

---

256,342.

---

Your Committee think proper to observe, That the above Account of Sums received for Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut, differs from what is stated as received under that Head in the General Statement of the Revenues of *Bengal* and *Babar*, inserted in the former Part of this Report. Your Committee can no other ways reconcile this Difference, than by observing, that the Account of the Revenues is taken from the Treasury Books transmitted from the Presidency; and this Account is taken from Accounts entered on the Consultations and Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, and Governor and Council; and by supposing that some of the Articles of this last Account are included in the General Receipt of Revenue stated in the foregoing Account.

It does not appear to Your Committee that the Society of Trade ever dealt in Tobacco.

Your Committee observing from the foregoing Account, that the Sums hitherto received from the Society,

for Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut, are less than what the Company had Reason to expect would be the Produce of the said Duties, enquired whether any Returns had been made of the Quantities of Salt or Beetle Nut bought or sold by the said Society; and they find that no such Return was transmitted to the Court of Directors till the 23d of November 1769, which was received the 17th of April 1770 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 51) which Return appears to be an Account of Salt received, and Beetle Nut purchased, by the said Society, in the First Year; viz. from the First of September 1765 to the First of September 1766, and shews that the Quantity of Salt so received was 2,972,548. 3. 5. Maunds, the Duty on which, at 35 per Cent. amounts to Rupees 1,011,260. 13. 6. and that the Duty on Beetle Nut, purchased in the said Year, amounted to Rupees 45,860. 2. 6.

And Your Committee find, by the Evidence of Mr. *Wilks*,





*Wilks*, That no other Returns have been made of Salt received, or Beetle Nut purchased, by the said Society of Trade.

And Your Committee having enquired what Quantity of Salt is supposed to be annually made in *Bengal*, they find in the Report of the Committee before-mentioned, appointed in 1768 to enquire into every particular Circumstance respecting the Trade in Salt; That the said Committee state, that the greatest Receipt of Salt by the Society of Trade, in one Year, was 2,936,420. 6. 10 Maunds, which they say was in a favourable Season; and they then estimate 28 Lacks of Maunds as the Quantity for fixing the Duty ordered by the Company to be collected.

And Your Committee find, That in the Proposal of the President, inserted in the Minute of the Select Committee of the 3d Day of September 1766, it is said, that 50 per Cent. on all Salt provided in the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, and 15 per Cent. on Beetle Nut, would, according to the State of the Salt Trade at that Time, produce to the Company from 12 to 13 Lacks of Rupees per Annum; from whence it follows, that the Quantity of Salt provided annually in *Bengal* and *Babar* was then supposed to amount to about 28 Lacks.

And Your Committee having enquired whether the Salt annually made in *Bengal* and *Babar* exceeds, or is equal to, the Consumption of it in the said Province; they find by the Report of the before-mentioned Committee, That the Quantity of foreign Salt imported into *Bengal*, does not prevent the Whole of what is produced in the Country from being consumed; and it is on that, as well as other Accounts, that the said Committee recommend that no Increase be made in the Duty collected on foreign Salt; and accordingly the Governor and Council resolved, in the said Minute of the 7th of October 1768, that no Increase of Duty should be laid on foreign Salt; and in a Letter of the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, dated 26 August 1767 (an Extract whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 52) in Answer to one from the Governor and Council of *Fort Saint George*, who had applied to import 6 Lacks of Maunds of Salt made at *Massulipatam*, into *Bengal*, it is said, that an Importation of one Lack and 50,000 Maunds of Salt, being One Fourth of the said Six Lacks, might be made without Injury to Individuals, and without Breach of positive Engagements or public Justice.

And Your Committee observing, that several Sums received from the Society of Trade, as stated in the foregoing Account, were paid at several successive Periods, subsequent to the Time when the Salt may be supposed to have been made, or received by the said Society, they enquired whether the Society purchased the Salt which the Merchants had in Hand at the Time of the Establishment of the said Society; and at what Times they received the Salt made in the two following Years. And a Letter of *John Johnstone*, Esquire, dated the 26th of August 1765, to the Governor and Council of *Fort William* (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 53) was produced to Your Committee, in which he represents, that, according to an Order of the President and Council, all Manner of Persons dependant on the honourable Company's Government, were strictly prohibited from dealing in any respect, directly or indirectly, in the Articles of Salt, Beetle Nut, or Tobacco, from the Date of the said Order; by which he understood, that they should not enter into any new Engagements, unless as Contractors, either for the Purchase or Sale of the said Articles with the Society of Trade: And he complains thereof as detrimental to his Interest; but he expresses himself desirous, upon proper Terms and Conditions, to treat for the Salt belonging to himself and Partners; at the same Time he represents, that it must appear in vain for them to talk or ask a Price, where they had not the Power of bettering themselves, by selling to others, but lay under the Necessity of accepting whatever the Society of Trade were pleased to give them; and that he and his Partners run

the Risk of losing whatever they had advanced on the Contracts of this Season, and of what was due for the last Season: And a second Letter of the said Mr. *Johnstone*'s to the Governor and Council, dated the 16th September 1765 (a Copy of which is also hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 54) was also produced to Your Committee, in which he says, that, having since his Address under Date the 26th of August, settled with Mr. *Verelst*, with regard to his own and Partners Salt Concerns, in the *Burdwan* District, he had only then to request the Assistance of the Government in recovering the Debts and Balances they could make appear were justly due to them in other Parts of the Country, with reasonable Advances on the Contracts they had entered into for the Salt of the ensuing Year.

And Your Committee having examined *Archibald Keir*, Esquire, he informed them, that he had a great Quantity of Salt on Hand, to the Amount of Two Lacks of Maunds, or upwards, at the Time of the Establishment of the Society of Trade—That he understood the first Advertisement respecting the Establishment of the Society of Trade to mean only, that he was not to purchase any more Salt, but that he had Liberty to dispose of what he had; that he did dispose of Part of his Stock to different Merchants, some of whom were Black Merchants residing at *Calcutta*—That he sold a great Part of his Stock to Mr. *Middleton*, who was Chief of *Patna*, who purchased it, as he understood, on his private Account—That he sold the same, upon the whole, at an Advance of 75 per Cent. above the Price which Salt was at immediately before the Establishment of the Society of Trade: And that if he had been allowed to remain at *Patna*, he could have sold it much higher: And being asked, Whether the Members of the Society of Trade, as a Society, purchased any great Quantity of the Salt then remaining on Hand? he answered, That he had heard and believed they did; and added, That he believed the Members of the said Society did, as Individuals, purchase a great Quantity of the said Salt. And being asked, Whether the President and Council used any compulsive Methods to get this Salt into their Hands? he answered, That he did not know they did.

And, with respect to the Salt made after the Establishment of the said Society, it appears to Your Committee by a Letter of the Secretary of the said Society, entered on the Proceedings of the Committee of Lands the 28th of August 1765 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 54) that the Salt Makers in the *Calcutta* Lands, by the Terms of their Contract, were to deliver all the Salt made by them between the First of September 1765 and the First of September 1766, before the said First of September 1766.

And Your Committee further enquired, at what Time it had been usual, before the Establishment of the said Society, for the Farmers or Renters of Salt Works to pay the Rents or Duties for the same; and they find, by a Minute of the Committee of Lands on the 3d of September 1762 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 55) That one of the Conditions therein specified, at which the *Khallarys* were then to be let, was, that the Tax payable thereon was to be paid within the Year, by 12 equal Payments.

And Your Committee find, upon Inspection of the Treasury Accounts of the Presidency of *Fort William*, for September 1768, That on the 21st Day of the said Month, the Committee of the Society of Trade lent the Company, Gold Mohures 19,832. 8, for which they received Company's Notes, to the Amount of 322,079. 12. 9 Current Rupees, bearing Interest at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, though it appears by the Account before stated of Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut, that, at that Period, the Sum owing by them to the Company, on Account of Duties, for the first Year only, amounted to 257,121 Rupees. And Your Committee further find, upon Inspection of the Treasury Account of *Fort William*, for 1771, that on the 23d Day of the said Month, Sixteen Bonds were granted to



110 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

the said Committee of Trade by the Company, for 16,000 Current Rupees, then lent by the said Committee to the Company, at an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum.

And Your Committee observing, that the Sums received for Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut, (as stated in the foregoing Account) besides what had been received from the Society of Trade, amounted in April 1771 to no more than 616,758. 12. 9 Rupees; notwithstanding the Court of Directors had ordered, that a Duty, not less than £. 100,000 per Annum, should be levied on Salt: And it had been estimated by the Committee appointed by the Governor and Council of *Fort William* in 1768, that the Duty of Thirty Rupees per 100 Maunds imposed in October 1768, would produce at least that Sum, they endeavoured to discover to what Cause this great Deficiency was to be imputed; and they find the following Observation on this Subject in a Letter from Mr. *Becher*, Resident at the Durbar, of the 18th of April 1770, transmitting a Statement of the Amount of Duties on Salt and Beetle Nut then collected, "The Amount, says Mr. *Becher*, of the new Duty, which has been collected at the established Chokies on Salt and Beetle Nut, you will perceive falls very short of the Sum expected. However I do not think a Judgment should be formed from the last Year's Collection, as, certain it is, that a very large Proportion of Salt that has passed up the Country has not paid this Duty, being furnished with Dufftucks from the Committee of Trade." And in the Select Committee's Answer to Mr. *Becher*'s Letter (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 56) it is said, "We cannot help remarking, that the Company will be greatly disappointed, from that Branch of the Revenue falling so greatly short of the Calculate made, by the Court of Directors, of its annual Produce; and we must here observe, that we suspect the Fouzdar of *Hugbly* either to have been extremely negligent in his Duty, or dishonest in the Management of the Business committed to his Charge." And the Select Committee write the same Sentiments in their Letter to the Court of Directors of the 31 of October 1770 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 57.)

And Your Committee find, by a Letter from the Supervisor at *Hugbly*, entered on *Moorsheedabad* Consultations, dated the 6th of May 1771, (Extract of which is hereunto annexed N<sup>o</sup> 58) that, in two Instances, the Nabob had ordered a Reduction of the established Duties upon 233,022 Maunds of Salt belonging to a Black Merchant.

Upon the whole of these Transactions, Your Committee think proper to observe, that if the Company had received the Revenue they were entitled to, upon the lowest Calculations made by their own Servants, at the Time the several Duties were imposed upon Salt and Beetle Nut, they would have received as follows:

For the First Year of the Society of Trade, from the First September 1765 to 31st August 1766, according to the lowest Estimate of the Select Committee	£. 100,000
For the Second Year of the Society of Trade, from the 1st September 1766 to 31st August 1767, according to the lowest Estimate of the President of <i>Fort William</i> , when he proposed the Continuance of the said Society for another Year	135,000
For the Four subsequent Years, according to the Order of the Court of Directors, and the lowest Estimate of the Committee appointed by the Governor and Council of <i>Fort William</i> in 1768, at £. 100,000 per Annum	400,000
	635,000

When, in fact, the Company have received from the said Duties, during the before-mentioned Period, according to the largest of the Two foregoing Accounts, no more than the Sum of

256,342

And the Payments of a principal Part of this Sum appear to have been made at Periods distant from the Time when they became due; the Company's Treasury was, at the same Time, charged with the Payment of several Salt Balances; and yet the Society of Trade received, for the Two first Years, the Duty which had been imposed to reimburse the Company the Payment of Salt Balances of the like Nature.

And, in order to shew to the House, the Sense which the Court of Directors, on the 25th of March 1772, entertained of the foregoing Transactions, and the Orders they gave relative thereto, Your Committee have annexed to this Report, an Extract of their General Letter of that Date, to the President and Council of *Bengal*, N<sup>o</sup> 59, Paragraphs 120—127.

And Your Committee find, That on the 6th of February 1773, the Court of Directors resolved, That Mr. *Nuthall*, the Company's Solicitor, do, in the Behalf of the Company, prosecute the Persons on whom they have Demands on Account of the Duties on Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco.

And Your Committee find, That certain Taxes or Cesses, under the Name of *Mhatoot*, have been raised in the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*, which have not been included in the general Statement of the Company's Revenues, nor brought to the Company's Account, except a small Part which has been applied in defraying the Expences of repairing Banks and Bridges.

And Your Committee find, That the first Information in the Company's Records, concerning these Cesses, called *Mhatoot*, is in a Letter of Mr. *Becher* to the Select Committee, dated 28th March 1770 [a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 60 (a)] and entered on their Proceedings the 28th of April following; Mr. *Becher* in his Letter says, that the Account of *Mhatoot* transmitted in his said Letter, is composed of Materials furnished by the Ministers, at his Requisition, and exhibit on one Side the Amount of Sums collected, since the English had acceded to the Duannee, by Cesses under the Name of *Mhatoot*, and on the other, the Particulars of sundry Expences of the Sircar, neither of which had appeared on the public Records, the former having never been included in the general Statement of the Revenues transmitted annually to *Calcutta*, nor the latter inserted in the Treasury Account, but both left under the Management of the Minister: That, for the Reason why these Cesses were established, and had been thus conducted, he referred to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Sykes* to him, on that Gentleman's Resignation of the Office of Resident at the Durbar; that *Mahmud Reza Khan* entirely confirmed Mr. *Sykes*'s Representation, and assured him that it was with the Approbation of Lord *Clive*, and the Gentlemen who then composed the Select Committee, that such Mode of Collection was first adopted.

And Your Committee find, in Mr. *Sykes*'s Letter before referred to, dated 16th January 1769, the following Words:

"You will find there are Collections made separate from the Statement; viz. on Account of the Expences of the Poonah, called *Khallaut Bhâ*, *Pooshtebundy*, and *Refum Nezarut*; this Mode of defraying these Expences was established by Lord *Clive*, and the Select Committee, and why they were not included in the Statement, that the Company might have a fair Account of their gross Collections at one View, I cannot conceive; it must, I think, have arisen from the Fear the Gentlemen of the Select Committee had, that the Company would not permit such an Expence to be kept up at the Poonah, notwithstanding it is deemed so necessary in the Eyes of the Country People, and always held with the utmost Veneration.—The *Pooshtebundy* is a necessary Expence:—The *Refum Nezarut* might be abolished, yet, as this Allowance to the under *Mutfeddies* and Officers of the Government is of an ancient Standing, the Abolition of it would have given Disgust, and





"and it was directed to be kept up, and divided as the Nabob thought proper."

And Your Committee having enquired, whether there was any Letter in the Correspondence of the Company from Lord Clive or the Members of the Select Committee, that anyways related to the Expences before-mentioned; they find, on general Consultations of 5th of May 1766, a Letter from Lord Clive, John Carnac, Esquire, and Francis Sykes, Esquire, to William Brightwell Sumner, Esquire, and the Gentlemen of the Council at Fort William, dated the 30th Day of April in the same Year; in which Letter it is said, "We thought it by no means adviseable to deviate, upon slight Occasions, from the established Forms and Customs of this Anniversary of the Poonah, and therefore accepted, for ourselves and for you, the usual Presents of a Dress and Elephant to each; which shall be forwarded by the first Opportunity.—This Expence hath formerly been charged to the Government, it must therefore now be brought to the Company's Account; but, as the Amount is very inconsiderable, it is scarce worth while to introduce any Innovation that may tend to lessen our Dignity in the Eyes of the People."

And Your Committee find, in the foregoing Letter of Mr. Becker, that the Mhatoot is distinguished into the Three Heads, as mentioned before in Mr. Sykes's Letter; viz.

Khallaut Bhâ,  
Pooshtebundy, and  
Resum Nezarut.

And he adds, that the Amount of the Cefs, on Account of the Khallaut Bhâ, had been greatly increased since the Company obtained the Dewannee, owing in a great Measure to two Causes; the one was the considerable Charge of Khallauts for English Gentlemen, and the other, that formerly the Amount of this Cefs was applied to little else than the Dresses of the Zemindars and Collectors at the Time of the Poonah, all occasional Charges, which are much more considerable, having been defrayed from the Treasury, or the Nabob's Consummation; but that since the Nabob was brought to a fixed Stipend, he had declined bearing any Part of the Expence, which had occasioned the whole to fall on the Assessment; that however they, the Committee, would, he believed, join in Opinion with him, that the Nabob should either defray the Expence of Khallauts for his own People, from his Stipend, or that it should be continued only to a very few of the principal Men about his Person; and he further presumed, it would be judged expedient that most of the English Gentlemen should waive their Pretensions, and that the Committee should direct that in future none should receive Khallauts but those who were entitled to them by their public Employments.—That the Custom of giving Dresses to those who were employed in the Collections, could not, in his Opinion, be abolished entirely with Propriety, but that the Expence might certainly be greatly reduced.

That with regard to the Pooshtebundy, or Charges of repairing Bridges, Banking the Sides of the River, &c. whoever had gone up and down through Moorshedabad, by Water, must be sensible of the very great Expence of supporting the Banks of the River, which, to People in general, would appear a most unreasonable Charge; that formerly the Expence of supporting those Banks, repairing Bridges, &c. was defrayed by, and the conducting it entirely vested in, particular Zemindars, whose Lands were contiguous to them, and the Zemindars were proportionably eased in their Rents, but even then, on extraordinary Events, great Assistance was given by the Government; that on this Footing nearly Things remained during the first Two Years of our holding the Dewannee, and the extra Expence was charged in the Treasury Account: That in the Bengal Year 1173, which answers to 1766, by

VOL. IV.

the Insufficiency of that Mode, and the Neglect and Inability of the Zemindars, the Banks were found to have gone greatly to decay, and by the giving way of some of them, the Country was overflowed, and the City of Moorshedabad, in September 1767, in the greatest Danger; for which Reasons an Assessment, which had before rested with particular Zemindars, who, because of the racked State of the Rents, were then no longer able to support it, was extended to other Districts; that Mahmud Reza Khan acquainted him, that the Produce of the Assessment had been applied, with little Deviation, to the repairing the Banks, &c. which then appeared, and were generally reported, to be in very good Order, and might, he apprehended, at a moderate Expence, be kept so, till they suffered again by a very extraordinary Rise of the River.

Thirdly, That the Resum Nezarut was a Dustore or Fee of the Nazar, and the Resum of 10 Annas was a Fee of the Mutseddies or Servants of the Cutcherry, received by old established Custom; that the Post of Nazir was formerly of great Repute, he being properly, as his Name imports, Overseer, and had under him all the Peons, Chupdars, &c. who, under Pretence of collecting, plundered the Country:—That this Office being found burthensome rather than advantageous, had been abolished; but that the Cefs has been continued, and he then refers to the Account before-mentioned, transmitted in his Letter, to shew to what Purpose this Cefs had been applied:—That the afore-mentioned Cesses had been anticipated, and were then indebted to the Treasury and to Merchants, the Sum 229,265 Rupees, 11 Annas and 14 Pice.

And Your Committee find, by another Part of Mr. Becker's said Letter to the Select Committee, That, on his Arrival at the Durbar, he observed that his Predecessor had received from the Cesses of Mhatoot, an Allowance of 2,000 Rupees per Month; and that, on his applying to Mahmud Reza Khan for an Explanation of that Charge, he acquainted him that, according to the Custom of that Country, Mr. Sykes's Table was supplied from the Districts near the City, with several Articles of Provision; but that Inconveniencies having attended that Method, Mahmud Reza Khan proposed to Mr. Sykes to abolish the Custom, and to receive 2,000 Sicca Rupees from the Pooshtebundy and Resum.—That to the said Proposal Mr. Sykes acquiesced, and that the Allowance had been continued to the Resident, and received by him since he held that Station: That he acquainted Mr. Verelst with this Circumstance, and he did not disapprove of the Allowance being continued, as he was sensible of the great Expence attendant on the Situation of Resident at the Durbar, that, large as his Allowances were, they did not exceed his Expences.

And Your Committee find, in consequence of Mr. Becker's Letter, the Select Committee came to several Resolutions [as appears in the Appendix, N° 60 (a)] to the following Effect: That the Expences of Khallaut Bhâ should, in future, be limited and regulated:—That the Dresses should be bestowed on none but the acting Officers of Government, and the Members of the Administration; and that the Value should be reduced as low as Appearances would admit:—That the late Charges of Pooshtebundy, after the extraordinary Repairs of the Banks in 1767, appeared exorbitant:—That the General Tax being imposed at that Period, on Account of the Inundation only, the Necessity for it could not remain, and that nothing should prevent the immediate Re-establishment of the local Tax, was it not necessary to apply the Overplus of this Cefs to discharge the Debt of 229,265. 11. 14. before-mentioned: That the Resum Nezarut should be consolidated with the Resum of 10 Annas.—That the Presents to the Mohures and Mutseddies, should be discontinued as far as could be effected, without creating in them a Disgust to the Service:—That Bearers should be allowed to those who travel on public Duties, and to no others:—That



112 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

—That the Sum of 350,000 Rupees should be fixed on as the Sum to be raised for the ensuing Year, and that all Savings and Deductions which could be made therefrom, should be applied to the Discharge of the said Debt of 229,265. 11. 14. :—That a Statement of that Sum should be formed separate from the Bundebust, and that a new and equal Assessment thereof should take place in each District, in proportion to its Revenues, avoiding those Partialities which had been too visible in the levying the Mhatoot.

And, it appearing to the said Select Committee, that the Two thousand Rupees per Month, mentioned in the Resident's Letter, was a Part of the Three thousand settled by Lord *Clive*; but, by some Oversight, not recorded, it was agreed that the Resident should be questioned concerning it.

And Your Committee find, That the Select Committee of *Fort William* returned an Answer to Mr. *Becher's* foregoing Letter, as appears in Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 60 (a), to the following Effect:

That all arbitrary Taxes whatever must be so many Instruments of Oppression in the Power of Collectors: That was it not so, how was it possible that the Mhatoot, a Sum by no means considerable in itself, should be found so heavy and intolerable a Burthen on that extensive Country; that, equitably divided amongst all the Districts, it would be scarcely felt, at least it could not be called a Grievance; that to reconcile the Cause to the Effect was impossible, and they should therefore be very solicitous to hear what Progress was made by the Supervisors in that Object of their Enquiries, since they more than suspected the Result would lay open a most iniquitous Scene of Oppression and Peculation; that they were struck with a never ceasing Accumulation of Expence in the Article of Khallaut Bhâ; that, upon referring to the Charges incurred before the Company's Accession to the Dewannee, they found them so small as 83,000 Rupees; but ever since that Period, each Year had swelled the Account, till it had exceeded all Bounds: That they were sensible the Custom of Dresses made to the Board had been one Cause, and the defraying occasional Charges from the Treasury, and not from the Nabob's Consummation, had been another still greater Source of the Increase:—That, as to the first, the Institution came from Lord *Clive* when he attended the first Poonah, after the Grant of the Dewannee; that it was recommended by his Lordship to the Council, as a Form which cost little, and was nevertheless essential to the Dignity of the Administration; and that it had been continued, they were persuaded, from that and no other Motive, since Interest could scarcely be supposed to have a Place in Matters so trivial—That the grand Abuse, which had been increasing yearly, was in the Admission of every Rank to that Honour, by which, not only the Charges had been augmented, but the Intention of the Custom itself perverted; that far from bestowing any particular Distinction on the Members of the Board, it had been the Means of confounding all Distinctions—And the Letter then proceeds to give the Orders, with respect to Dresses, as stated in the before-mentioned Minute.

It then goes on to observe, that the Pooshtebundy being a new Cess, since the Year 1767, and imposed upon an extraordinary Calamity, which had not happened for Years before, and might not happen for Years to come, they saw no Reason, after the Banks had undergone one thorough Repair, why so large a Sum should still have been levied, and even a larger for the two last Seasons than for that immediately succeeding the Inundations, since the Practice of Mhatoot was so evidently pernicious—The Letter then proceeds to give the Orders respecting the Nezarut and Bearers, as stated in the foregoing Minute; and it then goes on to observe, that, in the future Regulation of the Cesses two Points must be effected, First, the Limitation of the Sum,—Secondly, the proportioning that Sum to the whole Province.

That great Partiality had been shewn in the Assessment of the Mhatoot.

That they did not altogether approve Mr. *Becher's* Proposal of adding the Mhatoot to the Bundebust, because the Collectors and Zemindars might chance in such Case to avail themselves of the Ignorance of the Ryotts, and clandestinely continue the separate Collection under the old Heads; and that the Bundebust might be encroached upon to pay these extraordinary Charges, should an unfavourable Season make a Reduction necessary—That the Ryott who had been used to pay towards the Pooshtebundy, the Khallaut Bhâ, &c. according to the temporary Resolves of Government, or more properly the arbitrary Decree of the Collector, would scarcely think it a Hardship when the Sum he was to pay should be fixed and proportioned—That their View was not so much to suppress the Taxes, as to new model them, and that this they would perform by drawing a separate Statement of them, independant of the Bundebust, by determining the gross Sum, and by assessing each District according to its true Abilities and Extent—That the Ryott then could not be exposed to sudden Demands and perpetual Alarms of new Calls; and the pernicious Influence of the Mhatoot would be in all Respects effectually restrained—That if the Allowance of 2,000 Rupees per Month, annexed to the Resident's Salary, in lieu of the Contribution of Provisions, be included in the 3,000 Rupees which was his stated Salary, it was no more than his Right, if exclusive, it must be discontinued, though they were sensible his Motives for receiving it were no other than the Example of his Predecessor; and that they were inclined to believe the former Supposition, because he only charged 1,000 Rupees in the *Mootajil* Abstracts, and the Salary of the Resident was, as they understood, settled by Lord *Clive* without being recorded.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of Select Committee, of the 26th of May 1770, That they then received an Answer from Mr. *Becher*, dated the 23d of May 1770, to their last Letter; in which he assures them, he shall endeavour to carry their Orders into Execution so far as depends on him—That the Charges that had usually been defrayed from these Cesses, should be reduced as far as the Nature of the Service would admit; and that the Cess, to be levied to defray the absolutely necessary Expences, should be established agreeable to the Directions they had been pleased to give—That he could wish the Charge of Bearers for English Gentlemen was entirely struck off; that such as travelled on public Duty ought certainly to have their Expences paid by the Company; but that he could see no Impropriety in their being charged in the separate Departments to which Gentlemen belonged—That in conformity to their Instructions to endeavour to lessen the Charge of Khallauts, he had the Pleasure to acquaint them, that it would be, that Year, reduced 108,796. 3.

That the Allowance of 2,000 Rupees per Month, which the Resident received from the Cesses, should be discontinued, as it was not included in the Rupees 3,000 per Month, 1,000 of which was charged in the *Mootajil* Abstracts, and the other 2,000 were included in the Charges of Molveers, Khallhaw Servants, &c. charged monthly in the Treasury Account, it having been so settled by Lord *Clive* and Mr. *Sykes*, but that in future it should be wrote, as Resident's Allowance—That he heartily wished that the Cesses could be collected in a less oppressive Manner, and yield a Surplus towards the large Debt due to the Merchants.

And Your Committee having enquired, to whom the several Sums raised under the Head of Mhatoot, from 1766, have been paid, they find the same particularly stated in two Accounts, the one being for the Four first Years, transmitted by Mr. *Becher*, in his before-mentioned Letter of the 28th of March 1770, and the other being for the 5th and last Year, transmitted from *Moorsheedabad*, and entered on Secret Consultations the





1st of February 1771, which Accounts Your Committee have annexed to this Report, N° 60 (b).

It appears, from a Statement transmitted with the last mentioned Account, as entered on Secret Consultations the 1st of February 1771, [a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed in N° 60 (b)] that the whole of the Sum expended in the course of the Five Years before-mentioned, under the several Heads to which the Taxes called Mhatoot were applied, amounted to *Sicca* Rupees 2,172,102. 9. 19, under the following Heads:

Khallaut Bhâ	-	-	-	1,336,018	13	—
Pooshtebundy	-	-	-	476,663	7	11
Rezum Nezarut	}	-	-	359,420	5	8
and						
Rezum of 10 Annas						
<hr/>						
Sicca Rupees	-	-	-	2,172,102	9	19
<hr/>						
				£.s. 283,458.		

And it appears by the before-mentioned Accounts and Statement, that, in order to defray the before-mentioned Expences, the said Cesses, under the Head of Mhatoot, were frequently anticipated, and Money taken from the Treasury of the Company, or borrowed from Merchants, for that Purpose, so that, when the said Statement was closed, the Debt to the Treasury, on this Account, was 692,614. 10. 7, and the Debt to Merchants was 131,323. 1. 3.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, on Consultations of the 3d of January 1772, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 61) That the said Governor and Council then ordered Four Balances, under the Articles of Khallaut Bhâ, Pooshtebundy, and Rezum Nezarut, to the Amount of Rupees 509,699. 9. 20. 2, (which Your Committee suppose to be a Part of the Debt to the Treasury before-mentioned) to be written off from the Account of the said Treasury to Loss.

And Your Committee find, by the Minutes of Select Committee of the 9th of May 1770, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 62) That the said Committee, desirous of being informed whether any extraordinary Cesses, of the Nature of Mhatoot, were levied in the Province of *Babar*, wrote to *James Alexander*, Esquire, Supervisor of the said Province, directing him to transmit a Statement of all Sums that were collected in the Province of *Babar*, not included in the Bundebust, and applied to the extraordinary Charge of Government.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of Select Committee of the 9th of June 1770, That they then received from Mr. *Alexander* an Account of Collections in the Province of *Babar*, not included in the Bundebust, which Account Your Committee have annexed to this Report, and also the Letter of Mr. *Alexander* explaining the same, N° 63; and it appears from the said Account, that the annual Cessment in this Province, of extraordinary Taxes, then amounted to Rupees 108,742. 11. 6.

And Your Committee find, by a Minute of the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, of the 18th of March 1771, That, having then opened the Packet addressed to the Supervisors, who were sent out in 1769, they found therein, amongst other Instructions of the Court of Directors, an Order forbidding Presents to be made on any Occasion whatsoever, particularly at the Time of the Poonah, other than a few Gold Rupees, or such small Tokens of Friendship and Respect as the ancient Custom of the Empire should have made necessary; and the Governor and Council then came to several Resolutions, which were signified to the Committee of Revenue at *Moorshedabad*, in a Letter of the same Date, to the following Effect:

That the honourable the President should receive One Khallaut, not exceeding 5,000 *Sicca* Rupees:

That the Chief of the Council at *Moorshedabad* should receive One Khallaut, not exceeding in Value 2,000 *Sicca* Rupees:

That each of the remaining Eight Members of the Board at *Calcutta*, including the Commander in Chief of the Forces, should receive One Khallaut, not exceeding in Value 1,000 *Sicca* Rupees:

That the Members of Council of Revenue at *Moorshedabad* should receive One Khallaut each, not exceeding in Value 500 *Sicca* Rupees:

That no other European, of whatever Denomination, should receive any Present at the annual Ceremony of Poonah; but as they were of Opinion that the Present hitherto made to the Nabob is not more than is proper for a Person of his Dignity, they resolved that it should not be diminished:

That a Khallaut should be allowed to *Mahmud Reza Khân*, not exceeding in Value 4,000 *Sicca* Rupees; and that the Expence to the inferior Officers of Government should be retrenched as much as possible.

And Your Committee find, by a Representation of *Mahmud Reza Khân*, entered on Proceedings of Committee of Revenue 26th April 1771 (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, N° 64) That he strongly objected to the aforesaid Diminution of Expence in Khallauts, as tending to lessen the Dignity and Authority of the Government; to which the President and Council at *Calcutta*, in a Letter dated 26th April in the same Year, returned the following Answer, videlicet;

“That, however cogent *Mahmud Reza Khân* may consider the Arguments he makes use of, we cannot allow them to have the least Weight with us in Contradiction to the Orders we have sent; and that, as we behold this Matter in a quite different Light from him, we desire that the said Orders and Regulations may be strictly attended to.”

The Council of Control at *Moorshedabad*, in Reply to the above Letter, dated the 9th of May in the same Year, recommended rather a total Abolition of the Custom than a Diminution of the Expence; but by a subsequent Letter of the 20th of May of the same Year, the Governor and Council ordered the Expence of Khallauts to the Officers of the Government to be reduced to 60,000 Rupees.

And Your Committee find, That the Court of Directors having been advised by their Counsel, that the whole of the Mhatoot belongs to the Company, and that they may recover from each of the Servants separately what he has received, by an Action, if there is Evidence to prove the Receipt, if not, by a Suit in Equity, they ordered, by a Resolution of the said Court of the 3d Day of February 1773, that Prosecutions should be commenced against the several Persons on whom the Company are advised they have Demands, on Account of the Mhatoot Tax in *Bengal*.

And Your Committee observing, as well from the Letter of Mr. *Becher* before-mentioned, dated the 28th of March 1770, as from the Letter of Select Committee before-mentioned of the 28th of April 1770, that there were the strongest Reasons to suppose that arbitrary Cesses, under the name of Mhatoot, were levied by the Collectors in the several Provinces, besides what were accounted for to the Government at *Moorshedabad*, and that the Select Committee were, on that Account, very solicitous to hear what Progress had been made by the Supervisors in this Object of Enquiry, since they more than suspected the Result would lay open a most iniquitous Scene of Oppression and Peculation as is before-mentioned; Your Committee thought it right to enquire, what Information had been transmitted to the Court of Directors on the Subject of Mhatoot, and extraordinary Collections made in the several Districts of *Bengal* and *Babar*; and they find, by a Letter of Mr. *Middleton* from *Dacca*, dated 18th May 1771, who



114 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

was then upon a Progress into the said District, that the said District had paid a large annual Mhatoot, which, in the Statement transmitted by him, appears to have amounted to Rupees 116,496. 10. 3.; and he adds, that Part of the Money so collected was remitted in the last Year to *Moorshedabad*, towards defraying the Charges of Bhâ Khallaur, and that the Remainder was disbursed and misapplied by the Officers of the Government at *Dacca*; but that he had then abolished the Mhatoot, and that the Amount of it would be set forth as an Article of Increase in the new Settlement; and in another Letter of Mr. *Middleton*, dated 13th April 1771, he says, that a Company of Sepoys and 40 Burgundasses, retained there for the Use of the Collections, had, till then, been paid from a Fund accumulated under the Denomination of Mhatoot; and that the Expences of the Dawks established between that Place, *Moorshedabad*, *Chittagong*, and Part of the Way to *Calcutta*, had been defrayed in the like Manner.

And Your Committee find, That Mr. G. G. *Ducarell*, Supervisor of *Purnea*, in his Letter to *Richard Becher*, Esquire, Resident at the Durbar, dated 17 August 1769, represents, "That the Company have received a very considerable Revenue from that Country, but they have little known how it has been collected; you will be surprized to hear that, by the established Mode of Collections pursued for these Three or Four Years past, the Putta or Agreement is never preserved between the Collector and the Tenant; at the End of the Year, wherever the Farmer knows that the latter has made any Gain, he surely seizes it, notwithstanding the Agreement being justly paid; by these Means all Industry is checked, and all Confidence destroyed, and neither Labourer, Farmer, Collector, and so upwards to the Foujedahs, having any Trust in each other, it has made the whole a Chain of Rogues and Plunderers; nor can any Confidence be restored but by a long Course of equitable Government."

And the Supervisor of *Rungpore*, in his Letter to the said *Richard Becher*, Esquire, dated 20th August 1770, represents, "That the Bundebuff of the Province of *Rungpore* was Rupees 917,250, of which only 632,797 were remitted to the City: That 1,010,000 was collected in the Muffusul: That Charges had amounted to Rupees 520,000: That the Zemindars and Farmers had been excused 149,000 Rupees on Account of the Drought; but that the poor Ryotts, who are the People who should receive every Encouragement, especially in such hard Times, had benefited nothing by the Allowance; the whole having been collected from them; and also 92,000 Rupees, which *Mahmud Hussein* put on, under the Head of Mhatoot, and which, he believes, was received by the Zemindars and Creatures of Government employed in the Collections."

And Mr. *Robert Wilmot*, Supervisor of *Jessore*, in a Letter on *Moorshedabad* Consultations of 29th of October 1770, represents, "That besides the avowed Wages to the Aumils in his Districts, they had numberless Perquisites, the Amount totally unascertainable, not consisting in a Percentage on the Collections, but chiefly in *Rufooms* established, as to the Articles, but not the Sums; not to mention what was gathered under the Denomination of *Salamies*;" and this Supervisor states the Mhatoot of his Districts, at Rupees 12,191. 8, and *Salamies* at Rupees 1,579.

And Mr. G. G. *Ducarell*, the Supervisor of *Purnea*, in a Letter of *Moorshedabad* Consultations of 13 December 1770, represents, "That it had been annually the Custom there, even long antecedent to our coming to the Dewannee, at the Time when the Ryotts had nearly paid their Rents according to the Putta or Agreement, to lay on further Assessments there called *Bharri* and *Gundar*, (which are Words peculiar to that Province, and have the same Meaning as Mhatoot in

*Bengal*) either from real or pretended Deficiencies. —That arbitrary Fines, under the Name of *Aboal Foudigarry*, were an intolerable Vexation to all Orders of People, and one Source of that Appearance of Poverty, which all Men in the Districts are desirous of putting on, and consequently a great Check to Industry, by preventing those who had Money from employing it with Freedom: That these Fines were farmed as Part of the *Jumma* or Rent Roll of each *Purgunnah*, and those of the Town of *Purnea* to the *Cutwall*—The Farmer, who was benefited by the Fine, was himself the Judge of the Delinquent, and of the Degree of the Penalty to be inflicted, which was levied, not according to the Nature of the Crime, but of the Circumstances of the Accused.—That Theft and Murder were frequently compounded for 4 or 5 Rupees, whilst Fornication and Witchcraft were punished with 4, or 5,000:—That there were a particular Set of People, whose Profession was the Discovery of Witchcraft—Those Accusations in other Countries are usually confined to the old and impotent, here they fall generally on the rich and substantial:—That there were also others, particularly Women, who lived by the Discovery of Fornication and Adultery; and the slightest Evidence was sufficient to warrant a Fine to the Extent of the Circumstances of the Accused.—That when he gave an Abatement to the Farmers, it was on Condition of their giving up, amongst others, this most oppressive Part of the *Jumma*.—That there were then positive Orders to take no Fines, but such as were approved at the *Sudder a Dawlet*, but that an Evil long established is always difficult to eradicate. He now and then heard of some Infractions of this Order, by the *Moffusal Edmandars*, which he never failed to punish in an exemplary Manner; and this he hoped would in Time put a Stop to so destructive a Practice."

And Mr. *George Vansittart*, the Supervisor of *Dinapore*, in his Letter entered on *Moorshedabad* Consultations of the 31st of December 1770, represents—That Embezzlements there, the Year before, amounted to no less than *Sonat* Rupees 169,662—but that, as great Part of it had been dissipated amongst upwards of 50 *Tahsildars*, and their Underlings, it was of course irrecoverably lost:—That the Amount collected was *Sonat* Rupees 2,157,318 or 1,950,000 *Siccas*; and he believed about 1,900,000 would that Year be realised (exclusive of some Balances of the former Year) notwithstanding he had remitted to the Ryotts a Mhatoot of about 80,000 *Sicca* Rupees, which *Ramchunder* had imposed upon them: He (*Ramchunder*) also imposed another, amounting to 40,000, but this he had been obliged to retain for the Security of the Revenue."

And Mr. C. W. *Boughton Rous*, in a Letter dated at *Nattore*, the 4th of June 1771, entered on *Moorshedabad* Consultations the 10th of June 1771, enumerates several Mhatoots (or Cesses) levied from Year to Year, since the Company's Accession to the Dewannee; and he adds, "That the Multiplication of Mhatoot, which has taken place in this District since the Company's Accession to the Dewannee, has been attended with the most pernicious Consequences to Agriculture, and the Country in general; and that the Continuance of such a System must inevitably end in its Destruction. That these Taxes, arbitrarily imposed, and oppressively collected, through the Rapacity and Licentiousness of the Aumils and their Agents, have accelerated the general Decline in Agriculture and Manufactures."

And the Supervisor of *Rajamabl*, in a Letter entered on *Moorshedabad* Consultations the 27th of December 1770, represents—"That, to the Extortion and Rapacity of Aumils and Foujdars, the then general declining State of Trade ought in part to be imputed;





puted; that the Merchant, always ignorant of the Sums he should pay, was obliged to submit to whatever was imposed on him; and that it was a known Truth, that such was the Villainy of Chokeydars, and others employed in the Business of the Syer or inferior Place of Collection, that the more rare and valuable the Goods, the more heavy and disproportionate was the Demand for Duties; expecting that the Proprietor, rather than suffer a Detention of his Goods, would be obliged to dispose of a Part of them to enable him to discharge the unreasonable Demands made on him:—That it was unnecessary to add, that they who practised that Fraud, were also the Purchasers and Appraisers; and that their Power prevented even a fair Sale of the Goods which they had in Effect ordered to be disposed of in that Manner:—That he was willing to believe, that this Species of Imposition was entirely baffled by his Residence in that District; and that by the Authority he had, to curb all other Frauds and Deceits, he hoped to impress the Inhabitants with a proper Sense of the humane Intention of his Appointment, and of the Impartiality and Justice of the English Government.”

And Your Committee find, That the Exaction of exorbitant Interest for Money lent to the Zemindars and others, has been another Cause of Diminution of the Revenue of the Company in Bengal.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter of *M. R. Cawn*, entered on Select Consultations 5th October 1765 (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 65) That the said *M. R. Cawn* complains of the Loss which the Revenue sustains, by the Dependants of the Factories lending Money to the Zemindars and Talookdars, and by their protecting them on that Account from the Power of the Aumils; he therein applies to the President to write to the Gentlemen of the Factories therein mentioned, that none of the Dependants of the said Factories do lend Money to the Zemindars, &c. without the Knowledge of the Aumils.

And Your Committee find, That the Select Committee of Bengal, as appears by their Minute of the 25th of October of the same Year, then issued positive Orders to the Chiefs of Subordinates and commanding Officers of Brigades, prohibiting them, and others acting under them, in inferior Stations, from lending Money to the Zemindars or other Servants of Government on the Security of Lands, by Lease or Mortgage; and the said Select Committee, by their Minute of the 31st of October 1766, having received Advice that this Order had been transgressed, to the great Detriment of the Collections, resolved to enforce the said Order, and directed that no Money should in future be lent, except upon Respondentia, on any Pretence whatsoever, at higher Interest than 12 per Cent. per Annum; and that all Sums of Money outstanding at an higher Premium, should be recalled on the 11th Day of April following.

And Your Committee find, That Mr. *Reed*, in his Letter to the Chief and Council of Revenue at *Moorshabad*, dated the 20th of December 1770, represents, “ That the exorbitant Interest paid for Money taken up for Payment of Revenues fell very heavy on the Zemindars, and often, in the End, on Government; and was an Evil that called aloud for Remedy: That the avowed Interest of 37½ per Cent. at that Place was still raised in the Articles of Batta and Ruffum on Bonds; but in some of the Districts it was carried to so enormous a Height as to be scarce credible: That no Produce of the Lands could bear so great a Charge, and in the End the Zemindar must be ruined, and rendered unable to pay his Revenue; that it had indeed been the Practice to pay Money, so taken up, out of the ensuing Revenue, so that in Effect the Government pays the Interest, and

“ it would be more for its Advantage even to delay the Collections a Month, than to receive them with so heavy a future Charge.”

And Mr. *Middleton*, in his Letter from *Dacca*, dated the 18th of May 1771, represents, “ That the Country had been greatly depopulated by the oppressive Practices of the Officers, to enable them to fulfil their Engagements with Merchants, of whom they borrow Money for Payment of the Revenue; which, he adds, is done at a most exorbitant and unheard of Premium, and that every Inconvenience resulting from this pernicious Custom ultimately centered with the Ryotts: who, unable to answer the unlicensed Demands which the Officers of Government were continually making upon them, were driven to the Necessity of deserting the Country, by which means a considerable Quantity of Land lies waste and uncultivated.”

And Your Committee find, That the taking of Leases of Lands by the Servants of the Company, and sometimes in Cases where they were themselves intrusted with the Management of the said Revenues, and with the letting of the said Leases, has been another Cause of the Diminution of the Revenues of the Company in Bengal.

It appears to Your Committee, by a Minute of General Consultations of *Fort William*, the 31st July 1759, that, when the Governor and Committee let the Lands of the *Calcutta* Purgannahs for Three Years by public Auction, some of the Company's Servants took and leased a Part of the Lands of the said Purgannahs.

And Your Committee find, by a Letter of the Court of Directors, of the 23d of March 1759 (Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 66) That the said Court then prohibited their Covenant Servants from holding any Lands, Towns, or Villages, directly or indirectly, within or without the Company's Jurisdiction; adding, “ That their Reasons for this Restraint were so obvious, that an Explanation was unnecessary:” But it appears, that this Letter did not arrive in Bengal till after the leasing the Lands of the *Calcutta* Purgannahs in Manner before-mentioned.

And Your Committee find, That the Court of Directors, by a Letter of the 13th of March 1761 (Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 67) revoked the before-mentioned Restrictions, and informed the Governor and Council, that, if they were perfectly satisfied, and no Inconveniencies could arise from the Company's Servants farming any Part of the newly acquired Lands, they should not object to it; but that the Governor and Council must assign their Reasons to the Court of Directors for their Observations.

And it appears to Your Committee, That Farms were afterwards held by the Company's Servants, both in the *Calcutta* Purgannahs, and in the Districts ceded by *Cossim Ally Khan*.

And Your Committee find, in a Letter of Mr. *Verelst*, Supervisor of *Burdwan*, the 13th of September 1765, that the said Supervisor represents, “ That, after the heavy Losses and real Detriment the first Outcry had proved of, to the whole Province (of *Burdwan*) he was greatly surprised to find, on his Arrival, that it had been again exposed to public Sale, however Purchasers had only been found for about Twenty-two Lacks of Rupees; so great was the Prejudice taken at the former Sale; and the whole of that very considerably under the Jumabundy of 1169, excepting the Farms lately held by Messrs. *Johnstone*, *Hay*, and *Bolts*, on which a great Advance was bid; the rest of the Province, for which there were no Bidders, became Cofs,” or fell into the Hands of Government.

And Your Committee find, in a Letter of the Court of Directors, of the 17th of May 1766 (Extract of which is hereunto annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 68) That the said Court



116 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

Court of Directors, in answer to the before-mentioned Paragraph of Mr. *Verelst*'s Letter, expressed themselves in the following Manner: "We have on a former Occasion, in our Letter of the 13th of March 1761, Par. 57, permitted our Servants to bid at the public Sale of the *Calcutta* Lands, but we could not conceive such an Indulgence could ever be construed to admit Servants employed in the Collection of the Revenues of a Province, to select out the most profitable Lands for themselves; for such is the Light in which this Transaction appears to us; and it is one more striking Proof of the general Corruption, with which all Ranks were tainted, and of the ill use that has been made of every Indulgence: We direct a strict Scrutiny into this Affair, and if it proves true, that you will make a proper Example of the Offenders by dismissing them our Service.— This Transaction convinces us of the Necessity of shutting the Door to Abuses, and we thereupon positively order, that no covenanted Servant, or Englishman, residing under our Protection, shall be suffered to hold any Land for his own Account, directly or indirectly, in his own Name, or that of others, or to be concerned in any Farms or Revenues whatsoever."

And Your Committee find, in the before-mentioned Letter of *M. R. Khan*, entered on Select Consultations, 5th October 1765, That the said *M. R. Khan*, therein applied to the President to write to the Gentlemen of certain Factories therein mentioned, that none of the Dependants of the said Factories should hold any Farms, or interfere in the Affairs of the Country.

And Your Committee find, by the before-mentioned Minute of Select Committee, of the 5th of October 1765, That in consequence of the before-mentioned Representation of *M. R. Khan*, the Select Committee prohibited the Servants of the Company from holding Lands.

Your Committee don't find, in the Correspondence of the Company, any Evidence to shew, that the Servants of the Company in *Bengal* hold Lands at present in their own Names; but they have met with Circumstances which afford Ground to suspect that the Company's Servants sometimes share with their Banyans in the Profits of Lands rented by them, and in one Instance, which they will mention hereafter, they find that this Practice is directly asserted by the Banyan who held the Land.

And to shew to the House in what Manner many of the Abuses before-mentioned still exist in *Bengal*, to the Diminution of the Company's Revenues, and the Oppression of the Country, a Copy of the Consultations of the Council of Revenue at *Moorshedabad*, from the 2d of September 1771 to the 23d of March 1772, respecting the Conduct of one of His Majesty's British Subjects employed in the Company's Service in *Bengal*, was produced to Your Committee: It contains the Complaints of the Supervisor of the District of *Rungpore*, against the said Subject, for imprisoning the Zemindars and their Naibs—It contains the Proceedings of the said Council of Revenue, under the Direction of the Governor and Council of *Fort William*, to bring the said Subject to a Trial before a Court Martial, for Disobedience of Orders; of which Your Committee find he was acquitted by the said Court Martial—It contains the several Arzes or Petitions of the Zemindars, Farmers, and Natives of *Rungpore*, accusing the said Subject of Extortion and Oppression, in various Instances, to the Detriment of the Revenue—It contains the Enquiries made by the said Council of Revenue, under the Direction of the Governor and Council at *Calcutta*, into the Complaints exhibited by the Zemindars, Farmers, and Natives, against the said Subject, and the Depositions of the Natives, who were examined on Oath, and frequently in the Presence of the Accused, in Support of these Charges.

The several Allegations contained in the said Arzes or Petitions, or in the said Depositions, are, that the Persons so accused, having agreed to accept 5 per Cent. Interest per Mensum, for Money lent by him to the Parties before-mentioned, he afterwards raised the same to 14 per Cent. per Mensum, and enforced the Payment thereof by Acts of Cruelty and Oppression—That a Mhatoot of 75,000 Rupees was established in the District of *Rungpore*, by the Intervention of his Banyan, called *Conge Babara Holdar*, and Part of it collected in his Master's Name, and received by him; of which Mhatoot was openly paid into the public Cutcherie and entered in the Officers Books—That the Person so accused shared in the Profits of Farms held by his Banyan—That the Person so accused appointed his Servants and Dependants to act in a judicial Court of Fouzdary—That *Cheton Sirdar*, who was in the Service of the Accused, made frequent Excursions into the Province, attended by Sepoys; in which Excursions they seized and bound the Ryotts, and, by falsely accusing them of Theft, Adultery, Robbery, and other Crimes, extorted from them great Sums of Money, and vast Quantities of other valuable Effects—That whole Villages had been plundered by them; and that in particular the substantial Ryotts were their customary Prey, and that to possess Ten Ploughs was a Crime, or Reason sufficient for being so plundered—And, lastly, the Proceedings above-mentioned contain an Enquiry into the Conduct of the before-mentioned Supervisor of *Rungpore*, and other Persons therein mentioned, in consequence of a Charge brought against them for improper Conduct in leasing the Lands of the District of *Rungpore*.

Your Committee think proper to observe, that the Proceedings of the Council of Revenue, in the Case above-mentioned, were not finished when the last Ships were dispatched from *Bengal*—The Party accused had not then made his Defence; and these Proceedings were not in the Nature of a Trial, the Council of the Revenue at *Moorshedabad*, before whom they were had, having no Power for that Purpose, but of an Enquiry to investigate the Facts so alleged.

Your Committee have not annexed to this Report, the Proceedings of the Council of Revenue before-mentioned, nor any Papers relative thereto, which are numerous and long; thinking, that they may more properly be brought before the House separately, if, upon the before-mentioned Representation of the Case to which they relate, the House shall think it proper to order any further Proceedings thereupon.

And, lastly, Your Committee enquired, whether there was any Evidence in the Books or Correspondence of the Company, to shew that any other of His Majesty's British Subjects had committed the like Offences; and Mr. *Wilks* informed Your Committee, that he had not found, in the Books and Correspondence of the Company, Evidence sufficient to charge any other British Subject with the like Offences.

And Your Committee think proper here to observe, That in this and their former Reports, they have not stated any Facts, but such as they found in the Books or Correspondence of the Company, which they carefully examined for that Purpose; or such as appeared to them to be proved by other Evidence laid before them; but in Cases where it was necessary for them to prove that any particular Fact or Information was not to be found in the Books or Correspondence of the Company, they have been forced to rely on the Evidence of the sworn Servants of the Company, who, in their respective Departments, must be presumed to know all that is contained therein; for it was impossible for Your Committee to peruse all the Books and Correspondence to be found at the *India House*, that any-ways relate to the Concerns of the Company, during the many Years to which their Enquiry extends.

Your





Your Committee have thus reported all they have hitherto found material in the Books and Correspondence of the Company, or in any Evidence laid before them concerning the State and Management of the Revenues lately obtained in the Provinces of *Bengal* and *Babar*; They have also prepared a Report upon that Part of the Management of the Company's Affairs at Home that respects their Freight and Demorage, which Report they will lay before the House forthwith; and

they are proceeding, in pursuance of the Order of the House, to enquire further into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and particularly how far the same have been affected by the Management of the Company and their Servants, both at Home and Abroad, and they will report, from Time to Time, what they find material with respect to the several other Objects that fall under this extensive Head of Enquiry.





## A P P E N D I X.

N<sup>o</sup>. I.REVENUES arising from the different Provinces and Purgunnahs of *Soobah Babar*, for the Year 1173 to August 1174, *Bengal Style*, or from September 1766 to August 1767.

Sircars, Purgunnahs, Mahalls, Moozas, &c.	Fougedars Ennamdars, &c.	September 1766.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total Amount.
Sirkar Shawbad - - - - -	Noorul Hossain Cawn - - -	40000 - -	40000	60000	70000	70000	24639 9 6	40000 - -	40000	60000 - -	70000	70000	24629 - -	609268 9 6
Pergun. Serrefs Cutumbah, &c. -	Meer Neuky Ally Cawn - - -	20000 - -	20000	55000	55000	56000	40000 - -	20000 - -	25000	33000 - -	33000	33000	20000 - -	410000 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Sarfaram - - - - -	Harab Ally Cawn - - -	25000 - -	25000	35000	35000	37000	30500 - -	25000 - -	25000	35000 - -	35000	37000	30500 - -	375000 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Harroul Mofouda - - - -	Royfook Laul - - - - -	11000 - -	11000	12000	15000	20000	20000 - -	8000 - -	8000	10650 - -	10650	10650	10636 - -	147586 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Shawpoor Moner Hunkhafmer	Hyhomut Ally - - - - -	8000 - -	8000	15000	15000	5000	5500 - -	5000 - -	7000	7000 - -	8000	6000	4254 14 9	93754 14 9
D <sup>o</sup> Sunwat, &c. - - - - -	Neerjut Sing - - - - -	38000 - -	48000	74000	79000	72500	69000 - -	29000 - -	29000	38000 - -	37000	34000	24576 14 6	571576 14 6
D <sup>o</sup> Ellatch and Maulda - - -	Shed Ram - - - - -	10000 - -	10000	15000	16000	16000	10287 - -	5000 - -	5000	8000 - -	8000	7000	5603 1 6	115890 1 6
D <sup>o</sup> Havelly Azimbad - - - -	Small Beg - - - - -	500 - - -	500	1000	1000	2125	2125 - -	3000 - -	4000	4250 - -	3500	3500	3500 - -	29000 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Thellarah - - - - -	Mahomed Madah - - - -	10000 - -	15000	20000	20000	15000	11350 - -	4000 - -	7000	6000 - -	5000	5000	3450 - -	121800 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Havelly Bahar - - - - -	Nunderam - - - - -	2500 - -	6000	7000	6000	3500	2388 - -	1000 - -	1500	2000 - -	2000	1500	1130 - 6	36518 - 6
D <sup>o</sup> D <sup>o</sup> Mongheer - - - - -	Warris Ally Cawn - - -	1000 - -	2000	3000	2500	2000	1022 10 3	1000 - -	2000	3000 - -	2500	2000	1022 10 -	23045 4 3
D <sup>o</sup> Kharacpoor, &c. - - - -	Meer Abhoo Taleb - - -	11000 - -	12000	17000	18000	16000	11000 - -	5000 - -	7000	9000 - -	9000	7000	5461 2 -	127461 2 -
Sirkar Serang - - - - -	Buryar Sing - - - - -	54000 - -	55000	128000	123000	100000	59003 13 -	52000 - -	72000	81000 - -	82000	31000	28000 - -	865003 13 -
Pergunnah Havelly Adgeepoor -	Bhal Kissen Puttuck - -	10000 - -	10000	19000	15000	8000	5460 12 9	6000 - -	7000	11000 - -	11000	5000	5000 - -	112460 12 9
Mulky Meliah, &c. - - - -	Madoram - - - - -	10000 - -	15000	20000	20000	16000	15305 1 3	11600 - -	15000	15000 - -	10000	7000	5070 - -	159975 1 3
Pergunnah Bessarah - - - -	Meerjah Mahomed Ally -	20000 - -	25000	30000	35000	35000	25200 9 -	17000 - -	25000	25000 - -	20000	15000	11407 - -	283607 9 -
D <sup>o</sup> Sareffah - - - - -	Hamhood Hossain - - -	3500 - -	5000	7000	6500	5000	3088 3 -	2500 - -	3000	5000 - -	4500	3000	2058 12 9	50146 15 9
D <sup>o</sup> Mhasly Sirkar Champaran, &c.	Sheik Abdah Shakoór - -	25000 - -	25000	70000	70000	70000	25600 - -	15000 - -	40000	40000 - -	40000	40000	15400 - -	476000 - -
D <sup>o</sup> Nurhaut & Somoy - - - -	Rajah Warris Ally - - -	38000 - -	38000	64000	64000	78000	28188 9 9	19000 - -	28000	38000 - -	38000	19000	13000 - -	465188 9 9
Sirkar Terhaut - - - - -	Holly Ullah - - - - -	10000 - -	20000	23000	21000	20000	14137 15 6	11000 - -	12500	13500 - -	12500	11500	11092 - -	180229 15 6
Pergunnah Ekoll - - - - -	Mhody - - - - -	4024 - -	4024	10000	10000	10000	10000 - -	2014 13 6	3000	3000 - -	3000	3000	2000 - -	64062 13 6
D <sup>o</sup> Ghoyaspoor - - - - -	Mockrum Ally Cawn - -	5000 - -	11000	12000	12000	12000	4838 1 3	4000 - -	6000	6000 - -	6000	4000	2419 - -	85257 1 3
Mahall Churzurb - - - - -	_____	2392 - -	2392	2392	2392	2392	2392 - -	2392 - -	2392	2391 10	2392	2392	2392 - -	28703 10 -
Nuzuranut Khotby Ottendesh -	_____	1250 - -	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250 - -	1250 - -	1250	1250 - -	1250	1250	1250 - -	15000 - -
Mahall Jagheer Sirkar - - -	_____	15000 - -	15000	30000	30000	25000	20271 - -	12000 - -	12000	25000 - -	26500	20000	15022 10 9	246193 10 9
Mahallut Nuzzery Sabek - - -	_____	6000 - -	7000	8000	8000	8000	6864 2 6	3000 - -	4000	5500 - -	5500	5000	2372 8 3	69236 10 9
Perg. Sanda & Baliah - - - -	_____	2000 - -	2000	3000	4000	4000	2318 8 -	600 - -	600	1700 - -	1700	1600	542 14 -	24001 6 -
Mhallaut Nuzzery Darin Vellah	_____	9000 - -	11000	12000	13000	13000	9791 9 6	6000 - -	7000	9000 - -	9000	9000	5194 8 -	112986 1 6
Japah Mudwa - - - - -	Bryar Sing & Bundoo Sing	2500 - -	3000	6000	7000	6000	2500 - -	2000 - -	2000	4000 - -	5000	3000	1983 2 -	44983 2 -

118 1773. FOURTH REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy





VOL. IV.

[illegible]

*on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.*

A true Copy.

John Annis, Assistant Auditor of Indian Accounts.



N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Copy of the 36th, 37th, and 38th Paragraphs of the General Letter from the Court of Directors of the *East India Company*, to the President and Council at *Fort William*, in *Bengal*, dated the 10th of April 1771.

Par. 36. **W**HEN we advert to the Encomiums you have passed on your own Abilities and Prudence, and on your Attention to the Company's Interest (in the Expostulations you have thought proper to make on our Appointment of Commissioners to superintend our General Affairs in *India*) we cannot but observe with Astonishment, that an Event of so much Importance as the Death of the Nabob *Syf-ul Dowlah*, and the Establishment of a Successor in so great a Degree of Non-age, should not have been attended with those Advantages for the Company, which such a Circumstance offered to your View.

37. We mean not here to disapprove the preserving the Succession in the Family of *Mir Jaffier*; on the contrary, both Justice and Policy recommend a Measure which at once corresponds with the Customs and Inclinations of the People of *Bengal*: But when we consider the State of Minority of the New Subah, we know not on what Grounds it could have been thought necessary to continue to him the Stipend allotted to his adult Predecessors.

38. Convinced as we are, that an Allowance of Sixteen Lacks per Annum will be sufficient for the Support of the Nabob's State and Rank, while a Minor; we must consider every Addition thereto as so much to be wasted on a Herd of Parasites and Sycophants, who will continually surround him; or at least be hoarded up; a Consequence still more pernicious to the Company. You are therefore, during the Non-age of the Nabob, to reduce his Annual Stipend to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees; and this we have the greater Reason to require, as we find ourselves subjected to the Payment of large Sums, due from the Revenues of the Dewanny, before the Company became possessed thereof, on Account of the Navy Donation, and the Arrears of that to the Army; the Balance due for Restitution to Europeans; Colonel *Munro's* Demand of Two Lacks; the Debt due to *Bolackidass*; and the Annual Sum of One Lack, for Ten Years, which we have agreed to pay to *Juggat Seat*; all which press on us with such united Force, that our Treasury will be unable to satisfy these several Demands, without wounding our Commercial Interests, and endangering our Possessions in *Bengal*. Being once relieved from this Load of Incumbrances, the Savings we may expect from this Reduction will properly become a Fund for Military Exigencies; which Fund being solely applicable to the Defence of the

Provinces, will contribute no less to the Nabob's future Benefit, than to that of the Company.

Copy of the 39th, 40th, and 41st Paragraphs of the General Letter from the Court of Directors of the *East India Company*, to the President and Council at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, dated the 10th April 1771.

Par. 39. At a Time when every justifiable Measure should be adopted for availing the Public, and the Company, of all the Advantage we had in Prospect from our Possession of the Dewanny, we cannot but reflect on the Dissipation of a considerable Part thereof, by the Allowances to the Nabob's Ministers.

40. And here we must observe, that, how great soever the Application of *Mahomet Reza Cawn*, and his Adherence to the Company's Interest, may have been, his Rewards have been more than adequate thereto: And, as the Business of the Collections of our Revenues, when they shall have been thoroughly investigated by the Supervisors appointed for that Purpose, will require little or no Assistance from that Minister, we must deem the Continuance of his present Salary as a Waste of those Resources which are become so essentially necessary both for the Security of our Possessions, and the Extension of your Investments: It is therefore our Pleasure, that the Annual Allowance of Nine Lacks, which he has hitherto enjoyed, be no longer continued to him; but as the Minority of the Nabob will make it requisite for you to appoint, as his Guardian, a Person of Experience in the Affairs of Government, and of approved Attachment to the Company's Interests, your Choice must rest on *Mahomet Reza Cawn*; and you are to allow him, whilst in that Station, a Salary of Five Lacks of Rupees per Annum; which we consider, not only as suitable to such Station, but as a munificent Reward for the Services he may render the Company in the Execution of his Office.

41. The Annual Allowance to *Juggat Seat*, as Assistant to *Mahomet Reza Cawn*, has been a Drain on our Revenues, without the least Benefit from his Administration; for we are well assured that he has never afforded us a single Instance of Service: His Allowance therefore must be immediately struck off. But with regard to *Roy-doolub*, though we cannot expect from him any Services equal to his present Appointment, yet, in Consideration of the Part he has long held in the Affairs of Government, and his advanced Age, we are disposed to continue the Salary he now enjoys; but on his Death, this Allowance is not to be given to any Person whatever.





## N° 3.

Order of Select Committee at Bengal, the 31st December 1766, for settling 12 Lacks on the Ministers.

Fort William, the 31st December 1766.

At a Select Committee, PRESENT,  
The Right honourable Lord Clive, President,  
Harry Verelst, Esquire,  
Brigadier General Carnac,  
Francis Sykes, Esquire.

**M**AHOMED Reza Cawn representing to us the great Expence which he necessarily incurs in supporting the Dignity and Influence of his Station; an Expence which he has hitherto defrayed by receiving those Perquisites and Emoluments usually annexed to his Office; and desiring that we will now assign to him a stated Salary and Provision, which he thinks will prove more honourable to himself, and advantageous to the Revenue:

And the Committee taking into serious Consideration the great Importance of Mahomed Reza Cawn's par-

ticular Station, which is that of Naib Dewan and Prime Minister; the extraordinary Zeal and Ability he has shewn in the Discharge of his Office; the Expediency of maintaining him in the full Influence due to his Rank, and the Benefit to the Revenue that will accrue from cutting off all secret Advantages and Perquisites, which so evidently open a Door to manifold Acts of Fraud and Oppression:

Resolved, That in lieu of all the Perquisites and Emoluments hitherto received by Mahomed Reza Cawn and the other Ministers, agreeably to the Custom of the Country, there shall in future be assigned for their Maintenance and Support, an Annual Salary of 12 Lacks of Rupees; the same to be deducted from the Monthly Collections, and divided between Mahomed Reza Cawn, Roy Dullub, and Setabroy, in such Manner, and in such Proportions, as shall be settled by the Right honourable the President and them: Payment to commence on the last Day of January next.

## N° 4.

Extract of Bengal Select Consultations, dated 26th of May 1770, containing Orders for Stoppages to be made out of Stipends on Account of the Famine.

**I**T appearing to the Committee highly necessary and reasonable, that the Tribute, Stipends, and all extraordinary Issues whatever, should give place to the more urgent Calls of Government;

Resolved, That Mr. Becker be directed to withhold, at least, 30 Lacks from the Tribute, and other Allowances, between this Period and the 17th October; so that the Receipts and Disbursements may have some Proportion to each other; that he be informed, with the Assistance of this reserved Sum we expect he will continue to pay the Brigade at Barrumpore, the Garrison at Monghyr, and all other Charges of his Department; and that the Civil and Military Charges of the Presidency are the utmost which can be defrayed from the Treasury of Calcutta.

In consequence of these Resolutions,

Agreed, The following Letter be wrote to Mr. Becker.

To Richard Becker, Esquire, Resident at the Durbar.

With Concern we observe the great and alarming Disproportion of your Receipts to your Disbursements, and at the same Time we lament the Calamities which have attended this Country. We have no Consolation, or Resource, but in the Hopes of better and more favourable Seasons. In the meanwhile we must struggle with our Necessities, and endeavour by all possible Re-

trenchments and Stoppages to reduce our Disbursements within the narrowest Limits. In Conjunctions like this, Necessity compels us to make the Conveniences of Dependants, and even the Letter of Engagements, subservient to the Exigencies of the State. The Minister who enjoys such great Appointments, ought more particularly to give way to the Times; and it would be a ridiculous and unprecedented Maxim to regard any Tribute, or Stipend, before the Support of our own Government. The exact Sum which should be withheld from each Article we would not precisely determine; but we expect that you will, at least, keep back Thirty Lacks between this Period and the 17th October, that Sum being no more than common Prudence dictates we should retain in our Hands, to bring our Funds and Expences on some Equality; and the more especially since the Expences are certain, and the Funds precarious.

Extract of a Letter from Richard Becker, Esquire, to the Select Committee at Bengal, in Reply to the above; dated Moidepore, the 1st June 1770.

The Orders you are pleased to give, that the Stipends and Allowances shall be kept, at least, 30 Lacks in Arrears, from this Period to the 17 October next, have been communicated to Mahomed Reza Cawn, and shall be strictly adhered to by me.



122 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Extract of *Bengal General Consultations*, dated 14th of April 1766, concerning Allowance to *Juggut Seet*.

*Fort William*, the 14th April 1766.

At a Consultation; PRESENT,

*Harry Verelst*, Esq; President,

*Randolph Marriott*,

*Hugh Watts*,

*Claud Russell*,

*William Aldersey*,

*Thomas Kelsall*,

*Charles Floyer*, Esqrs;

Lord *Clive* and General *Carnac* absent, up the Country.

Mr. *Sumner* indisposed.

LETTER from Lord *Clive*, General *Carnac*, and Mr. *Sykes*, at *Mootygyl*, dated the 6th Instant, read, acquainting us that the two *Seats*, Sons of those who were cut off by *Cassim Ally Cawn*, and fell a Sacrifice to their Attachment to the English Company, have laid before them a Claim, amounting to between Fifty and Sixty Lacks of Rupees, Thirty Lacks of which having been lent to the *Jemmedars*, they do not think the Government answerable for; but that their Claim of Twenty-one Lacks, which were lent to the Nabob *Meer Jaffier*, for the Support of his and the English Army, they are of Opinion is just and reasonable: However, as it would be inconsistent with Equity, now that the Revenues of the Country are appropriated to the Com-

pany, to propose that the Nabob should pay the whole, they have thought proper to agree, provided we have no Objection, that the said Sum should be discharged by the Company and by the Nabob, in equal Payments, within the Space of Ten Years; viz. One Lack of Rupees per Annum each, for the first Nine Years, and One Lack and an Half each, for the Tenth or last Year.

The Board entirely concur in Sentiments with Lord *Clive*, General *Carnac*, and Mr. *Sykes*, respecting the Justness of the *Seats*' Claim to Twenty-one Lacks of Rupees lent to the late Nabob *Meer Jaffier*, for the Support of his and the English Army; and think that the Means they have proposed for the Payment of it, in equal Proportions, by the Company and the Nabob, at certain stated Periods, are very fair and equitable. With respect to the Thirty Lacks of Rupees lent to the *Jemmedars*, we are of Opinion they can only be considered in the Light of a private Loan, and therefore that the Government or Company are by no Means answerable for the same.

Extract of the Company's Letter to the Select Committee at *Calcutta*, dated 16th May 1768.

13. We approve the Agreement you made, jointly with the Nabob, to discharge the Debt due from the Government to the *Seats*: That Family, who have suffered so much in our Cause, are peculiarly entitled to our Protection.

EXTRACT





EXTRACT of the Fort William General Consultations, dated 29th January 1772.

Dr.		Statement of the Debt due to Jugget Seet, shewing how much of it has been to this Day.		Cr.	
To Amount due to Jugget Seet, which was agreed to be paid him in the Space of Ten Years, in Annual Payments of 105,000 each, as follows :		By fundry Payments to the 19th of Poos, Bengal Year 1178.			
By the Nabob - - - - 1,050,000		From the Nabob - - - - 515,000 — —			
By the honourable Company - - 1,050,000		From the honourable Company - - - 546,375 12 —			
				1,061,375 12 —	
		By Balance due			
		From the Nabob - - - 535,000 — —			
		From the honourable Company 503,624 4 —			
				1,038,624 4 —	
2,100,000 — —				2,100,000 — —	
		N. B. Of the above Balance there is due from the Nabob,			
		To the End of the present Year 1178 - - - - 1,115,000 — —			
		From the Beginning of 1179 to the End of 1182 - - - 420,000 — —			
				535,000 — —	
		From the honourable Company to the End of the present Bengal Year 1178 - - - 836,244 — —			
		From the Beginning of the Bengal Year 1179 to the End of 1182 - - - 420,000 — —			
				503,624 4 —	
				1,038,624 4 —	

Moorshedabad, the 31st December 1771.

Errors excepted.

Compared, as far as regards the Company's Proportion, with the Books in the Accomprant's Office.

Charles Croftes, Accomptant.

on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.



124 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the* Committee of Secrecy

## N° 6.

Extract from the *Bengal Consultations*, in the Secret Department, dated 15th November 1764, relative to the Navy Donation.

At a Consultation at *Bengal*, 15th November 1764, in the Secret Department.

## P R E S E N T,

The honourable *Henry Van Sittart*, Esquire, President,  
*John Spencer*, Esquire,  
*Charles Stafford Playdell*, Esquire,  
*Warren Hastings*, Esquire,  
*John Johnstone*, Esquire,  
*Randolph Marriott*, Esquire,  
*Samuel Middleton*, Esquire,  
*Ralph Leicester*, Esquire.

RECEIVED a Letter from Commodore *Tinker*, enclosing the Translation of a Letter from the Nabob, with a Grant of 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lacks of Rupees, which he has granted to the Squadron, in Consideration of their Services; and requesting our Assistance for procuring the Payment thereof agreeably to the Terms.

Read the Papers enclosed as follow:

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob to Mr. *Tinker*, dated 8th October 1764.

Whereas you arrived here in occasionable Time, and afforded me your Assistance, I have herewith sent you enclosed a Paper for 12,50,000 Rupees, which will be paid you according to Agreement. Whatever is right you will take for yourself, and the rest you will divide in a proper Manner among the Squadron.

A true Copy of the Translation,  
*Bladen Tinker.*

Account of Donation Money to be paid to the Sea Forces with Commodore *Tinker*, from the Beginning of the Month of Assin, of the *Bengal* Year 1171 (the

Middle of September 1764) to the End of the Year 1173 (the Middle of April 1764.)

Rupees.

From the Beginning of Poos to the End of Maug 1171 (from the Middle of Dec. 1764, to the Middle of Feb. 1765)	312,500
In the Month of Bandan 1172 (from the Middle of August to the Middle of Sept. 1765)	312,500
In the Month of Maug 1172 (from the Middle of January to the Middle of Feb. 1766)	312,500
In the Month of Bandan 1173 (from the Middle of August to the Middle of Sept. 1766)	150,000
In the Month of Maug 1173 (from the Middle of January to the Middle of Feb. 1767)	162,500

Rupees 12,50,000

Dated 8th Oct. 1764.

A true Copy of the Translation,  
*Bladen Tinker.*

Agreed, We acquaint the Commodore, that we are glad the Nabob has thought proper to consider the Services of the Squadron; and so far as it may appear to us in his Power, consistent with the Performance of the Engagements of his Treaty, that Mr. *Tinker* may depend on our Assistance for procuring the punctual Payment of the Grant he has passed. Further, repeating our Acknowledgements to him for the Readiness he has testified in co-operating with us for the Company's Service since he came to *Bengal*, and requesting he will communicate our Thanks also to all the Officers and Men of the Squadron.

## N° 7.

Extract of the Company's General Letter to *Bengal*, dated the 26th April 1765.

IT is currently reported here, that Letters are received by the *Duke of Albany*, which make mention of an Agreement between the Nabob *Meer Jaffier*, and our late Governor and Council, since the Treaty concluded with him on the 10th July 1763; by which it is stipulated, that the present Nabob shall pay, over and above the 40 Lacks for the Company mentioned in that Treaty, 40 Lacks by way of Restitution, to make good the Losses of private Persons, besides 25 Lacks to the Army, and 12 Lacks to the Navy, not named in that Treaty; making together the enormous Sum of 107 Lacks of Rupees, which is above One million Three hundred thousand Pounds Sterling.

It is a very extraordinary Circumstance, that there is no Mention made, in any of the Letters from our late Governor and Council, of what Sum was to be given by the Nabob to make good the private Losses; although in their Letter of the 27th of September 1764, they say they have regulated the Payment of the Restitution to the Merchants, which implies the being in

Possession of a Fund for that Purpose; but we must suppose, if the Reports as to the Sums stipulated to be given for this Use, and also by way of Donation to the Army and Navy, are true, that they purposely omitted to acquaint us of the particular Amount, from an Apprehension, that we could never approve of an Agreement with the Nabob of this Consequence, and for such excessive large Sums of Money, without advising us thereof, and giving us very good Reasons for a Proceeding which so nearly affects the Honour and Interest of the Company. Indeed, when we consider the present State of the Country, involved for Years past in continual Wars, and drained of its Riches and the Blood of its Inhabitants, it is impossible for us to suppose our own Servants capable of adding so greatly to its Miseries, by compelling, or even persuading, the Nabob to pay such exorbitant Sums of Money; and at a Time when, by all Accounts, he is himself in the greatest Distress. Be this as it may, we do expect and require from you a particular Account of every Sum received





received from the Nabob by way of Donation, or under any other Denomination, by any and each of our Servants, Civil and Military, whether by Agreement in Writing or otherwise, in what Manner it was obtained, and for what Services; and that you immediately transmit to us Copies of all such Agreements, and the particular Account of Losses given in by each Individual, together with what Proportion has been already paid; and we positively forbid any further Payment till you receive our further Orders.

We do require from you, and we have a Right so to do, a just and precise Account of this whole extraordinary Transaction: The Honour and Reputation of the Company, and even of the Nation, are at Stake; and when these Particulars, if true, come to be known, they require the fullest and most explicit Explanation and

Justification. We, who are at present totally uninformed from any authentic Accounts, can only express our Astonishment to hear that such things have been, as we cannot suggest to ourselves upon what Principles the present Nabob could be expected, persuaded, or required, to make good the Losses sustained by Individuals in carrying on, to their great Imputation, and the Prejudice of the Company they served, a most illicit and unwarrantable, although to them a most lucrative, Trade, in the Articles of Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco; and we are as much at a Loss to comprehend, how the Services rendered to the new Nabob could deserve so exorbitant a Consideration to be given to those who were only doing their Duty in the Service of their King and Country, and of this Company.

N<sup>o</sup> 8.

Extract of the Separate Letter to Bengal, dated the 24th December 1765.

IN our Letter, by the Ships *Falmouth* and *Harcourt*, dated the 26th April last, we expressed our Astonishment at the Report then current, that 40 Lacks had been demanded for private Restitution, and ordered you to detain whatever was paid on that Account. We see but too much Reason to confirm that Order; for it appears to us a most flagrant Abuse of our Power, to the Oppression of the Nabob and his Country.

Although it was thought fit to confirm the Treaty made with *Jaffier Ally Khan* in 1757, because the Capture of the Settlement had involved the Inhabitants in one general Ruin; and without such Restitution it must have sunk under the Calamity, or it would have been the Work of many Years to restore it to a flourishing Condition; no such Circumstances existed in the present Case, yourselves Aggressors in the War, and in a great Measure brought on by an illicit Trade, of which we shall give our Sentiments in the Sequel. We fear too, this Demand will be found, for the most Part, an Indemnification for the Losses sustained in that very Trade, which we shall come to the Knowledge of when we receive the Accounts laid before the Commissioners, and of which we last Year directed you to transmit us a Copy; therefore we repeat our Orders to detain all Sums paid on that Account, assuring you we shall deem you responsible, should any Sum have been issued out on this Account, after the Receipt of our Orders of last Year. Our Displeasure at this Proceeding is infinitely aggravated by the Time and Manner in which the Demand was made. Your first Demand was for 20 Lacks, for which you were content to demand an Assignment: You soon after increase the Demand to 40 Lacks, to which the Nabob is compelled to consent, on Condition it shall stop there: You then increased the Demand to 53 Lacks, to which exorbitant Sum it is raised by flinging in your outstanding Debts, force the Nabob to make Part Payment, and press him with the utmost Severity for further Payment, at the very Period when the Company's Affairs are in the most critical Situation, before the Battle of *Buxar* decided whether we should not be extirpated the Country; and at the same Time the Company are distressed for Money to carry on the War, and the Investment, and borrowing the very Money paid by the Nabob to our Servants, at an Interest of 8 per Cent.

We find, by your Consultation of the 24th September, you were in actual Possession of Claims for Restitution,

to the Amount of 47½ Lacks of Rupees. We cannot therefore but be astonished, that you did not send us Copies thereof; and by your not doing it, it seems as if it was industriously intended to keep us in the Dark, both with respect to the Names of the Claimants, and the Particulars of their respective Demands.

At the Time of our Dispatches, under Date of the 26th April, we had it only by Report, that a Donation had been made by the Nabob to the Army and Navy; of which the first Mention, on your Consultations, is on the 13th of February 1764, on Occasion of the Mutiny in the Army, which Mutiny is all that gives us any Notice of any such Transaction; indeed, on the 2d July 1764, it is said, the Company are to make it good, if not paid by the Nabob; nor is there to this Time any thing that can lead us to a Knowledge of the Amount of such Donation, but by the Donation exacted for the Navy, which is to be Half that to the Army; and being mentioned to be 12½ Lacks, points out to us, that the Donation to the Army was 25 Lacks. When we consider the Circumstances of the Nabob and the Company at the Period the Demand was made for the Army, we cannot consider this other than an Act of the most violent Oppression. The Example of the 50 Lacks given by *Meer Jaffier*, on the Revolution in his Favour in 1757, will by no means justify this. We were then at open War with the Nabob of the Country: If we were victorious, the Army might pretend to the Plunder of the Capital, which would have defeated the End: The Treasury was supposed to be very rich, and the Nabob in Condition to afford it: In the present Case no such Circumstances existed; you was but to restore the same Man you had before deposed; and you could expect only an empty Treasury, a Country involved in War, and the Company struggling under every Difficulty. We do not mean to take from the Merit of the Army; the Conduct of Officers and Men till the Mutiny would have been an Honour to any Service; but let it be observed, no Service in the World is gratified equal to ours by the great Advantages that attend actual Service, from the Batta and other Indulgencies allowed them: There was no just Pretension to any such Demand; and the Experience you had of the fatal Effects of the Donation given on the former Occasion, which destroyed more than Half the Army by the Excesses it led them to, and the Remissness of Discipline and Spirit of Mutiny



126 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

which ensued, should have warned you of the Danger of such Gratifications. But yet, flagrant as the Conduct of those who demanded or countenanced this Measure appears to us, every Circumstance is heightened in the Demand of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Lacks for the Navy, whose Ships did no Service but that of laying by the Walls, and of their Men only a small Detachment did Duty with the Artillery. There is such a want of Humanity in the Distresses thus wantonly heaped on the Nabob, that your Conduct will be for ever a Stain on the Nation, and is enough to raise up Enemies to us in every Part of *Indostan*. Your Country Correspondence is all that flings any Light on this Transaction. The Nabob, in his Letter of the 12 July 1764, in enumerating the Sums he has to pay, mentions, "besides a Donation to the Sea Forces under the Command of the Commodore," concerning which you have several Times wrote to "me;" yet no Mention of this Demand appears in the Copies of any of your Letters in the Country Correspondence, prior thereto: The evident Result is, that the Copies sent Home are unfaithful Registers. In the Margin of the Letter Book, where the above is entered, there is the following Memorandum. "This Letter is directed to the Governor and Council, but the

"Contents of it are addressed to the Governor only;" which, added to the before-mentioned Circumstance of the Suppression of every thing relative to the Demand for the Navy, implies as if this was an Act of the Governor alone; but that is no Vindication to the Council, who ought on this Discovery to have remonstrated against the Measure, and not have joined in it. The Date of this Letter points out that the Demand must have been made during the Height of the War; and the Date of the Kistbundee, before the Battle of *Buxar*, proves that it had your Sanction under the same Situation of public Affairs, or else all Mention of it was purposely omitted till the 15th November; for the Kistbundee being dated the 8th October, must, or ought, to have been laid before the Council long before the 15th November.

From the obscure Manner in which this whole Transaction has been carried on, we cannot discern whether any thing has been paid on this Account. We direct you therefore to send us such a full and explicit Account of every Particular, that we may not be at a Loss to form a true Judgment of, and take the proper Measures upon, so injurious a Transaction.

N<sup>o</sup> 9.

Copy of the Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors, relative to the Donation to the Navy.

At a General Court held on Wednesday the 24th September 1766.

## P R E S E N T,

George Dudley, Esquire, Chairman,

Thomas Rous, Esquire, Deputy,

With all the Directors, and a very numerous Appearance of the Generality.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had a Matter to offer to the Consideration of this Court, on an Application from the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Naval Forces, employed in the *East Indies* in the Years 1763 and 1764. And the Court of Directors having prepared a short State of the Case, being the Substance of the said Claim, the same was offered to the General Court, and was then read, being in the following Words: viz.

Gentlemen, We have the Honour to inform you,

Sir Samuel Cornish and Commodore Tinker claim from the present Nabob of *Bengal* Twelve Lack and an Half of Rupees, or about One hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds Sterling, in Behalf of his Majesty's Royal Navy Officers and Seamen, which his Father the late Nabob, *Mir Jaffir* promised them by a written Grant, given under his Hand, as a Present, for the Assistance they gave him against *Mir Cossim* and *Shuja Dowla*, in Conjunction with our Army, which has been since confirmed by his Son the present Nabob; and *Mir Jaffir* dying before the Payment of any Part of the said Grant became due, those Gentlemen have applied to us for our Assistance in recovering the Money for them; but as we have disapproved of all Donations whatever, in our Letters to the Governor and Council at every Presidency, we could not consistently with those Sentiments use our Influence with the present Nabob in favour of the Navy, more especially as he has now only a stipulated Allowance out of the Company's Dewanny, and is consequently ren-

dered incapable to discharge his Father's Engagements, unless by recovering his outstanding Dues. We acknowledge the Services of the Navy, but could not take upon us to direct the Payment of so large a Sum of Money, which, if paid, must probably come out of the Company's Treasury; and therefore, at the Request of those Gentlemen, we now bring their Case before you.

Whereupon a Motion was made, That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to cause so much of the Donation to the Navy, as can be recovered, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Revenues due to the Nabob of *Bengal*; and for so much as they shall fall short of the Amount of the said Donation, the same be paid out of the Company's Dewanny, at such reasonable Times as shall be most convenient to their Affairs.

And the same being debated, and

A Letter from *Henry Vansittart*, Esquire, dated the 5th June last, to the Court of Directors, explaining the Circumstances of that Transaction, during the Time of his presiding over the Company's Affairs in *Bengal*, being called for, was read; and Mr. *Vansittart* having been heard on the Occasion, and the Chairman offering at the same Time to lay before the Court such other Papers as relate to the said Claim;

After a further Debate, the Question was called for, and put; and it was

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Court of Directors, to cause so much of the Donation to the Navy, as can be recovered, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Revenues due to the Nabob of *Bengal*; and for so much as they shall fall short of the Amount of the said Donation, the same be paid out of the Company's Dewanny, at such reasonable Times as shall be most convenient to their Affairs.

Whereupon Sir Samuel Cornish and Captain Tinker, on Behalf of the Claimants, expressed their grateful Sentiments of the Court's generous Disposition towards them.



N<sup>o</sup> 10.Extract of the Company's General Letter to *Bengal*, dated the 21st November 1766.

YOU were acquainted, in our Letter of the 17th May last, by the *Mercury*, that Admiral *Cornish* and Commodore *Tinker* had applied to us for our Interposition for the Discharge of the Twelve Lacks and an Half of Rupees, promised by the late Nabob, in his written Grant to the Officers and Men of his Majesty's Navy, for their Services to him, since confirmed by the present Nabob. We also acquainted you we had not Time to enter into a Discussion of that Affair before the Dispatch of the *Mercury*. We are now to inform you, that the said Claim being a Matter of too great Importance for us to decide upon, we thought it necessary to lay the State thereof before a General Court of Proprietors, on the 24th September last; when they came to the following Resolution: "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to cause so much of the Donation to the Navy, as can be recovered, to be paid out of the Arrears of the Revenues due to the Nabob of *Bengal*; and for so much as they shall fall short of the Amount of the said Donation, the same be paid out of the Company's Dewanny, at such reasonable Time as shall be most convenient to their Affairs."

In the Letter from your Select Committee, under

Date of the 31st January last, we are informed, when the Collections of the Year are closed, Mr. *Sykes* is directed to enquire strictly into the Balances due to the Government, and to use every possible Endeavour to recover them, as they entertain the most flattering Hope, that from these Arrears will arise a Fund sufficient to discharge all the public Demands on the late Nabob, for which our Honour may stand any way engaged.

In carrying the Resolution of the General Court into Execution, the first Object is to use your best Endeavours to procure all, or as large a Proportion of the Navy Claim to be paid out of the said Fund of Arrears, as, considering all Circumstances, can consistently be done: And the next, agreeable to the said Resolution, must be to discharge the Remainder out of the Receipts of the Dewanny. We need not tell you, that by this last Measure the Company will be absolutely so much out of Pocket; therefore it will require your Attention to recover, as before-mentioned, as much out of the Arrears as possible.

The whole Money, so to be recovered for the Navy Officers and Men, is to be paid into the Hands of their Agents in *Bengal*, on their giving proper Discharges for the same.

N<sup>o</sup> 11.

At a General Court held on Friday the 1st July 1768;

P R E S E N T,

*Henry Crabb Boulton*, Esquire, Chairman,

*Sir George Colebrooke*, Baronet, Deputy,

With most of the Directors, and a large Appearance of the Generality.

THE Court, considering of the Order in which they should enter upon the Points which had at the last Court been postponed for future Consideration,

Ordered, That Mr. *John Amyatt* have Liberty to make a Motion;

And he moved the Court accordingly, "That the Nabob *Meer Jaffier* having agreed to make Restitution to the English Merchants, and other Persons under the English Protection, for their Losses in the War with *Cossim Ali Cawn*, as expressed in the following Article, the 10th in the Treaty 1763; viz.

"I will reimburse to all private Persons the Amount of such Losses, proved before the Governor and Council, as they may sustain in their Trade in the Country. If I should not be able to discharge this in ready Money, I will give Assignments of Lands for the Amount."

"Of which Sums Three Fourths were paid by the Nabobs, Part by *Meer Jaffier* before his Death, and Part by his Successors, when the Revenues from whence the other Payments were to arise fell into the Possession of the *East India Company*.

"It is therefore resolved, That Orders be forthwith sent to the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, for the immediate Payment, out of the Revenues of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Oriza*, of what remains unpaid of the said Restitution Money, to the several Persons to whom it is due, according to their Claims, as advised."

VOL. IV.

"mitted and liquidated by the Committee formerly appointed by the Governor and Council for that Purpose."

The Chairman thereupon informed the Court, That the Court of Directors, having often taken the Business of the Restitution into the most mature Consideration, had prepared their Opinion to be offered to this Court thereon, which they desired might be read;

And the same, as follows, being read accordingly; viz.

"At a Court of Directors held the 21st June 1768."

"Letter from *Stephen Lushington*, Esquire, giving Notice that it is intended, at the next General Court, to bring on the Business of the Restitution for the Losses sustained by private Persons in *Bengal*, claimed under the 10th Article of the Treaty with the Nabob *Jaffier Aly Cawn*, being taken into Consideration, it appears from the Proceedings of the Committee of Restitution in *Bengal*, that the Amount of the established Claims on that Behalf is Current Rupees

54,57034 10 10

"That there has been received from the Nabob in Part

"thereof - - - 41,46018 10 9

"And that there has been paid to the several Claimants

"the Sum of - - - 41,41215 8 7

"So that there remains in the

"Hands of the Agents only } 4803 2 2

"And it also appears, that no further Sum was received from the Nabob before his Death, towards the Discharge of the remaining Quarter Part of the said Claims, amounting to Current Rupees 13, 1016 — 1; nor since his Death has there been received any Part of the Effects of which he died possessed."

"Under



128 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

“ Under these Circumstances the Court unanimously  
“ resolved to offer it as their Opinion to the General  
“ Court,

“ That the Court of Directors being advised by their  
“ Counsel, upon a full State of the Case, that the  
“ Claimants have no Right, either in Law or Equity,  
“ to call upon the Company for Restitution of such  
“ Losses as shall appear to have been sustained by the  
“ Inland Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco;  
“ and that it will be highly improper, and inconsistent  
“ with the Interest of this Company, either to order  
“ the Payment of the said Balance from the Dewannee  
“ Revenues, or to give any Sanction or Authority to  
“ claim the same from the present Nabob; and they  
“ therefore recommend it to the General Court, that if  
“ such Claims are persisted in, the same may be de-  
“ cided by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery;  
“ and then it will be determined, whether the Trade  
“ carried on by the Company's Servants, in Salt,  
“ Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, is or is not a Breach of  
“ their Covenants, and illegal.”

And the Opinion of *Charles Sayer*, Esquire, the Com-  
pany's Standing Counsel, dated the 16th November 1766,  
relating to the Inland Trade in Salt, Beetle Nut, and  
Tobacco, carried on in *Bengal*, being read also;

The several Orders contained in the Company's Let-  
ters to *Bengal*, from the 21st February 1728-9, and of  
the Advices from thence from the 10th January 1758,  
relating to the said Trade, which were stated as Part  
of the Case wherein the above-mentioned Opinion was  
given, and

The 31st to the 38th Paragraph of the Letter to the  
Select Committee at *Bengal*, dated the 17th May 1766,  
on the same Subject;

Part of the *Bengal* Consultations of the 9th September  
1765, as to the Grant of the Duannee to the Company;  
Minute of the Select Committee at *Bengal* on the  
19th August 1766;

Part of a Letter from *Henry Vansittart*, Esquire, to  
the Court of Directors, dated the 7th October 1767;

Extract of the *Bengal* Consultations of the 10th and  
21st November 1764, and

The 158 and 159 Paragraphs of the General Letter  
to *Bengal*, dated the 16th March last, all relating to the  
Matter of the Restitution, being also read;

After a very long and mature Debate on the said Mo-  
tion, an Amendment was moved for, by the following  
Addition to be made thereto; viz.

“ Whether such Claims are found to arise from Losses  
“ in Trade of Salt, Beetle Nut, or Tobacco,  
“ (which the Court of Directors have at this Court  
“ represented to be in their Opinion, and also in

“ the Opinion of their Counsel, illicit Trades, and  
“ repugnant to the Covenants entered into with  
“ the Company by their Servants) or not.”

And a Debate ensuing thereon, and the Question  
being put, Whether the Amendment should stand as  
Part of the Question on the said Motion?

It was declared from the Chair to be carried in the  
Affirmative;

And a Division of the Court being demanded and  
made, It appeared that the Numbers for the  
Amendment were - - - - 99

And against it - - - - 37

Which the Chairman declared accordingly.

The Chairman then, in the Name of, and in Behalf  
of the Court of Directors, demanding a Ballot for the  
Determination of the Question on the said amended  
Motion, now standing as follows:

The Nabob *Meer Jaffier* having agreed to make Re-  
stitution to the English Merchants, and other Persons  
under the English Protection, for their Losses in the  
War with *Cosim Ali Caton*, as expressed in the following  
Article, the 10th in the Treaty 1763; viz. “ I will  
“ reimburse to all private Persons the Amount of such  
“ Losses, proved before the Governor and Council, as  
“ they may sustain in their Trade in the Country; if  
“ I should not be able to discharge this in ready Money,  
“ I will give Assignments of Lands for the Amount:”  
Of which Sums Three Fourths were paid by the Nabobs,  
Part by *Meer Jaffier* before his Death, and Part by his  
Successors, when the Revenues from whence the other  
Payments were to arise, fell into the Possession of the  
*East India* Company:

It is therefore resolved, That Orders be forthwith  
sent to the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, for the im-  
mediate Payment, out of the Revenues of *Bengal*, *Babar*,  
and *Orixa*, of what remains unpaid of the said Restitution  
Money, to the several Persons to whom it is due, accord-  
ing to their Claims as admitted and liquidated by the  
Committee formerly appointed by the Governor and  
Council for that Purpose, whether such Claims are  
found to arise from Losses in Trade of Salt, Beetle Nut,  
or Tobacco (which the Court of Directors have at this  
Court represented to be in their Opinion, and also in the  
Opinion of their Counsel, illicit Trades, and repugnant  
to the Covenants entered into with the Company by their  
Servants) or not.

It was, on the Question,

Resolved, That the Question on the said Motion be  
put by the Ballot at this House, on Friday next the 8th  
Instant, from Nine in the Morning until Six o'Clock in  
the Evening, and that the Event thereof be reported to  
the General Court the same Evening.

N<sup>o</sup> 12.

At a General Court held on Friday, the 8th July 1768;

P R E S E N T,

*Henry Crabb Boulton*, Esquire, Chairman,

*Sir George Colebrooke*, Baronet, Deputy,

With most of the Directors, and a numerous  
Appearance of the Generality.

THE Court being met, pursuant to their Adjourn-  
ment, to receive the Votes for deciding the Que-  
stion demanded on the 1st Instant by the Court of  
Directors to be put by the Ballot;

The Court then proceeding to the Choice of several  
of the Proprietors to take the Scrutiny of the said  
Votes, the following Persons were appointed Scrutineers  
accordingly, and to report upon the Determination of

the said Question, and that any Five of them be a  
Quorum, viz;

*Mr. Ebenezer Blackwell*, *Mr. Stephen Lushington*,

*John Wilkinson*, Esq; *John Johnstone*, Esq;

*William De Visne*, Esq; *Brabazon Ellis*, Esq;

*Mr. James Ramsay*, *James Amyatt*, Esq;

And at Six o'Clock the Glasses being finally closed  
were delivered to the Scrutineers.

And before Seven o'Clock, *Mr. Ramsay*, their Chair-  
man, delivered in their Report; which was read, being  
as follows:

*East India* House, 8th July 1768.

“ We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being  
“ appointed by the General Court of the United Com-  
“ pany of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East*  
“ *Indies*,





" *Indies*, to examine the Votes delivered in this Day,  
" for the Determination by Ballot of the following  
" Question, viz.

" The Nabob *Meer Jaffer* having agreed to make  
" Restitution to the English Merchants, and other  
" Persons under the English Protection, for their  
" Losses in the War with *Cassim Ali Cawn*, as ex-  
" pressed in the following Article, the 10th in the  
" Treaty 1763, viz.

" I will reimburse to all private Persons the  
" Amount of such Losses, proved before the  
" Governor and Council, as they may sustain  
" in their Trade in the Country; if I should  
" not be able to discharge this in ready  
" Money, I will give Assignments of Lands  
" for the Account.

" Of which Sums Three Fourths were paid by  
" the Nabobs, Part by *Meer Jaffer* before his  
" Death, and Part by his Successors, when the Re-  
" venues from whence the other Payments were  
" to arise fell into the Possession of the *East India*  
" Company.

" It is therefore resolved, That Orders be forthwith  
" sent to the Governor and Council of *Bengal*, for the

" immediate Payment; out of the Revenues of *Bengal*,  
" *Babar*, and *Orixa*, of what remains unpaid of the  
" said Restitution Money, to the several Persons to whom  
" it is due, according to their Claims as admitted and  
" liquidated by the Committee formerly appointed by  
" the Governor and Council for that Purpose, whether  
" such Claims are found to arise from Losses in Trade  
" of Salt, Beetle Nut, or Tobacco (which the Court of  
" Directors have at this Court represented to be in  
" their Opinion, and also in the Opinion of their Coun-  
" sel, illicit Trades, and repugnant to the Covenants  
" entered into with the Company by their Servants)  
" or not."

" And to report the Number of Votes for and  
" against the said Question, have accordingly examined  
" the said Votes, and find, viz.

" 115 Votes for the Question;

" 223 Votes against the Question.

" <i>John Johnstone</i>	<i>James Ramsay</i>
" <i>John Wilkinson</i>	<i>William De Visne</i>
" <i>Brabazon Ellis</i>	<i>Ebenezer Blackwell</i>
" <i>James Amyatt</i>	<i>Stephen Lushington.</i> "

Whereupon it was declared from the Chair, that the  
Question was carried in the Negative.

## N° 13.

At a General Court held on Friday 11th August 1769;  
PRESENT,

Sir *George Colebrooke*, Baronet, Chairman,  
*Peregrine Cust*, Esquire, Deputy,

With most of the Directors, and a very nu-  
merous Appearance of the Generality.

THE Court entering upon the Consideration of the  
Matter whereon it was specially called, the fol-  
lowing Letter on that Occasion was read, viz.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the  
United Company of Merchants of *England*,  
trading to the *East Indies*.

" Gentlemen,

" WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on  
" Behalf of ourselves and others concerned in the  
" Restitution Fund, established by Treaty with *Meer*  
" *Jaffer*, do request that you will call a General Court  
" to consider the Letter delivered in by the Claimants,  
" with the Opinions of Counsel in their Favour; the  
" Claimants apprehending it essentially necessary, for  
" the Information of the Proprietors at large, that  
" such Court should be held previous to the Departure  
" of the Supervisors for *India*, to the end that the Pro-  
" prietors, as well as the Claimants, may not lose the  
" Benefit of Mr. *Vanfittart's* thorough Knowledge of  
" the Transaction, he being at the Time your President  
" in *Bengal*.

" We are,

" Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient Servants,

" *Stephen Lushington*,  
" *Ralph Leicester*,  
" *E. Boehm*, Junior,  
" *John Johnstone*,  
" *A. Beaumont*,  
" *James Webster*,  
" *Pb. Affleck*,  
" *Samuel Hannay*,  
" *David Webster.*"

It was then moved, " That it is the Opinion of this  
VOL. IV.

" Court, that the Balance unpaid to the Claimants on  
" the Restitution Fund be paid in *Bengal*, as soon as the  
" State of the Company's Treasury will admit."

The Chairman then acquainting the Court, that the  
Court of Directors, on Consideration of the Request of  
the Claimants on the Restitution Fund, had formed an  
Opinion thereon, which they desire to lay before the  
Court, and the same was accordingly read as follows:

" At a Court of Directors held on Friday the  
" 11th August 1769,

" Resolved by the Ballot, That it is the Opinion of  
" this Court, that Directions having been given,  
" before the Receipt of the Letter from Nine Pro-  
" prietors, for calling a General Court to consider  
" of the Claims on the Restitution Fund, for a  
" Case to be stated from the Company's Records,  
" and laid before Counsel, concerning the Claim of  
" Restitution; and the Governor and Council of  
" *Bengal* having signified, that the Orders relative  
" to the Restitution Accounts were, at the Time  
" of the *Salisbury's* Departure from thence, under  
" their Consideration; and that they should endea-  
" vour to give every Satisfaction in their Power  
" by the latter Ship of this Season: They therefore  
" hope the General Court will not come to a hasty  
" Resolution upon such an important Question,  
" until such Accounts are received, and till the  
" Court of Directors are furnished with the Opinion  
" of Counsel."

And a Debate ensuing on the above-mentioned Mo-  
tion, in the Course whereof the following Articles were  
read, viz.

The Opinions of *John Dunning*, Esquire, Solicitor  
General, and *Alexander Wedderburne*, Esquire, on a Case  
stated by the Claimants;

Extract of a Letter from Lord *Clive* to the Select  
Committee at *Fort William*, dated the 11th July 1765;

Extracts of two Letters from Mr. *Sykes* to the said  
Committee, dated *Moradbaugh* 24th and 28th of said  
July;

Extract of the Proceedings of the said Committee on  
the 25th October 1765; also

The 2d Paragraph of the Letter from the Select  
Committee



130 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

Committee at *Bengal*, dated the 5th December 1766, received by the

And it being demanded that the Question on the said Motion should be put by the Ballot by the following Proprietors; viz.

*Ralph Leycester*, Esquire,  
*Anselm Beaumont*, Esquire,  
*Steph. Lushington*, Esquire,  
*Cba. Staff. Playdell*, Esquire,  
*Rob. Vansittart*, Esquire,  
*James Amyatt*, Esquire,  
*Charles Goring*, Esquire,  
*Brabazon Ellis*, Esquire,  
*Asc. Wm. Senior*, Esquire.

Resolved, That the Question on the said Motion,

“ That it is the Opinion of this Court, that the  
 “ Balance unpaid to the Claimants on the Resti-  
 “ tution Fund be paid in *Bengal* as soon as the State  
 “ of the Company’s Treasury will admit,” be put  
 by the Ballot at this House on Wednesday next  
 the 16th Instant, from Eleven in the Forenoon  
 until Six in the Evening; and that the Determin-  
 ation thereof be reported to the General Court  
 the same Evening.

It was then on a Motion, and on the Question,  
 Ordered, That the Book of Proceedings of the Com-  
 mittee of Restitution at *Bengal*, do lay for the  
 Inspection of the Proprietors from this Time to the  
 Day of taking the Ballot.

## N° 14.

At a General Court held on Wednesday the 16th August  
 1769;

## PRESENT,

*Sir George Colebrooke*, Baronet, Chairman,  
*Peregrine Cust*, Esquire, Deputy,

With most of the Directors, and a large  
 Appearance of the Generality.

THE Court being met, agreeable to their Adjourn-  
 ment of the 11th Instant, to receive the Votes  
 for the Determination of the Question then resolved to  
 be this Day put by the Ballot;

The following Gentlemen were appointed Scrutineers  
 to examine the said Votes, and to report the Numbers  
 for and against the said Question, viz.

*William Crichton*, Esq.      *Steph. Lushington*, Esq.  
*Ralph Leycester*, Esq.      *John Amyatt*, Esq.  
*Samuel Hannay*, Esq.

And at Six o’Clock, the Glasses being finally closed,  
 were delivered to the Scrutineers;

And at Seven o’Clock *William Crichton*, Esquire,  
 Chair of the Scrutineers, brought in their Report;  
 which was read, and is as follows:

*East India House*, 16th August 1769.

“ We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being

“ appointed by the General Court of the United Com-  
 “ pany of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East*  
 “ *Indies*, to examine the Votes delivered in this Day for  
 “ the Determination by Ballot of the following Ques-  
 “ tion, viz.

“ That it is the Opinion of this Court, That the  
 “ Balance unpaid to the Claimants on the  
 “ Restitution Fund be paid in *Bengal* as soon  
 “ as the State of the Company’s Treasury  
 “ will admit;”

“ And to report the Number of Votes for and against  
 “ the said Question, have accordingly examined the said  
 “ Votes, and find, viz.

“ 239 Votes for the Question;  
 “ 145 Votes against the Question.

“ *William Crichton*,  
 “ *Ralph Leycester*,  
 “ *Samuel Hannay*,  
 “ *Stephen Lushington*,  
 “ *John Amyatt*.”

Whereupon it was declared from the Chair, that the  
 Question was carried in the Affirmative.

## N° 15.

Extract of the Company’s General Letter to *Bengal*, dated the 10th November 1769.

WE are to inform you, That the General Court, on  
 the 16th of August last, came to a Resolution,  
 “ That the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the  
 “ Restitution Fund be paid in *Bengal* as soon as the State  
 “ of the Company’s Treasury will admit.”

When we consider that by this Resolution a discre-

tionary Power is vested in us to pay this Money when  
 the State of the Company’s Treasury will admit, we  
 don’t think ourselves warranted, in the present State of  
 the Company’s Affairs in *India*, to give Orders for the  
 Payment of so large a Sum this Season; and therefore  
 we positively direct, that no Money be paid on this  
 Account till our further Orders.





## N° 16.

Extract of the General Letter from *Bengal*, relating to the Navy Donation, dated the 27th March 1772.

THE Agents to the Navy Donation, on the Expiration of the Time stipulated by you for Payment of the Second Moiety, applied to us for the same. As our Treasury would not admit of so large a Deduction, we informed them that we would grant them Interest Bonds for the Amount.

A Second Application from them requested Bills of Exchange for the Amount, upon the same Conditions as those we granted for the first Moiety, or Interest Notes, conditionally that they should be changed for

Bills before the End of the Year. As we were unwilling to lay ourselves under an Obligation to grant them Bills, whether the Treasury should be opened or not; we renewed our Offer of Interest Bonds, and promised them Bills, should we have occasion to draw on you.

To conclude, the Agents consented to the Acceptance of the Bonds, on Condition of having Bills granted when the Treasury might be open; and we have received no farther Applications on this Subject.

## N° 17.

Extract of the Register of Bills of Exchange, annexed to the General Letter from *Bengal*, dated the 12th December 1770, received per *Duke of Kingston* the 9th July 1771.

The following Bills are drawn at 365 Days Sight, and to bear an Interest of 3 per Cent. per Annum, after the Expiration of the first 90 Days.

Date.	Cur. Rup.	A. Pic.	Rate.	£.	s.	d.	To whom payable.	Of whom received.	Bill.	From what Time accepted.
1770. Nov. 22.	30,188	10 10	s. d. 2 2½	3,333	6	8	Payable to <i>James Bourdieu, Richard Glover, Henry Van Sittart, and Philip Affleck.</i> —Received of <i>Lionel Darell, Jun.</i> on Account of the Agents for the Navy Donation.		1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	18,262	9 6	—	2,016	9	10	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
—	30,188	10 10	—	3,333	6	8	Pay <sup>a</sup> . to d <sup>o</sup> .	rec <sup>d</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .	1	17 July 1771
	229,583	5 4	£.	25,349	16	6	The same Number of Bills, and for the like Amount, payable at 730 Days, on the Terms of the above, were accepted the same Day.			
	229,583	5 4	£.	25,349	16	6				
	229,583	5 4	£.	25,349	16	6				
C. Rup.	688,750	—	£.	76,049	9	6	The same Number of Bills, and for the like Amount, payable at 1,095 Days, on the Terms of the above, were accepted the same Day.			

*East India House*, the  
19th March 1773.

*P. Michell*, Secretary.



132 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*N<sup>o</sup> 18.

Extract of the Company's General Letter to *Bengal*, dated the 10th April 1771.

**Y**OU are, during the Non-age of the Nabob, to reduce his Annual Stipend to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees; and this we have the greater Reason to require, as we find ourselves subjected to the Payment of large Sums due from the Revenues of the Dewanny, before the Company became possessed thereof, on Account of the Navy Donation, and the Arrears of that to the Army, also the Balance due for Restitution to Europeans.

We direct, that when the Army and Navy Donations, the Debt due to *Boluckidass*, and the stipulated Payment to *Juggut Seet*, shall have been wholly satisfied

and reimbursed to us out of the aggregate Reductions mentioned in the former Part of this Letter, such further Sums as shall arise therefrom are to be applied, from Time to Time, to clear the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund, and the Donation of Two Lacks to Colonel *Munro*, in such Proportions, as the respective Claims may bear to each other, until the whole shall be discharged; but you are to take Notice, that the Principal only of the Sums due from the Circar are to be considered and allowed in the Payments here ordered.

N<sup>o</sup> 19.

Extract of *Moorshedabad* Consultations, dated the 17th December 1770.

Translation of the Sunnud granted to *Mebazujab Mebinder*, by which he held his Jaghire.

**B**E it known unto all Choudries, Candoongoes, Muc-cuddums, Ryotts, and Husbandmen, in the Pergunnah of *Nagerbussy*, &c. in the Soubah of *Babar*, that the Sum of 75 Lacks of Daams (agreeably to a Sunnud from the Throne, under the Seal of the Most High of the Descendants of *Goonbam*, the Lustre of Heroism, the everlasting Torch of Supreme Monarchy, the Vizier of the Empire, pre-eminent in Glory, *Mirza Akbar Shero Bahadar*, the Son of the Emperor) has been granted as a Jagheer to the High in Station and Dignity, *Meba*

*Rajah Doolubrum Mebinder Bahader*, from the Year 1172, Fusselly, as specified on the Back hereof.

It is necessary therefore you reasonably and duly discharge the Revenues and Rights of Dewan, to the Officers of the said *Meba Regab*, and swerve not from his Council and Advice. On the other hand, it is incumbent on the Officers of the said *Mebazujab*, that by keeping the Ryotts satisfied, and Praisers of their good Conduct, they exert their utmost Endeavours to promote the Increase of Revenue and Agriculture on this Occasion. Knowing the strictest Injunctions, you will act accordingly.





## on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

133

ACCOUNT of the Districts which compose the Jagheer of the late Rajah Doolubram.

## Pergunnah Najerbuffy in the Sircar of Terboot.

The District of Hajee Mahomed Kharon	-	-	-	-	4,50,000
The ditto of Dooft Mahomed Kharon	-	-	-	-	3,08,413
The ditto of Abrud Zeman Kharon	-	-	-	-	7,29,543
The ditto of Mahomed Yar Cawn	-	-	-	-	2,59,043
The ditto of Mahomed Saleh Cawn	-	-	-	-	5,53,001

Dams 23,00,000

## Pergunnah Neighboor in the Sircar of Tajepoor.

The District of Abmud Zeman Kharon	-	-	-	-	25,10,984
The ditto of Mahood Beg Kharon	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
The ditto of Mahomed Yar Cawn	-	-	-	-	6,44,416
The ditto of Mahomed Hussein	-	-	-	-	1,00,000

34,05,400

## Pergunnah Ratty in the Sircar of Tajepoor.

The District of Golam Hyder Cawn	-	-	-	-	99,000
The ditto of Muzzafforut-din Cawn	-	-	-	-	600
The ditto of Ala Rully	-	-	-	-	40,000
The ditto of Derwetb Mahomed	-	-	-	-	1,13,800
The ditto of Bolakbeg	-	-	-	-	1,90,000
The ditto of Tagy ul din Kharwas	-	-	-	-	16,967
The ditto of Abdul Kerim	-	-	-	-	25,000
The ditto of Mobarik Hussinn	-	-	-	-	41,666
The ditto of Waris Chan	-	-	-	-	1,26,000
The ditto of Syed Meer Chan	-	-	-	-	5,67,000
The ditto of Sheek Syed Ullab	-	-	-	-	15,600
The ditto of Amcen Cawn	-	-	-	-	99,000
The ditto of Allybully Cawn	-	-	-	-	15,000
The ditto of Meer Esam Ullab	-	-	-	-	90,000
The ditto of Haje Mahomed Nazir	-	-	-	-	1,000
The ditto of Shukber Ullab	-	-	-	-	30,000
The ditto of Aliman Ullab	-	-	-	-	13,06,067
The ditto of Affed Beg	-	-	-	-	46,000
The ditto of Meer loab Cawn	-	-	-	-	1,43,000
The ditto of Hymad Cawn	-	-	-	-	15,000
The ditto of Aman Allee	-	-	-	-	1,06,000

17,94,600

Dams in a Rupee 40—750,0,000

Rupees 1,87,500

N° 20.

Fort William, the 10th June 1771.

At a Committee of Revenue;

PRESENT,

The honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President,

William Aldersey, } Esquires.  
Charles Floyer, }

## Extract of a Statement of the Receipts of the Babar Province.

	Received in 1172, or 1765.		Recd in 1173, or 1766.	Recd in 1174, or 1767.	Recd in 1175, or 1768.	Recd in 1176, or 1769.	Recd in 1177, or 1770.	Total Recd.
Beampore and Shahjehanpore	56,649 12 0	(A)	612 7 9	4286 7 0	2053 7 3	2003 4 0	1198 7 3	66,803 13 3
Kishmut Munnoura	16,064 0 6	B	— (C)	3100 0 0	3100 0 0	3100 0 0	3100 0 0	28,464 0 6
Nagurbuffy and Nyepore	72,148 10 3	E	—	—	—	—	—	72,148 10 3
Pergunnah Bifwuck	19,788 4 6	F	—	—	—	—	—	19,788 4 6
Bochuor	24,234 10 9	M	—	—	—	—	—	24,234 10 9

A. In this Year the principal Part of these Pergunnahs was granted as a Jaghire to the Nabob Munnear-ul-Dowla.

B. In this Year Munnoura was granted as a Jaghire to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

E. In this Year Nagurbuffy was granted as a Jaghire to the Rajah Doolubram.

F. In this Year Bifaurab was granted as a Jaghire to Mahomed Reza Khan.

M. In this Year this Pergunnah was granted as a Jaghire to Mahomed Reza Khan.



134 1773. FOURTH REPORT *from the Committee of Secrecy*

## N° 21 (a).

Extract from Country Correspondence, containing Representation from *Mahmud Reza Khan*, relative to his Jaghire, &c.

From *Mahomed Reza Khan*.

30th December 1765.

I Understand from Mr. Sykes, that your Lordship has been informed, that I and *Mharaja Mebinder Babadre* have taken out of the Province of *Babar*, for our Jagheers, some rich and opulent Districts, the Revenues of which amount to Four Lacks of Rupee a Year. My Lord, you were pleased, out of your Favour to me, to confer upon me a Jaghire; and I am persuaded it is not your Intention that it should be an impoverished ruined District. I told the Muttasuddies of *Mharaja Deritchanarayn Babadre*, who are here, to fix upon some Districts which are not in a State of Ruin. They fixed upon these Districts, which were accordingly appointed as Jaghires for *Mharaja Mebinder Babadre* and me, agreeably to the Papers of the Bund-oo-bust of the Muttasuddies, delivered to me, and which I have herewith enclosed. These Districts formerly appertained to other Jagheerdars, but having been taken into the Possession of the Sircar, they came under the Agreements of the Aumils, and the Collection of the Muttasuddies of the Province. Were they so very profitable, how comes it not to have been written in the Papers? It is near a Month since Mr. Sykes's Knowledge: Aumils are gone to the Mharaja's and my Jagheers and yet I have received no Account of their great Profits. Had any such Information been given me, and any Zabt (o) so-tush-kees Papers arrived, I would certainly have acquainted you and Mr. Sykes. As out of your own Kindness you have been pleased to confer this Favour

upon me, why should I conceal it from you? I keep not the smallest Transactions secret from Mr. Sykes and you. The Muttasuddies have reckoned the Collections of the Mharaja's and my Jaghires, to be Rupees 173,107; those Accounts were delivered to Mr. Sykes along with the other Papers of the Jagheers, in the *Babar* Province. If the Districts of our Jaghires be worth Four Lacks of Rupees a Year, the Profits of those Persons, whose Residence is in that Province, who are well acquainted with the State of it, and who have taken what Districts they have themselves thought proper, will doubtless be still greater. I, who am Night and Day diligent in shewing my Attachment to the Sircar, look upon the Losses and Profits of the Sircar as my own. It is better that all the Jaghires should be taken into the Government's Hands, the Jagheerdars paid in Ready Money, and the Balance carried to the Government's Credit. Although it is natural for Mankind to attend to their private Interests, and every one is liable to err; yet God is my Witness, that the Attainment of your Satisfaction is my most earnest Wish.

P. S. I diligently exert myself Night and Day in managing the Affairs of the Sircar, and, by the Blessing of God and your Auspices, the State of Disorder in which they were involved is now removed. The Bund-oo-bust of every Place has been finished these Two Months, and the Collections are now going on well. I have great Hopes that the Business of the Sircar will be so conducted, as to afford you Satisfaction, and do me Credit.

## N° 21 (b):

Copy Letter from *Thomas Rumbold*, Esquire, to the Select Committee at *Bengal*, dated the 6th July 1767, inclosing Statement of Jaghires in the Province of *Babar*.

To the Honourable *Harry Verelst*, Esquire, President and Governor, and Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

Gentlemen,

I NOW forward to you an exact Statement of the Jaghires of the *Babar* Province; as they are entered under the Heads of, Jaghires, Altumgah, Madud Maush, Payee Bakee Kalsah Shereefa; imagining the following Explanations of each will prove in some Degree necessary.

Jagheer.

A Grant of such a Number of Daum, valued at a stated Sum, and in particular Pergunnahs therein mentioned, given by the King to such Persons who have distinguished themselves in his Service: These so endowed are called Musubdars, and formerly kept up a Number of Troops ready to march to his Assistance; this Custom has been long neglected, and Jaghires are now bought of the King's Ministers.

Altumgah.

Is likewise a Grant of Land bestowed in the same Manner as the Jaghires, with this Difference, it is a Gift of Charity, and descends to the Heirs of a Person possessing it; whereas a Jagheer at the Death of the Jagheerdars returns to the King.

Mudad Maush.

A Grant of the same Kind as the Altumgah, but generally given in less Sums, and to Faquiers and other religious Persons of lower Rank.

Payee Bakee Kalsah Shereefa.

At the Time this whole Subah was given away nearly in Jagheers, &c. the small Part remaining in Possession of the Crown had (as the Words implied) this Title; the Revenues were thence collected by the Dewan, and paid into the Royal Treasury; this *Coffin Ally Cawn* seized upon: The Part entered in this Account has been of late restored by *Mahomed Reza Cawn*, and is collected as formerly.

Daum.

An imaginary Space of Land, 40 of which are esteemed equal to One Rupee; nevertheless no one, except the Shahzadah, receives Jaghires, &c. According to this Valuation, as the Dignity of the Jagheerdar does not so much depend upon the clear Income of his Jaghire as the Number of Daums granted, the King has by this Method a Power of distinguishing a greater Number at a smaller Expence, than he could by granting at the first Rate of 40 Daums to a Rupee.

On *Coffin Ally Cawn*'s Accession to the Soubahdarry, he found this Province of no real Value to him, as it then stood distributed in Jaghires; he therefore called

in





in all the Sunnuds, most of which he destroyed; the Remainder, with those since added, compose this Account.

I endeavoured to obtain a more particular Account, by calling in the Firmaunds, taking their several Dates, and explaining the Reasons for which the Grants were made; but I find many of the Jaghirdars reside in different Parts of *Bengal*, and Numbers by Account have not Firmaunds to produce; *Mahomed Reza Cawn* settled the Claims entirely as he thought proper when he was up at *Patna*—If Directions were issued that only those who were properly authorized by Grants from the King, should continue to hold the Jagheers they are at present in Possession of, I apprehend a great Part of those now brought in the Account would revert to the Government.—It is difficult to find out whether such as

are entered under the Head of Jagheerdars, who really were entitled from original Gifts, are still in being, or whether it is only their Families that keep up the Claims in their Names; we find Vakeels who act for them, and collect their Rents. That the Jagheer Lands will produce a much larger Yearly Revenue than valued at, the enclosed Statement is incontestible, were the Government to interfere in the Collections, and pay only the several Sums, agreeable to the present Valuation, from the Treasury to the Claimants.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

*Patna,*  
6 July 1767.

*Thomas Rumbold.*





## A STATEMENT of JAGHEERS in the Province of BEHAR.

Jagheerdars Names.	Daum.	Muckerer.	Names of the different Purgunnahs.	Particulars.	Total Amount.
1171. Mabomed Tuckey Khan - - - - -	9,19,780	10,975 — 9	Havily Behar - - - - - Purgunnah Sanrah - - - - - D° - - Ogerul - - - - - D° - - Berbut - - - - - D° - - Bhurrarah - - - - - D° - - Bhurbally - - - - - D° - - Jaker - - - - - D° - - Sogorah - - - - -	612 14 3 770 13 — 198 4 — 1,165 8 9 2,022 — — 417 14 — 4,936 13 3 850 13 —	10,975 — 9
Mabomed Herege Caun - - - - -	21,43,753	17,658 4 3	D° - - Ballarah - - - - - Havily Behar - - - - - Purg. Amartehou - - - - - D° - Aurwall - - - - - D° - Sanrah - - - - - D° - Shateypore - - - - - D° - Bahalah - - - - - D° - Bhurwarrah - - - - - D° - Eutarrah - - - - - D° - Maudah - - - - - D° - Tawkar - - - - - D° - Tarsaw - - - - - D° - Noan - - - - - D° - Luckonepore - - - - -	191 14 — 2,763 — — 3,000 — — 875 — — 1,965 — — 613 11 — 780 — — 510 — — 1,461 — — 1,253 — — 485 — — 1,033 — — 627 5 3 2,100 — —	17,658 4 3
Huffein Reza Khan - - - - -	2,66,000	4,119 — —	Havily Bahar - - - - - Purg. Gopaulpoor - - - - -	2,713 — — 1,406 — —	4,119 — —
Auboo Mabomed Khan - - - - -	5,63,150	4,640 2 —	Havily Behar - - - - - Perg <sup>h</sup> Aurwol - - - - - D° - Sanrah - - - - - D° - Rutty - - - - - D° - Sarah Barah Gawoah - - - - - D° - Luckonpore - - - - -	569 — — 218 — — 365 — — 317 10 6 1,070 7 6 2,100 — —	4,640 2 —
Jamael Cully Khan - - - - -	22,20,030	20,801 8 —	D° - Pellarah - - - - - D° - Sonrah - - - - -	100 — — 2,218 — —	20,801 8 —





Roy Surubush	-	-	-	-	3,53,862	1,882	15	9
Abdullah Bege Khan	-	-	-	-	2,50,000	1,500	-	-
Akumed Ally Khan	-	-	-	-	12,39,619	22,363	-	-
Mabarajah Dirjencrain	-	-	-	-	7,52,000	23,453	-	-
Shahavaze Boye Khan	-	-	-	-	9,08,000	8,426	5	6
Abunmed Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	3,55,780	5,728	6	-
Heddait Ullah Khan	-	-	-	-	21,90,000	3,626	-	-
Mizza Mahomed	-	-	-	-	1,09,025	819	11	3
Meer Butchoo	-	-	-	-	1,06,325	7,055	4	-
Roy Colleanmull	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	1,000	-	-
Neisser Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	3,00,000	3,453	4	-
Jasseir Ally Khan	-	-	-	-	50,900	472	11	6
Kezer Ally Khan	-	-	-	-	1,89,153	833	-	-
Gulliam Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	50,000	416	5	9
Mahomed Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	609	-	-
Mahomed Mousoum	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	571	-	-
Hemmut Khan	-	-	-	-	3,89,580	5,467	8	-
Mahomed Chumrah	-	-	-	-	1,18,743	837	-	-
Ravez Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	2,86,900	3,073	5	-
Mussulab Khan	-	-	-	-	6,69,420	7,500	-	-
Roy Sadouram	-	-	-	-	54,590	654	-	-
Abul Cossim Khan	-	-	-	-	44,400	544	11	-

D° - Maunghere	-	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	-
D° Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	9,584	11	-	-
D° - Biffonah	-	-	-	-	2,622	6	-	-
D° - Sareffa	-	-	-	-	4,401	7	-	-
Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	850	10	9	20,801 8 -
Purg. Ragegur	-	-	-	-	490	13	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	501	18	-	-
D° - Awmartehou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,832 15 9
D° - Nawn Naw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 - -
D° - Sircar Terote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,363 - -
D° - Nowne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,453 - -
D° - Nobotepore Belleah	-	-	-	-	2,435	-	-	-
D° - Bistchazery	-	-	-	-	1,335	-	-	-
D° - Buffarah	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
Perg <sup>h</sup> Ougree	-	-	-	-	1,856	5	6	8,426 5 6
D° - Aurwoll	-	-	-	-	4,462	6	-	-
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	760	-	-	-
D° - Gentlah	-	-	-	-	806	-	-	-
D° - Nobotepoor Bulleah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,728 6 -
D° - Safferam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,626 - -
D° - Kafnar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	819 11 3
D° - Ovgru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,055 4 -
D° - Namay	-	-	-	-	2,490	4	-	1,000 - -
D° - Aurwoll	-	-	-	-	963	-	-	-
D° - Nobotepoor Bulleah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,453 4 -
D° - D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472 11 6
D° - D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833 - -
D° - D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416 5 9
D° - Tillawra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609 - -
D° - Selemabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571 - -
D° Luckonpore	-	-	-	-	383	-	-	5,467 8 -
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	-
D° - Bawl	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	837 - -
D° - Sareffa	-	-	-	-	2,035	13	-	-
D - Shahpore	-	-	-	-	337	8	-	-
D° - Gispore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,073 5 -
D° - Beguy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500 - -
D° - Bageedgur	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	654 - -
	-	-	-	-	518	11	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544 - -

on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.





<i>Hudeem Kusseim Khan</i>	-	-	-	1,89,794	2,612	-	-	Perg <sup>a</sup> Tiloke Jawbun	-	-	-	300	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Serfeah	-	-	-	1,862	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Gurah Thavend	-	-	-	450	-	-		
															2,612	-
<i>Gullaim Muzzuffer Khan</i>	-	-	-	49,900	162	5	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sawrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	5
<i>Myr Syffee Ullab</i>	-	-	-	3,50,497	5,049	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Gurrah Kabanul	-	-	-	2,388	8	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Haddey	-	-	-	2,661	-	-		
															5,049	8
<i>Rahem Aly Khan</i>	-	-	-	70,000	858	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Gurah Kaband	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	8
<i>Ally Aufgur Khan</i>	-	-	-	70,000	793	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	793	-
<i>Heddait Hussein Khan</i>	-	-	-	40,000	250	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Mahilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
<i>Abumed Khan Coreffy</i>	-	-	-	19,38,954	30,536	6	6	D <sup>o</sup> - Jehinah	-	-	-	44,828	1	6		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Cowe	-	-	-	15,708	5	-		
															30,536	6
1172																
<i>Mabarajah Shitabroy</i>	-	-	-	485,73,686	69,986	7	9	D <sup>o</sup> - Shahpore Munere	-	-	-	4,869	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Bifunk	-	-	-	32,000	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Paleah	-	-	-	8,927	8	9		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Tillawra	-	-	-	9,374	5	6		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Turbull	-	-	-	1,428	9	3		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Burbull	-	-	-	6,787	-	3		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Calmar	-	-	-	5,600	-	-		
															69,986	7
<i>Rajah Kellian Mull</i>	-	-	-	4,98,000	3,609	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sawrah and Bhuffary	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,609	8
<i>Syed Ullall Wallab Khan</i>	-	-	-	80,000	648	10	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Shahpore Munere	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	10
<i>Kyder Ullab Khan</i>	-	-	-	2,95,895	6,315	4	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Nobotepore Belleah	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,315	4
<i>Jonickram</i>	-	-	-	18,410	1,553	11	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Biffunk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553	11
<i>Hukeem Burkut Ullab Khan</i>	-	-	-	30,000	273	13	6	D <sup>o</sup> - Saraffa	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	13
<i>Roy Roopchand</i>	-	-	-	3,37,000	3,783	5	6	D <sup>o</sup> - Augerpore, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,783	5
				20,35,725												2,83,912
1173																
<i>Nabob Macin Ud Dowlab</i>	-	-	-	85,00,000	94,749	-	6	D <sup>o</sup> - Bechore, &c.	-	-	-	24,235	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Kaber	-	-	-	23,769	8	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> Havily Behar	-	-	-	422	5	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Surraftah	-	-	-	167	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Emadpore	-	-	-	13,724	3	6		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Biffunk	-	-	-	13,250	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Durdur and Manurack	-	-	-	19,000	-	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore	-	-	-	181	-	-		
															94,749	-
<i>Mabarajah Moyendre Behader</i>	-	-	-	75,00,000	78,358	6	9	D <sup>o</sup> - Casteah	-	-	-	45,407	14	-		
								D <sup>o</sup> - Nypore	-	-	-	24,586	15	-		





Vol. IV.

<i>Rajah Bissunt Roy</i>	-	-	-	-	6,99,500	3,963	5	6
<i>Leyet Ullab Khan</i>	-	-	-	-	2,14,000	1,324	8	—
<i>Bakur Ally Khan</i>	-	-	-	-	4,00,000	3,018	—	—
1174								
<i>Nabob Muncer Ud Dowlab</i>	-	-	-	-	81,70,378	1,17,581	—	—
<i>Rajah Mulyder</i>	-	-	-	-	7,24,583	16,169	—	—
<i>Muzzuffer Ally Khan</i>	-	-	-	-	3,30,000	2,051	12	3
					265,37,961			

ALTUMGAH.

1171								
<i>Mahomed Masboouck</i>	-	-	-	-	24,000	250	—	—
<i>Mutaluckan Obdul Coreem</i>	-	-	-	-	1,50,000	1,689	2	6
<i>Shab Alum ud Dien, 2 Villages</i>	-	-	-	-	1,12,500	6,942	—	—
<i>Muta'uckan Shab Attumed, 2½ d°</i>	-	-	-	-	—	226	2	—
D° Meer Ullab	-	-	-	-	57,000	612	12	—
D° Musty Cudderut Ullab	-	-	-	-	47,885	556	—	—
<i>Shab Lutf Ullab</i>	-	-	-	-	36,190	168	2	—
<i>Abdab Banoo</i>	-	-	-	-	22,185	475	8	—
<i>Molkrab Zewillab</i>	-	-	-	-	62,145	466	14	—
<i>Shaick Row Ullab</i>	-	-	-	-	6,600	38	—	—
<i>Shab Enayet Ullab</i>	-	-	-	-	81,502	378	8	—
<i>Nour Ullab</i>	-	-	-	-	50,400	329	12	9
<i>Meer Budurdeen</i>	-	-	-	-	1,40,000	650	—	—
<i>Gullaim Ay Cawn</i>	-	-	-	-	1,21,375	910	8	—
<i>Atomy Nuddy</i>	-	-	-	-	10,000	75	—	—
<i>Alur Shabker Khan</i>	-	-	-	-	4,00,000	4,845	8	—
<i>Durwasb Mahomed</i>	-	-	-	-	1,000	15	—	—
<i>Mutaluckan Meer Ally Khan</i>	-	-	-	-	1,11,103	1,670	15	—

D° - Ruty	-	-	-	-	8,363	9	9	
D° Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	78,358 6 2
D° - - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	3,963 5 6
D° - - Shahpore Munere	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1,324 8 —
								3,018 — —
D° - - Beppore, &c.	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	1,17,581 — —
D° - - Biffunk, &c.	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	16,169 — —
D° - - Jawker	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	2,051 12 3
								3,17,215 5 —
Haveely Aizeemabad	-	-	-	-	50	—	—	
D° - - Behar	-	-	-	-	200	—	—	250 — —
D° D° -	-	-	-	-	904	—	—	
Perg. Giaspore	-	-	-	-	785	2	6	1,689 2 6
Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	2,438	—	—	6,942 — —
Perg. Biffwont	-	-	-	-	4,504	—	—	226 2 —
								612 12 —
Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
D° - D° -	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
Perg. Aizeemabad	-	-	-	-	451	—	—	556 — —
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	105	—	—	861 2 —
								475 8 —
D° - D° -	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
D° - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	209	10	—	
D° - Terute	-	-	-	-	257	4	—	466 14 —
								38 — —
D° - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	378 8 —
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
D° - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	266	12	—	
D° - Ruty	-	-	-	-	63	—	9	329 12 9
								650 — —
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	910 8 —
D° - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	
D° - D° - D°	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	75 — —
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	4,845 8 —
D° - Terute	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	15 — —
D° - Havily Aizeemabad	-	-	-	-	50	6	—	
D° - Silemabad	-	-	-	-	230	10	—	
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	738	—	—	

On the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.





<i>Faiz Neffam</i> - - - - -	33,400	383	3	6
<i>Hakim Hurmutbeg, 1 Village</i> - - - - -	—	901	—	—
<i>Mabomed Nussare</i> - - - - -	61,252	152	8	—
<i>Mutaluckan Gullaim Ally Khan</i> - - - - -	2,16,000	2,282	2	9
<i>Mutaluckan Dawnd Khan</i> - - - - -	2,24,647	1,121	13	3
<i>Fuzelut Eab Khan</i> - - - - -	1,91,800	1,191	13	6
<i>Dumanly Khan</i> - - - - -	2,98,093	3,265	3	9
<i>Coreem Neffa Oderdana Begum</i> - - - - -	55,000	1,138	15	—
<i>Mutaluckan Hussun Ear Khan</i> - - - - -	9,06,568	7,455	6	—
<i>Korumun Neffa</i> - - - - -	19,000	213	9	—
<i>Mutaluckan Meer Gullaim Moody</i> - - - - -	42,250	420	2	—
<i>Gullaim Hyder</i> - - - - -	2,00,000	3,259	—	—
<i>Mutaluckan Aumed Ally Khan</i> - - - - -	75,000	1,317	6	—
<i>Syed Abrabeem</i> - - - - -	27,000	125	7	6
<i>Khanum Khan, 3 Villages</i> - - - - -	50,000	2,000	—	—
<i>Fazelut Neffa</i> - - - - -	3,00,000	8,917	5	—
<i>Abdul Kadur</i> - - - - -	45,000	209	10	—
<i>Ally Wallah</i> - - - - -	32,000	951	4	—

Perg <sup>a</sup> Purub Bogue - - - - -	225	8	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Surby - - - - -	300	8	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Sareffa - - - - -	—	—	1,670 15 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Bundmun Tigre - - - - -	—	—	383 3 6
D <sup>o</sup> - Salamabad - - - - -	—	—	901 — —
Havily Aizeemabad - - - - -	—	—	152 8 —
Perg. Sillamabad - - - - -	50	6	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore - - - - -	25	15	3
D <sup>o</sup> - Baraw Sircar Serang - - - - -	839	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Majah - - - - -	980	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Sanrah - - - - -	150	—	—
	236	13	6
D <sup>o</sup> - Henea - - - - -	—	—	2,282 2 9
D <sup>o</sup> - Nobotepore Bulleah - - - - -	—	—	1,121 13 3
D <sup>o</sup> - Dukunnur - - - - -	678	13	6
D <sup>o</sup> - Oogrow - - - - -	380	—	—
	205	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Sillamabad - - - - -	—	—	1,191 13 6
D <sup>o</sup> - Havily Behar - - - - -	25	15	—
D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - Aizemabad - - - - -	1,154	12	9
D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore - - - - -	50	6	—
	2,034	2	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Noano - - - - -	—	—	3,265 3 9
D <sup>o</sup> - Suragegurry - - - - -	1,116	15	—
	22	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Nobotepore Bulleah - - - - -	—	—	1,138 15 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Pellawra - - - - -	2,221	13	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Sanrah - - - - -	442	4	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Shahhurmeer - - - - -	621	10	6
D <sup>o</sup> - Oogree - - - - -	1,668	5	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore - - - - -	25	2	—
	2,486	3	6
D <sup>o</sup> - Sareffa - - - - -	—	—	7,465 6 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Tillara - - - - -	—	—	213 9 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Mauldah - - - - -	—	—	420 2 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Tillara - - - - -	—	—	5,259 — —
D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore - - - - -	150	—	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Bessara - - - - -	277	8	—
	889	14	—
D <sup>o</sup> - Sanrah - - - - -	—	—	1,317 6 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Aurwooll - - - - -	—	—	125 7 6
D <sup>o</sup> - Biffone - - - - -	—	—	2,000 — —
D <sup>o</sup> - Sanrah - - - - -	—	—	8,917 5 —
D <sup>o</sup> - Biffone - - - - -	—	—	209 10 —
	—	—	951 4 —





VOL. IV.

Gullaim Hyder	-	-	-	-	1,32,000	1,964	14	6
Muckborab Khan Douran Khan	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	9,846	10	-
Muffutnate Zemut	-	-	-	-	5,65,000	6,276	6	-
Shabd Ullab	-	-	-	-	33,126	106	2	-
Muffumate Salehab	-	-	-	-	4,25,000	4,996	15	-
Ruffee ud Deen Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	67,186	437	4	-
Mutaluckan Shaman Bege	-	-	-	-	21,589	400	-	-
Jaffier Ally	-	-	-	-	20,000	100	-	-
Niaz Durgeaw Murkdoom, 2 Villages	-	-	-	-	-	1,001	-	-
Meer Mahomed Haffez Kuddeem	-	-	-	-	1,07,592	795	10	3
Jaffier Ally Khan Kullane	-	-	-	-	17,600	346	-	-
Shabker Khan	-	-	-	-	20,000	275	13	-
Jaffier Ally Khan Khowd	-	-	-	-	50,000	407	13	6
Ramjany Khanum	-	-	-	-	1,09,888	1,191	5	-
Sunnat Ulla Bassein	-	-	-	-	91,000	613	6	-
Mutaluckan Achbar Khan	-	-	-	-	3,00,000	2,800	-	-
D° Haffez Aly Khan	-	-	-	-	40,000	200	-	-
Hazy Mahomed Syed	-	-	-	-	20,000	155	-	-
Mahomed Zahed	-	-	-	-	52,935	440	-	-
Mahomed Fazill	-	-	-	-	17,000	346	-	-
Shah Kulleel	-	-	-	-	38,347	505	-	-
Zabir Hussein Khan	-	-	-	-	2,79,600	3,374	8	6
Mutaluckan Rahum Ally Durwasb, 1 Village	-	-	-	-	49,500	920	3	-
Mutaluckan Gullaim Ally Durwasb	-	-	-	-	42,970	494	4	-
D° Gullaim Mustiffa, 2 Villages	-	-	-	-	-	301	-	-
Coja Meer Khan	-	-	-	-	90,010	1,531	9	-

D° - Sareffa	-	-	-	-	309	14	6
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	272	-	-
D° - Okarah	-	-	-	-	1,383	-	-
D° - Bessone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	6,264	6	-
D° - Bhumpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Bhumpore	-	-	-	-	218	10	-
D° - Shahsehanpore	-	-	-	-	218	10	-
D° - Bhumpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Shahpore Munere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Bhumpore, 1 Village	-	-	-	-	416	4	-
D° - Sanrah, 1 D°	-	-	-	-	584	12	-
D° - Bellawor	-	-	-	-	238	8	-
D° - Tillara	-	-	-	-	190	14	9
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	215	-	-
D° - Mossoura	-	-	-	-	151	3	6
D° - Bellawor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Tillara	-	-	-	-	100	13	6
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	307	-	-
D° - Mossudah	-	-	-	-	45	5	-
D° - Sareffa	-	-	-	-	1,146	-	-
D° - Bellawar	-	-	-	-	260	6	-
D° - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	335	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Bellawar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Shahjeanpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Bellawar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Tillara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D° - Sareffa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1,946	14	6
9,846	10	-
6,276	6	-
106	2	-
4,996	15	-
437	4	-
400	-	-
100	-	-
1,001	-	-
795	10	3
346	-	-
275	13	-
407	13	6
1,191	5	-
613	6	-
2,800	-	-
200	-	-
155	-	-
440	-	-
346	-	-
505	-	-
3,374	8	6
920	3	-
494	4	-
301	-	-
1,531	9	-

on the State of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.





Bhirounaut Bramin	-	-	-	1,20,000	2,342	4	-	Perg <sup>a</sup> Sunate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,342	4	-		
Mutaluckan Hazy Mahomed Ally	-	-	-	50,000	601	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sellemabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	-	-		
Mahomed Isaac Khan	-	-	-	2,16,326	1,596	9	3	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	6	6			
								D <sup>o</sup> - Janguira	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	12	6			
								D <sup>o</sup> - Suraje Gurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	4	3			
								D <sup>o</sup> - Sanhore	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	2	-			
Muffumate Aubuddab	-	-	-	1,28,133	1,386	14	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sellimabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	1,596	9	3
								D <sup>o</sup> - Treftash	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	-	-			
								D <sup>o</sup> - Rutty	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	6	-			
								D <sup>o</sup> - Emaudpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	8	-			
Mutaluckan Mahomed Ally, &c.	-	-	-	25,000	300	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sellemabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,386	14	-
D <sup>o</sup> Gullaim Ayam	-	-	-	25,000	300	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	8	-
Manulla Khan	-	-	-	43,700	200	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Sanrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	8	-
Syed Emambeharry	-	-	-	4,00,000	13,508	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Samoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Mutaluckan Ally Aufgar	-	-	-	88,225	1,116	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Aibarpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	-	-	13,508	-	-
								D <sup>o</sup> - Gur Tawbur	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	-	-			
Mutaluckan Shurfuddy	-	-	-	50,000	1,010	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Bhurwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	-	-
D <sup>o</sup> Raheem Ally Khan	-	-	-	83,350	1,105	4	3	D <sup>o</sup> - Surfutt	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	12	3	1,010	8	-
								D <sup>o</sup> - Gunjabed	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	8	-			
Muffumate Atomnul Phaitemab	-	-	-	15,000	138	3	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Tutchun Bogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105	4	3
Muffumate Phaitemab	-	-	-	8,600	318	8	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Murwah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	3	-
Mutaluckan Rezy ud Deen	-	-	-	1,60,000	1,355	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Aebarpore Ranny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	8	-
Pier Mahomed	-	-	-	9,050	92	11	6	D <sup>o</sup> - Biffara	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	6	6	1,355	-	-
								D <sup>o</sup> - Rutty	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-			
Shah Hubeebwalla, 1 Village	-	-	-	-	98	6	-	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	11	6
Shah Kyam ud Deen	-	-	-	1,00,000	440	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Safferam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	6	-
Mutaluckan Hetta Ulla Khan	-	-	-	2,20,000	1,165	9	9	D <sup>o</sup> - Bettonyah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-
Conlaput Bramin	-	-	-	25,200	800	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Bhalha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165	9	9
Muckuborah Shah Boullab	-	-	-	5,95,905	5,500	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Elaypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Mutaluckan Shurrif Mowendy Khan	-	-	-	2,10,000	903	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Suraje Gurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-
Mutaluckan Augout Koffin Khan	-	-	-	2,28,237	4,230	-	-	Havily Behar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	-	-
Koriman Noffa	-	-	-	1,30,473	1,533	12	-	Perg. Culmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,230	-	-
Emombux	-	-	-	1,27,000	2,409	9	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Giaspore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,533	12	-
Meer Shuruff	-	-	-	23,500	175	4	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,409	9	-
Mutaluckan Syed Hubellwallab	-	-	-	60,000	1,610	-	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Shahjehanpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	4	-
Syed Ekun Ally	-	-	-	1,56,000	1,027	6	-	D <sup>o</sup> - Nobotepore Bulleah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,610	-	-
								D <sup>o</sup> - Bullawor	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	14	-			
															231	8	-			
																		1,027	6	-

142 1773. FOURTH REPORT from the Committee of Secrecy.