

Veneris, 26<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1840.X:536.20K3.M41  
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## MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. John Elliot.  
Mr. Ewart.  
Mr. Gladstone.  
Mr. Goulburn.Sir G. Grey.  
Mr. Hogg.  
Mr. Irving.  
Sir Richard Jenkins.

LORD SEYMOUR, IN THE CHAIR.

*William H. Burnley, Esq.*, called in; and Examined.

5438. Mr. Irving.] YOU have been long resident, I understand, in the island of Trinidad?—I have. *W.H. Burnley, Esq.*

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5439. You are a large proprietor there, and have given your particular attention recently to procuring additional labour from the United States?—I have been appointed by the council of government in Trinidad agent for that purpose.

5440. Will you state to the Committee the measures which you have adopted to obtain that important end?—The measures I have adopted are very simple. As the people are extremely well informed there, I have had nothing more to do than to explain to them the advantages they would derive from changing their residence from America to the island of Trinidad, and in consequence, about 800 of them have already gone to the island. I understand that the report they have given is favourable, and, consequently, I expect that we shall receive many more.

5441. From what parts of the United States have you procured that emigration?—Principally from the middle states, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, with the Jerseys and Delaware. Many have come from the interior, individuals from various parts, but principally from those states.

5442. Have you obtained any from the southern states?—I do not think we have.

5443. Do you look to the southern states, I mean the cotton states, for any considerable supply of emigration?—I do not think we do, as the emigration can only proceed from the free blacks; and I rather think, from my recollection of the state of the population, that the great majority are to be found in the northern states, as they will not allow a slave to be freed in the slave states unless he be sent immediately out of the country.

5444. Have you formed any estimate of the number of persons who can be furnished by the United States for free labour for all or any of our colonies?—By free labour I presume you mean that of the coloured population.

5445. I do?—The whole number in the United States at the last census amounted to 350,000. I conclude at the present moment, (the census is coming on again this year, 1840), that they may amount to 450,000, or something under 500,000 persons. If the whole of this population were disposed to go, it would amount to a great number; but I do not think that the emigration from the United States will be very large. They are not compelled by physical difficulties or want; merely by political disabilities; and I fear that the great majority will be disposed to support them, under the advice of the abolitionists, rather than leave the country.

5446. What is the nature of those political distinctions?—I believe it may be explained in a few words; the whites consider them as a different race, as not entitled to the privileges of the Declaration of Independence; consequently out of that feeling a variety of galling disabilities naturally follow.

5447. In the emigration which has proceeded from the United States to Trinidad, in what proportions have the females been to the males?—I think as far as the returns have been made out, there have been about three females to five males; nearly in that proportion.

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5448. Sir *George Grey*.] Do you mean that the 800 persons you speak of include males and females?—Yes, adults and children.

5449. How many able-bodied labourers did you get out of the 800?—I have never seen any accurate return. I believe they are principally young and healthy people.

5450. What proportion of able-bodied men were there in the 800, as compared with the women and children?—I could not reply to that question, not having been in the colony since their arrival.

5451. Were they brought at the expense of the colony, or at the expense of individuals?—Entirely at the expense of the colony.

5452. Under the recent ordinance for promoting emigration?—Yes.

5453. And they were consequently free to make their own engagements on their arrival in Trinidad?—Immediately.

5454. When did they arrive?—The first vessel arrived in the month of November; the *Metamora*.

5455. Do you know how many were brought in that vessel?—I think 185, or thereabouts.

5456. Were they long in making their arrangements with the proprietors in Trinidad?—Hardly one moment. The proprietors went on board, and endeavoured to engage them in the vessel, but they very sensibly said they would remain on shore a day or two before they accepted of employment.

5457. At the end of that time were they all in employment?—Immediately.

5458. Not under indentures, but under ordinary contracts?—Under no indenture as to time; the proprietor contracted to do so and so for them; but they made no engagement to work for a specific period.

5459. They were not bound to work for a year even for the same proprietor?—They were not bound to work for a week or a month, which no labourer in the island will bind himself to do.

5460. Did those that followed obtain employment in a similar way, with equal facility?—Equally so; and rather more readily, because they are found to be a useful population, and the planters had no hesitation in immediately engaging them.

5461. You mean they have turned out well as useful labourers?—Yes.

5462. Mr. *Goulburn*.] What was the nature of their engagement? Did they rent the land and pay a price to the proprietors, or were they engaged as labourers?—Solely as labourers, as far as I understand, up to the present period; but many of them, I find, have purchased land on their own account, because they write to me from the island by their last letters, that they are very much afraid (the rainy weather having set in) that many labourers would proceed to cultivate their own properties on their own account.

5463. Mr. *Gladstone*.] Do those who have engaged these labourers repay the expense of their passage to the colony?—No; the immigrants walk over the country and make engagements for themselves.

5464. Sir *G. Grey*.] The ordinance on the subject of emigration sanctions the appropriation of a certain portion of colonial funds, for the purpose of introducing labourers?—It does.

5465. Mr. *Irving*.] Are they generally of the African, or a mixed breed?—Of the people of the *Metamora*, whom I saw in New York (I saw only that cargo), I think about 10 of them might have been mulattoes, the rest of them were black.

5466. Sir *G. Grey*.] That ordinance sanctions the appropriation of a fund to the emigration of labourers coming from any quarter except the East Indies and Africa?—And the Bahamas, provided they are of African descent.

5467. Do you mean that you cannot introduce persons from the Bahamas of African descent, or that the emigrants must be of African descent; could not you introduce mulattoes under the ordinance?—We cannot at present introduce persons of African descent, whether blacks or mulattoes, from the Bahamas; but I think a discretionary power has been reserved in the ordinance to the governor to do so, if approved of, at some future period; as well as other races from other places, if found advantageous.

5468. But hitherto immigration has been confined to persons of African descent?—It has; Africans or coloured races from the East are preferred.

5469. I want to know whether that ordinance affords facilities to the proprietors in the colony to obtain labourers from any other quarter than the United States for the West Indies?—It does, when the governor has stated the name of the

place and the sum which will be allowed for their passage money, there will be no obstacle to their introduction.

5470. *Mr. Goulburn.*] The proprietors have no means of procuring persons from those countries; is it the government?—Certainly, because if the proprietors were to do it, it would be badly done.

5471. *Sir G. Grey.*] You went to North America yourself in order to obtain a supply of labour on behalf of the colony?—Yes.

5472. You went, not in the character of proprietor, but of government agent?—Decidedly; I did not attempt to engage a single man for my own service.

5473. *Mr. Irving.*] Have you heard whether or not the coloured races are equally inclined with the African race to labour upon sugar estates, and what distinction (if any) there is in the labour of each?—We have not observed any difference in the colony. For those of the coloured race have generally been in a higher sphere of life, and consequently have not been compelled to labour in the fields so much as the black people; but the directions sent me by my friends from the island, after having received many immigrants from the United States, were to prefer the black people.

5474. *Sir George Grey.*] Do those people come with the intention of permanently settling in Trinidad, or of returning at any future period to America?—It is difficult to say what the intention of that class of persons may be; many come with the expectation of making a large and rapid fortune immediately; that is their idea.

5475. Do you anticipate they will form part of the settled population of Trinidad, or that they will return to the country from whence they came?—I think that they will stay there.

5476. *Mr. Irving.*] You have mentioned that some of the emigrants have purchased small spots of land and settled on them; do you apprehend that persons under those circumstances will labour in producing any exportable commodity?—I think they will labour during every crop season, which will enable us, in my opinion, to proceed on a much better system than we have hitherto done: we have hitherto had no more labourers to take off a crop, than we have had to put it in; and I hardly believe it practicable to carry on any successful cultivation to a great extent by those means alone; when we procure a sufficient population to enable us to keep a certain number of resident hands upon an estate, and can avail ourselves of an additional number whenever a crop is to be taken off, I think we shall succeed infinitely better than we have hitherto done.

5477. Then your opinion will be, that they would not labour on a sugar estate continually for the whole year?—I do not think the proprietors of land will do it.

5478. *Mr. Ewart.*] Do they become proprietors of land, those emigrants?—From the extract from my letter alluded to, I find that some of them have; I have no doubt that many of the most intelligent will do so, but a great many of them will continue to work for wages all their lives.

5479. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Is it the fact in Trinidad that a great part of the increased expense in the management of sugar estates arises from the necessity that a proprietor keeps himself under, of maintaining on the estate out of the property the number of labourers he will require in crop, in order that their services may not be disposed of to other persons?—That was the case during the period of slavery; but at the present moment our expense arises from the very high wages we are compelled to pay to induce (not a sufficient number, because we cannot procure them,) but to induce any labourers to work on our estates.

5480. Do not you even pay very high wages to a larger number of persons out of crop, with a view not to lose their services when you may require them in crop?—Hitherto we have never been able to get as many as we wanted, either out of crop or in crop.

5481. *Sir G. Grey.*] Is there much facility for the acquisition of small pieces of land, which these labourers might acquire?—At present there is, in private hands; it is a limited supply, and will be very soon exhausted with a large immigration.

5482. There is a very large quantity of uncultivated land, of a superior quality, belonging to the Crown?—I have calculated that nine-tenths of the island belong to the Crown at this moment, which is a very loose calculation; others have estimated it at nineteen-twentieths.

5483. What number of acres do you suppose belong to the Crown of land of that description?—The superficies of the island consists of 2,400 square miles.

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5484. And a very large portion of it is at present uncultivated, and capable of productive cultivation?—I believe more than nineteenth-twentieths of it is uncultivated, because the quantity in the hands of proprietors is not more than one-half, if as much, cultivated.

5485. Has not a law been passed to prevent the unlicensed occupation of this land, and to prevent its acquisition, otherwise than by purchase under settled regulations?—A law has been passed to that effect, but it requires some further emendation to render it perfect according to the opinion of the inhabitants.

5486. But still do you think when those amendments are made in it which you think it requires, that it will operate as an obstacle to the easy acquisition of land by labourers in Trinidad?—I think the ordinance as sent from the Colonial Office was perfect; it has only been in the regulations appended to it that imperfections have been found, which can easily be amended.

5487. And then you think it would be adequate for the object for which it was intended?—I think so.

5488. Mr. Goulburn.] Can you procure any labourers in Trinidad from the Spanish Main at all?—We have always been in the habit of procuring labourers from the Spanish Main; but they come over to us as the Irish do in England, merely for the crop season, and return again, their families remaining at home.

5489. Do they come in sufficient numbers for the purpose?—They never have, we have always been in want of labourers in Trinidad.

5490. Mr. Gladstone.] About what numbers?—No registry can be kept; they come in open canoes and land in various parts.

5491. Cannot you give a general idea of the number?—I cannot.

5492. Is it increasing or decreasing?—I think it is an increasing number.

5493. Mr. Goulburn.] Do you give them the same rate of wages that you give the other persons?—Precisely the same; but in general they do a different description of work, such as cutting down heavy timber, for which they get a very high remuneration.

5494. Considerably higher remuneration, I presume, than they get in their own country on the other side?—Certainly, or they would not be disposed to come.

5495. Mr. Irving.] But you have a free Indian population?—A very trifling Indian population; it is decreasing every day.

5496. Can you compute the numbers of it?—They are to be found in many Parliamentary Returns; I think there may be about 800 at present.

5497. They occupy themselves, do they not, in cutting down timber and clearing the land?—Very little indeed; they live in their little societies, and raise some cocoa sufficient for their maintenance; they do very little more.

5498. Sir George Grey.] Do you remember what was the number of slaves in Trinidad at the time of the emancipation?—The last registration was in 1830, I think, when they consisted of 21,774.

5499. Was that number equal to the demand of the proprietors in time of crop?—It was totally inadequate to our wants and to our actual cultivation, to say nothing of the land which we possessed and which was left uncultivated.

5500. Then the inadequacy of which you have spoken has not been the result of the emancipation, but had existed previously as well as since?—It has been greatly increased by emancipation, in consequence of a large proportion of those who were compelled before to work in the field having withdrawn themselves from that work to other employment.

5501. What proportion of that 21,000 do you think have been withdrawn from agricultural employment?—It would be very difficult to form a calculation, with the imperfect data in my possession.

5502. Have they transferred their labour to other kinds of employment, or have they abandoned industrious habits altogether?—They have transferred their labour to other employments; I consider that they work as any other persons would do under the same circumstances, for their own pleasure and profit.

5503. Now as to that portion of them who have remained employed in agricultural labour, how do they work; do you find them good effective labourers, and disposed to work continuously?—They work very badly.

5504. Do you mean by badly, bad work, or that they do not work continuously?—There are particular exceptions; I am speaking of them generally; they are not very particular about the goodness of their work, because they know that we dare not discharge them in consequence. I cannot discharge a man who does not work as well as I could wish, because I cannot find another to put in his place;



place; under the same circumstances I should not work myself with the same spirit, energy and determination as if I knew my subsistence depended upon my pleasing my employer.

5505. Comparing their labour as free labourers, with what it was during apprenticeship and during slavery, what is the result?—The labour of the whole, upon the estates, is decidedly much less.

5506. Because there are fewer; taking the labour of a given number?—The labour of those who work is decidedly less. The labour of industrious individuals who wish to save money may be much better; but, generally speaking, they labour less, and that labour is certainly not continuous, because they make enough in two or three days to supply all their wants.

5507. Mr. *Elliot*.] Do you mean by that, that if 100 people had been employed for a certain given time, that the labour of that 100 people would be less now than it was in the time of slavery?—We principally employ them in taskwork, and pay them so much for a task; consequently, they may take as much time as they please to complete it. I do not think their labour is as well executed as before. The weeding of canes requires much care; all the weeds must be eradicated from the roots; I do not think they are very particular in that respect, and we who employ them find we must not be very particular in insisting upon their executing faithful work.

5508. Supposing that 100 labourers employed now, having the option which you describe them to have, of working as much or as little as they please, and of being remunerated according to their labour, do those men now produce less work than they did in the time of slavery?—I firmly believe that it ought to be greater, as I certainly consider that a free man can always work much better than a slave.

5509. Is it so, or is it not?—With some individuals it is, but not with the mass.

5510. Mr. *Ewart*.] Of those 100, some might work well, and some not?—Yes.

5511. That depends on the motive?—Altogether.

5512. Mr. *Irving*.] Will you be so good as to state to the Committee what is the price of labour of different descriptions in the island of Trinidad?—I am not a practical agriculturist. I am only a proprietor of estates; consequently, into a very close detail I cannot go; but I can give you some information. Here is a work that was put in evidence the other day by the two American delegates sent to Trinidad and Guiana; their evidence as to the price of labour will probably be considered better than mine, and it is perfectly correct. They say, "The field work in Trinidad is 50 cents per task," which is 2 s. 1 d., half a dollar for half a day's work.

5513. Sir *George Grey*.] Is the task fixed with reference to the task of 7½ hours, which was assigned in the apprenticeship?—It was so fixed, but it varies in extent according to the nature of the work to be performed. In light weeding, on a sandy light soil, the task is larger in extent than upon heavy soils, full of weeds. The price of that task was fixed immediately after emancipation at 35 cents, with which the labourers were perfectly satisfied. When the delegates visited Trinidad, which was in March last, it had risen to 50 cents; and by my last letters which I have received from the island, I find it is from 60 to 65 cents.

5514. Mr. *Irving*.] How much sterling is that?—You may take a cent as a halfpenny exactly, which makes 2 s. 8½ d. for half a day's work.

5515. Sir *George Grey*.] Do the labourers in Trinidad, in addition to their money remuneration, receive gratuities, such as provision grounds and medical attendance?—Generally speaking, they receive the following gratuities; one gallon of flour, 2 lbs. of pork, 4 lbs. of cod fish, and two bottles of rum per week; house and ground without any rent, and medical attendance; and by the last accounts rendered, I see that I have been charged with burying some of the labourers who died upon the estate.

5516. Mr. *Irving*.] What value do you estimate those advantages at?—I have never made any accurate calculation. It appears that they constitute all that is necessary for the support of a man, save and except his wearing apparel and luxuries.

5517. The money wages is that of which he may avail himself, and his usual expenditure is supplied gratuitously as you have stated?—With the exception of his clothing and household furniture, he may save the whole of his money wages.

5518. In general how does he dispose of the money which he so earns? Does he save it, or does he expend it?—I presume a good many of them save it, those I have alluded to as occasionally buying land.

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5519. *Sir G. Grey.*] He would have to maintain his family, if he had one, out of his wages?—He has to maintain all those who are too young to work, which is only under six or seven years of age, and those who are too old.

5520. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Do the proprietors in Trinidad continue to maintain the old people at their own expense, or are they thrown upon the negroes?—I am almost certain they do; I know that on my estates I do, where they have no family to maintain them; but they are very few in number.

5521. *Sir G. Grey.*] Where they have not relations capable of maintaining them?—Yes, but the expense of maintaining a person there is very trifling indeed.

5522. Now do the emigrants from America receive the same wages and gratuities?—The same; I believe in many instances they have been better treated; for instance, better houses have been built for them, and by my last letters I find they complain that they have not glass windows in their houses, and I consequently shall be obliged to furnish them. I have ordered iron frame windows from Glasgow, with glass for that purpose. But I resided myself many years in Trinidad without that luxury.

5523. How many individuals live in one of these houses occupied by labourers?—That depends altogether on their own arrangements.

5524. Are the houses generally of the same size, or do they differ very much?—No, they vary very much; some have been built in rows, some in single houses; at present I consider there is not sufficient accommodation in houses and cottages in the colony, but which would be furnished immediately if we knew decidedly that we could rely upon receiving a population to fill them.

5525. What is the cost of building a house in Trinidad, for the reception of a single family of four or five individuals?—A wooden house, which lately I have been making an estimate of, without the accessories of glass windows and so forth, would cost about 200 dollars, to contain one family, consisting only of two rooms.

5526. *Mr. Ewart.*] Have these native labourers a great desire to purchase land?—The Committee will observe that for some time past I have been out of the island, so that I cannot exactly speak as to the numbers; but when last there, I observed on a line of road on the way to my estate, for a mile or two, a number of new cottages erected since I had been in the colony, about 12 or 18 months before, which were occupied entirely by parties who had bought four, five, or six acres of land, and built houses on them.

5527. Do those who have thus built their houses on properties of their own, continue to work as they did before?—Decidedly not as they did; because their work was continuous before on the estates; but I consider them a highly useful population, reducing the price of provisions, and ready to assist in taking off our crops, at a season when their own grounds will not require their labour.

5528. *Sir George Grey.*] Has there been a considerable substitution of mechanical for manual labour in Trinidad since the abolition of slavery?—Not particularly more so since the abolition; we made every effort before, and I believe that more money has been laid out on West India estates in mechanical labour than ever has been laid out on estates in Great Britain in the same way.

5529. You think it could not be carried further than it has been in Trinidad?—It is possible that, in the application of the plough, some improvement may be introduced.

5530. Has the plough not been introduced into Trinidad?—I tried it myself, but it did not succeed, I rather think from causes which may, at some future period, be obviated.

5531. You are aware that it has been introduced into other parts of the West Indies with success?—It has; but it is not likely to succeed so well in Trinidad, from the extreme fertility of our land, so that we do not require to plant canes as in other places every two or three years, and the use of the plough is principally advantageous in the planting of canes.

5532. Have you any of those machines alluded to the other day, called cane-carriers?—We have a few.

5533. Are those likely to increase?—They are likely to increase with the means of the proprietors; but in Trinidad they are, as yet, very small; and the capital they have at command, not so large as in Demerara.

5534. *Mr. Gladstone.*] When these free blacks and coloured persons have arrived from the United States, have they brought any property with them to a considerable amount?—Very little; it was not easy to do it; the vessels took as many passengers as the Act would allow; they were generally recommended not

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to take furniture with them, merely their wearing apparel, of which they now complain, and are anxious to be allowed to introduce their furniture with them.

5535. Did they bring money to any considerable amount?—I should think it very doubtful, because the first emigrants are never the best description of persons; we expect to get a better set of men with some little capital in future.

5536. Generally speaking, you consider those who have already proceeded to Trinidad as rather an unfavourable, than a favourable, sample of the average coloured free population of the United States?—Decidedly; the most unsettled would naturally go first.

5537. But you are in expectation of getting those of a more staid and orderly character?—I certainly am.

5538. Do you conceive that it will be possible greatly to extend the supply of labour in the West Indies from the United States?—It much depends upon the determination of the American public; if they persist in driving out the free black population, I think that we may receive a very large number; it altogether depends on American policy.

5539. Supposing that the state of opinion and feeling continues in America to be very much as it is now, divided in the same manner, and in the same proportion as you have described it to be, do you think in that case a considerable portion of that free population which you have mentioned, will be disposed to emigrate to the West Indies?—I can only say that the free blacks of America told me themselves, that there would be a very large number disposed to go.

5540. Were those 800 that arrived in families?—They were in families; but 800 had not arrived by the last accounts; 800 includes those who have left America, of which I have heard through my correspondence with New York.

5541. Sir *George Grey*.] They must have arrived by this time, but you have not heard of their arrival?—Yes.

5542. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Have you the means of knowing that the slave population of Trinidad, since they have been free, has been greater than during the time of slavery?—We have no census now; but I am satisfied that they must be increasing in as great a ratio as human beings can increase in any part of the world, from the leisure and comforts they enjoy.

5543. Mr. *Ewart*.] Faster than they did before?—Before our census only included the slave population, which decreased every year.

5543.\* Mr. *Goulburn*.] My observation was intended to apply to what was the slave population, and what was now free?—The slave population decreased annually; but I am satisfied the free population must increase rapidly.

5544. Sir *George Grey*.] You think the emancipation has had a very beneficial effect, in that respect, on the black population?—I consider that, in all respects, emancipation has been most favourable to the black population, who are now better off than any peasantry in any part of the world.

5545. Mr. *Irvine*.] Are the infants and children well taken care of by their parents?—I have not been in the colony for some time, but I have no doubt they are; they are an excellent race of people, and quite disposed to take care of their progeny.

5546. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Since the time of freedom do the women employ themselves much in the field?—In Trinidad the young women do; but they do as they please; those who have sufficient occupation in the house, remain there.

5547. Mr. *Gladstone*.] You have not so many women in the field as men?—No.

5548. What proportion?—I could not tell.

5549. Not so great a proportion as during slavery?—No.

5550. Mr. *Irvine*.] There is no disinclination on the part of the females to work in the field?—Decidedly not; I first ascertained that two of the ordinary tasks fixed during the apprenticeship as a day's work, could easily be performed in one day, by finding that in the return of the pay-lists several women had apparently performed ten days' labour in the week. On inquiry, I found they had performed two tasks per day; this was just prior either to the Christmas or the Easter holidays; they wanted some additional money to buy some extra luxuries in dress.

5551. The women dress very gaily, do they not, at considerable expense?—I consider that they dress in a way that is quite absurd at the present moment, that they are too extravagant, and that the continuance of the present high wages will not be favourable to their moral improvement; they make too much money for their state and condition.

5552. What may be the style of their dress?—I am not a very good judge of those

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those matters; but I observed, in driving along one day, a lady very gaily dressed in white muslin with deep flounces, and a remarkably neat waist, which attracted my attention behind; on passing her, and looking in her face, I found to my astonishment that she was a liberated African, by the country marks in her face, and that she could not have been in the island more than two or three years, and had acquired that taste in dress in so short a period.

5553. *Sir George Grey.*] What is the state of education among the free black population?—They are extremely anxious for education, and the colony is supplying additional schools every day; I think they are going too far in educating gratuitously children whose parents are able and ought to pay some portion of the expense.

5554. Is the education entirely gratuitous, or are the children required to pay anything towards the expense of their own education?—I believe in some schools they require payment, but they never exact it, and the omission is more frequent, I believe, than the observance.

5555. *Mr. Irving.*] Have you observed any material difference in the labour of a person, who was educated and one that was not?—I have not been practically able to make many observations, but I am sure that it must be better in the educated person.

5556. *Sir George Grey.*] Has there been any considerable diminution in the exportable produce of Trinidad since the emancipation took place, beginning with 1834?—I do not think that there was any considerable diminution during the period of apprenticeship.

5557. Has there been, subsequently to the final emancipation?—We have had only one year, I may say, of perfect emancipation in Trinidad, which was the last year, 1839; the diminution was not very considerable compared with that of 1839, arising from the peculiar circumstance of a very long crop season.

5558. *Mr. Irving.*] Are you aware that there has been any considerable depreciation in the value of West India estates since the emancipation of the negroes?—It is very difficult to decide upon the amount of the depreciation, because latterly there have been no purchasers in the market; there has, no doubt, been a very great depreciation in the amount of the revenue of the West India estates generally, and I am sure I could not borrow money at the present moment on the pledge of a West India estate as readily as I could have done some years ago. There have been so few real *bona fide* sales, that it is difficult to answer that question. As to the real value of estates, I consider that my properties are more valuable than ever they were before, provided a proper system is established, by which we can procure labourers.

5559. Do you form that opinion from the debate of last night in the House of Commons?—Not at all; I have not read the debate, not having had time; I formed that opinion long ago.

5560. *Sir George Grey.*] In estimating the superior value of your estate now, as compared with what it was some years ago, do you include or exclude from the comparison the compensation money that you received?—I exclude the compensation entirely; I have abundance of fertile land, no want of means to carry on the production, and I only require labourers; before, I was extremely limited in the amount of labour, and I hope now to be able to receive an abundant supply.

5561. Therefore you think the prospects of the island better now than they were previous to the abolition of slavery?—I certainly do, believing in my mind that the Government will ultimately adopt the proper policy by which the cultivation of those lands can be kept up and increased.

5562. You mean with respect to the facility of emigration?—With reference to the facilities that may be given to our receiving immigrants into the colony.

5563. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Supposing no such facilities are given, what would be your opinion as to the prospects of the colony?—That they are very bad indeed, and estates worth nothing; but I cannot entertain such an apprehension.

5564. *Sir George Grey.*] Do you mean that they would be worth nothing, looking at the probable supply you could obtain from the continent of North America under existing arrangements?—I do not think that supply would be sufficient to enable us to keep up our cultivation; the consequence will be, that those who have the least capital and the worst estates, must be thrown out of cultivation immediately. Capitalists may be able to get labourers ultimately for their own particular estates and save themselves.

5565. *Mr. Irving.*] Supposing it were the policy of the Government to admit

of

of emigration from all parts of the world from whence it might be obtainable, has it occurred to you what the best system would be, by which such an emigration could be carried into successful practice?—I have considered the subject, and I think that a very extensive immigration might take place with advantage to all parties; to the proprietors in those colonies, to the immigrants brought there, and to the British empire generally; and I think there would be no difficulty in carrying it successfully into effect. The first step to be taken is to decide upon a proper plan, and then to adhere to it; because it is impossible to introduce a large population into any unsettled country without a great outlay of capital, and it is impossible to get capitalists to furnish the amount required, unless they see beforehand some fixed and intelligible plan. This I consider to be the first essential step. Then, in the next place, if the races to be introduced are not English (because, if they are English there is little difficulty), and we can go on as we have begun with the coloured people of the United States, who introduce themselves in small numbers amongst the general population. They find society the moment they arrive, and feel themselves as if they were at home. I consider that the great difficulty in transplanting a man from one part of the world to another, is not caused by the physical difficulties he meets with, which, if to be overcome, are serviceable, but it is the moral despondency which he feels in finding himself as it were alone amongst a different race. Foreigners therefore should be introduced in large numbers, not less I should say than 1,000 persons. I believe that if the Coolies had been so introduced into Demerara, they would have found themselves much better satisfied, and would not have been liable to a great deal of the sickness they seem to have suffered under; but about this I am speaking vaguely, not knowing anything of the Hill Coolies but what I have seen in the Parliamentary papers. If Africans, for instance, from the coast of Africa, or Coolies from India, were introduced at once in a sufficient body to make a society for themselves, and placed in villages (not established on estates as soldiers in a barrack), and sufficient employment at good wages furnished for them immediately on arrival, with hospitals for those who are sick; under such circumstances, I cannot conceive there can be any difficulty in successfully removing a population from one part of the world to another. If a healthy man will not work for wages when employment is offered to him, he is not of a race that is worth preserving. But I have no such apprehension of any race; I believe they will all work, if employment at fair wages is offered to them. In recommending the establishment of villages, I mean in the midst of a settled district, where they are sure to find employment.

5566. Mr. Gladstone.] You have spoken of the sickness prevailing among the Hill Coolies in Demerara?—Yes.

5567. Do you think that sickness could have been avoided by the introduction of them in greater numbers?—I think it would; because I have observed that sickness in the West Indies is very generally allied to mental despondency; but I certainly consider that a man who moves from one part of the world to another, is always liable to what we call a seasoning, to some sickness or other, before he gets properly accustomed to a new climate. At the same time, I observe by the Parliamentary papers, that much of the sickness of the Coolies arose from the attacks of chigors, and vermin of that description.

5568. Which is not connected with mental despondency?—Permit me to say, decidedly connected with mental despondency. I have known people utterly careless about keeping their feet clean, solely from a feeling of despondency. Almost all our slaves in the West Indies, who suffered most in that way, were only liable to the same attacks that other negroes were; some in a cheerful way kept themselves in order, while others, entirely from a feeling of despondency, seemed to sink into a state of apathy, and would take no pains to keep themselves clean; it simply arises from this difference in feeling that the attacks of chigors ever produce serious results.

5569. Have you seen reason, from the Parliamentary papers, to believe that the Hill Coolies in British Guiana are in a state of despondency, or gloom, or discontent, or anything approaching to it?—I feel satisfied that a party of 100 men, brought from a distant country, in the midst of a population whose language they did not understand, and without their wives and families, must have laboured under feelings of mental despondency.

5570. You do not derive that impression from the accounts given in the Parliamentary papers, by the magistrates who have inspected their condition?—I read

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in those papers that many of them were nearly dying from the attacks of chigors, which I am certain must have arisen from a careless feeling, which prevented their taking proper care of themselves.

5571. Can you answer with certainty, that these people suffering from diseases of a new country and new climate, to which they were entirely strangers, that despondency was the cause of their sufferings?—Decidedly not in the whole number of cases, but I rather think that it aggravated them all.

5572. Have you seen any statement in the Parliamentary papers to which you have referred, to the effect that the people have been careless of their own health through mental despondency?—I am sure that a man who suffers materially by the attacks of chigors, must have been in a very careless state of apathy to allow it; because they are easily obviated and prevented by the least attention.

5573. Is it not a complaint, so far as we know, unknown to the Coolies in their own country, quite strange to them?—I am quite unacquainted with India.

5574. Have you not understood that it is one of the diseases of the West Indies, to which the Coolies have heretofore been altogether strangers?—I believe it may be the case; I do not recollect all the particular circumstances detailed in the papers.

5575. Upon the whole, have you seen any evidence, apart from supposition, that the Coolies in British Guiana have been in a state of mental despondency?—None at all; but I am sure it must have been the case; I judge from myself under similar circumstances.

5576. Then, if I understand rightly, the advantages which you think would have arisen from their introduction in larger numbers, are these: that the people would have come without so strong a sense of their transition, of their removal from their friends, that they would have had more the notion of society and country about them, if they had known that people of their own race were in great numbers located around them; is that the case?—It is; but I think further, that the whole system of placing them upon estates by themselves, as compared to their being located in villages, is bad; because, when you gratuitously give a man a house upon your estate, you naturally expect that he ought to work six days in the week; and I consider the only advantageous plan to be to let him live in his own house, and work just as many days as he likes, and no more; that the mere circumstance of the manager going to him to coax him to work, or pressing him to work, in itself has a disadvantageous effect on his mind and feelings; he finds himself urged to do that which he is not disposed to do, and ends by doing less than if left to his own voluntary feelings.

5577. If I now understand your objection aright, it is not to their having been introduced in small numbers, but their having been introduced under indenture?—No, I still think they were in too small numbers, because a man requires the relaxation of society after his day's labour is over.

5578. Surely it was much better to place these Hill Coolies together, than to distribute them in twos or threes among the Negro population?—Decidedly better; but I should have preferred fixing them in a body of 1,000 in a village in the centre of cultivated districts, with liberty to work for wages when and how they pleased.

5579. Supposing you had introduced them in a body of 1,000, and fixed them thus in the centre of a cultivated district, would you not have expected a considerably greater sickness among them in the first year after their arrival in a new country than in the second year, and in the second year than in the third?—Certainly I should; but I am satisfied, that if they had had their wives with them, who could have helped and assisted to attend upon them, they would not have suffered as much as they did.

5580. Are you aware that it is the habit of those people in their own country to leave their wives and families at a distance, and go many hundred miles for the purpose of seeking employment, and that for a considerable period of time?—I have been told that is the case; but it makes a great and the whole difference, when a man knows he has the power to return home whenever he pleases; he may then be disposed to stay away a long time.

5581. Mr. Elliot.] If I understand you rightly, you are of opinion that a great deal of the illness in Demerara was occasioned by these people being removed from the society of those with whom they had been accustomed to associate, and that if that society had been taken with them, their difference of position would have made a difference in their health?—I stated to the Committee that my

opinion

opinion as to the best mode of introducing foreign races into the West Indies, was to bring them in in large numbers, that they might have the advantage of the same society they had previously been accustomed to; and I referred to the case of the Coolies in Demerara, by way of illustration. I think that in their case much which has been complained of arose from their not having been brought there in sufficient numbers, in families.

5582. You are probably of opinion, in making arrangements for the transport of East Indians to the West India colonies, that care should be taken to bring them, as much as possible, in gangs consisting of the same castes and classes of people?—I know nothing of the castes in India, but being of opinion that social comforts should, as much as possible, be attended to, I think it must be more agreeable to themselves to be of the same class or caste.

5583. Was it not chiefly from ulceration they suffered in Demerara on their first arrival?—I know nothing, but from the Parliamentary papers, of what occurred in Demerara; but the attack of chigors (if neglected) creates an ulceration, and, I presume, shows itself in the same state in Demerara as in Trinidad.

5584. Does the cure of that disorder not depend in a great degree on a person being experienced in the disorder, and knowing how to extract them when their feet and part of their legs are attacked by them?—You should know how to manage them, and any old woman could teach you that.

5585. A new-comer is much more likely to suffer from that, than a person who has been long in the island, from want of knowledge how to manage them?—When you are attacked by a chigor, it lodges itself in the skin; if you do not take it out it creates inflammation, and gets worse and worse every day. It is only necessary to understand that the moment vermin of that description attach themselves to the feet, that they are to be removed, which is a very simple operation.

5586. Mr. Gladstone.] Are you aware what the sickness and mortality of the Hill Coolies has been in Demerara, where they were introduced in small numbers, as compared with what it has been in the Mauritius, where they were introduced in large numbers?—I have no knowledge on the subject.

5587. Mr. Irving.] Have you any further suggestions to make as to the general plan for emigration?—I have no further suggestion, except probably in details; I think that full employment must always be furnished for the emigrants; I consider that at the present moment, without putting a single additional field in cultivation, we might, in Trinidad, employ double the number of labourers that we at present have in the island; but as a security against any casual want of employment, I think that Government works, such as the establishment of roads, should be commenced, not to interfere or compete with the planters, but merely to supply labour for the emigrants, should a casual superabundant influx of them require it.

5588. Sir George Grey.] Have you any apprehension that for a considerable time to come there would be any difficulty in a large number of emigrants finding ready employment from the ordinary proprietors in Trinidad?—I think we could immediately employ double the number of labourers we have at present, and in the event of an extra number arriving at one particular period, it would be advantageous to have a Government work of the description mentioned ready to employ them upon.

5589. Without adverting to the details of any plan after the arrival of the emigrants in the colony, I wish to know whether the general plan for the introduction of the emigrants laid down in the recent ordinance for the promotion of emigration into Trinidad, is in your opinion well adapted for its purpose?—I consider that the ordinance would answer our purpose perfectly well if we knew where to get the labourers from. I think it is partially defective as applied to the American labourers, because I do not think that with them it is necessary to prescribe any equality of the sexes; they will certainly take good care of themselves, and will bring their families when they find it convenient. I think they are rather disposed to go out alone in the first instance, and prepare something proper for the accommodation of their families before they send for them.

5590. Does it prescribe an absolute equality of the sexes?—Under a regulation passed by Colonel Mein, the lieutenant-governor, he has prescribed four women to five men.

5591. What was the amount appropriated last year by the ordinance to the purpose of emigration?—No specific amount.

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5592. Was there not a sum voted for the purpose?—No sum voted.

5593. Is it in the discretion of the governor to apply any sum that he thinks necessary for the purpose?—He can only apply the funds which he has in the colonial treasury; no money has been borrowed, so that he is necessarily limited to the surplus fund he has there, after paying the ordinary expenses of the colony.

5594. Do you know what the amount of that surplus was estimated at for the last year; what in fact was the probable amount that the governor would have at his disposal, applicable for the purpose of this ordinance?—Up to the 31st of December 1,429 emigrants from all parts had been introduced under that ordinance into the colony, for which 4,043*l.* had been paid out of the colonial treasury.

5595. And what was the surplus remaining after that expenditure?—By my last letters there appeared to be a surplus in the treasury of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* sterling, which I presume to be applicable to the same purpose.

5596. Then the probable amount in any given year would be from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*?—It is difficult to say, as part of the present surplus may have arisen from a balance remaining in the treasury from the year before.

5597. Can you form any estimate of what the average probable amount is applicable to the purposes of emigration, without the imposition of new taxes to meet that object, or borrowing a sum of money?—That will altogether depend on the price of sugar in this country.

5598. Which is at present very high?—Yes.

5599. Taking the price of sugar at its present rate, at what amount would you estimate that probable surplus?—If the ordinary expenses of the colony are not increased, I should think it would be equal to 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* sterling annually; that is a very loose calculation; I hardly know, having latterly been much out of the colony.

5600. Mr. Irving.] Supposing the emigration to take place upon an extensive scale, in what manner would you propose to carry that into effect; would you refer it to the execution of individuals, or should you recommend it to be done entirely by the Government, such as making the necessary arrangements to the places from which emigration was to come, and also dealing with these emigrants when they might arrive in the colony; and also whether you think that the whole operation of procuring the transport of these emigrants should be left to individuals, or to the Government, or to the separate colonies to which they may be destined?—It would altogether depend on the race of emigrants intended to be introduced. With regard to the American and any well-informed persons, I should consider that the less the Government had to do with it the better. But with respect to Indians or Africans, if the Government would take the trouble, I think that it might be the most advantageous plan; at all events, it would be more satisfactory to the great body of people in this country, if it were executed under the directions of the Government.

5601. Would you contemplate the Government hiring transports and taking care of the treatment of the emigrants on board?—I do not think myself competent to reply to that question; if the Government would transport them at their own expense, it would be very advantageous to the colonies; and if any of the Government vessels could be so employed without interfering with any other regular service, I think it would be highly advantageous to all interests, in a great commercial nation.

5602. Do you apprehend there would be any difficulty in raising capital sufficient in the different colonies to defray the expenses of emigration on a large scale?—I am satisfied, from what I hear in the city of London and elsewhere, that if the sales of the Crown lands were simply pledged for the redemption of the money borrowed, we might easily raise as much as we should require to enable emigration to be carried on in a safe and prudent way; and it ought not of course to be carried on faster than employment could be furnished readily for the emigrants.

5603. Is it not your opinion that in the different colonies a sufficient quantity of capital could be raised, on the security of those colonists or the contributions of individuals?—I am not aware; possibly it might. I have stated a case in which I am sure that it could be raised, and which I consider to be the most legitimate mode of paying off the money so borrowed; and which I believe, and have been given to understand, would be perfectly satisfactory to capitalists in this part of the world.

5604. Supposing such a capital to be raised, how would you produce the interest?—I am satisfied that two years would not elapse before planters would begin



begin to purchase the Crown lands to a considerable extent; in the meantime the other colonial funds might be pledged for the interest; in fact, the whole colonial revenue should be pledged for the repayment of the interest and capital of the money so borrowed, but particularly and especially the sales arising from the Crown lands; because although for the purpose of keeping up our credit the general revenue should be pledged for that purpose, yet I consider that the general revenue ought to be confined to the general expenditure of the colony, and the whole expense of immigration paid out of the sales of Crown lands.

5605. But supposing the Government were to take upon themselves the importation of great bodies of emigrants, and consequently incur a large expenditure, do you think there would be any difficulty, in the different colonies, to repay to the Government that expense, so that it might not fall upon the Government of this country?—I do not think there would be any difficulty in raising a sufficient sum upon the credit of these Crown lands in any of the colonies, to pay for the proper expense that might be incurred for the introduction of labourers. Much would of course depend on the mode in which the Government authorities carried it on.

5606. Do you believe that the governors and authorities of the different islands would be a better means of making the importation of emigrants than the Government itself by its own agency?—I have not studied that part of the subject. I really do not think that the colonial authorities could operate as advantageously in a foreign country as the Imperial Government could; and if a certain machinery is to be employed in India or Africa, I think it would be better done under the direction of the Government here, than under the direction of any of the colonial authorities.

5607. Have you turned your attention to the places from whence emigration might be obtained with the greatest facility?—I think from the coast of Africa emigrants could be obtained to any amount, and I am told that the same is the case in India.

5608. Sir *George Grey*.] Do you mean by the coast of Africa, Sierra Leone, or the native states of Africa?—Sierra Leone to begin with, and afterwards at any place or point of the coast of Africa where people would be disposed to move from.

5609. Now am I to understand that you think that nothing but an adequate supply of free labour is necessary to the growing prosperity of Trinidad?—I am satisfied that nothing but an adequate supply is necessary; and I firmly believe that in seven years from our receiving it all the difficulty arising from differential duties and bounties, and so forth, would be cleared away by our producing as much sugar as would be sufficient for the consumption of this country, and the moment we are compelled to export a single hogshead from hence, the price must fall to the continental rates.

5610. Mr. *Irving*.] Then it would be your opinion that in the event of a sufficient supply of labour being obtained, the West India colonies would produce a sufficient amount of sugar for the consumption of this country?—I believe Guiana alone could supply twice as much as the world will consume.

5611. Sir *George Grey*.] Are there not above 500,000 acres of virgin soil capable of being brought into sugar cultivation in Trinidad alone, if you had a sufficient supply of labour?—I believe the whole of the island of Trinidad to be fit for sugar cultivation, except the mountain tops, but we know little of the interior. Wherever I have got an elevated position to look from, it is covered with dense forests and woods; I believe all the island to be fully adapted for sugar cultivation.

5612. Have you any doubt that if a sufficient supply of labour was introduced, the amount of sugar now produced in Trinidad and exported to this country, would increase to a great extent?—I consider it would increase to a sufficient extent.

5613. Mr. *Ewart*.] You stated seven years?—Seven years is a very off-hand calculation; what I mean to say is this, that we could double the sugar produced in Trinidad with sufficient labour, without putting a single additional field of canes in cultivation, and that we could quadruple it without requiring a single additional acre from the Crown, arising from the extent of uncultivated land on our estates, and that we could arrive at those increased quantities as fast as we could get labourers into the country.

5614. Mr. *Hogg*.] If you had an abundance of labour, would you have any reason to fear free competition with India in the production of sugar and rum on equal duties?—Not the least, for I am satisfied from all I have heard and read of India, that we are more capable of growing sugar abundantly and profitably,

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because I understand that they are obliged to adopt a system of irrigation in India, and I cannot conceive where that is the case that they can compete with countries where the soil is excessively fertile, and where the rains are periodical and seasonable.

5615. *Sir George Grey.*] Then if you have this adequate supply of labour, of which you have spoken, you would not object to the equalization of duties on East India and West India rum?—I believe that in a very short period Trinidad would grow and produce those articles cheaper than they could be produced in any part of the world, that we should force that equalization by the very quantity which we should be able to export, and that all the differential duties would become a dead letter.

5616. *Mr. Irving.*] You would wait until the fact arises of your prosperity being as great as you contemplate before you recommend any change in these differential duties, either on sugar or on rum?—I should recommend the change to be effected in the mode I propose, which is by our producing a surplus of these articles.

5617. *Sir George Grey.*] What is the result you would anticipate as respects Trinidad from the equalization of the duty on East and West India rum?—The result would be that the countries which could produce it cheapest would be the producing countries.

5618. Do you think it would affect the interest of the Trinidad proprietors, and diminish the production of sugar and rum in that colony?—Certainly not, because I consider that our increased production of cheap produce in Trinidad would be the means of equalizing the duties.

5619. I spoke of the immediate equalization of the duty, without waiting for any further measures being taken for the promotion of emigration than those which are now in the course of operation by legislative Act?—We are not interested in that question; we export no rum from Trinidad, we consume all we make, which arises from the want of capital. Our distilleries are very few; probably not one estate out of ten has a distillery attached to it; the greater part of the produce is exported in the shape of molasses.

5620. *Mr. Irving.*] Have you any knowledge whatever of the price at which spirits can be distilled in India?—I have not the slightest idea.

5621. *Sir George Grey.*] Where do you export the molasses to?—All to Great Britain.

5622. *Mr. Hogg.*] Does that pay you well; do you get a good price for the molasses exported to Great Britain?—We get a very high price at the present moment.

5623. *Sir George Grey.*] Do you think you turn them to a better account by exporting them to Great Britain, than the distilling rum from them in the colony and exporting the rum?—The price procured for molasses in this country is at present so high, that it deters persons who have little capital from going to the expense of establishing distilleries; but those who have distilleries already established, find it more advantageous to turn their molasses into rum in the colony.

5624. Then, in the present state of circumstances, you do not think that the equalization of the duty of the East and West India rum would materially or at all affect Trinidad?—I do not think it would affect Trinidad.

5625. *Mr. Irving.*] Because you do not make any rum?—No, not for exportation.

5626. *Sir George Grey.*] What is the annual quantity of molasses exported from Trinidad, and imported into England?—I do not know accurately, but it is to be found in the Returns; our average export of sugar is about 25,000 hogsheads, and I should consider the molasses to be about 10,000 puncheons.

5627. *Mr. Irving.*] Is there any other article besides sugar and coffee to which you think the colony of Trinidad is particularly well adapted, provided there was a sufficient quantity of labour, particularly cotton and tobacco?—At the present moment Trinidad exports a large quantity of cocoa, which grows there extremely well, and the quality is only second to Caraccas; we export otherwise only sugar because it pays a higher price; but I have no doubt we could grow every other article of tropical produce which requires a rich soil on which to produce it.

5628. *Sir George Grey.*] Therefore you do not think the continuance of the present high price of sugar at all essential to the prosperity of Trinidad?—Certainly not, if we get sufficient labour at a fair rate. Trinidad possesses in itself the

the most essential principles of prosperity, which is a rich and fertile soil, and no risk of failure of crops from droughts.

5629. Mr. *Irving*.] Can you enter into competition in cotton and tobacco with the valley of the Mississippi?—I certainly believe that in the West Indies we can; I have written a letter to the Government, in which I have detailed my opinions on that subject. I consider we can, and that the reason why we have not hitherto done it, is to be ascribed to our limited population. It was more advantageous to devote the labour we had to the raising of sugar than to any other article. I am inclined to believe, that with a sufficient free labouring population we ought to be able to grow cotton, tobacco, and every other article of southern produce as well as it can be grown anywhere else, and I think even more successfully.

5630. Mr. *Hogg*.] Have you ever occasion to manure your sugar land?—It is rarely done in the island of Trinidad; it is only done in the case of a few of the fields that are immediately around the works, because it is highly advantageous not to have to carry the cane a great distance; we find it much more profitable, when a distant piece begins to fail in its production, to allow it to lie fallow for a certain number of years, and take a piece of new land into cultivation in lieu of it.

5631. Now when sugar lands are exhausted, how many years is it requisite they should lie fallow before they are again capable of producing the cane without manuring?—Our practice in Trinidad will hardly enable me to judge of that.

5632. About?—Few persons are obliged to try that experiment. We have such an abundance of land, that we are rarely obliged to have recourse again to land that has been thrown out. In the case of the land which is immediately about the works, as I before stated, we apply manure to it; but I have land now in cultivation which I found planted when I purchased the estate in 1817, and it is producing a very handsome annual return at the present moment.

5633. Sir *George Grey*.] Has it been in sugar cultivation ever since?—It has never been replanted; the ratoons have been merely cut; I do not know when it was originally planted; it is a piece of very superior land.

5634. Mr. *Hogg*.] And have the same canes been in the ground all that time?—Except what we call supplies; canes are planted at four feet distance; and every year, going over a field a second time, you find that a plant has failed here and there, and these failures are supplied.

5635. There never has been, during that long period, a regular fresh supply of canes?—Never; it has never been turned out; but I must say, in explanation, that it is at the river-side; and is occasionally overflowed by the river, which leaves an alluvial deposit.

5636. Sir *George Grey*.] Are you able to state how long ordinary land in Trinidad is under sugar cultivation without rest?—What we consider inferior estates I think will give a return without replanting for ten or twelve years; but there is a very large district called North and South Naparima, which is not level land, nor an alluvial deposit, which has been, I believe, in cultivation some twenty years without replanting.

5637. Mr. *Irving*.] You only cut your canes once in two years?—Not always; we find that from insufficient cultivation, arising from want of labour, that a cane at 12 months does not come to maturity; but canes put in in January may be fit to cut in April or May in the ensuing year; upon the whole, the best system of cultivation has been found to have two stocks of canes in the ground, cutting every other year.

5638. Therefore you only derive a crop once in two years, from what you call stand-over canes?—From stand-over canes we only derive a crop once in two years.

5639. What proportion of the Island of Trinidad is so treated?—I should suppose not more than one-half of it; it requires a great deal of additional labour; we consider it the best system, and, as far as we possibly can, we follow it; but we have not hitherto had labour sufficient to enable us to do it always.

5640. Mr. *Hogg*.] At what rate can you purchase virgin soil in Trinidad?—The last sales made by the Crown, in the time of Sir Ralph Woodward, was at the rate of six dollars a quarrè, consisting of three acres and one-third.

5641. How long ago was that?—Many years ago; nearly 20.

5642. Sir *George Grey*.] Have there been any recent regulations promulgated to govern the sale of Crown lands?—I do not think that any decided regulations have been recently promulgated; we are waiting for them.

5643. No sales have recently taken place?—No sales have recently taken place,

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place, because no man will buy additional land when he has more than he can keep in cultivation for want of hands.

5644. Is it not in the contemplation of Government, if not already effected, to establish regulations by which Crown lands will only be sold at a fixed price, or by public auction, so as to ensure their not being acquired at a very inadequate price?—I firmly believe that it must be so; because I am satisfied that no successful immigration can take place in the colony unless the plan established by Mr. Wakefield be introduced. I am sure that successful colonization, so as to produce combined labour, can only be effected in the island of Trinidad, or any other fertile country where there is a superabundance of land, by the strict adoption of Mr. Wakefield's principle.

5645. But no free grants of land to individuals have been made of late years by the government of Trinidad?—None. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the letter written from the Colonial Office, I think in 1836, on the subject of the Crown lands; and if the principles it contains are practically carried into execution, we can desire nothing better.

5646. Was that a letter of instructions to the governors of the West India colonies, stating the principles upon which alone the Crown lands in those colonies were to be disposed of?—The letter I allude to is on that subject, and also as to their protection.

5647. *Mr. Irving.*] Is there any other subject to which you wish to allude?—I will only say, that the West India colonies are most valuable dependencies; and that hitherto we have been unable to understand their value, in consequence of the want of labour. We committed the error of suffering the existence of slavery whilst the slave-trade was abolished. The system was continued after the supply was cut off, by which these colonies were paralysed. But now that there appears to be a prospect of introducing a sufficient labouring population, I am firmly convinced that more valuable dependencies are not to be found in any part of the world.

*Martis, 30<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1840.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Ewart.  
Mr. Gladstone.  
Mr. Goulburn.  
Sir G. Grey.

Mr. Hogg.  
Mr. Irving.  
Lord Seymour.

LORD SEYMOUR, IN THE CHAIR.

*Dr. Nicholas Nugent and Owen Pell, Esq., called in; and Examined.*

*Dr. N. Nugent  
and  
Owen Pell, Esq.*

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5648. *Mr. Irving.*] (To *Dr. Nugent.*) I BELIEVE you have long resided in the island of Antigua, and are well acquainted with its former circumstances and present situation with regard to labour?—I have been resident for the last 25 years in Antigua, 23 years of which I was Speaker of the House of Assembly, and had also a plantation of my own; of course I must be acquainted with the former circumstances of the colony as well as its present condition.

5649. Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee what were its former circumstances and what is its present condition, at both the epochs, as relates to the price of labour, and the abundance of it, or scarcity?—If you allude to the time of slavery, the price of labour may be said to have been actually nothing beyond the subsistence and providing for the labourers. Since the emancipation, of course a different system has obtained, and a daily rate of wages is paid once a week to the labourer.

5650. Have the goodness to state that rate of wages at the time apprenticeship was abolished?—In the island of Antigua there was no apprenticeship, but a sudden transition from a state of slavery to a state of absolute freedom.

5651. What was the price of wages at the time of absolute freedom, and what are

are they now?—At first after the emancipation, until a comparatively very recent period, the rate of wages was a shilling currency per day.

5652. What sterling?—Sixpence; it varies according to the difference of the rate of exchange; I mean as an approximation; a shilling currency per day, under the ordinary routine of work, 1*s.* 1½*d.* for cutting canes during the crop, 1*s.* 6*d.* for the boilers, the mill-feeders, firemen, and the superintendents; those who were formerly called drivers are now called superintendents. All extra hours of labour 1½*d.* in addition for each hour; so, for instance, to those who carry canes to the mill, carters, and so forth.

5653. Sir *George Grey*.] How many hours were comprised in a day, for which the 6*d.* sterling was given?—The hours of labour under the free system have always remained the same as under the slave system; that is to say, from broad daylight in the morning till 12 o'clock at noon, with an intermission of half an hour for breakfast. Then from two o'clock in the afternoon until sunset. The extra hours were in case any of these parties continued their labour in what they called their own hours, from twelve till two; if they worked one hour of that intermediate time, they of course were paid the additional 1½*d.* per hour. So in like manner, if they protracted their work beyond sunset for half an hour or an hour, they were paid an additional sum for that time. Latterly, for ordinary plantation work, we have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per day.

5654. Currency?—Currency, 9*d.* sterling; for boilers, mill-feeders, firemen, superintendents, 1*s.* 9*d.* currency; in case of the more severe branches of work, such as holeing or cross-holeing land, we have paid 2*s.* currency per day; any casual job work by non-resident labourers we have paid 2*s.* 3*d.* per day.

5655. What do you mean by non-resident labourers?—The ordinary plantation labourer is domiciled on the estate, and over and above these money wages, he has other important advantages, to wit, a cottage rent-free, a plot of ground to cultivate on his own account, all medical charges, and the right (and an important privilege it is to them) of keeping any quantity of stock, feathered stock, poultry of all descriptions, hogs, sheep, rabbits, and so on, on the premises.

5656. And what you term a non-resident labourer does not enjoy these advantages?—A non-resident labourer of course is not domiciled, nor has he any of these advantages; he is domiciled elsewhere, and he comes merely as an occasional jobber.

5657. What did you state to be the difference between the rate of wages of the one and the other?—The non-resident labourer not having all these collateral advantages we conceive to be entitled to a greater rate for his daily labour.

5658. What was the difference?—The difference is in money only 3*d.*, that is for the severer branches of work.

5659. Threepence currency, or 1½*d.* sterling?—The ordinary price is to be assumed as 1*s.* 6*d.*, but in case the labourers of the estate are put to any work which is held to be more severe, such as holeing land, then we give them 2*s.* per day for that; the occasional labourer, who is non-resident and has none of the collateral advantages, receives at least 2*s.* 3*d.*, and I have known it go sometimes to 3*s.* per day.

5660. He receives that difference as a compensation for the advantages which he does not possess, and which the other labourers do possess?—In part compensation; sometimes he has a further encouragement of a pint of syrup or molasses given to him, or probably a gill of rum.

5661. Mr. *Irving*.] How much money wages can an able-bodied labourer earn in the course of the week in Antigua?—According to this statement a resident labourer, working six days in the week, will receive 12*d.* currency for the six days, besides all these other advantages that I have stated.

5662. Have you estimated the value of those advantages in money to the negroes?—I do not know that I have; I have not, in short; they are very various, and must be estimated at very different rates. It would be difficult to assign a value to the right of keeping animals on a man's property, it would be difficult to assign any particular value, except to the cottage.

5663. You have made no estimate of the value of these advantages in addition to the money price of labour?—No; but they are evidently very important advantages to the comforts of the labourer.

5664. Sir *George Grey*.] Did many of the labourers leave the estates on the abolition of slavery?—A considerable number.

5665. Has there been consequently any considerable deficiency of labour in

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Antigua?—I think altogether the labour of the country has been sufficient for our purpose, viewing also simplification in the details of our agriculture.

5666. Do you allude to the introduction of machinery, or the plough?—I allude not only to the plough, but to more simple modes of manuring our land, as well as other agricultural implements.

5667. Which has diminished the amount of manual labour?—Of course.

5668. Has any machinery been introduced in the manufacture of sugar?—Not beyond what we originally had.

5669. Have you employed machinery, called cane-carriers, which have been introduced into some of the West India colonies?—Nothing new as to carts.

5670. Steam-engines?—In the island of Antigua generally windmills are used, but in particular localities steam-engines have been introduced, probably some six or seven, for the whole island.

5671. Mr. Irving.] Are there any water-mills?—No water-mills.

5672. Sir George Grey.] Has there been any considerable emigration from Antigua to other parts of the West Indies since the abolition of slavery?—There has been a certain emigration, but I do not hold it to have been very considerable.

5673. What has occasioned the increase in the rate of wages?—I should say an increased competition in the labour market in the first instance, the demand for labour elsewhere. Then again, there has been a rise in the productions grown, and the labourer himself thought the original price insufficient; the planter was enabled to increase that rate in consequence of the improved value in the productions of his agriculture.

5674. Mr. Irving.] To what colonies has the emigration chiefly taken place?—I should say to Trinidad chiefly, and to Demerara secondly.

5675. Have you any computation of the number who have emigrated?—I have no computation on the subject, but it is a conjecture; I should think about 200 or 300 persons have emigrated, and some of them have returned.

5676. What reasons do they assign for returning?—A desire to revisit their own country, and probably not liking the new situation in which they were placed.

5677. What effect have the altered circumstances produced on the productions of the colony?—I think it has been pretty much the same thing since the freedom that it was before. I have a return in my hand, indeed it is taken from the Parliamentary papers lately published by the House of Commons, which is an authentic statement, extracted from the Treasury books of the island, of the productions of the island, in sugar, rum and molasses, from the year 1824 up to the year 1838, distinguishing the average of every five years; and by such statement it does not appear that there has been any deficiency of production since the emancipation; it would seem rather that there has been an increase of sugar. In five years, ending in 1838, there has been an actual increase of 1,366 hogsheads, a hogshead being estimated at 1,500 pounds net.

5678. Have you seen any estimate of the amount of the present crop?—I have not; I know the crop was very promising up to January last, and would have been decidedly above an average crop; but, unfortunately, since the month of January, a very severe drought has set in, which will curtail it very much.

5679. In what proportion do you think?—I should think that it might shorten it to the amount at least of one-fourth of what was anticipated.

5680. Sir George Grey.] And you attribute that to the drought, which has been general throughout every West India island this year?—To no other cause.

5681. Has that drought been general through the West Indies this year?—Yes.

5682. What has been the effect of the abolition of slavery on the marketable value of land in Antigua?—For some time prior to the abolition of slavery, in consequence of the agitation which prevailed on that subject in the public mind, there had been a very great depreciation of all landed property, and all property in the colony; such depreciation continued for a certain time after the emancipation, but it has again begun to rise considerably, as more confidence obtained in the well working of the new system.

5683. Mr. Ewart.] Has the drought prevailed generally throughout the West India islands?—The drought in Antigua has been like that which prevailed in other West India islands, though not at the same periods; the droughts in the other islands were antecedent to the drought in Antigua.

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5684. *Sir George Grey.*] Has the drought affected the present year's crop in those islands?—Most materially; Barbadoes, I understand, which frequently makes 20,000 hogsheads, will scarcely make 10,000.

5685. And you attribute that difference to the drought of this year?—Entirely; St. Vincent in like degree, which frequently exports 12,000 hogsheads of sugar, I am informed will barely export 5,000, in consequence of the drought also.

5686. *Mr. Irving.*] Does not the deficiency of labour account for a proportion of the diminished quantity of sugars in the colonies?—I think it very possibly may, certainly not in Antigua, it may in the other islands.

5687. *Sir George Grey.*] Do you think it is probable that has been the case in Barbadoes?—I should think not; the population of Barbadoes is so great, that I should attribute any failure in the production of this crop entirely to the drought.

5688. *Mr. Irving.*] Are you not acquainted with Barbadoes?—I am not; I have been in Barbadoes, but I am not particularly acquainted with it.

5689. *Sir George Grey.*] Is not Barbadoes one of the most thickly populated of the West India colonies?—Decidedly.

5690. What result do you apprehend as respects Antigua from the equalization of the duty on East and West India rum?—It must be decidedly injurious to the interests of the island of Antigua.

5691. In what respect do you think it would be injurious, and to what extent?—Any increased competition in any article of production must be injurious to those who have those productions to sell from elsewhere.

5692. Do you state that as a general principle, or have you made any calculations on which you found your opinion?—I cannot say that I have made any particular calculation.

5693. *Mr. Ewart.*] In fact, the same principle would have prevented the equalization of duties on East and West India sugar?—Very likely.

5694. *Sir George Grey.*] What is the quantity of rum exported from Antigua annually?—The price of rum had fallen so exceedingly low, that Antigua produced latterly a very small quantity, comparatively speaking; it was not worth while any longer to devote time and labour to its production; at the same moment molasses, from which rum is made, increased in price; therefore it was better for the planter to sell his molasses than to make it into rum.

5695. *Mr. Hogg.*] What time are you speaking of?—The short production was chiefly, I perceive, in 1836, 1837, and 1838; rum had fallen so exceedingly low in price that it did not repay the cost of production, whereas molasses, the ingredient which made the rum, had risen in value; therefore it was more profitable to the planter to sell his molasses than to make rum from it.

5696. What was the price of it you allude to as not being sufficient to repay the cost of production?—Rum had fallen so low, if I mistake not, as 1s. 9d. currency per gallon.

5697. *Mr. Irving.*] In the colony?—Yes; but since the price of rum has increased in the European markets, more rum is being made again. The Americans formerly bought rum to a large extent; latterly they have ceased to take any of our West India rum.

5698. *Sir George Grey.*] What market are the molasses taken to?—To the British markets chiefly, where it is converted into sugar. The molasses of Antigua is in high estimation, equally with that of Barbadoes. The actual market price of rum in Antigua is about 6s. 6d. currency per gallon.

5699. At present?—Yes; the price by the latest accounts.

5700. What proportion does it bear to the price of Jamaica rum in the colony? The Leeward Islands' rum is of a much weaker body and proof than Jamaica rum, and always sold at a lower rate in consequence, although the flavour of Antigua rum is considered to be good.

5701. *Mr. Goulburn.*] The difference in price depends on the degree overproof?—Yes.

5702. *Mr. Irving.*] The quality of Antigua rum is held to be very superior?—Yes, the flavour is superior.

5703. *Mr. Pell,* do you concur in the answers which have been given by Dr. Nugent?—Generally, I do.

5704. Any addition that you wish to make to it, as far as relates to the colony of Antigua, I should wish to hear?—I have been connected with the colony for 25 years, more or less, and I am extensively concerned as a proprietor; I was

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there at the time the emancipation took place. With respect to wages, I have found them gradually increasing every year, and I am afraid that they are still likely to increase. We are now paying about 5*l.* sterling a hogshead in net wages to the labourer; I exclude the white servants, overseers and managers. I began with 4*l.*, then 5*l.*, and I expect this year it will be 6*l.*

5705. Do you mean money wages?—Yes; so that an estate making 100 hogsheads of sugar will pay 500*l.* sterling a year wages; we began with 4*l.*, then paid 5*l.*, and I expect this year it will cost me 6*l.*

5706. Why do you expect that increase?—I have pretty good evidence of it; I receive by every packet an account of the weekly wages of each property in which I am concerned.

5707. Does not that arise from the want of sufficient labour in the colony?—Yes; no doubt of it.

5708. Mr. Goulburn.] Is it not attributable in some degree to the shortness of crop this year, compared with the former?—No.

5709. Do you employ less labour when the sugar produced from the land is less, than you do when the cane produces its full quantity?—I employ all the labour I can get at the current wages of the island.

5710. Must not the rate of labour per hogshead be greater in those years when the crop is less?—It would be greater by the hogshead.

5711. Sir George Grey.] Do you agree with Dr. Nugent as to the rate of wages actually paid to day labourers?—Yes; there is one observation I would however wish to make; we have almost given over the cultivation of provisions.

5712. Mr. Irving.] Why have you done so?—Because we could not cultivate them, we could not get the labour to do it.

5713. You import your provisions?—Yes.

5714. Sir George Grey.] From whence?—From America.

5715. Mr. Irving.] That becomes an additional expense to an estate?—That shows the deficiency of labour. We have given over the cultivation of yams in the island; they may be said to be nearly abandoned, except a few which are cultivated in garden grounds.

5716. Sir George Grey.] Do you mean that the proprietors of estates directly import the provisions for their labourers, or that the labourers buy them in the market?—Just so.

5717. The importation of provisions does not constitute an expense to the proprietor?—No, it does not.

5718. Mr. Irving.] Does that importation of provisions tend to enhance the price of labour paid to the labourer?—No, I should think not; the higher the price of provisions, the higher must be the rate of labour.

5719. Mr. Ewart.] Is the price of provisions higher in consequence of importation?—No; at present provisions are not high.

5720. Mr. Irving.] You are acquainted, are you not, with the island of Barbadoes?—I have been there occasionally.

5721. You have been living there?—Not since freedom; I lived there during the war; it is many years since I lived in Barbadoes; I was in the island for a few days last year, and the year before.

5722. Are you acquainted with the supply of labour in Barbadoes?—I heard no complaints when I was there last, I was on several estates.

5723. You know nothing of the present year?—Nothing of the present year.

5724. Sir George Grey.] Dr. Nugent, what has been the effect of the abolition of slavery on the savings banks at Antigua; has the accumulation of wages been considerable since 1834?—We have been very desirous to have a savings' bank established in the island of Antigua, but we have never yet been able to accomplish the formation of one, owing to the difficulty as to the accrument of interest; we do not know how to devise a safe mode for the accrument of interest.

4725. Are you aware whether there has been in the hands of the negro labourers any considerable accumulation of money?—Certainly there has been, because they have bought occasionally land, and built cottages on it; they expend a great deal of money too in fine dresses, and in those ways which they formerly did not, which show that they must be possessed of more money.

5726. Has there been any considerable increase in the importation of articles of that description from England to Antigua?—Decidedly, more mercantile establishments on that account.

5727. Mr. Ewart.] Do they show a disposition to accumulate money?—Yes, they



they do; they do not always lay out their money judiciously, but they are disposed to hoard.

5728. Mr. Irving.] Was there much money in the possession of the negroes previous to the Emancipation Act?—There was; they were aware that the period of emancipation was approaching, and they made it a point to accumulate money for the occasion.

5729. Have they been accumulating in a greater ratio since the Emancipation Act than they did before?—I think they have.

5730. Is it not the case that the negroes, during slavery, looking even to a distant period of slavery, always were in the habit of accumulating money?—They were not so much as since emancipation.

5731. Have they purchased land to any considerable extent and built houses?—They have, to a certain extent, purchased plots of ground, I cannot say lands, and on those plots of ground they have built cottages; some of them pay a ground rent for such plots having cottages.

5732. Sir George Grey.] Do they continue to work as labourers on the estates after they have built these houses?—The more they are disconnected in their domicile from the plantation, the less are they disposed to work for that or any other plantation.

5733. How do they maintain themselves after they cease to work on the plantation?—In the first instance they will subsist, as long as their plots of ground are productive, by their labour and cultivation. When their plots are unproductive, of necessity they are driven to labour for wages, which is one of the reasons why Antigua has been comparatively so successful in the system of free labour, that from the nature of the soil and climate, there is no permanent resource to the peasant making himself independent of plantation labour; there are no Crown lands, or any unoccupied land at all, on which they can fall back.

5734. Mr. Irving.] Are you acquainted with any of the neighbouring colonies to Antigua?—I have been occasionally in some of the neighbouring islands, but I should not wish to speak as to any details regarding them.

Veneris, 3<sup>a</sup> die Julii, 1840.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Elliot.	Mr. Hogg.
Mr. Ewart.	Mr. Irving.
Mr. Goulburn.	Mr. M. Phillips.
Sir George Grey.	Lord Seymour.

LORD SEYMOUR, IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Barkly, Esq. and William Rose, Esq. called in; and Examined.

5735. Mr. Irving, to Mr. Barkly.] YOU are a partner in the house of Davids, Barkly & Company?—I am.

5736. You have been lately in Jamaica?—I have; I left it in the month of April last.

5737. You have lately made an extensive journey through most of the West India colonies, have you not?—I have.

5738. How long were you absent on the journey, and what were the colonies you visited?—I was absent from England about two years, and I visited Demerara, Berbice, Grenada, St. Vincent's, Tobago, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Jamaica, of our own colonies; I visited several foreign colonies also, Surinam, Cayenne, and Cuba.

5739. How long is it since you left Jamaica?—I left Jamaica about the beginning of April.

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5740. Sir George Grey.] How long were you resident in Jamaica altogether?—Nine months; I arrived there in the July of the previous year.

5741. Mr. Irving.] Are you acquainted with every district in that island?—More or less; I was resident in most of the parishes of the island, during the time I was there; I was not interested in property in all of them.

5742. You have properties of your own, and your house are extensive mortgagees, are you not, in most of the colonies you have described, especially in Jamaica?—Yes, in all the colonies I have named, except Barbadoes.

5743. Are you acquainted with the state of labour in Jamaica at present?—It necessarily occupied a good deal of my attention while I was there; it was to investigate that I went out more than anything else.

5744. Have the goodness to state to the Committee the result of your observations, especially with regard to labour, and the prices which have prevailed during the apprenticeship and since the apprenticeship?—I think there is considerable deficiency of labour in almost all the colonies, and still more uncertainty in commanding it at the time it is required. I do not think that the price is so very excessive, as the impossibility of obtaining sufficient labour at the required time.

5745. Can you speak as to the price in Jamaica?—I think the price of labour in Jamaica varies from about 2 s. 6 d. sterling to 1 s. 3 d. a day; it is as low as 1 s. 3 d. a day in some parts; that is where no rent is charged; where rent is charged it is never so low as 1 s. 3 d.; the lowest is generally 1 s. 6 d. sterling where rent is charged.

5746. At what do you estimate the money value of the houses and grounds and other advantages which the negroes enjoy?—It is not very easy to form a correct estimate, but the negroes themselves were generally willing, where such an arrangement was offered to them, to give two days' labour in the week in consideration of those advantages; that is to say, in consideration of the house and grounds, the medical attendance, and pasturage for a horse or a jackass, or whatever they might keep; they generally keep something of that kind; I should think it is equal to about 4 s. sterling a week; they much prefer commuting it for two days' labour to paying anything like that in the shape of rent.

5747. Sir George Grey.] You say in some instances rent is paid by the labourer, and in other instances it is commuted for?—Yes, according to the soil of the parish, and the value of labour.

5748. What was the amount of rent usually paid by an able-bodied labourer?—It varied as to the property he rented; if he had a house he generally paid from eighteen pence to half a dollar; two shillings sterling for the house, and a shilling sterling additional for every one that cultivated the ground; where the rent was properly assessed, only one party paid for the house, and paid at the rate of half a dollar a week.

5749. How many labourers do you suppose resided in the house?—It is difficult to estimate the number, but I should think only one man, with his wife and children, generally speaking, unless there were some aged parents or other persons belonging to the family.

5750. Mr. Elliot.] When you say they prefer giving two days' labour in the week to a certain sum of money, how many hours' labour do you mean by that two days?—Two days of labour task, whatever the task may be. The task in each parish was fixed by a committee of planters, and allowed, I believe, by the stipendiary magistrates during the apprenticeship. It differs according to the nature of the soil; a man can dig a great many more cane-holes in a light sandy soil than in a clayey soil.

5751. You mean by that, that they prefer performing more tasks to paying a money compensation for the house?—Yes, I think they do generally, from not rightly understanding the principle of rent, and considering it more as a fine than anything else; they were set against rent I think in the first instance.

5752. Do they generally perform one task or two in the day's labour?—Whenever they can effect it, they get them to take a piece of work, which would occupy a good many days, and a good many people, for a certain sum, but they do not quite understand the making their calculations at present, and there is a good deal of hesitation in getting them to do that, though they could get more money by it.

5753. Is the work generally done, more or less than a day's task?—I think the average is considerably less; I have extracts from a letter I wrote to a gentleman about his estate in Jamaica; I see that 70 people worked on the average weekly on the estate, and did only 15,042 days' labour in the year. I believe every one

of them worked only four days in the week; they never think of working Saturdays, having always had that during slavery and apprenticeship. If every one had worked five days, it would have been 18,200 days, so that they scarcely did more than four days each individual in the week on the average of those who had worked.

5754. That is as regards the time, but not as regards the quantity?—Yes, they count a day's labour as a task; it is considered the same thing in talking of a task; it is considered the same as a day's labour; they might do a great deal more than one task in a day, but they never do, hardly.

5755. Sir *George Grey*.] Does the weather never interfere with their labour?—Yes, it does; there are times when their labour cannot be profitably applied: in former days they used to be turned out, I believe, in any event, but now I believe they will not suffer them on the land sometimes.

5756. That would account for a portion of the deficiency?—Yes.

5757. Mr. *Elliot*.] The question was, whether the average of labour produced was more than one task a day per labourer, or less?—Rather less.

5758. Can you produce any papers in corroboration of your opinion, to show that they have worked only so many days in the year, which would elucidate the point required?—No; it is a very rare thing for them to do more than one single task in a day; in digging cane-holes, or any other work they like, they will do more, but they very rarely do more than a task in a day.

5759. Have you ever known them to do as much as four tasks in a day?—No, I think not, digging cane-holes; I have known them dig three tasks in a day, but I have never known them do more than three. (Mr. *Rose*.) In digging cane-holes, we usually pay them for a certain number of holes.

5760-1. Mr. *Irving*, to Mr. *Rose*.] You are a practical planter?—I am.

5762. How long have you been so occupied in Jamaica?—About 28 years.

5763. Are you well acquainted with the different parishes in Jamaica?—I am very well acquainted with Jamaica generally, but more particularly with the parish of Clarendon, in which I reside.

5764. Sir *George Grey*, to Mr. *Barkly*.] You state that you are extensively connected with the West Indies, having property in some islands, and mortgages on property in others, and that you have had considerable experience in the management of West Indian property?—Yes, I have been connected with the West Indies as a merchant in London for seven or eight years; I never was in the West Indies before the last two years; I went out shortly after the termination of the apprenticeship to see how things were going on.

5765. Are you able to give the Committee any information as to the comparative expense of working an estate under the system of slavery, under the system of apprenticeship, and under the present system?—I have no regular statement prepared to give the Committee, but I can give a general idea of it, I think.

5766. State to the Committee, if you are able, what the result of such a comparison would be?—I think that the expenses during the apprenticeship were considerably increased on account of the withdrawal of a certain quantity of labour. I think the expenses of an estate are pretty much the same whatever the crop; there are certain expenses which must be incurred, the expense of management and keeping up the buildings, and things of that kind. As during the apprenticeship a certain portion of labour was withdrawn from the command of the master, his rate of expenses, as compared with the smaller crops made in consequence, was increased in that proportion, and I think that now they are increased in proportion to the further difficulty there is in getting labour under an absolute state of freedom. I do not think myself that if we could command a sufficient quantity of labour, freedom would be at all more expensive than slavery; but our expenses continue the same as they were under apprenticeship or slavery, and we are making very small crops, therefore the returns are less.

5767. Are the expenses the same as under slavery; does the proprietor provide all the supplies for his labourers, as he did under the system of slavery?—No, he does not, but then he has in lieu of that to pay wages which considerably more than counterbalance the cost of the supplies.

5768. When you speak of the command of labour, do you mean that there is not the means of obtaining sufficient labour from the people now in the island, or that the labouring population require to be increased?—I mean that the labouring population require to be increased, for that there is not the means of obtaining sufficient labour from those now in the island.

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5769. Do you mean that those in the island, if willing to work, would not be sufficient in number to carry on the cultivation of the island, or that the numbers are too few, supposing them disposed to work?—Their numbers are not diminished from what they were before, and therefore one would naturally suppose they could produce the same quantity of produce; but I do not think it possible there can be a sufficient stimulus to make those people work as they did before; it is not in the course of nature; there is not sufficient inducement for them to do the same work as they did in the time of slavery.

5770. Have the women been extensively withdrawn from field cultivation?—I think they have a good deal; it is natural they should be withdrawn even more than they are at present.

5771. From the observation you made when you were in Jamaica, can you state any general opinion with respect to the habits of the people?—I think the people, taking them as a whole, are an industrious people, and particularly so considering the circumstances in which they are placed, which are much more trying than any other people perhaps were ever placed in before; but at the same time, I do not think, according to what we know of human nature, it is likely they will be inclined to work where they have no object to attain; they have not yet sufficient civilization to have a taste for any particular description of artificial luxuries to induce them to exert themselves a great deal, and, as to the minor luxuries, the appetites are gratified at a very small expense of labour.

5772. Mr. Ewart.] Does that observation confine itself to Jamaica, or does it extend itself over the West Indies generally?—Over the West Indies generally; they are placed in the same circumstances.

5773. Mr. Hogg.] Has the population decreased in Jamaica since the abolition of slavery?—No, I think it has not; I think it very probable that a good many old people did not receive the same care immediately after the emancipation which they were obliged to receive in the time of slavery; that a good many of them died; but I have no doubt the population will increase rapidly, because the people are living very comfortably, and morality has greatly increased and is still increasing.

5774. Mr. Elliot.] Have not many of those, formerly slaves and now freemen, accumulated sufficient sums to purchase little properties of their own?—Yes, a great many of them.

5775. In some instances they have accumulated sufficient, joining together, to purchase considerable properties, have they not?—Yes; there are hardly any of those instances to be found in Jamaica which there are in other colonies; they are chiefly in Demerara and Berbice.

5776. Do you think that sufficient inducement is thus held out to any persons to exert themselves?—Yes; but that same inducement is decreasing the stock of labour in the island every year.

5777. You were understood to say, the reason they did not labour now was, that they had not a sufficient inducement?—Yes, I think it is.

5778. Is there not considerable inducement for them to labour and to acquire those funds that will enable them to become independent, and become proprietors of property?—Yes; but the extent of their ambition is very easily gratified; they may wish to possess an acre or two of land, and every man who has worked steadily since the emancipation, has acquired the means of that; there is a great quantity of land to be sold at 3 l. to 6 l. sterling an acre, that may be acquired by working for a very few months regularly.

5779. By regular labour they can lay aside a considerable sum of money?—Yes.

5780. Do you think their wages being so high prevents persons labouring so well as if they were low?—Yes.

5781. Mr. Ewart.] You think that when they have acquired this property they rest contented with it?—Yes; I do not mean to say that in every instance when they buy land in that way, they cease to work upon the estate; they look upon it rather as a refuge in sickness or in old age, but still it does lessen the quantity of labour and the inducement to labour.

5782. Sir George Grey.] Have you formed an opinion of the present marketable value of estates in Jamaica, and before the emancipation?—The marketable value of estates in Jamaica is now almost nothing. It is impossible almost to dispose of any property; scarcely any sales have taken place since the 1st of August 1838.

5783. How long has the marketable value of estates in Jamaica been absolutely nothing?—I should say it was not absolutely nothing until after the termination of the apprenticeship; properties were sold, during the apprenticeship, though they brought very low prices.

5784. In your opinion the abolition of slavery has produced a depreciation in the price of estates?—Yes, I have no doubt of that.

5785. Are you aware of any sales which took place during the apprenticeship in Jamaica?—No I am not.

5786. Are you aware of any sales which took place within two or three years preceding the apprenticeship?—Yes, but I cannot give the particulars; I am only aware of one sale since the termination of the apprenticeship: a property in Hanover parish was sold for 10,000 *l.* sterling, I believe; that property had been valued not many years, previously at 80,000 *l.* sterling, a property of Mr. Hibbert.

5787. Did not property become very much depreciated, and almost unsaleable for a few years preceding the abolition of slavery?—I have no doubt it was depreciated, but not unsaleable; it was saleable, but at a very low price.

5788. At what period was the estate of which you have spoken valued at 80,000 *l.*?—I cannot state that; I had nothing to do with the transaction; but I understood it was known in Jamaica.

5789. Was it many years ago?—No, a few years ago, when the proprietor was in the island; shortly before the commencement of the apprenticeship.

5790. You mean, that an estate which shortly before 1834 was valued at 80,000 *l.* has been sold for 10,000 *l.*?—Yes.

5791. Do you know the amount of compensation the proprietor received?—No, I do not.

5792. Mr. *Ewart.*] Have you had a full opportunity of being very familiar with the number of sales that have taken place in Jamaica?—Yes, I have, but I do not think that there have been many sales. We have been rather desirous of holding on.

5793. Mr. *Hogg.*] Do you mean that Mr. Hibbert paid 80,000 *l.* for that estate, or that an actual sale took place at that rate, or do you speak from general observation, made at the time of the sale for 10,000 *l.*, that it had been worth 80,000 *l.*?—I have no doubt that Mr. Hibbert, or whoever purchased it originally, paid much more for it; it is not one estate, but two or three joining together, and cattle pens; it is a considerable property; but I do not suppose there had been any actual offer of 80,000 *l.* made for it.

5794. Had Mr. Hibbert purchased that estate himself?—I really do not know; I merely mentioned that as a known fact, though I am not acquainted with the particulars.

5795. Sir *George Grey.*] Did you see the property when you were in Jamaica, so as to be able to state the condition in which it was?—I went through part of it.

5796. Was it under cultivation?—It might be considered as a cultivated property, but the cultivation was in a very bad state.

5797. Worse than the generality of estates?—I think it was.

5798. Therefore it would not give you a fair specimen of the state of the properties in Jamaica at present?—No, I think there has been a considerable improvement since that, which was eight or ten months ago.

5799. You think the value of property is now rising?—I do not think that the marketable value is rising, for I do not think any man wishing to dispose of his property would get anything near the value; there is very great uncertainty.

5800. With respect to the other parts of the West Indies, what is your opinion of the comparative value of property now and a few years ago?—It is very much depreciated; even in Guiana, where the value of property is higher than any where else, in 1836 we were offered 18,000 *l.* for a sugar estate in Berbice; by the last packet we had a letter offering us, and which was considered by the party making it as being a very good offer, 6,000 *l.* sterling for that property.

5801. Is that a sugar estate?—Yes.

5802. What quantity of sugar did that estate make in 1836?—I suppose 300 hogsheads.

5803. What did it make in 1839?—It certainly did not make above 70 hogsheads.

0.40.

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5804. To what do you attribute the deficiency of 1839 as compared with the produce of 1836?—There is no doubt the weather was in some degree the cause, but also the difficulty of obtaining labour that existed in 1838 and 1839.

5805. What was the price of sugar in 1836?—It was very high, but not nearly so high as at the present moment; perhaps it was as high as the price of sugar was known in Berbice to be at the time the last offer was made, for the rise has been very recent.

5806. You have not accepted that offer of 6,000*l.*?—No.

5807. You look to an increase, and think it more prudent to hold?—We think if the property ever does anything, we may as well hold it as anybody else.

5808. Do you know anything of Trinidad?—Yes, I do; we are interested in property there.

5809. Do you think that property there has depreciated to the same extent as it has depreciated in Jamaica?—No, I think not; for they have introduced extra labour, and are obtaining more.

5810. Have they obtained any in Guiana?—Yes, they have, I believe, from Barbadoes and some of the older islands.

5811. *Mr. Irving.*] What will be the effect on the old islands, of withdrawing labour from them?—To diminish their production, of course.

5812. Returning again to Jamaica, do you believe that, at the present rate of wages, labour can be had continuously, so as to carry on the regular cultivation of the sugar estates?—It differs in certain districts; there are some estates that command labour better than others; but I should say, taking Jamaica as a whole, certainly not.

5813. *Mr. Elliot.*] Supposing you could provide labour in as great a quantity as you would choose, at the present rates of wages, do you think the colonies of the West Indies would then be in a perfectly flourishing state?—I have every hope that they would in the course of a year or two; you cannot bring things round in sugar cultivation at once; you must be always about twenty months in advance; the cultivation must be begun twenty months before the plants are fit to cut.

5814. The material difficulty is the want of labour?—Yes, I think so.

5815. That being supplied, you think matters would be as well at the present rates of wages as they were under slavery?—I think so.

5816. Would they be better, in your opinion?—I really cannot say; the state of things is so unprecedented, that at the present moment I cannot judge from what has passed; but it is possible that the whole may go on fully as well.

5817. *Mr. Irving.*] Supposing there were continuous labour in sufficient abundance, is it your opinion that the quantity of sugar will be equal to that which we received in this country some five or six years ago?—I see no reason to doubt that at all.

5818. *Sir George Grey.*] There has been a very deficient crop this year?—There has, everywhere.

5819. Has there not been a very severe drought?—Not in Jamaica; there has been in British Guiana.

5820. Do you know what the deficiency in the crop in Jamaica this year has been as compared with last year?—The crop this year is not all manufactured, but I think it will not be much more than two-fifths of the last year. The crop of last year was about 47,000 hogsheads in Jamaica; this year the expectation is that it will not be much above 20,000.

5821. Do you attribute that entirely to the deficiency of labour, and not to the weather?—I attribute it to deficiency of labour in 1838 and the beginning of 1839; just after the commencement of freedom the people did not work full time for three months on most of the estates, and there were no plants put in to make the crops this year.

5822. You attribute it to the plants not being put in, rather than there not being sufficient labour to get in the crop?—I attribute it in a certain degree to both circumstances; in the first place, to the plants not having been put in to a great extent; and in the next place to their not being able to take as much care of the crops, and the canes have produced less in consequence.

5823. During your residence in Jamaica did any cases occur of canes rotting on the ground for want of labour to get in the crop?—Yes, several cases.

5824. Do you know the terms offered to the people to get in the crops?—I believe better terms than are now taken by the people. I know one estate, called Talloch,

Tulloch, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, where 80 acres of canes were allowed to rot on the ground because they could not get labour to take them in.

5825. Those were exceptions to the general rule?—I think they were exceptions to the general rule.

5826. How do you account for the proprietor or manager of those 80 acres not being able to get labour when the estates immediately adjoining did procure labour to take their canes off?—I have not said that the proprietors of the adjoining estates could procure labour; I think in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale there was more difficulty in obtaining labour in consequence of the interference of the stipendiary magistrates with the work during the apprenticeship.

5827. You attribute the deficiency chiefly to the bad feeling between the employers and the labourers?—I do.

5828. Did the labourers in that parish go elsewhere to find work?—No; I think most of them did nothing at all.

5829. How did they maintain themselves?—They retained their houses and grounds without paying anything for them; and sold their provisions in the market, consuming such quantities as they wanted.

5830. Had that feeling subsided before you left Jamaica?—Yes; I think it had subsided almost everywhere; there was much greater confidence between master and servant.

5831. You think that the causes which occasioned a deficient crop last year have been to a great extent removed?—I think they have.

5832. You anticipate better results in future?—I think there will be a much larger crop next year than the present year, though not perhaps so great as last year, and much less than some former years.

5833. Mr. *Irving*.] Can you form any estimate of the cost of producing a hogshead of sugar in Jamaica during the last year, having in view the diminished produce?—No, I cannot form any accurate estimate at all.

5834. With the small crop you would expect to derive this year, must not sugar cultivation in general throughout that colony leave a loss to the proprietor?—There is no doubt of that.

5835. To what extent?—Including every estate which we are connected with in Jamaica, there are some 20 or 30; taking them on the average, on the whole they will not pay their expenses this year.

5836. Sir *George Grey*.] You refer in that to Jamaica only?—Yes.

5837. Has that occurred in any preceding year within your experience?—Not on that scale; there are some estates which have not paid their expenses in preceding years; but taking the whole of the estates together, it has not occurred before.

5838. You have no expectation that the same thing will occur next year?—No, I think it will not; but that depends on many things. I can hardly calculate on the price of produce and other things, which it is difficult to estimate.

5839. Mr. *Elliot*.] Has such a thing ever taken place on an average of two years?—No.

5840. Mr. *Irving*.] To what do you attribute the short crop of the present year, beyond the causes you have mentioned?—To nothing except the deficiency of labour, the impossibility of obtaining labour.

5841. Sir *George Grey*.] That answer refers again to Jamaica only?—Yes.

5842. Mr. *Elliot*.] Why does a greater difficulty exist in Jamaica than in any of the other islands?—There are a great many points regarding the state of society in Jamaica during the few years which passed; I think that the negroes, generally speaking, were not so far advanced as they were elsewhere, and I think the violent state of feeling which has existed between the Baptists and the planters generally, and between the planters and the Government at home, has interfered with arriving at the result to be desired.

5843. Mr. *Irving*.] Have the Baptists generally interfered between the masters and the labourer, so as to prevent the labourer from giving his labour continuously and advantageously to the estates?—From personal experience I could not say much upon that point; because I scarcely ever, I think, in any instance came into collision with any Baptist minister; but from general report, and from reports of the public press, I should certainly answer in the affirmative, that they have interfered to a great extent between the employers and the labourers.

5844. Does that spirit prevail at present to some extent?—I think it does not prevail

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prevail to the same extent, but it does still exist in certain parishes, as Trelawny and Hanover; but I suppose it has generally died away a good deal.

5845. There have lately been some attempts on the part of the legislature of Jamaica for the obtaining a greater quantity of labour, have there not?—An Emigration Bill has been passed, and I think received the assent of the governor there.

5846. Do you know what endeavours have been made to attain that object?—I do not think any thing has been done yet; I think the Bill has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, and that it has been referred to the Emigration Office.

5847. Has not an agent proceeded from Jamaica to the United States of America to endeavour to procure free labour?—Yes, a Mr. Alexander Barclay has been appointed agent to procure free labour.

5848. Sir George Grey.] Does that apply to the introduction of labourers under indentures to serve their masters for three years?—I cannot speak with any certainty to that matter.

5849. Are you aware that many labourers have found their way to Trinidad from North America under no engagement, but to make their contract when they arrive?—I am aware of that fact.

5850. Do you think there would be any difficulty in following the same course in Jamaica?—I do not.

5851. Your experience does not lead you to conceive it is necessary to bind them by indentures previously to introducing them into the colony?—I think if it is conducted by public authority, there is no necessity for indentures; if it is a private transaction, there is no inducement for individuals to enter into the experiment but the indentures.

5852. Does the late Act authorise its being carried into effect by the public authorities?—Yes.

5853. Therefore, in carrying it into effect under this Act, you do not think any indentures will be necessary?—No, I think not.

5854. Mr. Ewart.] Has any result attended the mission of Mr. Barclay to the United States?—There has not been sufficient time, I believe, to hear the result.

5855. Sir George Grey.] Have you any connexion with the East Indies?—None at all.

5856. Mr. Elliot, to Mr. Rose.] Do you concur generally in the answers which have been given by Mr. Barkly to the questions which have been put to him by the Committee?—Perfectly.

5857. Would you wish to make any additional observations?—No, I have nothing particular to add.

5858. Mr. Irving, to Mr. Barkly.] Do the negroes cultivate any exportable produce in the island of Jamaica on the grounds belonging to themselves?—They do not cultivate any produce for exportation; they cultivate a small quantity of coffee and sugar, but they dispose of it in the island market; but no doubt they thus occasion a certain quantity of other produce to be exported.

5859. Is their mode of living more luxurious than it used to be in the time of the apprenticeship?—Yes, I think it is.

5860. In what respects?—They are very fond, on any great occasion, now and then on holidays, of spending a great deal of money both in dress and in provisions, and things of that kind; they purchase hams, and wine and porter, and things of that kind, to a large extent.

5861. Sir George Grey.] Does not the desire for those articles constitute a considerable inducement to them to labour?—No doubt it does; almost the only inducement.

5862. Mr. Goulburn.] Do the negroes cultivate the sugar-cane on their grounds?—On a very trifling scale; not for the purpose of selling the sugar, but they eat it, and they sell it to those coming from the coffee plantations for the purpose of their eating it as an article of dessert.

5863. Has any attempt ever been made by the proprietors to induce them to grow the cane and to sell the cane, when grown, to them?—Not in Jamaica. I tried that myself in Grenada, but it has hardly had time to have a fair trial. I am rather apprehensive it will not succeed.

5864. Have you known any case in which that experiment has been tried, so as to give an idea of its possible success?—No, I have not.

5865. Mr.



5865. Mr. *Ewart*.] Have not they a preference for the cultivation of the sugar-cane in any of the islands?—I think they have.
5866. Even when working on their own grounds?—Not as an article of manufacture at all, merely as a luxury; they are very fond of eating the sugar-cane.
5867. They do not sell it?—They sell a little in the home market.
5868. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Are the sugar-canes grown by them as well cultivated as those for the use of the proprietor?—I think their land generally is not so well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane; the inferior parts of the estate are generally given to the negroes for their cultivation, but I have seen very fine canes growing in virgin soil if they take in a new piece of land.
5869. Mr. *Irving*.] As one of the largest proprietors in the West India colonies, should you have any apprehension of not being able to produce as large a quantity of sugar as has generally been produced in the West Indies, provided a sufficiency of labour were procured?—No; I have no doubt it is possible to produce as large a quantity as was produced a few years ago, before the apprenticeship.

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and  
*W. Rose*, Esq.  
3 July 1846.

Mr. *Samuel Jackman Prescott*, called in; and Examined.

5870. Mr. *Ewart*.] HOW long have you been resident in Barbadoes?—I was born there in 1806.
5871. Mr. *Goulburn*.] What has been your occupation?—I have belonged to the class called gentlemen; I have of late been editor of a newspaper in that island.
5872. Mr. *Ewart*.] Are you well acquainted with the island?—I am very well acquainted with it.
5873. Does your acquaintance extend to all classes of the community?—Yes.
5874. How long have you left Barbadoes?—I left the island on the 18th of April last.
5875. Have you ever been a planter?—No.
5876. You are well acquainted with the labouring population?—Intimately acquainted with them.
5877. What has been the state of the negroes since the abolition of slavery?—Their general condition is greatly improved; I speak confidently on that subject.
5878. Have you any documents to show the improvement in the state of the negroes?—Their moral improvement has been very great, which has been noticed particularly by the Governor in several speeches to the House of Assembly, and in despatches which I have seen published in the Parliamentary papers: there has been a general improvement in morals and religion and education.
5879. What is the rate of wages now, and what was it before emancipation, and during apprenticeship?—Previously to emancipation we could only tell the rate of wages by the hire paid for labouring gangs: the usual hire was a quarter dollar a day.
5880. What was that in English money?—One shilling and a halfpenny sterling.
5881. What is it now?—It is now tenpence.
5882. The rate of wages has fallen from one shilling and a halfpenny to tenpence?—Yes; and in addition to that tenpence, each family is provided with a hut upon the estate.
5883. Was that so prior to the time of emancipation?—Yes; no alteration has been made in that respect.
5884. The two cases being equal, the wages have fallen twopence-halfpenny since the emancipation?—I should say they have fallen more, if you take as the evidence the rate during the apprenticeship system; whenever a labourer was appraised for purchase, the evidence given on oath was always a quarter dollar a day in addition to the legal allowance under the abolition law.
5885. Sir *George Grey*.] You say a quarter dollar was the wages paid to an individual belonging to a jobbing gang?—Yes, paid to the owner of the gang.
5886. All that the person who received the labour paid was the quarter dollar; you do not mean to say he provided huts for the jobbing gang?—No; the person who hired out the gang always provided them.
5887. When they did not get them the wages were a quarter dollar?—Yes.
5888. Now it is 10*d.* sterling, to which the value of the hut must be added?—Yes.
5889. Do you mean a quarter dollar with food or without food?—Generally with food.

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5890. What was it without food?—It was generally made up, in that case, in money; the food was calculated at a quarter of a dollar per week.
5891. What were the wages paid when there was not any food?—There was a quarter dollar allowance for food.
5892. Had they any ground?—They have very little land round their huts; the land which the labourers in Barbadoes cultivate is rented by them.
5893. Have they no addition now besides the 10 *d.* sterling except the hut?—Some estates allow them medical attendance, but that is not general.
5894. Mr. Irving.] What does their food consist of?—The products of the island; principally the vegetable products of the island, such as yams, the sweet potatoe, corn, the pumpkin, and grains, with salt provisions imported, such as salt beef, salt pork, and salt fish.
5895. Mr. Goulburn.] When gangs were hired out what number of hours per day were the persons employed?—During slavery, from six in the morning till six in the evening, with the intermissions of two and a half or three hours, one for breakfast, and one and a half or two for dinner, in the afternoon.
5896. What were the hours of labour during the apprenticeship?—That was also nine hours.
5897. What are the hours paid for now by the 10 *d.*?—Nine hours, as during the apprenticeship system; a scale of labour was formed by the planters, and is printed and in general use. It lays down a certain fixed quantity of labour as a day's work.
5898. Is the day's labour in Barbadoes now uniformly as long as nine hours?—No; some time ago it was very general to give the labourers tasks, that they should perform their task according to the printed scale; at whatever time they completed it, they were permitted to retire; a labourer would very often finish his task at 11 o'clock; I have known some to do three tasks in one day.
5899. Supposing the labourer to work by the day, of what number of hours is the day calculated to consist?—Nine hours.
5900. Clear of all allowances?—Yes.
5901. Sir George Grey.] What wages are paid for the nine hours?—Ten pence.
5902. Ten pence is paid for a task, of which the labourer may perform two or three in a day?—Yes.
5903. Are the labourers generally hired by the day of nine hours, or do they perform a task for which nine hours were assigned during the apprenticeship?—It is different on different estates. All the negroes are extremely attached to the estates on which they were formerly apprentices.
5904. There is no employing a man irrespective of the task; 10 *d.* is paid for the task?—Yes, if it is so understood. On some estates there is a deficiency of labourers, and there others are employed to do extra work, generally by the task; the wages are then 1 *s.* or more.
5905. What is the amount of wages earned by a labourer in Barbadoes?—That depends on the quantity of work they can get; they cannot always get as much as they can do.
5906. Suppose they were able to get full work, how much an able-bodied labourer easily earn in Barbadoes?—As a general fact, I should say they could earn about 2 *s.* sterling, nearly half a dollar.
5907. There has been no deficiency of labour in Barbadoes?—No.
5908. There has been no difficulty, generally speaking, on the part of the labourer in getting employment?—There has not, generally; the difficulty is to get full employment. The labourer has his task; it is a known quantity of work he has to perform as a day's work; in many cases he has done it by eleven o'clock, but the planters have taken away almost generally the task-work that they can do at ten or eleven, or twelve o'clock at furthest; and they require that the labourers should work until evening, and do the nine hours' work instead of task-work. When I left the island there was a dispute between them on this subject, the labourers requiring to be allowed to do the work in eight hours, which they could do in five hours, and the planters determining that they must take nine hours to do it.
5909. What motive could the planters have in requiring that they should be a longer period in performing the work which they could do in five hours?—I cannot tell their motive, but the cause is the superabundance of labour in the island, and therefore there is no necessity to encourage industry, but on the contrary to check it, and there are endeavours making to check industry.

5910. Mr.

5910. Mr. Goulburn.] They think it an object to have a larger number of persons employed in doing the work than to have it done by a less number of persons?—Yes, that does appear to be the feeling.

5911. Sir George Grey.] Has there been an extensive emigration from Barbadoes?—There has been an emigration, but not extensive.

5912. Mr. Goulburn.] Is there any public provision for the unemployed poor in Barbadoes?—In one parish only, Saint Michael's, provision has lately been made for the destitute coloured poor. A voluntary society was formed of coloured persons, for the maintenance of their own poor, and for the last few years the vestry of that parish has allowed this society an annual grant; but they have no other parochial relief.

5913. Mr. Irving.] By coloured persons you mean persons of a mixed race?—Yes, and blacks; we generally call them all coloured.

5914. Do you allude to persons of a mixed blood, part white and part black, and consider them to be coloured?—They are properly called so, but we generally include all who are black, and of a mixed blood.

5915. Do they dig in the field?—I have seen persons in the field working, as white as any gentleman present.

5916. Do the whole labouring population of Barbadoes labour in the fields in producing sugar?—There are some that were always domestics, and there being no deficiency of labourers there is not any necessity for them to go into the fields; but I know that in some of the other colonies persons used to domestic labour have gone into the field to work.

5917. Sir George Grey.] Have women been withdrawn from cultivation in Barbadoes?—No; I should be extremely glad if they were.

5918. Mr. Goulburn.] To what do you attribute the continuance of female labour in the field when there is such an abundance of labour?—To their not being able to go to other places, there is a restriction upon them.

5919. Mr. Ewart.] Are there any impediments existing to the free circulation of labour in Barbadoes?—Yes; the present plantation system I consider a great impediment to the free circulation of labour.

5920. In what respect?—The present system is much the same as that during slavery; the old establishments are kept up.

5921. Sir George Grey.] Do you think that the present practice offers an impediment to free circulation, or that any impediment exists by law, to any free labourer in Barbadoes carrying his labour to any place he pleases within the island?—There are both legal and practical impediments.

5922. What legal impediment is there to a free labourer carrying his labour to any part of the island?—He is liable to be ejected under a provision of the contract law, which came home in the early part of this year; he is liable to be ejected at 24 hours' notice.

5923. On what ground is he liable to be ejected at 24 hours' notice?—On no ground.

5924. Do you mean that a labourer who has contracted to serve a master for a certain period is liable to be ejected if he leaves during that time?—No; every labourer was before liable to ejection by his master, but now this contract law takes the ejection out of the hands of the master and puts it into the hand of a magistrate, and he is authorised to eject on 24 hours' notice, on the complaint of the master.

5925. Without any caused assigned?—Yes; if I were a magistrate in the island I should be obliged to remove a labourer from his hut, if the master came and told me that he wished to remove him.

5926. Is there any legal impediment to a man quitting and going to another part of the island?—No.

5927. Mr. Ewart.] Is there any practical impediment?—The practical difficulty is the getting a settlement; there are no waste lands, and most of the estates have a full supply of labour.

5928. Are there any fines existing there?—Yes; if a labourer does not work for a certain number of days, sometimes six, but generally five days, he is liable to a fine; it is called the house-rent; he is liable to pay one bit, in some cases two bits, and, in one case, I have known it as high as five bits a day for every absent day, for himself, and the same for his wife, and the same for every labourer in the family.

5929. Is that a legal demand?—No.

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5930. Mr. *Goulburn*.] The house is let to him rent free, on condition that he gives so many days' labour on the estate?—That is the condition that is established; it is understood that the labourer must work five days at the least.

5931. In the event of his not fulfilling his part of the contract, the payment of rent is demanded?—Yes; whether he is sick, or whatever be the cause.

5932. Mr. *Ewart*.] On what grounds do you state that that is not a legal demand?—A similar practice existed in Trinidad; the Attorney-general of that island stated that it was illegal; it is on his opinion that I stated it to be illegal.

5933. Sir *George Grey*.] You stated that there had been some emigration from Barbadoes, but not extensive?—No, I think it was increasing; it is now increasing.

5934. To what settlement do they emigrate?—To British Guiana.

5935. Mr. *Irving*.] Have any gone to Trinidad?—A few, but I think very few.

5936. Sir *George Grey*.] Can you form any estimate of the number of families that have left Barbadoes for Guiana since the abolition of the apprenticeship?—No, I can only state my opinion; I should think about 120 families, perhaps four or five hundred persons in all.

5937. Do you know what terms were offered to those persons to induce them to emigrate to Guiana?—Eight dollars a month were the wages they were to receive.

5938. That is, an able-bodied labourer?—Yes; and a house and ground, with medicine and medical attendance; that is to say, the usual allowances of the colony.

5939. Are you aware whether their expectations were fulfilled on arriving in Guiana?—Just before I left home my partner went to Demerara on a visit of inquiry, as we had heard that the emigrants from Barbadoes had been very badly used. I received the first letter from him before I left; he states, that he had visited the west coast, and seen the emigrants on that coast, except those who had just arrived, and all appeared perfectly satisfied, and declared that they were perfectly satisfied; he offered them a free passage back if they wished to return; they all said they were perfectly satisfied, one laughed at him for his offer; there were four masons that stated that they had been disappointed in their expectations, but even they refused to return or to leave the estate they were on, though he offered to get labour for them elsewhere. Since I left the island, I have seen a published letter from my partner, and he states his general impression, after having visited the colony, that everything was well with the emigrants, but he did not expect it would last.

5940. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Did he express any reason for that expectation?—He considered that the climate was unfavourable to them, and the work different; they had not yet had experience of the change; but he thinks, as soon as they have had experience, they will be dissatisfied and return to the island.

5941. Did those families proceed from any particular part of Barbadoes, or the island generally?—From the island generally.

5942. To what extent do you think that emigration might proceed without producing a deficiency of labour in the island itself?—We have about 3,000 acres of land attached to different estates, which have never been wholly cultivated; we have therefore a little more room if that land were taken in; but if a better system were adopted, leaving the labourer more to the disposal of his own labour, and suffering labour to diffuse itself through the island, and encouraging the labourers to do all the work they can, I am of opinion that we could spare one-third of our labouring population to other colonies; the labourers left in the island would receive more money, and the planters would pay less.

5943. You think that still the cultivation of the island might be carried to the highest possible pitch?—Yes.

5944. Mr. *Ewart*.] Do you think that by the removal of the impediments to the free circulation of labour, legal and practical, to which you have referred, that the rest of this land remaining uncultivated, might be brought into cultivation?—Yes.

5945. Sir *George Grey*.] What is the amount of the population from which one-third could be spared?—The amount at the last registration for the compensation-money was 83,000, in round numbers; the slave population.

5946. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Do you think they have increased?—There was always a slight increase. I think there will be a very great increase; there was a decrease, I think,

I think, during the apprenticeship system; from the want of care of mothers towards their children. *Mr. S. J. Prescod.*

5947. *Mr. Irving.*] Is there any impediment to the emigration of labourers from Barbadoes to other colonies?—Yes; may I be allowed to read the clause of an Act of the Legislature; there are several impediments to emigration; this is an extract from the Act in a printed copy of a petition to Parliament on the subject; they have been required out of their small earnings to make satisfactory provision for their aged grandfathers, grandmothers, fathers, and mothers, in addition to their wives and children; and they have to prove to the satisfaction of the churchwardens and magistrates, that they have no such relations who might be left destitute.

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5948. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Is it an obligation upon them, before they can emigrate, to prove those circumstances?—Yes; they are obliged to give notice to the churchwarden and the police magistrate, that they may make inquiry, for the law says they shall inquire whether the labourer has any such relations, and they practically, though not legally, throw upon him the burden of proof.

5949. Is this the present law of the colony?—Yes; it was passed during the apprenticeship system in 1836.

5950. *Sir George Grey.*] Is this law now in force?—I think it is; it was when I left the island.

5951. Was it a permanent law, or a temporary one?—It had a permanent operation: certificates of baptism also have been required; it was not a legal requirement, but the practice of the magistrates. Subsequently, and before I left the island, on the 21st of March, a law passed to amend those laws then in force. This is the third clause of that law: "That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person, unless under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to act as an emigration agent in this island; and every person acting as such emigration agent in this island without such sanction, and every person counselling or aiding and abetting any such offender, and every person who shall contract with, entice, persuade, or endeavour to seduce any labourer or artificer to go out of this island to any other colony or place, shall, on conviction thereof before any police magistrate of this island, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 50*l.*, nor less than 10*l.* for every labourer or artificer so contracted with, enticed, persuaded, or attempted so to be, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the common gaol of this island, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the space of three calendar months, unless the forfeiture so incurred shall be sooner paid; one-half of which forfeitures shall go to the informer, and the other half shall be paid into the public treasury of this island, for the public uses thereof; and if any person so convicted shall, after such conviction, be guilty of any such offence, and be thereof convicted before any such police magistrate, every such offender shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of this island, with or without hard labour, for the space of six calendar months."

5952. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Is that law now in force?—It was when I left the island in April, and to the date of my last advices.

5953. *Sir George Grey.*] What is the title of that Act?—An Act to amend two Emigration Acts.

5954. Was the object of that Act to protect the labouring population of that island against the frauds, or supposed frauds, of agents who went about inducing the labourers to emigrate, and to place emigration under the control of Government?—That was the professed object, but from the difficulties placed in the way of emigration, the people could not get away without some assistance.

5955. Your objection applies not so much to this Act as to the previous Act?—This Act will not allow a person to pass his opinion upon the subject of emigration.

5956. Unless he has the sanction of the Governor?—Just so. Last month I was advised that a man had been fined in the full penalty of 50*l.* for hiring out his cart to an emigration agent to bring some effects to town.

5957. Was that emigration agent acting under the sanction of the Government?—No.

5958. Would there have been any difficulty in his obtaining the sanction of the Government if he had applied for it?—I do not think the Governor would have sanctioned any emigration agent.

5959. Do you believe that that emigration agent was in defiance of the authority of the Government?—This agent had been only lately made aware that he was acting in opposition to the wishes and desires of the Governor as well as the planters.

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5960. This law imposes no new restriction on emigration, but only prevents persons acting as voluntary agents without the authority of the Governor?—Yes, it would prevent that, and also free speech on the subject of emigration.

5961. Mr. Goulburn.] This law imposes a restriction which did not previously exist, as previously any person might induce another to emigrate, provided the person emigrating complied with the requirements first specified; whereas no person now can take any steps to induce another to emigrate?—No, nor assist him in emigrating.

5962. Mr. Irving.] In this Act the colony interfered to check the emigration from Barbadoes?—Yes; the former Acts greatly impeded emigration, and this Act, if allowed by Her Majesty, will put a stop to it.

5963. Sir George Grey.] Would it put a stop to it if the Government appoint sufficient agents to superintend the emigration?—I think it would; it is not confined to the operations of emigration agents, for no person can advise a labourer to remove, and no labourer will come to the resolution to emigrate without taking advice.

5964. Mr. Irving.] Suppose this Act to be abrogated, do you think there would be a considerable desire to emigrate to other colonies?—No, I do not think they would emigrate unless it was in cases of bad treatment; they have but very little wish to emigrate, if they can be comfortable at home.

5965. You would not anticipate that a great emigration would take place, except in consequence of such circumstances as you have stated?—No; if a better system of plantation management were adopted, so as to employ all the time that the labourer could give, I think that the best and most industrious would do much more work, and that would necessarily throw a great many labourers into the market, and they would be obliged to emigrate to obtain the means of subsistence.

5966. Mr. Goulburn.] Has emigration been conducted in families or singly?—Very seldom in families, for the labourer has not wished to take his family till he went and saw the state of the country; some have returned for their families when they have got work.

5967. Have any families to your knowledge been sent for under those circumstances?—I only know of two or three, which my partner spoke of; whether the families have gone to the husbands I do not know, but they were to go.

5968. Mr. Ewart.] If they do not emigrate in families why do the women and children go?—Some women go who have no families to restrain them; if they have children they take their children with them; some husbands have taken their wives; a good many husbands have emigrated without.

5969. You stated that you were the editor of a newspaper in Barbadoes, what is the title of that paper?—The Barbadoes Liberal.

5969. Has there been any increase of imports into Barbadoes since the abolition of slavery?—I have not been able to obtain the statistics, but I have heard from gentlemen connected with trade that there is a general opinion that the imports are greatly increasing, and especially in the better descriptions of middling goods.

5970. Mr. Goulburn.] Have the imports made by the planters in Barbadoes greatly increased?—I should suppose they have greatly decreased, for they have not to find for their labourers now.

5971. Are not other articles now imported from England, instead of being manufactured in the island?—Yes, they are considered to have increased, but the planter is not the importer, but the merchant.

5972. Mr. Irving.] How do you account for the increase of imports, when you state the price of labour to have diminished?—There are a great many more purchasers now; there are 125,000 purchasers, when there were not before more than 25,000 or 30,000.

5973. Must it not be with the surplus profits of labour that they are enabled to purchase?—Yes, but the planter when he imported, imported a coarse description of goods for his slaves, and only what was necessary, the labourer now purchases more than is necessary, he purchases some superfluities.

5974. Are you aware that the present crop in Barbadoes has very much diminished?—Very much, it will be scarcely more than one-third of the crop of last year.

5975. To what cause do you attribute that?—It is attributable entirely to drought.

5976. Do droughts frequently happen in Barbadoes?—Not more frequently than in some of the other colonies; it happened considerably last year; the drought extended throughout all the small colonies, and went over to British Guiana.

5977. Has

5977. Has the drought been more intense than it has been in some former periods?—I have heard several planters declare that they never knew so severe a drought as they had last year for several months.

5978. Does that drought still continue?—No, they were looking forward when I left to a good crop for this next year if the weather kept up favourably; but still I have understood that even the next crop will feel the drought, from the parched state of the land.

5979. Mr. *Goulburn*.] Are there any steam-engines employed in Barbadoes?—There is only one, which is at Joes River estate, the property of Higginsons, Dean & Stott, merchants, at Liverpool.

5980. Are any other agricultural improvements in use in the island?—I do not know any; my experience is very trifling on that subject.

5981. Is the plough generally used?—I never saw one at work, though I have heard it was introduced some years ago, eight or nine years ago.

5982. Mr. *Irving*.] Windmills generally prevail, do they not?—Yes, universally, with the exception of the one steam-engine.

5983. Sir *George Grey*.] When was that steam-engine set up?—I think about nine or ten years ago.

5984. Are you aware of any sales of estates which have recently taken place in Barbadoes?—No, except as a general fact; very few have, I believe, been disposed of, but a great many leases have been effected.

5985. For what period are those leases?—Some of them for 21 years; they vary from three to 21 years.

5986. At an annual rent?—Yes.

5987. Mr. *Ewart*.] Can you state the imports into any of the other islands?—Yes, in a visit I made to the smaller colonies, in the first quarter of this year, I ascertained some facts in some other islands; among the rest I got a paper from Antigua; it is not official, but it came to me from a gentleman at the treasurer's office, for whose correctness I can pledge myself; it shows the amount of duties received at the Colonial Treasury under Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for nine years, from 1830 to 1839 inclusive:—In the year 1830, 10,784 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*; in 1831, 10,784 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*; in 1832, 7,654 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*; in 1833, 7,857 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*; in 1834, 8,543 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*; in 1835, 10,861 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*; in 1836, 6,424 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*; in 1837, 8,513 *l.* 9 *s.*; in 1838, 10,571 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; in 1839, 16,346 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* I should mention, that in consequence of the hurricane in the latter part of the year 1835 the duties on certain articles imported were remitted for a given period, under proclamation of the Governor in Council; hence the falling off in the amount collected for the year 1836. There are some other duties received under an Act of the colonial legislature; the increase is not so great upon these as upon others. The amount in the year 1833 was 5,719 *l.* 2 *s.*; in 1834, 6,609 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*; in 1835, 6,988 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.*; in 1836, 6,688 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*; in 1837, 6,884 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*; in 1838, 6,421 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*; and in 1839, 8,304 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* Upon this same paper I have the names of five estates, with their owners' names, which had been dismantled for many years, and thrown entirely out of cultivation, but which have been re-established between 1834 and 1840, and been brought into a very thriving condition by those gentlemen. Potter's plantation, the property of Bradshaw & Richards; Pattersons, the property of John Athill & Co.; Tranquil Vale, the property of the trustees of Crichton; Hill House, the property of James H. Baker; and Jennings, the property of H. Thompson & Co. Within the same period three stock farms have had sugar-works erected upon them, and are now also in promising cultivation. Dunning's, the property of Bradshaw & Richards; Bolans, under lease to J. Darrell; and Rose Hill, the property of Charles Murray.

5988. Mr. *Goulburn*.] The population in Antigua is as abundant as it is in Barbadoes, is it not?—I should say not so abundant; there is a quantity of waste land in Antigua.

5989. Is the population perfectly competent to cultivate all the land in the colony at present under cultivation?—Yes; no estates have gone out of cultivation, and some, as I have stated, have been brought into cultivation.

5990. Mr. *Irving*.] The waste land belongs to the Crown, does it not?—Yes, some of it; and other to private individuals.

5991. Mr. *Ewart*.] The provision-grounds of Barbadoes are generally rented, are they not?—Yes, generally; I know one or two exceptions.

5992. Do the negroes show any disposition to grow sugar on their own ground?—I never saw a negro allotment in Barbadoes on which the cane was not growing.

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5993. Is that for consumption?—They consume very little of it themselves; they have it manufactured into sugar; and I suppose about 1,000 hogsheads of sugar are annually shipped from Barbadoes, which has been grown on the rented land of labourers.

5994. What proportion does that bear to the exports?—I should suppose about one-thirtieth. I think I am under the mark; I have seen it stated at 3,000 hogsheads.

5995. Does the free rent system exist at all at Barbadoes?—No, I do not think it does.

5996. Do you consider that it would be advantageous if it did?—I am morally certain it would be to the labourer as well as to the employer.

5997. Do you think it exists in any other islands?—Yes, in St. Lucia.

5998. What advantages do you conceive to result from it in St. Lucia?—I have conversed with Mr. Melcher Todd, the owner of the estate upon which I found it, the Union estate; it was then managed by Mr. Todd, a native of Barbadoes, and it is now his property; he was expecting the title deeds to arrive when I was in the island in February. He had 87 families leasing upon that estate, including a population of about 270; they held from one to three carrées of land, equal to three and one-third acres each, the lease from five to nine years, determinable at one year's notice, at three dollars a carrée; he told me that he had found he got labour cheaper than his neighbours; that he got all he required; that his estate was under better cultivation than any he saw, and he got from ten to eleven hundred dollars for land which had been before waste.

5999. That is where the labourer rents his cottage and works *ad libitum*?—He rents the land, he builds his own cottage upon the land, and he may dispose of his labour as he pleases; but Mr. Todd says that he found no difficulty in getting them to work for him.

6000. Do you consider the state of the population of Barbadoes improved since the passing of the Emancipation Act?—The population of Barbadoes have improved very greatly.

6001. Do they show a greater inclination to purchase the luxuries of life?—They always had a great desire, but they had not the means until now; they have a great desire for land, but they cannot procure it.

6002. What are the obstructions to their getting land?—The price of land is so very high; as high as 100 £ to 200 £ an acre; but the great difficulty is to get it at any price.

6003. Has the number of marriages increased since the Emancipation Act?—It has.

6004. Has that been in the West Indies?—I believe it has been general in the West Indies, as far as my information has gone.

6005. It has, to your knowledge, in Barbadoes?—Yes, to my knowledge, in Barbadoes.

6006. Is the tendency to marry at all impeded by the want of a free circulation of labour and by the number of ejections?—Yes; the want of a permanent settled residence has to my knowledge prevented many from marrying.

6007. Is there any other existing cause of impediment to marriages?—The indisposition of the labourer to give his children to be born in marriage advantages over those previously born, has operated injuriously. The people have given this as a reason when I have urged them to marry. Last year a new marriage law, framed on a model sent from this country, was passed in the island, which provided for this difficulty. By this law, the children of those parents who might marry within twelve months were legitimized; but this provision of the law had a temporary operation for 12 months only, and no pains were taken to make them acquainted with it; many were ignorant of the existence of the law until the time had expired.



Veneris, 10<sup>o</sup> die Julii, 1840.

## MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Brocklehurst.  
Mr. Elliot.  
Mr. Ewart.

Mr. Irving.  
Sir Richard Jenkies.  
Lord Seymour.

LORD SEYMOUR, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Joseph Tucker, called in; and Examined.

6008. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your business?—We are silk printers and general dealers in silk handkerchiefs. Mr. Joseph Tucker.

6009. In London?—Yes, Lawrence-lane. 10 July 1840.

6010. How long have you been engaged in that business?—Myself about 20 years; our firm about 30 years; upwards of 30 years.

6011. What is the firm?—John Baker & Co.

6012. Mr. Brocklehurst.] What is the nature of your business?—We are printers and dealers in silk handkerchiefs, both foreign and British.

6013. Do you buy or manufacture?—We buy.

6014. In what stage?—In the grey and unprinted.

6015. *Chairman.*] India silk?—Both India and British.

6015\*. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you silk print works of your own?—Yes, at West Ham, in Essex.

6016. Are there any establishments for silk printing in comparison in size with your own?—I think not in England.

6017. None so large?—No.

6018. How many printers do you employ?—About 160.

6019. Can you state to the Committee the quantities of handkerchiefs that have passed through your house, East India and British?—300,000 pieces annually, of seven handkerchiefs each piece.

6020. *Chairman.*] Are you engaged in no other silk manufacture but that of pieces of handkerchiefs?—We are not engaged in any silk manufacture.

6021. The printing of any silk?—Not any other silk except handkerchiefs, in printing; we are engaged exclusively in the printing of silk handkerchiefs.

6022. Your business is limited to buying silk in the grey and printing it for handkerchiefs?—Not entirely; we sell some other description of handkerchiefs besides printed handkerchiefs.

6023. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Do you buy also printed India handkerchiefs?—Yes, certainly.

6024. *Chairman.*] You buy them printed in India, as well as those sent over in the grey?—Exactly so.

6025. Mr. Elliot.] Do you have printed silk handkerchiefs from any other part of the world?—Not, except India.

6026. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Are there any come from any other part of the world?—I am not aware of any.

6027. You have looked over your accounts since you have heard of this Committee sitting?—Yes.

6028. And examined them so as to be able to give evidence?—Yes, I have.

6029. What is the result of your examination?—I find that up to 1832 our dealings were chiefly in British goods; from that period the trade has increased considerably in India cloth, especially in corahs, and the demand for British goods has diminished in like proportion, especially for the export trade; it is now nearly destroyed, as recent returns to the House of Commons will show.

Mr. Joseph Tucker.

10 July 1840.

6030. What returns do you refer to?—A return of the exports of British and foreign bandannas, which are India bandannas, from the United Kingdom to France, from the year 1832 up to the year 1839.

6031. What does that return show?—It shows that in the year 1832 the British manufactures which were exported to France were of the value of 50,600 *l.*; of Indian in the same year 29,500 *l.*; in 1839 it was 5,500 *l.* of British exported goods, and 168,500 *l.* of Indian goods.

6032. *Chairman.*] Are those Indian goods which you have stated to be 168,500 *l.*, are those handkerchiefs or pieces brought here from India, printed here, and then re-exported?—The greater portion of them are; we have no particulars.

6033. It includes both the corahs and the printed bandannas?—Yes.

[*The following document was then put in by the Witness.*]

PARLIAMENTARY RETURN, 19 June 1840.

Exported from the United Kingdom to France.

TABLE I.

YEARS.	BRITISH SILK GOODS.	INDIA BANDANNAS AND OTHER HANDKERCHIEFS.
	£.	£.
1832	50,600	29,500
1833	36,300	60,400
1834	32,700	77,700
1835	16,800	114,400
1836	15,800	107,600
1837	10,000	174,500
1838	9,400	202,200
1839	5,500	168,500

This Table shows the falling off in the export of British silk handkerchiefs, and the substitution of India handkerchiefs in the markets of the Continent, and forms some criterion as to the change in the export to other markets. Also, judging by our own dealings in the above articles, I believe the bulk of those called British silk goods consisted of British manufactured bandannas.

6034. To what do you attribute the great falling off of the British silk goods, and the great increase in the Indian which you have stated?—There is no doubt a great prejudice in favour of India on the Continent; and also there is a decided advantage in point of price: Indian goods are much cheaper, so much so, that the British goods are almost excluded in the foreign markets. Indian goods are so much cheaper, that we consider that the India cloth has decidedly the whole of the export trade, or nearly so.

6035. Then they are preferred in the foreign market because they believe them to be of a better quality, as well as because they are cheaper?—Decidedly not on account of quality.

6036. You stated that they had a prejudice in favour of the Indian?—Prejudice may exist; I consider that the strongest feature is that the price is decidedly lower than British goods.

6037. What then did you mean by saying there was a prejudice in favour of the Indian?—We all know there is prejudice; and even if I could supply a British article, which I can show, I do, to the home trade, which has a preference, it is sold here as an Indian article, and used by the public in large quantities as an Indian article, and it is British.

6038. I understand from you that the prejudice which exists in favour of Indian articles, exists in this country as well as on the Continent?—It may exist here, but I question very much whether persons ask themselves whether they like the Indian quality; that which is best, they take.

6039. Mr. Brocklehurst.] In the same way that the British buyer of broad silks would prefer them if he were told they were French, though they were made in  
Spital-

Spital-fields?—It is well known that a large quantity of goods, even Spital-fields goods, and country-made goods, have been sold as French goods on account of prejudice.

6040. Sir *R. Jenkins*.] You think on the Continent they would have taken worse goods as Indian than they took before because they were British?—Decidedly not; I consider the most prominent feature is, that the price of Indian cloth on the Continent is much lower than we can furnish British of similar weight.

6041. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Have there not been sent to South American and other markets spun silk bandannas, made in imitation of Indian, sold as Indian, at the outset, till they discovered they were cottony and inferior, and they now refuse to take them?—That is the fact; in reality they have not any part cotton, but they believe them to contain a portion of cotton.

6042. But cheapness also is a main ingredient in the prejudice you allude to?—No doubt of it.

6043. Mr. *Elliot*.] Are not English silk handkerchiefs sent out to the East Indies for sale there?—In very small quantities.

6044. How comes it, if the Indian silk handkerchiefs are cheaper in England, that in India English silk handkerchiefs sell cheaper than the Indian ones?—There may be some parties there who may esteem British more than Indian; they are not so bulky: it is not every gentleman who likes to put a large mass in his pocket.

6045. My question was not directed to the convenience of the article, but as to the price; how comes it that the Indian silk handkerchief sells in the port of Calcutta at a higher price than the English silk handkerchief?—For the very reason I have stated, it is in a very small quantity; but there are parties who look at the one and the other, and they find there is something about it more beautiful; it is more portable, and they say, "Give me this."

6046. You stated before, that the reason why Indian silk handkerchiefs were more sought for on the Continent was because of their cheapness?—I did not understand the question of Calcutta as referring to the Continent.

6047. You stated in answer to a former question, that the reason why Indian silk handkerchiefs were sold in preference to English silk handkerchiefs on the Continent was, that they were cheaper?—Yes.

6048. Now I ask, with reference to that answer, this question, How comes it, if Indian silk handkerchiefs are cheaper on the Continent, that in the market at Calcutta English silk handkerchiefs are cheaper than the Indian silk handkerchiefs?—The only answer I can give to that is, that I am confident that English silk handkerchiefs cannot be purchased in this market and sold there cheaper than Indian silk handkerchiefs, unless they are taken there and sold at a sacrifice, because they do not suit the taste of that country; which, with a fancy article, may sometimes happen. But I beg to state that, in small quantities, English silk handkerchiefs have gone to Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, and there have sold, I should say, with a small profit, so much so, as to induce parties to repeat them, but in very small quantities: they were of a twilled description.

6049. Mr. *Irving*.] Can you state the comparative weight of an Indian handkerchief, and that which is made in England?—We make English handkerchiefs of all weights, from eight ounces to 13 or 14 ounces.

6050. What is the weight of the Indian handkerchief?—About 13 to 14 ounces for the piece.

6051. Then if there be sent to India British made handkerchiefs of a lower weight, would they not be furnished cheaper, and of course could be offered to be sold cheaper in India?—It is quite possible; but I imagine that the quality would be so inferior to the India one, that it never would answer the purpose of any merchant to repeat the shipment.

6052. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] For hot climates, are there not made in England a thin kind of handkerchief, so that the pattern, rather than the thickness of the cloth, makes them acceptable?—Yes, for markets where they are used by females for shawls or turbans.

6053. Do you ship extensively to all parts of the world?—We do.

6054. What comparison do the shipments to India bear to any other part you ship to?—Very small indeed.

6055. Take for instance any 100,000 pieces of handkerchiefs that you sell to shippers, have you the means of knowing what proportion go to India?—Pretty

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well; it is so small, that you may just say that such an article is an article of export to India, that is all.

6056. What proportion is the per-centage?—Very small; not a half per cent. to India.

6057. You do not mean 50 per cent.?—Not one per cent. to India, certainly.

6058. When you refer to that table you have just put in, and see 50,000*l.* worth exported to France, have you any means of judging what proportion there may be of silk handkerchiefs as compared with other silk goods, as they are called?—By our dealings I am confident that the bulk of those goods were printed silk handkerchiefs, which are now supplanted by Indian corahs.

6059. *Chairman.*] How do you know that of the 50,000 *l.* worth of silk goods, the greater quantity were handkerchiefs?—I know that our own house, in the years 1832, 1833, and 1834, exported annually to the amount of from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces of British printed silk handkerchiefs to France.

6060. Do you mean your house exported one half of the quantity and more than one half that was exported altogether to France, of British silk goods?—Yes.

6061. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And those were all silk handkerchiefs?—Yes; and in confirmation of that, at the present time we consume two thirds of the Indian corahs which are imported into this market.

6062. That is, you buy and print two thirds of the whole importation?—Yes, at the present time.

6063. Can you state what quantity of British manufactured bandannas you have sold to France during the last three years?—Very few indeed; not 1,000 pieces a year, certainly.

6064. Is this falling off attributable to less demand for printed silk handkerchiefs in France, and on the Continent?—I should say not; the export has increased immensely to France.

6065. Have you any knowledge of the extent of the trade in British manufactured silk handkerchiefs, both as regards the export and the home trade?—I have the means of seeing what is doing, of course, by other parties; and, taking our own trade as a criterion, and the quantities printed, there is a large home consumption of British manufactured bandannas, ranging from very good qualities to low and middling, down to the ordinary ones made from spun silk, and also in former years there has been a considerable export in all qualities, which has latterly declined chiefly to those of the low and spun qualities.

6066. Have you any estimate of the home trade?—I have not any figures that state the amount, but British manufactured bandannas are in general use in this country.

6067. In what proportion are they in the qualities that you have mentioned?—Chiefly, I should say, the good and middling qualities.

6068. When you speak of good quality, do you mean equal to Indian?—Certainly; a very large proportion are equal to Indian, and are bought and sold as real Indian by the public.

6069. *Chairman.*] At what different weights have you pieces of British silk handkerchiefs?—We have pieces of silk handkerchiefs weighing from six ounces up to fourteen.

6070. As low as six, and up to 14?—Yes.

6071. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Have you any 24 ounces?—Yes, we have even 25; they are an extra size.

6072. *Sir R. Jenkins.*] Are they for the women's clothes in India?—No; they are very large shawls for the British and other markets.

6073. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Have you the same sized handkerchief that comes from India made with 25 ounces in the gum?—Yes, that would be about 18 ounces of silk when the gum is discharged.

6074. *Chairman.*] What are the weights of a piece coming from India; about what weights do they run?—Of silk, from 12 to 13 ounces; there are some lower qualities averaging from eight to ten ounces.

6075. But never as low as six?—Never so low as six. There may be a few occasionally; I have seen them as low as six occasionally.

6076. When you speak of those light handkerchiefs which people prefer as taking less room in the pocket, do you speak of an inferior English silk handkerchief, weighing a less weight?—Not exactly an inferior handkerchief. When I speak of an inferior handkerchief, I allude to those made with spun silk. On recollection

recollection I think there are goods, not in corahs but Indian bandannas, which are brought here, as low as three ounces the piece of seven handkerchiefs.

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6077. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Speaking of the six ounce British silk handkerchief, does it not contain a great deal of labour and require a great deal of skill to make it?—It no doubt contains a great deal more labour in proportion to the silk than the 13 ounce piece.

6078. And is as good a handkerchief?—Yes.

6079. And is as good in proportion to the heaviest?—In proportion to the quantity of silk much better.

6080. Sir R. Jenkins.] The best are the heaviest?—Not always; that is not always the case; the Indians look at that, but I think the British public do not.

6081. Mr. Elliot.] When you speak of the comparative weight of Indian silk handkerchiefs and English silk handkerchiefs, do you mean handkerchiefs all of the same dimensions?—Yes, certainly.

6082. Chairman.] In this return which you have quoted to the Committee, you state that British silk goods which you have exported to France have been reduced in value in the last year, 1839, to 5,500 £ worth?—Yes.

6083. Now what quantity has your house exported in that year?—I cannot say exactly; I should say less than 1,000 pieces.

6084. When you say less than 1,000, about what value out of the 5,500 £?—About 1,000 £ in value to France, and the qualities were generally good.

6085. Do you attribute the falling off in the British silk goods exported to France to the increase of Indian bandannas, or do you think it may be attributed to the increase of manufacture in France?—To the increased export of Indian fabrics, decidedly.

6086. Do you think there has not been a temporary increase in France of the manufacture of silk adapted for that purpose?—I think not; I am not aware of any.

6087. Are you acquainted with the silk manufacture in France?—Not intimately; I have some knowledge what they are doing in printed handkerchiefs.

6088. Have you any information upon the quantity that they have made of late years for the purpose of handkerchiefs?—I have not; the conclusion I come to, is looking at the business we do. The parties we formerly did business with in British silk handkerchiefs now send us their orders, I may say tenfold, for all Indian goods.

6089. Are you aware whether the manufacture you furnish yourself has increased of late years, the silk production for handkerchiefs?—I think not.

6090. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Do you in conversing with the buyers from France ever hear them state that they have anybody there producing bandannas in competition with you?—Such things have been occasionally said, but I think it may have been more to have something abated, rather with a view to depreciate our prices occasionally; not that I think there is any real foundation for it.

6091. Have you been in their establishments in France to see whether there was anything like French production in competition with yours?—No.

6092. Has your brother?—He has.

6093. To any extent?—Not to any extent, I think not; East Indian bandannas are the chief consumption.

6094. Mr. Elliot.] Is it not a fact that the dye which is given to India silk handkerchiefs is more permanent than the dye given in this country to British silk handkerchiefs?—I think not, I am not aware of the fact, judging by experience; and I have not had a little both in East India and British printed goods.

6095. Would you state that is not the fact?—Decidedly not the fact.

6096. Mr. Brocklehurst.] You see Indian goods, Indian bandannas that are printed and coming over in various colours; you print in precisely the same colours; are your colours more permanent than theirs, or are theirs preferred?—Ours are preferred.

6097. Both for permanency and brilliancy?—Yes, both.

6098. Sir Richard Jenkins.] Is it your imitation of Indian printing that makes your handkerchiefs more valuable?—Certainly not.

6099. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Are the styles you print chiefly Indian, or are they British taste and design?—British taste; for one market we imitate the Indian,

Mr. Joseph Tucker. namely, Africa, in such a superior way that we obtain certainly a better price for our goods than they would give for Indian.

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6100. Are you prepared to state that the printing of handkerchiefs commands the sale for India goods in foreign markets, and with regard to British manufacture for the home market?—Decidedly.

6101. Without copying India?—Yes, except for one particular market, Africa.

6102. Is that an extensive market or a small one?—Very small; we copy Indian patterns which are sent us from thence from Mogadore, for which we get a much higher price than the same patterns would sell for if brought from India.

6103. Twenty or 30 or 40 per cent?—30 per cent., I may say.

6104. Mr. Elliot.] Are there not in England a great number of handkerchiefs manufactured, or rather printed, of colours which do fly exceedingly?—Certainly.

6105. A very large quantity?—Yes, a very large quantity are printed in England, but the greater portion of those are printed for exportation.

6106. Did you ever see a large quantity of handkerchiefs come from India with colours so printed as to be of the same imperfect description?—Certainly not, their printing is limited chiefly to two or three colours; there are some colours which they produce which are very fugitive; their yellows are as fugitive as possible. Take a green handkerchief from India and put it in the sun or air, and it becomes blue; what can be more fugitive than that? Their colours are confined to red chiefly; red and black, which is the produce of madder; they do a few greens and a few blues; they are indigo the blues generally.

6107. Do you conceive there is a large portion of the imported handkerchiefs from the East Indies, the colours of which fly?—Decidedly not, except the yellow.

6108. You do think there is a large portion of those exported from England, the colours of which are not permanent?—Yes.

6109. Do you not think that of itself is sufficient to create a great prejudice against the English manufacture to those persons who are not really conversant in the printing of either goods in India or goods in England?—Certainly not. They are not subjected to the wash-tub every week; they are worn by females, for aprons, shawls, turbans; they are used in a variety of ways, and we put the fugitive chintz colours as well on India as British cloth.

6110. So that you do not consider the fact of a large portion of English goods being made of colours that are not permanent, as being likely to affect the character of the English manufacture?—Decidedly not, judging from the experience which I have had; the trade progresses, and no complaints of colours.

6111. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Do you perceive that the export of printed bandannas from Calcutta has diminished, and the export of grey cloth to be printed in England increased in a still greater ratio than the other decreased?—Yes.

6112. That is now as three to one?—As six to one almost.

6113. And ten years ago it was six to one the other way?—Yes, certainly.

6114. Mr. Irving.] Therefore your inference would be that printing is practised with greater perfection in England than it is in India?—Decidedly so; we say the soul of business is variety and novelty. The novelty in India, where do you find it? It is quality. If you must have an Indian handkerchief, printed in India, it must be quality to invite you to take it; it is not printing or style. And since the Company have ceased to bring them, quality has disappeared entirely; it is villanous.

6115. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you any specimens of Indian qualities now?—I have, if the Committee will permit me to show them. [*The Witness exhibited some specimens of the very bad quality of Indian handkerchiefs.*]

6116. Can you produce a piece of British manufactured silk handkerchief printed in England, that you consider superior in quality to any Indian?—Certainly; I submit this is superior, this green, gold and red printed handkerchief. [*Handing one for the inspection of the Committee.*]

6117. At what price does this sell compared with a good India handkerchief; what is the difference in price between this British manufactured piece and an Indian one?—Eight shillings more.

6118. Than the Indian?—Yes.

6119. And about the same weight?—Yes.

6120. What would be the effect if the duty was taken off Indian handkerchiefs with regard to that manufacture?—It would be entirely annihilated.

6121. Mr.

6121. Mr. Elliot.] What is the duty?—Twenty per cent., or 19 per cent., rather, taking the actual duty paid; it is customary to take off, on the sale price of these goods, 10 per cent., or 9 per cent., and then value at 20 per cent.; it would go about 19 per cent. on the gross cost. Mr. Joseph Tucker.  
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6122. Chairman.] What is the duty on corahs and bandannas?—There is no difference, except that the value is different; it is so much per piece with the corahs; it comes to less on the bandannas, because they generally fetch a lower price: it is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

6123. Mr. Brocklehurst.] When you speak of that British piece of goods, was it twilled or plain?—It was twilled; totally different from anything made in India.

6124. What is the difference of cost to you, as a printer at home, of a British piece of corahs made to imitate India corahs; can you state the difference in price of the two kinds; which costs you most?—The British.

6125. You pay more for the British?—Certainly, a little more.

6126. For what reason; is it better in quality?—It is superior; we can sell it better; we get more money, weight for weight, for the British. There is a piece now before the Committee on the table which is British, in imitation of Indian.

6127. Chairman.] Can you sell it better?—Yes.

6128. In the home market?—Yes.

6129. Not in the foreign market?—Not in the foreign market clearly; the duty gives a preference to India, or, rather, the opportunity afforded, or the advantage given to India cloth, by allowing us to take it out in bond, and re-export it free of duty.

6130. You do not mean that the duty gives India an advantage over this country?—Not in this market.

6131. Nor does it give it an advantage in the foreign market?—Decidedly; there is no duty on the exported article.

6132. No duty on the Indian handkerchief when it is exported to France?—No.

6133. Is it admitted into France without duty?—No, certainly not.

6134. What advantage has the Indian handkerchief over the British handkerchief in point of duty?—It has this advantage: I conceive that it is manufactured, if not by untaxed labour, by labour which is produced at the rate of 2*d.* a day, whereas here we expect a man should earn 1*s.* 6*d.*

6135. That is not an advantage in point of duty, but an advantage in point of labour?—It is in point of labour, certainly.

6136. It is not an advantage in point of duty?—Certainly not.

6137. Mr. Irving.] Is it not a fact that these handkerchiefs are here in bond, and that you are permitted, without any payment of duty, to manufacture them, and to export them; is it not the case with the corahs?—Yes; we take them out in bond, and then re-export them free of duty, after being printed.

6138. Then with regard to the Indian printed handkerchiefs?—With regard to the printed handkerchiefs, they are in bond, and if we want any for export, they are shipped in bond free of duty.

6139. The duty does not apply to either in England?—It does not; but their being shipped free of duty (I want to convey that idea) gives them a preference over British goods that are manufactured at a more expensive rate, as compared with the Indian goods brought here, as I say, manufactured by men earning 2*d.* a day, or who are enabled to exist on 2*d.* a day.

6140. Do you receive a drawback upon English silks when they are exported?—We do.

6141. Is there any charge of duty which is not drawn back?—The export duty of a half per cent., as a British manufactured article, which the Indian are not subject to, of course. I should remark that the drawback is so small now, from the enhanced price of debenture, that it amounts to so little as to make a very small difference in the cost of the article.

6142. Chairman.] What is the duty paid in France on a piece of handkerchiefs arriving there?—I think 14 francs the kilogramme, equal to about 25 per cent., full that.

6143. Is that paid equally upon the British handkerchief and the Indian handkerchief when it enters France?—Yes.

6144. Mr. Brocklehurst.] At what duties are the corahs and bandannas of India admitted to that country?—About 25 per cent.

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6145. Then this country gives India an advantage of 6½ per cent. beyond what France gives?—Certainly; Indian goods pay six to seven per cent. less duty when entered for home consumption than what France imposes on them.

6146. *Chairman.*] Do you export to France Indian handkerchiefs in a printed or in an unprinted state?—In a printed state.

• 6147. Chiefly in a printed state?—Entirely so, ourselves.

6148. Then this country gets an advantage arising from the printing of those handkerchiefs?—Certainly.

6149. Do the French make any difference in duty on the unprinted and the printed handkerchiefs?—I am not aware whether they do or not.

6150. Have you never tried to export them, nor received an application to export unprinted handkerchiefs?—We have occasionally to France, Germany and Switzerland, but in very small quantities, and the orders have never been repeated.

6151. Can you state in the last year, 1839, in which I see by the return that you have given in, that Indian bandannas and other handkerchiefs, of the value of 168,000 *l.*, were exported to France, what value you have exported in that year?—I cannot.

6152. Can you state at all near the value?—I can state one fact that may serve to fix the amount that we exported, namely, that we purchase and re-export two-thirds of all the Indian corahs that are brought here; therefore, I conceive it would be a fair inference, to say we exported two-thirds of the whole of that amount.

6153. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] It being stated in the return which you have made that extract from, that there are bandannas and other handkerchiefs, not corahs, would your conclusion therefore be from that printed document that they were handkerchiefs?—Decidedly so.

6154. And seeing another column, where 11,000 *l.* worth of other silks of Indian manufacture were exported, you would therefore conclude that they must be entirely bandannas and printed corahs?—Decidedly so.

6155. *Chairman.*] What is the difference between a corah and a bandanna?—A corah is unprinted or in a grey state, and a bandanna is printed. A bandanna, strictly speaking, is dyed yellow and white, with those white spots. A flowered handkerchief is called a choppa.

6156. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And what other kinds are there; is there the momee?—Momee choppas.

6157. *Chairman.*] When you stated that you exported printed corahs chiefly to France, and not bandannas, you meant what were brought here in an unprinted state, printed in England and re-exported to France in a printed state?—Exactly.

6158. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And what proportion would there be of printed Indian bandannas, printed in India, among that 168,000 *l.* worth?—A very small proportion.

6159. *Chairman.*] Then this country gets all the advantage of printing those handkerchiefs for the foreign market?—Certainly.

6160. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And also India has the benefit of British skill and taste, of British patterns, and procures by that means a better trade than it otherwise would have?—No doubt of it. As a proof, we give more for a corah in the grey than they could obtain for their printed goods after an outlay of at least 10 per cent. on the original cost for printing in India.

6161. *Mr. Elliot.*] Do you happen to know whether there is a greater or less demand in France for Indian bandannas carried directly from India to France than there was some years ago?—I am not aware that there is a trade at all, beyond the extent of 400 or 500 pieces annually; I am sorry I have not got a Calcutta price current here; I could show that France took a very small proportion of goods from India.

6162. *Chairman.*] You mean, including corahs and bandannas, the direct trade from India to France is very small?—Very small.

6163. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] I have here before me a return of the East India Company to this Committee, stating, that the total export of silk piece goods from Calcutta in the year 1838 amounted to 680,000 pieces; 432,000 are reported to have come to this country, 1,400 pieces only to France, 33,000 pieces went to America, and the remainder to various parts of the world; so that the trade of France is a mere nothing in silk manufactures?—Decidedly; I have always understood it to be so.

6164. *Chairman.*]



6164. *Chairman.*] To what do you attribute the small extent of the trade, while you state the very great sale which the Indian handkerchiefs obtain in France when they have passed through this country?—To the advantage, or rather the skill and taste which we display in printing over the French.

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6165. Do you know whether the French cannot themselves print silk?—They can, decidedly.

6166. Why do they not then prefer receiving themselves the profits of the printing of silk, instead of giving it to this country?—Their taste does not appear to suit the public; their productions appear to fail in pleasing the French public.

6167. Are their dyes not as good as the dyes used in this country?—That is a question I am not competent to answer; some colours they do not produce so well, especially the leading colours that are sold on the Continent, the saleable colours.

6168. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] This country through a great number of years has reared up a silk trade, a silk bandanna manufacture; it has also invested a large capital in mills, and in the production of silk handkerchiefs; it has also invested a large capital in print works?—Certainly, we have done so.

6169. And India is now deriving the benefit of a great increase of trade, founded upon British expenditure at home?—No doubt of it.

6170. A large mass of population are now employed in preparing silks for the home market, and formerly for the foreign market; your opinion is they have lost the foreign market, and they now merely retain the home markets?—Decidedly so.

6171. And that India has the benefit of all the rest?—Unquestionably it is so.

6172. *Chairman.*] With respect to this return, you have said that one great advantage that the Indian handkerchief obtains in France over the British-made handkerchief is, the lower price at which it can be sold?—Precisely so.

6173. I wish to know what you pay for the corah here; the grey cloth, the unprinted?—Sixteen shillings and sixpence; from 16 s. to 17 s., according to quality, for the piece of seven handkerchiefs.

6174. Then at what cost can you print it and export it to France?—The present price is 20 s. to 22 s. 6 d.

6175. Delivered in France, subject to the French duty?—I cannot say subject to the French duty; my actual knowledge does not extend beyond the deck of the English steam-boat, and there the cost would be 20 s. to 22 s. 6 d.

6176. At what price could you place on the steam-boat an English handkerchief of the same quality?—Of the same quality as Indian, 26 s.

6177. Four shillings difference?—Yes.

6178. For the piece?—Yes.

6179. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] That is, you pay 1 s. 6 d. more, because it is better quality, and then the difference of the duty would make 4 s.?—The enhanced cost of the India cloth, with the duty, and the British, for the home trade, the difference is 1 s. 6 d.; but for export, the difference would be 4 s.

6180. *Chairman.*] On account of the enhanced price of British labour?—Yes.

6181. *Mr. Irving.*] Do you know whether these goods exported into France are introduced legally into France, paying duty, or are they smuggled?—They are introduced with a duty of 14 francs the kilogramme, which is about 25 per cent. on the cost price in England.

6182. In point of fact, are they not smuggled to a considerable extent?—I am not at all aware of that; I am not engaged in smuggling transactions myself.

6183. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Up to 1836 they were prohibited in France altogether; and up to that period, probably, smuggling to a large extent took place?—Unquestionably it did.

6184. On the admission at a duty of 25 per cent. you suppose smuggling has ceased?—I believe so, from the various ways in which goods are now forwarded.

6185. *Chairman.*] With reference to this return, in which you have stated that you used to export a large quantity of British silk goods to France, and you now export a large quantity of Indian silk goods to France, as far as your trade is concerned, which I understand to consist in buying the silk unprinted, printing it, and then selling it again, it is of little importance to you whether you buy the British silk or the Indian silk for the purpose of your trade, is it?—Taking probably a selfish view of the question, it would not be.

6186. I am speaking as far as your trade is concerned?—One's immediate interest would lead one to say no; but seeing and having had a vast deal of

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experience in the Indian trade, and knowing the fluctuations, both in qualities and quantities, I consider if we were left at the mercy of India entirely, that probably a great portion of the year, or some years, we should have to stand idle for want of supplies, whereas, if we supply ourselves partly from the British manufacture, we certainly have always something to look to, and on that account, as well as having some consideration for the operatives engaged in the trade, having been 30 years connected with the trade, we have a strong desire, as far as we can, to keep British goods and labour employed in a part of our consumption. We are confident that, did we depend entirely on India, our trade would at times suffer materially; we have, for instance, when the stock of corahs has been 7,000 or 8,000 pieces, the price, consequently, very much enhanced beyond its value. I need not say how injurious such a state of things is in a large concern, paying 500*l.* or 600*l.* a week in wages.

6187. Sir R. Jenkins.] Would not any advantage given to the import of Indian silks remove that difficulty you spoke of?—I think not.

6188. Chairman.] You spoke of great irregularity in the import of Indian silks; from the return which you have yourself given in, I see an increase in the Indian silks exported from this country to France, but I see no great fluctuation in them of late years?—I have some documents here which will show that the stock fluctuates. In 1834 the reserve stock in the country, of corahs, on the 31st of December was 49,000 pieces; in 1835 it was 9,000. Now the price fluctuated in 1834 from 18*s.* to 19*s.*; in 1835 from 19*s.* 8*d.* to 20*s.* 2*d.*; then in 1836 we had a stock of 41,000 pieces, and the price from 21*s.* 2*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*

6189. What do you mean by reserved stock?—Stock unsold or uncleared, which is in the hands of various dock companies.

6190. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Not gone into the print works?—No.

6191. Chairman.] Then that reserve stock depends not on the supply in India alone, but on the purchases here?—It depends on the supply, unquestionably.

6192. It depends also on the demand of this country?—The demand I may state has gone steadily on for corahs since 1834.

6193. To quote only the reserved stock does not show whether or not the supply from India has fluctuated, unless you also show what had been the demand during the same period?—I could have shown that which would more distinctly have illustrated what I have to state, that the stock has from month to month fluctuated considerably, thereby enhancing the price, whereas from the British manufacturer we get a steady supply, and generally at a steady price, which is of the utmost importance to a manufacturing concern, such as ours may be stated to be.

6194. Is the fluctuation in the amount of supply a great inconvenience to your trade?—It has been, certainly.

6195. Mr. Elliot.] Is the irregularity to which you refer confined to a few periods, or do you mean to represent the importation as constantly fluctuating?—During most years it fluctuates considerably, so much as to enhance the price 10 per cent.

6195\*. To what is that fluctuation owing?—It is impossible I can state to the Committee what is the cause of that; it may not suit the views of importers; they may fancy that corahs are not the article that will give them profit enough; sugar, raw silk, and twenty other things that I could name, may offer great temptations to leave the corahs in India, and we are left to supply ourselves where we can, or go without them; our men may walk about, and our machinery stand still; I conceive the corah trade is done by persons who have no fixed capital employed in it; they go out to India with no fixed determination to bring corahs here; they take corahs if the price suits them, if not, they leave them. Then, probably, after some time has elapsed, native manufacturers, by whom the greater part of these goods are provided, induce some commission-house to make an advance on those goods, and they come forward, or probably they are bought for printing for the American market; so that we, as printers, conceive, and in fact we feel, that at times the supply of corahs is not to be depended on.

6196. You then depend entirely on the market here for your supply of corahs, and send no orders to India for a regular supply from thence?—We have done so.

6197. Have you found any difficulty in getting your orders executed in India?—Yes, excessive difficulty.

6198. Of what description?—Quality, in the first place; we have even had funds in India for months and years, I may say, with orders to purchase corahs, and never had them satisfactorily invested.

6199. Chairman.]

6199. *Chairman.*] Then anything that tended to bring a regular supply from India would, as far as your trade is concerned, be a benefit?—No doubt; a regular supply is what we want.

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6200. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And what do you conceive would be the effect on you as printers and dealers if the duty were reduced to 3¼ per cent.?—I should state decidedly that that would be injurious.

6201. Can you assign any reasons?—We should be entirely dependent on India for the supply which, as far as my experience goes, cannot be depended on, as they are brought here as it offers temptation to profit or not. That is clearly so; the same merchant not often repeating a shipment of that article till he knows the result of the previous one, which the import marks, and various circumstances we see, show us.

6202. Have you any other reason?—Whereas the British manufacturer having a fixed capital in the produce of his goods, is bound almost to keep on.

6203. Can you state the nature and extent of the export trade now and formerly in Indian goods?—I have an account of the import from 1831 to 1839, showing the rapid increase in corahs, which I would beg to put in; and by the price-current of Calcutta I have shown that the import of corahs and bandannas has more than doubled itself since the year 1832. But corahs show an extraordinary increase, being 66,400 in 1832, and 363,600 in 1839, or an increase of from 500 to 600 per cent.

6204. *Chairman.*] Where do you get this actual "Total importation and stock of bandannas, choppas, and corahs, including goods sent up in bond from the outports"?—From a return to the Lords' Committee given by Mr. Larpent.

6205. Did you make this paper yourself?—I did not; I copied it from that return. I have in my possession documents which confirm it; they are very commonly issued by the brokers dealing in or rather selling these articles of which there are only two principal brokers.

6206. This document I understand is not received by you from the brokers; but copied by you from a return made to the House of Lords?—It is, and I have found it confirmed within a few pieces by the brokers.

6207. You are sure this is a correct copy of the return made to the Lords?—I believe it to be so.

[The following Document was ordered to be entered on the Minutes.]

No. 2.

TOTAL Importation, and Stock of BANDANNAS, CHOPPAS, and CORAHS, including Goods sent up in Bond from the Outports.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	STOCK AT END OF EACH YEAR.
<b>BANDANNAS AND CHOPPAS:</b>		
1831 - - - Pieces	71,300	57,000
1832 - - - —	166,100	99,900
1833 - - - —	142,500	86,400
1834 - - - —	173,800	108,200
1835 - - - —	205,200	97,200
1836 - - - —	104,700	48,400
1837 - - - —	163,800	84,000
1838 - - - —	112,400	35,200
1839 - - - —	146,400	86,300
<b>CORAHS:</b>		
1831 - - - Pieces	66,400	8,300
1832 - - - —	67,700	27,700
1833 - - - —	119,800	28,500
1834 - - - —	98,400	22,400
1835 - - - —	217,800	9,500
1836 - - - —	211,800	44,500
1837 - - - —	304,800	79,700
1838 - - - —	338,500	91,600
1839 - - - —	363,600	64,600

Mr. Joseph Tucker. 6208. Mr. *Irving*.] Can you state the progress of British manufactured silk, made for the purpose of printing, during the period you have mentioned?—I consider that generally it has declined since 1832; in what proportion I cannot state; there is still, as I before stated, a large home trade for British manufactured silk handkerchiefs of all qualities.

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6209. *Chairman*.] You have stated the quantity of Indian bandannas, and other handkerchiefs exported to France; can you state what quantity of Indian handkerchiefs you yourselves have printed for sale in this country?—I cannot.

6210. Has that quantity increased of late years?—I think the last year it has rather increased; our duties paid have been rather larger.

6211. Can you state at all of late years the proportion of Indian handkerchiefs which you have printed for sale in this country, compared with the quantity you have printed for export?—I should think we have not paid duties on more than 10 per cent. of our consumption of corah cloth for printing.

6212. Then this country is entirely supplied by handkerchiefs of British manufacture?—A very large proportion; almost entirely.

6213. Now, can you state has that increased or diminished of late years?—I should say slightly decreased.

6214. What has led to that decrease?—I hardly know what to attribute it to. When I say slightly decreased, speaking of the home trade, I must beg to correct that; I think it has not; bearing in mind our whole amount of trade in British goods, I should say decidedly the home trade has rather increased of late in British bandannas. Looking to the amount we do, I would say that British bandannas for the home trade have increased in consumption for the last three years.

6215. Sir R. *Jenkins*.] Have they increased at all in proportion to the diminution of that which is provided for by the export to France?—Certainly not; the want of that trade is not made up by the extra consumption in this country, decidedly not.

6216. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Do you hear great complaints of distress from the British manufacturers regarding British bandanna weaving in this country?—Yes, constantly; and I have no doubt with very good reason.

6217. *Chairman*.] Although they enjoy an increased market at home, you say there are great complaints among the manufacturers of British bandannas?—Yes; but having lost the export trade to France and the Continent, they still have a diminished demand for British goods; they are replaced by Indian manufactures on the Continent. I would also state that the table put in, showing the export of British goods to France, is a fair criterion of the export to the Continent generally, in those years. I would state, that to Germany a large quantity of British goods have gone; to Italy, Spain, and also to South America; which are now replaced by Indian cloth, so that the decreased demand for export is not fully compensated by the increase that has taken place in the home trade for British goods.

6218. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] You mean to state that the increased home consumption does not counterbalance the loss of foreign trade?—Certainly it does not.

6219. Sir R. *Jenkins*.] Then the general amount of the silk manufacture in that article has diminished of late years considerably?—It has, considerably.

6220. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Have you been in the manufacturing districts at various periods during the last six years?—Yes.

6221. And, comparing the price of provisions in 1834 and now, what has your observation led you to say; is the condition of the people now employed in that manufacture—are the working classes in those districts employed in manufacturing silk handkerchiefs in distress or comfort?—I should say in distress rather than in comfort.

6222. You say that from your own observation?—Yes, from my own knowledge of the state of the trade the competition which has been created by India reducing of course as much as possible the wages, it follows generally as a matter of course.

6223. Mr. *Elliot*.] Are they in a greater state of distress than the cotton or woollen trade?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with those trades to give an opinion.

6224. Have you any reason to believe there is any difference between them and the operatives of those trades?—I would rather give no opinion as to those trades.

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6225. Mr. Brocklehurst.] When the power-loom took away from the cotton-weavers a considerable degree of employment, they took to weaving silk handkerchiefs, did they not?—Certainly, in the neighbourhood of Stockport, Manchester, Leigh, Middleton, Scotland, Macclesfield, and part of Derbyshire, the cotton-mills there have been turned into silk manufactories.

6226. And is it again declining in those districts?—It is.

6227. Chairman.] Then it is probable that the silk manufactories must be turned to something else?—I have no doubt of it.

6228. That is the apparent course the trade is taking?—Yes, from the change that has taken place in the trade.

6229. Mr. Brocklehurst.] What is the state of the people during that transition?—It is easy to imagine that they must undergo great privations.

6230. Does your own personal observation lead you to say so?—Certainly it does.

6231. Mr. Elliot.] Are the operatives in the silk trade at this moment in greater distress than you ever remember them to have been before?—I will not say that.

6232. At what other periods do you think they have been in equal distress?—I am not competent to give an opinion; I am not aware that they have ever been in greater distress than at present; I speak more particularly to the silk-handkerchief trade.

6233. Chairman.] When you speak of the distress of the silk manufacturers of this country, do you speak of those who are engaged in manufacturing silk for the purpose of handkerchiefs, or do you speak of those who are engaged in the manufacture of silk generally?—I speak more particularly as to those engaged in the manufacture of silk for printing handkerchiefs.

6234. In what part of the country are those manufacturers chiefly existing at present?—Norwich has been a large manufacturing town for handkerchiefs, which I believe now is entirely annihilated, or nearly so; Macclesfield, Manchester, and its neighbourhood; Stockport, Glasgow, Paisley; and they have been manufactured in Devonshire, which manufacture is now extinct.

6235. Mr. Irving.] Supposing that, by a reduction in the duty or any other cause, the Indian manufactures of silk could be introduced at a cheaper rate into this country, would the consequence not be a further and greater distress among the labourers in the silk manufacture?—No doubt of it.

6236. Would you think it a measure therefore of good policy in this country, by the reduction of the duty, or any other encouragement given to Indian manufactures of silk, to resort to at a period like the present, when distress is so prevalent among the manufacturers?—I should say decidedly not; it would be bad policy so to do unless it were accompanied by an alteration in the corn laws, so as to enable our artisans here to feed themselves, or rather to obtain food at a lower rate than what they now can.

6237. Supposing the corn laws were altered so as to introduce a larger quantity of grain into this country, would it not have the effect of reducing the price of home-grown grain?—No doubt of it.

6238. What effect would that produce upon the silk manufacturers in the home market?—I am not aware that it would produce any sensible effect.

6239. Would it not take away the means of the agriculturists, and those who are appended to agriculture, as well as the landlord, of consuming an article of luxury, such as silk?—No doubt it would.

6240. Would the effect not be to reduce the consumption of that commodity?—Possibly it might; but I would not like to give an opinion on that subject; I merely wish to state that such a measure as reducing the duty on Indian silk goods from 20 to 3½ per cent. should be accompanied with some measure to alleviate the distresses, or rather to reduce the price of food or bread, which is the common necessary, and, in fact, almost the only commodity they consume.

6241. Seeing your remedy, would you not think it necessary, as telling on your own business, to look for the effects of that remedy, and to other branches of industry, upon which, videlicet, your own trade, your own consumption materially depends?—Certainly; I am not an advocate for the repeal of the corn laws; but at the same time I consider that manufacturers are entitled, if the flood-gates of other countries are to be open, and the produce of countries, where labourers exist for 1½ d. or 2 d. a day for their labour is to be brought into competition with the British artisan, who, at least, should have 1 s. 6 d. a day, I think such

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a measure as the reduction of duty from 20 to 3½ per cent., should be accomplished by some measure to alleviate his condition.

6242. Is it not your opinion, that the remedy you suggest would but aggravate the evil?—I would rather not give an opinion on the subject of the corn laws.

6243. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Looking at your large mercantile transactions, do you consider it would be beneficial or otherwise to repeal the corn laws to this country, as a country surrounded by other countries, each protecting their labour by tariffs?—I am not prepared to say that it would; I am not favourable to a total repeal of the corn laws.

6244. Chairman.] You have stated that your great objection to making this country further dependent upon India for silk handkerchiefs, is the great fluctuation that takes place in the stock which they send to this country?—That is one objection; the quantity and quality I have stated, or should have done so.

6245. You have stated that the quantity fluctuates?—Yes.

6246. And in order to show that the quantity fluctuated, you quoted the reserved stock from some return?—Yes.

6247. You have also given in a return of the imports of corahs from India?—Yes.

6248. I take the imports from the year 1835, and I find the quantity imported then was 217,000 pieces; I find in 1836 it was 211,000 pieces; I find in 1837 it was 304,000 pieces; I find in 1838 it was 338,000 pieces; and I find in 1839 it was 363,000 pieces; do you not think the annual imports are a better criterion of the supply than the reserved stock?—The reserved stock frequently, and, in fact, generally, regulates the price; we are in the habit of looking at the reserved stock to guide us in our operations. The reserve stock certainly would guide any cautious man in his operations; if he finds it small, he must look for an enhanced price.

6249. In order to see whether the quantity imported into this country fluctuates or not, is it not better to examine the imports than to examine the reserved stock?—Certainly.

6250. From the imports I see that the quantity imported into this country has not fluctuated greatly, although it has gradually increased?—The monthly imports would show that the stock, at various times during those years, has been considerably smaller. There are certain months in which there is a larger quantity of goods received than others.

6251. Of course goods coming from a great distance will come more at one time of the year than at another?—There are the shipping seasons, and there are also periods when the article does not offer temptation to the merchants.

6252. But looking at the imports generally, from the year 1835 to 1839, I do not see any great fluctuation, in the annual imports; is that not so from the return?—That is the fact.

6253. Then if you look at it with regard to the annual quantity imported, the objection on account of fluctuation is not so very great?—Possibly not so great as quality.

6254. Mr. Brocklehurst.] In face of this steadily-increasing import, has your print work been liable to embarrassment for want of supply over and over again, had it not been for your having a large stock of British manufactured goods that make up the deficiency?—Certainly.

6255. And over and over again your men would have been unemployed, had it not been for your stock of British goods?—Certainly.

6256. Mr. Elliot.] Have not the whole of your operations been conducted on a knowledge that you always would have that supply of British goods as well as your supply of Indian goods?—Certainly, but we could not insure the supply of Indian goods, and at certain months during this period the stock has been much lower than the reserved stock there stated.

6257. Mr. Irving.] Is it not the case that the reserved stock mainly regulates the price?—It does, in a great measure.

6258. It does so, does it not, because it testifies a criterion both of the demand and the supply?—Exactly so.

6259. Mr. Elliot.] If any difficulty has arisen out of the state of things you have described, it is in reality that you have not had a sufficient supply from India to have kept your works going, had your supply been confined to that country?—Precisely.

6260. Then

6260. Then would it not be a great advantage to you, to have that supply increased by every facility which could be given from this country?—I am not aware that any facility could be afforded in the shape of reduction of duty to insure that supply. Supposing that India enjoyed the benefit of the quantities that are sold here now in imitation of India, and supposing it be 100,000 pieces in addition, that never could be a temptation sufficient for merchants to enter largely into the article of corahs, bringing here regular supplies, and keeping large stocks. There always will be this difficulty, or so it appears to me, that whenever the article of corahs here do not offer temptation for profit as an investment, either as returns or sending home funds, that merchants neglect them. The distance of India being so great, eight months at least before notice goes out, and goods arrive here even with the over-land dispatch, eight months before goods could be purchased, shipped and arrive here; I say during that time it may happen that we are left entirely unsupplied, or nearly so.

6261. Mr. Brocklehurst.] And you do actually hold generally a large stock of British goods, to prevent there being so great a scarcity?—We do; in proportion to the business we do, we hold a much larger stock of British than of Indian.

6262. If the duty was reduced to 3 per cent, would the British manufacturer continue his operations so as to produce your supply?—I should say decidedly not.

6263. What would be the effect?—He must discharge his hands and dispose of his machinery, or turn it to something else.

6264. And without the 20 per cent. duty being retained, you see no possibility of the English manufacturer competing with the Indian?—Decidedly not.

6265. That branch of trade would be annihilated in this country?—Entirely so.

6266. Chairman.] I understood you to say that you thought the trade of British silk handkerchiefs was gradually decreasing?—The export trade might slightly have decreased since 1832 to 1834; from thence, taking those produced at present, I should say it has decreased, although it has increased in the home trade. The decrease is chiefly, and in fact, it is entirely in the export trade.

6267. The export of British silk goods to France in 1832 was of the value of 50,000*l.*, whereas the export of Indian bandannas and handkerchiefs to France was in the last year of the value of 168,000*l.*—Yes.

6268. Therefore it appears that the Indian silk has done much more than replace the British, and has extended British trade in France to a great extent?—I consider that British taste has rather done that; or rather the taste has run very much on printed silk handkerchiefs in France; they have been used in a variety of ways both by ladies and gentlemen.

6269. So far then British labour has been rewarded by a sale in the French market?—Exactly so; but had we not had the Indian cloth, I have no doubt of hesitation in stating that the French consumer would have taken British.

6270. Mr. Brocklehurst.] To a proportionate extent?—Yes.

6271. Chairman.] Do you think that the French manufacturer, if he had only to compete with the British silk goods, could not have produced an article which would have had a sale in France equal to that of the British silk handkerchiefs?—He has never yet been able to do so; not for want of quality, but taste; it is a peculiar taste in silk handkerchiefs, which the French people do not understand. They never yet have produced that in silk handkerchiefs which they consume in their own country.

6272. Having now stated, as regards the quality of silk handkerchiefs coming from India, your objection to being dependent on the supply from India, on account of its fluctuation, would you state what is your objection to the Indian handkerchief on account of quality?—The piece I have exhibited I think will show it decidedly.

6273. Is that injurious to your trade?—Decidedly so; in the state it now is it is not merchantable; I have purchased it as a merchantable piece of goods, and it is not so.

6274. That is to say, you bought some bad silk from India?—If I purchase India goods, I must buy that sort, a great deal of it.

6275. Why must you?—They are sold altogether in parcels; merchants are not in the habit of allowing printers to go and pick their goods, and take the best pieces and leave the bad.

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6276. And yet, although you complain of the bad silk, out of the 168,000 *l.* imported to France, you state you bought and exported two-thirds?—Yes.
6277. Then it does not appear that the bad quality of the silk prevents your dealing with it?—We certainly are not so fastidious as to say, because the article is bad, we will not take it, or will not sell it; we buy it as it is, and we sell it for such as it is.
6278. Of course you find it profitable, or you would not continue that business?—Certainly not.
6279. In what state do you buy the piece silk coming from India?—Usually in fifty-piece lots.
6280. And are those fifty-piece lots frequently made up of some pieces of good quality and others of very inferior quality?—Certainly; they usually contain three or four qualities.
6281. And have you no means of knowing when you buy them what quality the different pieces are of?—Yes; I should state that such a piece I should know myself if I saw it; but then the Committee must suppose, that in looking through 70,000 or 80,000 pieces before a sale, it is not possible to examine every piece.
6282. Mr. Brocckhurst.] You go frequently to the merchant on his importing his goods, and he compels you to buy his whole parcel or he will sell you none?—Yes.
6283. And when you see these tied up in bales, has not the Indian manufacturer a mode of dressing them with rice paste, so as to make them showy, and to deceive the purchaser?—Yes.
6284. And when you boil them off and prepare them for printing, you find that the Indian has been above a match for you?—Yes, they excel all Europeans in that art.
6285. Mr. Elliot.] In making these bargains, do you not calculate all these things beforehand?—Certainly not.
6286. You do not calculate before on the chance of imposition, which you describe as certain?—Certainly not.
6287. And yet you get a large quantity of this bad material?—We have nothing else to print, except British goods; and British goods are excluded from the foreign market on account of the cost of production.
6288. You pay a much greater value than you ought to pay for bad silk?—I have not stated that we pay a greater value.
6289. You buy it under the supposition that it is better silk than it really turns out to be?—Yes.
6290. Consequently you give a larger price than you would have given had you known it to be the actual silk it turns out to be?—Yes.
6291. And yet you say, notwithstanding that, the silk that comes from India is cheaper than the silk you buy in the English market, I mean the manufactured goods?—Decidedly so, it is cheaper, weight for weight.
6292. Mr. Brocckhurst.] Do you consider duty or quality to be the main obstruction to Indian handkerchiefs finding their way into the British market at home?—Quality I consider to be the grand objection.
6293. And not duty?—And not duty, as may be seen by documents; during the Company's time, the importation, when goods were what they ought to be, honest and well made, then a much larger quantity came into the home trade than at present.
6294. Mr. Elliot.] Then if that is the case, how can you state that taking off this duty would entirely ruin the trade?—I have not said it would ruin the trade; it would be prejudicial to our trade. The Company provided annually so many pieces of corahs; the private-trade merchant, as I before said, goes out to Calcutta without any fixed determination whatever; he brings corahs if it suits him; if they do not offer temptation sufficient, he does not take them; whereas the Company embarked a certain amount of capital annually in silk piece-goods. We knew from sale to sale the quantity we had to depend on, and we also knew the quality; we could buy the Company's goods by looking at five pieces as a sample.
6295. What I understood you to say a little while ago was this: you were asked what would be the effect of taking off the duty of 20 per cent; your answer, if I remember correctly, was, something to this effect, it would be the destruction of the English manufacturer of silk?—Precisely so.



6296. Now I understand you to say, that it is the quality and not the duty which obstructs the India cloth from coming into home consumption?—Yes. Mr. Joseph Tucker.

6297. Then if that is the case, taking off the duty would not have the effect you describe?—It would not have the effect of entirely annihilating the British; the question is, whether they might improve their manufacture in India.

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6298. If I understood you correctly, your position was this, that taking off the duty would ruin the English manufacturer?—Yes, decidedly.

6299. I have since understood you to say, that it is the quality, and not the duty, that causes the obstruction to the Indian trade?—No doubt it is the main obstruction.

6300. If that is the case, and the duty is not the main obstruction, what is the great objection to taking off the duty?—The fluctuation in the supply.

6301. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] You wish to retain the British manufacture?—Yes.

6302. Mr. *Elliot*.] Have you not, in answer to the Chairman's question just now, on reconsideration stated, that the fluctuations in the supply are not great?—They are now great, from month to month, although they are not great at the end of the year, at the period when the stock is taken.

6303. *Chairman*.] Then you would have to buy a larger quantity at one period of the year, instead of buying it from month to month?—Yes.

6304. That would be the only effect that an annual supply instead of a monthly supply would produce?—Yes; and being a large purchaser, of course the price is enhanced in consequence.

6305. Mr. *Elliot*.] I conclude what you mean to say is, when you state that the home trade would be destroyed by the removal of the duty, that there would be so large an importation from India, in consequence of that abolition of the duty, that it would swamp the trade in this country?—There is no doubt that it would facilitate the importation.

6306. Is not that what you mean when you say it would destroy the home trade?—I think certainly that would be one of the effects produced by reducing the duty, and, as a consequence, these goods being brought here must be sold at some price; although bad in quality, they may be sold at such a price as to find their way into all markets.

6307. Do you not mean that the trade here will be destroyed owing to the large increased importation from India?—I think it is very likely it would have that effect.

6308. If you suppose that to be the case, will not all difficulty about fluctuation be at an end?—It may possibly.

6309. Must it not be so?—The results of over-importation we all know; they end in ruinous low prices; and in a few years perhaps a total want of supply; the supply fails entirely.

6310. Then I now understand, if the duties were removed, you anticipate too large a supply from India?—No, I do not; that may be one of the consequences; an over-supply is as bad to us as under-supply, to some extent.

6311. Mr. *Irving*.] Supposing the duties were altogether taken off, and that India continued to send to us an inferior article which interrupted its sale; supposing that duty which is now 20 per cent. to be entirely taken off, would the case not be that goods could be imported from India at 20 per cent. cheaper than they are at present?—Certainly.

6312. What would be the effect of that cheapened commodity, taking into view that it is an inferior commodity, still worth something in the market; would not these two consequences combine and entirely destroy the British manufacturer?—There is no doubt it would, to a great extent.

6313. Can you on public grounds conceive any possible justifiable reason for such a proceeding on the part of the Legislature of this country?—I cannot, certainly.

6314. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] It would neither benefit you as a printer nor dealer either in British or foreign goods?—I think not.

6315. But it would have an injurious effect, in your opinion?—I think so, decidedly.

6316. To your own interest, even as a printer?—Yes.

6317. *Chairman*.] You state that it would not benefit you as a printer to have a larger quantity of Indian handkerchiefs to print?—I say, if the duty were taken off; the question was, supposing the duty to be taken off.

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6318. Supposing the duty to be taken off, do you suppose it would increase the supply of the Indian handkerchiefs to this country?—That opinion must of course be a supposititious one; I could not say it would, it does not follow that because the duty is taken off that merchants will enter into the trade, put a fixed capital or a fixed sum of money into that trade, and thereby produce a regular and constant supply.

6319. If it does not introduce a larger supply of Indian handkerchiefs, it will not hurt the trade here?—I think not.

6320. If it would produce a larger supply of Indian handkerchiefs, it will reduce their price in this country?—Certainly.

6321. You will then have a larger quantity of Indian handkerchiefs to print?—Most likely we should.

6322. And the consumer in this country will be benefited by getting a cheaper handkerchief?—Of inferior quality, probably.

6323. Then as far as your trade is concerned, it appears that the result will be beneficial?—So long as we can insure a large and constant supply.

6324. Looking now to the constant supply to France, and seeing that that supply from the year 1832 to the year 1839 has gone on gradually increasing year by year almost, is it not probable that the same results would be produced by the same cause on the English market?—I do not see that, except it were to the entire displacement of the British manufactured goods that are now sold here.

6325. If it were to have the effect in England which has taken place in France, as regards British silk goods; if the Indian silk handkerchiefs were to displace in this market the British silk handkerchiefs, as they have displaced them in the French market, the result would be a much larger quantity of Indian handkerchiefs, which would have to be printed here for sale in this country?—I do not anticipate myself that such would be the case, inasmuch as I have before stated, silk handkerchiefs in France have been used in a variety of ways, and are worn from the higher classes of society down to the peasantry, in various ways, as turbans in peculiar districts, and they are used as shawls in others, and as aprons. Now, in England, unless the taste changes very much, we see them applied to no such uses, nor do we anticipate that they will; therefore I do not consider that it would give a corresponding increase to the consumption of the article.

6326. Do you not see in this country a frequent imitation of French fashions?—By ladies, certainly.

6327. It was the ladies of whom you were speaking when you spoke of their wearing the turbans and aprons?—Yes; but unfortunately they have never yet adopted that fashion in this country.

6328. Do you think if they were sold cheaper in this country by 20 per cent., it would lead to the increased use of them for those purposes?—I think not; for example, in France they are taxed with a duty of 25 per cent., and still they go into consumption.

6329. Mr. Irving.] Does it not frequently happen, in the vicissitudes of fashion and taste in this country as to any particular article of use or wear, that when it becomes cheap and common that the cheapness does not increase the consumption, but frequently has the opposite tendency; and might not that be the effect upon silk handkerchiefs, if the price were reduced 25 per cent.?—It might have that effect.

6330. Chairman.] Do you think it probable that the effect of cheapening the price, would be to diminish the consumption?—I am not prepared to say it would,

6331. Do you think it probable it would not increase the consumption?—It might increase the consumption of Indian manufactured bandannas at the expense of the British.

6332. Can you state at all what is the yearly value of the British silk handkerchiefs that are sent into the home market?—I cannot.

6333. Mr. Irving.] Does it not frequently happen, in the vicissitudes of fashion and taste in this country, as to any particular article of use or wear, that when it becomes cheap and common, that the cheapness does not increase the consumption, but frequently has an opposite tendency?—It does certainly in articles of fashion; I am not prepared to say it will have that effect on our silk handkerchiefs.

6334. Chairman.]

6334. *Chairman.*] Can you give any instance where the decrease of price has not increased the consumption?—I cannot. Mr. Joseph Tucker.

6335. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] You have been asked the question, if you had an increased quantity of corah cloth from India to print, whether you would have the benefit of printing that extra quantity?—Yes. 10 July 1840.

6336. Can you state at all from your own observation, and associating with manufacturers, what is the proportion of printing compared with the proportion of weaving?—I should think printing is about one to six; about one printer to six weavers.

6337. What does a block printer print a week on an average?—It depends somewhat on the style.

6338. The average?—Forty pieces.

6339. Have you ever heard how much a weaver weaves a week?—From three to four cuts, called pieces, of seven handkerchiefs.

6340. That would be one to ten?—Yes.

6341. Do you know any printers who print by machinery?—Yes, there are several.

6342. Have you ever ascertained how many pieces a man may print a week by machinery?—I have not any very accurate information on the subject, but a much larger quantity than a block printer.

6343. Will he print double the quantity?—At least.

6344. A printer by machine may print 120 pieces a week?—Yes.

6345. Then taking the block printers and the machine printers, and striking the average, one printer is employed where 20 weavers are employed?—Yes.

6346. Then the weaving in this country is 20 times the value of the printing?—Precisely so.

6347. And it gives an employment to a large mass of people scattered through the northern districts of this country?—Yes.

6348. *Chairman.*] At the same time you cannot state at all what the value of the annual supply to the home market is?—I could not give any very accurate opinion on that subject, but judging from what we do ourselves, and knowing a little what others do, I should say 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* value.

6349. The handkerchiefs supplied to the home market annually altogether?—Yes.

6350. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] What are your own operations in the sale of British handkerchiefs at home?—I can state more decidedly what our own operations are.

6351. What are your own operations?—We have done in the grey cloth for printing to the amount of 80,000*l.* value annually, which, taking all qualities, would produce 100,000 pieces.

6352. *Chairman.*] £80,000 value is the British silk that you have printed and sold in this country?—Not printed and sold in this country, not the whole of it; I am speaking of our trade in British silk handkerchiefs; latterly, since 1834, a large portion of that has been sold in the home trade.

6353. Has your trade diminished altogether in British silk handkerchiefs since 1832?—It has, slightly.

6354. While your trade in Indian handkerchiefs has immensely increased?—Yes.

6355. Therefore, on the whole, taking the small increase of the one and the great increase of the other, it has been an advantage to you?—Certainly; of course the trade has been advantageous to us, undoubtedly. In stating the whole consumption of British silk handkerchiefs at 200,000*l.*, I am much below the mark.

6356. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Do not you think that the Scotch trade alone equals the amount you have just given in as the silk handkerchief trade of this country?—Probably the last year it has done so; the Scotch trade has increased within the last three years considerably as a home trade.

6357. And the Lancashire trade?—I am not prepared to say that the Lancashire has increased in that proportion that the Cheshire has.

6358. Then again, what kind of goods are the Scotch and Lancashire and northern districts now confining themselves to chiefly?—In Scotland chiefly spun cloth, in Lancashire the same, in Cheshire the better qualities are generally made.

Mr. Joseph Tucker.

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6359. And you have exported that kind of spun cloth handkerchiefs to different foreign markets?—Yes we have.

6360. Are you of opinion that that would be a permanent trade?—Decidedly not.

6361. What do they say of them?—That they are mixed with cotton, and request we will send no more.

6362. What do they tell you to send as a substitute?—Indian corahs.

6363. *Chairman.*] As a substitute for the Scotch?—For an imitation of Scotch-made cloth, made of spun silk.

6364. That is disliked, and the Indian article is preferred?—Yes.

6365. Because they say it is not silk, but a mixture of silk and cotton?—Yes.

6366. And they naturally prefer the better article they get from India?—Yes.

6367. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Then the Scotch will be presently driven out of the foreign market for their spun?—Yes, according to the course the trade is taking.

6368. And if the duty be taken off the Indian corahs, to encourage consumption at home, the Scotch will lose the home market?—Yes; if corahs are brought here at a reduction of 16½ per cent. duty, it follows that they must materially interfere with all British-made cloth.

6369. To the injury of British industry?—Yes, unquestionably it must.

6370. *Chairman.*] You have said that they make very few handkerchiefs in France, I think?—I am not aware that their handkerchief trade is to any extent for printing.

6371. You have stated that they use silk handkerchiefs for a variety of purposes, for which they do not use them in this country?—I have.

6372. You have then stated that the quantity of handkerchiefs altogether exported to France in the year 1839, is in value above 168,000*l.*; what makes you think that the quantity of handkerchiefs used in this country, where they are not used for all those variety of purposes for which they are used in France, so greatly exceeds the quantity annually used in France?—Population has something to do with it.

6373. Do you imagine that it is the larger population of this country who can afford them?—That, in some measure; and although handkerchiefs are not used in the way they are in France, yet the operatives of this country are very proud to have a silk handkerchief round their necks when they can obtain it, and the females also wear them round the head and shoulders; those are the only uses they are put to here by the operatives; and certainly if they can obtain it, there is nothing they think so highly of as a printed silk handkerchief.

6374. It appears, then, that although silk handkerchiefs are used for such a variety of purposes in France, yet that the annual quantity required for the supply in this country is much larger than the quantity required for the supply in France?—No doubt of it.

6375. From the much greater quantity of population here, who are able to afford that luxury?—I would not have it understood that I give a decided opinion as to the quantity they produce in France.

6376. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Has it come within your knowledge that within these 10 years there was scarcely a Frenchman found with a silk handkerchief?—Yes.

6377. And that in this country there is scarcely a person found without them?—Yes.

6378. *Chairman.*] As long as they were only supplied with handkerchiefs of British manufacture, they could not afford to purchase them, it appears?—The taste had not extended itself; it is a growing taste, created and founded upon British manufactures.

6379. Do you believe that taste is owing to the cheapness with which they can be supplied?—I may state, that when British goods first went to France, Indian goods were prohibited, and consequently British goods had a preference with the French buyers; hence, perhaps, the large quantity; as soon as the prohibition was taken off, and in fact, previous to that, slightly, the trade had been affected; but immediately the prohibition was taken off, the British trade to France was entirely annihilated.

6380. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Previous to the French admitting Indian handkerchiefs, there was an export to France of British handkerchiefs to the amount of 50,000*l.*

50,000 *l.*, we will say; but were those goods all for France, or were they partly in transit to other countries eastward of France?—Yes.

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6381. Then this 188,000 *l.* you suppose, or do you know, is for France exclusively, or for countries east of France?—A large quantity of them are intended for Italy.

6382. And merely pass France in transit?—Yes.

6383. Do you know whether they go to Italy, to Switzerland, to Austria?—Unquestionably.

6384. To Prussia?—Not to Prussia.

6385. To Hamburg?—Not through France.

6386. But between Hamburg and France there may be towns where it may be convenient to have them over-land?—I am not aware of goods going generally in transit, except to Italy, Switzerland, and various ports in the Mediterranean.

6387. Then if 188,000 *l.* are there stated as going to France, you suppose a considerable portion of that quantity are for other countries?—No doubt of it.

6388. And that France has not taken up such an immense proportion as that paper shows?—Yes, as that paper exhibits, unquestionably not.

6389. *Chairman.*] Do you not think, considering the large population of France, and that they only receive a portion of this 188,000 *l.* of handkerchiefs; there is in France a manufacture of handkerchiefs to a very considerable extent?—It is possible there may be; if it is, they are of low quality, which are protected with a duty of 25 per cent.

6390. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] While this country only protects its labour by 20 per cent?—Exactly so.

6391. *Chairman.*] What would be the duty on handkerchiefs made in France and imported into this country?—Twenty-five, or I think 30 per cent.

6392. Then, as far as the duty is concerned between this country and France, we have the same protection with regard to their handkerchiefs as their trade has with regard to ours?—Precisely.

6393. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] But we give to India an advantage of 7½ per cent, more than France gives to India?—Yes.

6394. *Sir Richard Jenkins.*] Do you know the exact amount of duty levied in France on goods imported direct from India, instead of coming from this country?—I do not know.

6395. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] They go out in this country in French bottoms very frequently to France?—Then there is a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties payable, or perhaps 5; I would not say positively.

6396. Ten per cent. *ad valorem*; or 10 per cent. of the duty?—Of the duty collected; I am not positive as to the amount. In Belgium there is 10 per cent.

6397. That would make about one or two per cent. difference out of the 7½?—I am not prepared to say it is 10 per cent., but there is a difference.

6398. *Chairman.*] Is that difference a sufficient inducement for them to be carried out chiefly in French bottoms?—I think not, inasmuch as the steamboats running between here and France are English, and they offer greater facilities than sailing vessels.

6399. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] In your opinion, the duty protecting French industry remains six or seven per cent. higher than the duty protecting industry in this country?—Yes, certainly it does.

*Martis, 14<sup>o</sup> die Julii, 1840.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Brocklehurst.  
Mr. Elliot.  
Mr. Ewart.  
Mr. Goulburn.

Sir George Grey.  
Mr. Hogg.  
Mr. Irving.  
Lord Seymour.

LORD SEYMOUR IN THE CHAIR.

*William Wemyss Anderson, Esq. and Mr. Edward Barrett, called in ; and Examined.*

*W. W. Anderson,*  
*Esq.*  
*and*  
*Mr. E. Barrett.*  
*14 July 1840.*

6400. Mr. Ewart, to Mr. Anderson.) YOU are a solicitor in Jamaica ?—  
I am.

6401. You were a member of the House of Assembly ?—I was, until the time  
I left; I resigned when I left the island.

6402. How long were you in the island ?—From September 1833 to March  
last.

6403. (To Mr. Barrett.) What is your business in the island ?—Book-keeper  
to the Oxford estate.

6404. (To Mr. Anderson.) Are you a proprietor ?—I have a small property,  
but it is a pen, not a plantation.

6405. (To Mr. Barrett.) Have you been an overlooker of other estates, besides  
the one you have mentioned ?—No, only the Oxford estate.

6406. Sir George Grey.] Whose estate is that ?—Belonging to Mr. Edward  
Barrett, in London.

6407. Mr. Ewart.] Will you state what you consider to be the general con-  
dition of the emancipated classes at present, with regard to wages, in comparison  
with their situation previous to emancipation. What is the actual rate of  
wages at present ?—(Mr. Anderson.) I cannot speak upon that subject from my  
own knowledge. (Mr. Barrett.) I can state what it is upon the estate that I  
reside upon.

6408. What is it ?—They dig a hundred cane-holes for 4 s. 2 d. and they  
plant them afterwards for 1 l. 10 s. an acre, and it comes to 5 l. 12 s. 8 d. an  
acre. In the time of slavery the jobbers, the gentlemen that had the jobbing  
gangs, would not take a piece of cane to dig under from 9 l. to 8 l. 10 s. ; now  
they have got it dug at the rate of 5 l. 12 s. 8 d.

6409. What is the difference between the work which they do now and that  
which they used to do before the Emancipation Act ?—I can state that the people  
work very cheerfully, and whenever they can get their wages for their work they  
are willing to work.

6410. Do they now do more or less work in the same time ?—They do a great  
deal more, because I know that formerly it would take forty able men to dig an  
acre of ground a day, or a day and a half, but now when they are laying out a  
piece of ground, about twelve acres of ground, I have seen twelve men will take  
that ground and dig it off in two weeks ; and when they are laying out this  
ground they will get up at four o'clock in the morning and go to the field, and  
one man will take six or eight of those rows to dig down. In slave times there  
would be eight persons to dig four. Now one person will take eight of those  
rows and dig it off as quick as ten or twelve persons would do before.

6411. Mr. Hogg.] You have hitherto spoken entirely of job work ?—Yes,  
this is job work.

6412. Mr. Ewart.] Have the negroes any provision grounds now ?—Yes, they  
have provision grounds upon that estate. Upon Hyde Hall estate and Eatonton,

Mr.

Mr. Shirley's, they have taken away the provision ground from them, but at Oxford and Water Valley, and George's, they all have their provision grounds. (Mr. *Anderson*.) Almost all the estates have provision grounds; there are some few exceptions.

6413. (To Mr. *Barrett*.) Why have they taken away the provision grounds upon those estates?—They have given them a garden, but the provision grounds they have taken away.

6414. What is the difference between a provision ground and a garden?—The provision ground is more land.

6415. Can they grow sugar upon a provision ground?—They can grow coffee, not sugar.

6416. What do they grow in the garden, and what in the provision ground?—The same thing, only the provision ground is larger. Mr. Shirley paid more wages to the people than any other estate.

6417. With respect to medical attendance, by whom is that provided now?—We pay for that ourselves what we want.

6418. (To Mr. *Anderson*.) What are the causes which, in your opinion, have led to a diminished supply of sugar during the last year?—On the subject of the seasons I am not able to give an opinion, but my impression is, that the season has been a bad one, from conversation in the island; but there are other causes on which I would remark.

6419. Has not the drought been one cause?—I believe it has.

6420. (To Mr. *Barrett*.) Can you state whether there has been a drought in Jamaica during the last season?—Yes, the weather was dry last year, but that was not the only reason we had the crop short.

6421. What were the reasons?—The planters would not plant last year; they sacrificed their property last year to make an outcry here that the people will not work.

6422. Why would not they plant?—Because they wished to sacrifice their property; there were many that would not plant. The people begged for work and they would not give it.

6423. What could be their object in not planting?—I cannot tell; I know many estates, that I can name, where the planters renewed the land with cattle, and never dug a cane-hole. There is Oxford estate, and the neighbouring estate of Water Valley; they both began to pen and piece together.

6424. That is, to enlose the piece of ground upon which the cattle are put?—Yes; last year after they had penned that piece they threw it down upon the road; many were walking along upon the road and crying "shame;" and the weeds grew up quite high, and one day I rode past, and I asked a man, "Why do you allow this piece to stand thus." They said, "Why, sir, we cannot go and dig the piece ourselves, except master tells us to dig it." They were willing to dig it. The Oxford sugar is coming home this year; the Water Valley will not come home till next year. Several of the estates after they had dug and planted it, threw it up to go to grass, and then they are crying out that the people will not work.

6425. Then the proprietor lost the crop?—Yes.

6426. And you cannot say why this is done?—I cannot tell why it is; but I know that the people wish to work, and will work when they get fairly paid.

6427. (To Mr. *Anderson*.) Has there been any withdrawal of certain classes of labourers from the labour upon the estates?—There has been I believe a withdrawal of married women; family women; but I myself have seen considerable bands of young women digging at the heaviest work of a plantation. The young women go and perform the heaviest work of a plantation still.

6428. (To Mr. *Barrett*.) Is that within your knowledge?—The first law was that the woman was to keep the house, but the women go out now digging cane-holes as well as the men, and planting canes. (Mr. *Anderson*.) I have seen that myself, I have seen large bands of young women. I do not think there is any considerable withdrawal of labour. (Mr. *Barrett*.) All the girls attend the Sunday school; and in the middle of the week they work.

6429. (To Mr. *Anderson*.) Then are the Committee to understand that the causes which you assign for the diminished supply of sugar last year are, first, the drought, and secondly, the withdrawal of certain classes of labourers?—Those are doubtless among the causes; I do not speak positively about the drought; but I believe that it has been an unfavourable sugar year. And there is another

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cause, namely, no plants having been put in. I have frequently heard that stated.

6430. Can you account for that circumstance any better than Mr. Barrett can?—No, except that I believe it arose from a misunderstanding subsisting between the people and their managers. I may mention, that besides the women being withdrawn from labour, I believe a great many children are withdrawn who are attending school; and there may be some cases also, but I think not to any great extent, where the negroes have obtained independent locations, but I do not think to any extent to affect the labour of the island.

6431. Do you know whether many of the negroes have obtained independent locations, so as to withdraw them to their own small properties from working on the plantations?—(Mr. Barrett.) I know that at Eatonton estate most of them bought a little land and have a house upon it, but every one of them have worked upon the estate, and they kept the estate as clean as a garden.

6432. Then although they have a small property of their own they still continue to work upon the estate?—Yes.

6433. (To Mr. Anderson.) Do you consider that those causes which have been assigned for the deficiency of the supply of last year are temporary or permanent?—The causes which have been enumerated, except the drought, appear to be permanent in their nature; but there are other causes, and the chief causes, which I consider to be of a merely temporary kind.

6434. What are those causes?—The causes arise from the unfortunate state of misunderstanding between the managers and the labourers. There is on the one side a claim of rent, and on the other side a claim of wages, to both of which the parties have been unaccustomed. It appears to me that the mode of charging the rent is inequitable and inexpedient in a very large number of cases; it has been charged not according to the extent of the land occupied; indeed I have not heard of a case where rent has been charged according to the extent of the land occupied, but in a large number of cases it is charged according to the number of persons in the negro family; the rates of rent appear to me to be higher than the rates charged for land in many parts of England and Scotland, while the value of the land in fee simple is infinitely below the value of land in England and Scotland. This has given rise to a great deal of discontent on the part of the negroes. The mode also in which the landlord has asserted his right by exacting the rent at those rates weekly, and enforcing his right to the land by a summary ejection, appears also to have added to the mutual misunderstandings. The landlord has asserted in many cases his right to eject tenants on a week's notice from land in a full state of cultivation, a state of cultivation which probably occupied the negro for 6 or 10 months previously; and if he refused to go his provisions were torn up; and he was compelled in this way to leave by a summary mode of ejection, whereby it appears to me gross injustice was done; and I do believe that this assertion of what the landlord states to be a strict legal right has in many cases induced on the part of the negro a desire to make the most of his legal rights; so that I cannot doubt that the negroes in many cases, for protection and retaliation, may have given or withheld their labour in a very capricious and improper manner. I believe that it has worked injuriously in that way.

6435. In fact, that one evil has produced another?—Yes, from this unhappy state of misunderstanding. Of course it is not for me to give any opinion upon the legal question, whether the landlord has a right to do so or not; but if he has the right, nothing, it is plain, can be more inequitable than to exercise it. I believe also that punctuality in paying the wages weekly has in many cases not been observed. There have been considerable difficulties I know in the way of getting coin in Jamaica to pay the wages, very formidable difficulties indeed, and some of the irregularities may have arisen from that cause; and I dare say some may have arisen from the difficulty of the parties themselves in obtaining a supply of money when the support of the merchant was withdrawn from them.

6436. Then you consider that these are causes of a temporary character, and that they do not affect the permanent prosperity of the island?—Yes, I do consider that they are causes of a temporary character, most decidedly.

6437. Do you consider that the Creole population will increase?—I consider that there is in the island of Jamaica a population sufficient to work the capital invested in Jamaica, if there was a good mutual understanding.

6438. Do



6438. Do you think that the natural increase of the Creole population would be the basis of the future prosperity of the island?—I think it would; but the prosperity of the island might be very much quickened.

6439. By what means?—I think that a pure and speedy administration of justice between master and servant, if secured, would do very much to quicken the prosperity of the island; and an alteration in those particulars to which I have referred, as to the mode of charging rent, and the landlord capriciously exerting his rights in ejectionment.

6440. Do you consider that the present number of negroes are competent to keep up the cultivation to the amount of the last few years, if there were the changes in management made which you have alluded to;—Yes, I do, for this reason, that there appears no other outlet for the labour of the inhabitants. During the time of slavery, the surplus labour of the negro, when he had only one Saturday in a fortnight, and Sundays, the greater part of which was devoted to labour, was sufficient to supply the markets of Jamaica with provisions. Provisions are now dearer, I believe, than they were in the time of slavery; and therefore it is plain that the surplus labour is not going, as is very commonly supposed, towards a more extensive cultivation of provision grounds. I do not think there is any more profitable outlet for labour than working upon the estates; I think, too, that had we provisions cheaper in Jamaica, it would be of great advantage to the island. We are in a most unfavourable situation; I have fed my horses with hay imported from England, and corn too; and the disadvantages under which all classes labour from the great scarcity of food are, I conceive, one of the heaviest evils under which Jamaica labours.

6441. Do you consider that immigration would be a means of temporary assistance, or of permanent assistance, to the island of Jamaica?—I think it would promote the general prosperity of the island exceedingly, because there is a great deal of valuable land which is not under cultivation; but unless those misunderstandings between the masters and managers and the peasantry were rectified, there could be no prosperity, if the land were full of inhabitants.

6442. Mr. *Elliot*.] Do these misunderstandings arise between the labourers from the East Indies, as well as amongst the agricultural labourers?—There have been no East India labourers in Jamaica.

6443. Mr. *Ewart*.] Have any immigrants been introduced into Jamaica?—A considerable number of white immigrants have been introduced.

6444. What has been their state, and what are their prospects?—Their state generally has been peculiarly wretched and unhappy, arising, in many cases, I think, from causes which a little more consideration might have obviated.

6445. Where have they come from?—A considerable number of Germans have come out, and a considerable number of Scotch. There have been also English emigrants. I have been chiefly conversant with the emigrants in the township of Altamont, and in the Middlesex township, and so far as my knowledge of their situation goes (and I have some knowledge, because I was chairman of the committee when they were examined as to their state and prospects), it appears to me that there was a deficiency of preparation before they came, and that the locations, particularly that of Altamont, were as unfavourable as could be well conceived. It was at a very great distance from the market; there were rapid rivers, frequently impassable, between the people and the market-town of Port Antonio, and they had no horses given them whereby they could go themselves or send the produce of their culture to market. There was a want also of medical attendance; they suffered exceedingly from that, and from the want of religious instruction, which I have no doubt would have tended greatly to keep them together, and to keep them in good spirits, because they appeared respectable people. The chief labour which they had in the neighbourhood was working upon the roads, and they seemed to think the remuneration was very inadequate to their labour, and they all concurred in saying, without any exception, in the township of Altamont, that their situation was worse than it had been in their own country, and they were exceedingly anxious to return; they were in great bitterness about it indeed. I know that there were eight widows there when I left the island in March last. I have more particular notes on the subject of Altamont at my lodgings in town, if it were necessary to produce them. With respect to Middlesex township, I think the testimony was favourable generally to the great question of white emigration, if properly conducted.

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*Mr. E. Barrett.*  

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6446. Could they work upon the land?—In the mountains they could.

6447. Only in particular localities?—In high localities they could work, and they said they could prosper better, and they said that they thought they could do better than they could have done in Scotland.

6448. Do you think they should be gradually introduced, so as not to come too suddenly upon the rest of the labourers of the island?—I do not think they would come much into competition with the labourers of the island at all; I think they would become small independent farmers, and I think indeed that is the only way in which white labour can be introduced with any success; they would supply the markets, and of course they would compete with the negro in that particular department.

6449. Do you consider that independent proprietorship will be the source of the lasting prosperity of the West Indies?—I think such persons being employed in raising provisions, it would be. We suffer very much by the want of all sorts of provisions.

6450. Do you think that notwithstanding the possession of the provision grounds by the labourers, still the plantations might be worked?—Perfectly; I do not think the provision grounds would at all interfere with the labour upon the plantations.

6451. Were the sexes introduced in equal numbers in the case of those emigrants?—I cannot speak precisely to that point; but I have heard no complaint upon that point, nor do I believe there is any.

6452. You think their locations should be such as you have described in particular situations?—Yes, and most especially that preparation should be made before they landed in the island, and that their comforts should be carefully attended to for the first twelve months.

6453. In your opinion are the tastes of the negroes advancing, so that they have a desire for greater comforts and greater luxuries than they formerly enjoyed?—Decidedly; I believe the negroes are just as fond of the comforts and luxuries of life as we are.

6454. Is that fondness on the increase or not?—I think very much.

6455. (To *Mr. Barrett.*) Are you of opinion that negroes are fonder of the comforts and luxuries of life than they used to be?—Indeed they are; the people are very happy now, and going on well.

6456. Are they fond of being well dressed and well fed?—Yes.

6457. And to have good furniture in their houses?—Yes; they are many of them good people; they are very happy people.

6458. *Mr. Elliot.*] What do the negroes consider to be the luxuries and comforts of life?—They like to go to chapel on a Sabbath-day, and to go clean and keep themselves decent. (*Mr. Anderson.*) I have been at the negro chapels at several of the missionary stations on the Sabbath-day, and in point of respectability of appearance they would compete with any country congregation I have ever seen, and in propriety of demeanour.

6459. *Mr. Ewart.*] Is education advancing among them?—It is rapidly advancing, as far as means are available in the island; they are so intensely anxious for it, that they will pay children sometimes who can read; old people will pay them for coming at night to teach them their alphabet, in places where there are no proper schools; there are many cases of that kind.

6460. (To *Mr. Barrett.*) Does your familiarity with the labourers induce you to believe that they are better instructed than they were, and that they have a desire for further instruction?—Yes, it does, because the oldest man they have got is learning to read.

6461. As well as the young ones?—Yes.

6462. (To *Mr. Anderson.*) Has there been great mortality among the immigrants introduced into the island?—Yes, very great mortality.

6463. There have been none but whites introduced into Jamaica?—No, there have not been any but whites. I may mention, on the subject of emigration, that I have reason to believe that emigration of black persons from Canada might perhaps be amongst the best description of emigration we could have for Jamaica.

6464. Persons coming from the United States?—Canada, I understand, would be the best place to apply to for them; but either from there, or from the United States, those would be the best sources from which to get emigrants; but if any emigrants

emigrants do come, it is absolutely necessary that they be put under special and responsible superintendence.

6465 Are the whites capable of undertaking the cultivation of sugar?—I know one case where they have undertaken it successfully. The Honourable John Salmon, with whom I am acquainted, has stated to me that he has done it with success. I heard also of another case: I heard that Mr. Dunstan had taken off a crop with white emigrants; but the mortality amongst the white emigrants has been such, that I think it is the duty of Government to institute an inquiry into the subject.

6466. What do you attribute that mortality to?—A great part of it has arisen from the imperfect accommodations that the people had, and in some cases from the want of medical attendance; they have not that measure of comfort which is necessary to support life in that climate; a much greater measure of comfort is necessary to support life agreeably there than here, and I think that less money would be allowed as wages by the planter than would be necessary for that.

6467. Has any report been made to the House of Assembly upon the subject of the immigrants?—There was a very imperfect report made, a report not containing the evidence; but the House of Assembly are in possession of a considerable amount of testimony upon the subject, but which has not been published.

6468. Has that been sent home to the Government?—I believe not.

6469. In what manner do you consider that the white immigrants may be best employed?—I think that the white emigrants, if employed at all in plantation work, ought to be employed in the mountains; but the main object I think would be to establish them as small farmers, as I have done myself. I have tried the experiment myself with very excellent success, and have established them as small independent farmers of pens, and in the cultivation of provisions, and they might cultivate, to a small extent, coffee, and the other staple productions of the country, and corn. I have tried it in one particular case with such success that I feel perfectly assured that it might, on the same principle which I followed, be advantageously conducted.

6470. Then on this high ground where you recommend them to be located they would not cultivate sugar?—Sugar in some cases is raised at considerable height; but I am no planter myself, and I cannot venture an opinion upon that question.

*Thomas Cope*, called in; and Examined.

6471. *Chairman.*] WHERE do you reside?—I am from Macclesfield.

6472. Are you a silk-weaver?—Yes; I am from the town of Macclesfield, a town which feels deeply interested in the question now before this Honourable Committee; a question which they hope will terminate in favour of the working men, who have sent me here to represent their interests upon this important question. They are aware that if any reduction of the duties at present imposed on the produce of East India takes place it will increase those privations and sufferings under which they have laboured, and borne with the most exemplary patience, and made use of the most praiseworthy exertions to surmount them, and to maintain that respectable station in society which every industrious operative ought to enjoy, for many years, I may say, with very great propriety, ever since the laws were altered which regulated our commercial policy, in 1826.

6473. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] How long have you been acquainted with the silk trade?—In 1804 I was bound as an apprentice to the silk-weaving business; but I think it is right that I should state to the Committee, that in May 1808 I left the trade, and entered His Majesty's service in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. In November 1809 I obtained leave of absence for two months, during which time, or the greater part of it, I was employed in the weaving business, in order that I might not be chargeable to my friends, and in that branch of it called corahs or grey bandannas. When the term of my leave of absence was expired I returned to my regiment, and to my duty as a soldier. In November 1813 I again obtained leave of absence for two months, and again I was employed in the same branch of weaving, corahs or grey bandannas, and for the same reason, after which I returned once more to my regiment. In 1814 I embarked at Plymouth for Quebec, on the 21st of March, and landed June the 1st, and remained there till 1817, in which year, in June, I embarked for my

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Esq.  
and  
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native country. I was then, after having endured the toils and shared the dangers at that time inseparably connected with a military life, and after having participated in the glories of that army which all Europe acknowledged to be the first in fame, discharged. I then returned to my wife and family, for the purpose of enjoying the sweets of domestic life, but I have found those sweets grievously mingled with bitters. From that time to this I have been employed at the silk-trade. I have mentioned these things only for the purpose of showing the Committee what time I have been absent from the trade.

6474. Do you know anything about the corah or grey bandanna trade?—Yes; when I first began to weave the bandanna was a great trade, and continued to be so until East India goods, that is, manufactured silk goods, were allowed to be imported.

6475. What reason have you to suppose that the corah trade has been injured by the importation of Indian corahs?—Because in 1825 the price of weaving those goods was 3s. 6d. per piece of seven handkerchiefs, and in 1826, the time when they were allowed to come in, the price fell to 2s. 6d., and there did not appear to be any other cause for such a reduction; and as the importation has increased, the price of weaving the bandanna has decreased, so that now they are but 2s. per piece.

6476. Have you any other reason to offer which will show that you have been injured by these goods?—I have great reason to believe that the manufacturers, in order that they might be able to bring these goods into the market, have been compelled to make them of a worse material, which makes it still worse for the weaver, because he cannot do so much work with a bad as with a good material; and between the inferiority of the material, and the scarcity of employment, which has existed for some time, the condition of the weavers is a very bad one. In order to confirm these statements, I may here add, that the poor-rates for three years past, although we are now placed under a new and very economical system, have increased materially.

6477. If the condition of the operatives be so very bad, why do not they leave the weaving employment and turn their hands to something else?—The reason is very obvious, for there is nothing else for them to turn to; every trade is overstocked with hands; and many of the changes which have been made in our commercial system latterly seem only to increase our embarrassments.

6478. Do not you think that the cotton weavers have been the means of reducing your wages, and making your employment scarce?—I do not think they have, for this reason, the cotton weavers have been employed, to a very considerable extent, in the silk trade, since 1815, but we did not experience any considerable inconvenience, either in our wages or our employment, until 1826, the time when the free trade measures came into operation. But it is my opinion that the cotton weaver, whose labour has been destroyed by machinery, would have been able to obtain a comfortable living in the silk trade, if the introduction of foreign manufactured goods had not prevented it, but instead of which, he, as well as the old original silk-weaver, is in great distress at the present time.

6479. In what way is the corah trade, the weaving of grey bandannas, serviceable to you as operatives?—The corah trade is serviceable to us in several ways. In the first place, the manufacturers have been in the habit of making these goods in bad times, because they did not hesitate to make a stock of these in the unprinted state, but were afraid to do so with some other sorts of fancy work. By this means the weavers were employed, and the masters were enabled to keep their hands together. In the second place, it is serviceable to us, because, being simple and easily learned, it enables us to teach our children the art of weaving upon this work; we have always been in the habit of learning our children to weave. But there is another way in which this trade is serviceable, and a very important one: these corahs absorb a great deal of silk; this silk has to be prepared for the loom before it can be made into goods, and this preparation furnishes many of our children with employment before they are fit for the loom. But this is not all. The children to which I have just alluded are employed in the first process through which it has to pass in its way to the loom, namely, winding. After this it has to be thrown into a number of threads. This process furnishes employment for a description of hands older than those which I have before named. It then goes to the dye-house, where it undergoes another operation, which is performed by men, and by  
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which it is prepared for the soft silk machinery, which is the next operation; here it employs young women. It then has to go through another process before it arrives at the loom, and that is warping; in this adult women are generally employed.

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6480. When did this trade begin to decline as regards prices?—About 1826 or 1827.

6481. How long did it remain so in its first stage of declension?—It remained in that state I think till about 1833 or 1834.

6482. In your opinion, what is the cause of this decline?—My opinion is, that it is owing to the introduction of East Indian manufactured silk goods, which for the last few years have done us serious injury.

6483. What would be the effect upon this branch of your trade if the present duty on East Indian silk goods were reduced from 20 to 3½ per cent.; and what reason can you show why such should not be the case?—In my opinion, it would have the effect of destroying this branch of our trade; and if so, it would rob of their employment, and consequently of the means of living honestly by their labour, all those parties which I have before named, and would make them destitute and reckless, and cause them to become a burthen to the rest of society, whose burthens are already too heavy. It would throw out of employment a large amount of capital, and would give into the hands of foreigners that employment by which we ought to be supported; for we thus reason, that if with all our improvements in machinery, and with all our superior skill and industry, we can but just keep the possession of our own market, we conclude, that if the duty be reduced any at all, we shall lose our corah trade. The people in whose name I appear, and whose voice I am come to speak, think it very strange and very unfair to bring their labour into competition with a people who can live upon 1½ *d.* per day, while it will cost an English operative more than that sum to pay his taxes.

6484. *Mr. Goulburn.*] You stated that the trade had remained in a state of decline till the year 1833 and 1834; what has been the state of the trade since that period?—I believe the corah trade has still kept declining, and has declined more rapidly from that time to the present.

6485. You would state that the trade was worse at the present moment than it was in 1834?—Yes.

6486. Has not the printing in England of foreign corahs very much increased?—I cannot speak as to that department of the trade, because I am not acquainted with it. I do not know whether that has increased or declined; I can only speak as respects our own branch of trade, the weaving department.

6487. Has the number of foreign corahs introduced been very considerable of late years?—I believe it has been very considerable, especially the last few years.

6488. You do not know whether those corahs that have been introduced were printed in England or not?—No, I do not. That is a branch of business that we are altogether unacquainted with.

6489. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Personally, have you ever seen a print-work?—I have not.

6490. Did you ever understand about how many weavers one printer will work after?—I have made inquiry of persons acquainted with printing, and they have informed me that one printer would print as many bandanna handkerchiefs as 30 weavers would weave.

6491. And those 30 weavers would require how many more to prepare the silk for them?—I should think those 30 weavers would require not much less than four times 30 individuals to prepare the silk for them, because I suppose every loom will furnish employment for three individuals besides the weaver. If I said four I should not be far wrong, from the processes through which the silk has to pass.

6492. The weaver himself has always a quill-winder, who winds the silk to be placed in the shuttle?—Yes, he has.

6493. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Your evidence has been addressed entirely to corahs?—Yes.

6494. How are the other branches of trade affected by the importation of foreign articles?—Other branches of our trade would be materially affected provided the duty was reduced upon corahs, because the persons now employed

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upon the corahs would be destitute of employment, and would come in competition with the labourers employed upon other descriptions of these goods.

6495. Has there been an increase or a decrease of the silk manufacture generally in England in the last few years?—My opinion is that there has been a considerable increase. There may have been an increase of the consumption of silk, but the silk has been absorbed without an increase of hands, because a change of goods took place, from light to heavy, in 1826, when the free-trade measures were brought into operation. Before that the British weavers were employed upon a light fabric of work, fancy goods, and those were generally the things made in Macclesfield; but the introduction of French silks in a very great measure has destroyed this light fabric of work, and that was one of the most beneficial fabrics we had. In consequence of that the English manufacturers and weavers were compelled to turn their attention to another fabric, composed of inferior material, and made heavier considerably than the former, and by that means a larger amount of silk has been absorbed without producing a greater quantity of goods—I mean without employing a greater number of looms.

6496. Then the same number of hands are employed in fabricating a yard of the light article that would be employed in making a yard of the heavy article?—Yes.

6497. Do you think that the whole number of yards of silk made in this country are more or less than they were in 1826?—I cannot exactly speak to that question; it may be a little more, but I think not much. In Macclesfield, I think it has decreased. I suppose there are less looms at work in Macclesfield now, by a thousand, than there were in 1826.

6498. *Mr. Irving.*] Has not the silk trade emigrated to other places, such as Manchester?—There are very few weavers in Manchester at all; I do not think there are 300 weavers altogether in Manchester. In country places round about Manchester I believe it has increased, but to what amount I cannot speak, but Manchester has decreased.

6499. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Do you know anything of broad silk weaving, such as gros-de-naps, and those things?—I understand something about it.

6500. What was the price per yard before the introduction of French silks?—Gros-de-naps were about 10*d.* or 11*d.*, or from that to 1*s.*; a yard; they are now about 5½*d.*

6501. Then the weavers now weave twice the quantity for the same wages that they formerly did?—Yes, in some cases more than that.

6502. *Mr. Elliot.*] Have you any greater facility in weaving now than you had then?—No greater facility at all in the hand-loom weaving in the least.

6503. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] And that weaving at lower wages is coupled with scanty employment?—Yes.

6504. *Mr. Goulburn.*] Has machinery been applied to the weaving of silk?—In some departments it has. It has been applied to the weaving of corahs in some places.

6505. Has not that thrown out of work the persons whom you represent as having been thrown out of work?—No; it is so inconsiderable that it is of no consequence; the power-looms are so few in number; it is merely an experiment.

6506. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Have you heard of the power-loom being applied to the fine qualities of broad silk goods?—Yes.

6507. Have you heard whether that has been successful?—I have heard that it is not successful; I have heard that besides the expense of machinery, they have the expense of employing persons to prepare the silk, the loom, and to finish the silk after it comes out of the loom, and those expenses altogether are so great that it hardly pays; that the hand-loom is as cheap a way of producing this silk as the power-loom.

6508. Have you heard that experiments have been tried in Manchester to weave silk by power, and that as silk is a fine substance, if it is at all injured in the process they are obliged to cut it out of the power-loom, and to give it to the hand-loom weavers, whose skill enables them to make cloth of it?—I have heard of several instances of that.

6509. Do you know whether power-loom weaving is applied to any extent in Manchester?—I believe it is not pursued to any great extent; perhaps there may be a hundred looms in Manchester, but I think that is the outside.

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6510. Have you any doubt that had those experiments been successful, silk would have been woven by power to a great extent?—I have no doubt of it, for I recollect, many years ago, there was a firm in Macclesfield that tried that experiment, to weave silk bandannas by power: it was a complete failure, and it cost a great deal of money. Several other individuals in Stockport and other places have tried the experiment, but they have always failed. No progress has been made in the power-loom, as applied to silk weaving, up to the present time, and it seems probable that it never will be done with any degree of success.

6511. Then if it appears by Returns to the House of Commons that a larger quantity of raw material is now worked up than formerly, do you think that less or more wages are paid for that increased quantity than were paid in 1825?—My opinion is that less wages are paid for a greater quantity.

6512. Mr. Goulburn.] Do you mean less wages in proportion to the quantity, or less wages actually in amount?—I mean to say that less wages are paid at the present moment for working up the whole amount of silk that is worked up in this country than were paid in 1825.

6513. Chairman.] You have stated that wages have very much fallen off of late years?—They have.

6514. You mentioned having worked at this trade in 1814; what wages did you receive then?—The corahs at that time were 4 s. 8 d. per cut of seven handkerchiefs, in the latter end of 1813.

6515. How much could you earn in a day in 1813 at that work?—A person would weave a cut of them in a day.

6516. He would get about 4 s. 8 d. a day?—He would, easily.

6517. What can a good workman now get in a day?—At the present time the material of which these corahs are made is so very inferior, that there are many very able workmen upon this branch of trade who might work from Monday morning till Saturday night, and would not be able to weave more than three cuts of them, and they are only 2 s. per cut now. It is a miserable trade now.

6518. So that they could not make more than 6 s. a week now?—When the silk is very inferior; if the silk is tolerable, a person may weave four cuts, and if it was superior silk, he might weave four in one week and five in another.

6519. Mr. Hogg.] The great difficulty the workmen experience is from the bad material furnished by those who employ them?—That is one difficulty.

6520. Is not that the chief difficulty?—It is one very great difficulty.

6521. If the material were as good now as that furnished in 1814, you would be able to weave a cut a day now as well as you could have done then?—Certainly.

6522. Under present circumstances a weaver could now weave a cut a day, if he was furnished with the same materials, and had employment?—He could.

6523. And his inability to weave a cut a day arises from the bad materials furnished to him by those who employ him?—It does.

6524. Mr. Brocklehurst.] What is the course that the manufacturers that employ you take when they hear of a large importation of foreign manufactured silk from India or from the Continent?—They generally begin to stop some looms when they hear of it.

6525. And as the weaver looks more at his earnings than at the price of wages, his earnings are liable to be diminished?—Yes.

6526. And that is one of the grievances that the weavers complain of?—It is.

6527. Mr. Elliot.] Was the rate of wages in 1813 the same as it had been for any number of years previous to that, and did it continue to be the same for any number of years succeeding that year?—The wages in 1813 upon this description of goods was the same for several years before, and it remained the same until 1815, and then an alteration took place in 1815.

6528. Will you state the cause of that alteration in 1815?—In 1815 peace was made; a great number of individuals returned from the army to their own domestic employment, in consequence of which there was a superabundance of hands; and the manufacturers of Macclesfield stated that they could not continue making this description of goods at the same price in consequence of something, which I do not understand, because I only returned to my own home in 1817; but I understood that the price was reduced in 1817, after a turn-out of the weavers, which lasted for 14 or 15 weeks, from 4 s. 8 d. to 3 s. 6 d., and this price continued to be paid from 1815 up to 1826.

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6529. You attribute the decrease in wages then entirely to the influx of operatives from the army and navy?—No, I do not; I do ascribe the change which took place in 1815 to the alteration which took place in our position as a society in consequence of the discharge of a great number of hands from the army. It was a change from war to peace, and the war prices could not be maintained with the peace establishment; but the price established at that time remained nearly stationary, and indeed altogether so in the bandanna trade till 1826, and then it declined again.

6530. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] During those 10 years did the operatives get adequate wages or otherwise?—They got very fair wages, the material was not deteriorated; considering all the circumstances, I suppose the weavers then were earning as fair wages as any other description of workmen.

6531. Mr. *Elliot.*] Then this deterioration in wages had no connexion with any importation of bandannas from the East Indies?—Not in 1815, I do not suppose it had.

6532. *Chairman.*] Have you ever been engaged in the manufacture of silk for any other purpose, except for handkerchiefs?—Yes, I have.

6533. Have you found that a more profitable employment than the weaving of handkerchiefs?—There are some other descriptions of work more profitable than weaving bandannas, considerably.

6534. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] Is broad silk weaving more profitable than bandanna weaving?—Some of it; there is some that is not much better, there is some of it very little better, and there is some no better at all.

6535. Does that arise from the inferiority of the material, or is it that the price is deficient?—It does not arise from the inferiority of the material, it arises from the price of weaving.

6536. Then the bandanna weaver who loses his employment goes and competes with the broad silk weaver, and that reduces his wages?—Yes, he does; and that is the way we are injured.

6537. Your wages and those of other weavers have declined, owing to there being an excess of people to do the work?—Yes, I believe that is the particular reason why wages have declined, for we are now so far enlightened in the working of society, that we know that labour rises and falls according to its demand in the market. If there be a great number of hands out of employment, wages cannot be kept stationary; if there be employment sufficient for all that want it, then wages can be kept stationary; and the great evil attending us at present is, that there is not employment enough; there is not a trade in the kingdom in which there are not a great many hands without work.

6538. Mr. *Elliot.*] You were understood to say, that there is as much raw material worked up now as formerly?—I did say so.

6539. If that is the case, how comes it that there is less employment for the operatives who work up that raw material?—Because, in 1826, or at least from 1818 to 1825, the people in this country were in the habit of making a light fabric work, which contained very little silk, called fancy goods, such as figured goods, and those sort of things. In 1826, when the law was altered which prohibited European goods from being imported into this country, we lost this fancy trade, and we were compelled to turn our attention to a trade which absorbed a greater quantity of silk. This will explain how it is that a larger amount of silk is now absorbed without employing more hands.

6540. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] Is there not a great quantity of silk made which is used for trimmings and for ornamenting shawls?—Yes, there are two or three little firms in Macclesfield that carry on a trade of that description altogether; nothing else.

6541. That silk is not used for weaving?—No.

6542. Mr. *Elliot.*] Is that an entirely new trade?—No, it has been carried on for several years now.

6543. Then, if it is not a new trade, it would not have any influence upon the comparative expenditure of the raw material?—Yes, it has had an effect in this way, that persons who have been in the habit of making those silk trimmings of different descriptions, in consequence of this silk being cheap, those people most likely have used a larger amount of it, and different sorts of goods have been trimmed with this silk, because it could be had cheaply.

6544. Mr.



6544. Mr. Hogg.] Which article is the strongest and heaviest; the corah manufactured in India, or the corah manufactured in England?—That will depend upon the orders the manufacturer has to fulfil.

6545. The question is general with reference to the corahs manufactured in England, and the corahs imported from the East Indies. Which article is the strongest and heaviest, and contains the greatest portion of raw material?—That is a question which I hardly feel myself competent to answer, not being much acquainted with the East India corahs; they have never gone through my hands.

6546. Mr. Goulburn.] Was not there a great increase of manufacturing establishments in Macclesfield subsequently to the year 1826?—There was an increase.

6547. Did not a good many advertisements appear for several hundred persons to be employed in the silk manufacture?—I am not aware of any more than one advertisement appearing, and I cannot help thinking that that was done by a person who had very little knowledge about the trade.

6548. Were not new manufactories created and additional hands employed after that time?—There were new factories built between 1817 and 1826, and additional hands employed, but I am not aware of any advertisements except one, and I think that person did it inadvertently.

6549. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Subsequently to 1826, when French goods came into consumption in this country, was there an increase or a decrease in the silk trade at Macclesfield?—The trade since 1826 has declined in Macclesfield.

6550. Mr. Goulburn.] Were not there a considerable number of additional hands employed in the factories in Macclesfield subsequently to 1826?—There was an addition before that time, but not since.

6551. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Were not there a large number of mills constructed from 1822 to 1826?—Yes, there were.

6552. Was there a single mill, except one in Sutton, built after 1826, that you remember?—I do not recollect one; I think there are several mills that are now empty, and that have been empty for several years.

6553. Mr. Hogg.] When the price of the manufactured article is reduced in the English market by foreign competition, is not the necessary consequence to lead the manufacturer to make an article slighter and cheaper, and more flimsy, in order to compete with the foreigner?—I am not aware of that.

6554. In your opinion, would not that be the natural tendency?—That is a question that I beg leave to decline answering, because I do not feel myself competent to do so. I do not understand the manufacturer's business; I do not know when his prices rise and when they fall.

6555. Are not the corahs made much more flimsy and lighter now, and of much worse material, than they were in 1814?—Many of them are. There is one description of corahs made now in a very superior manner.

6556. You stated that the difficulty of weaving the same quantity in a day now as in 1814, arises from the material being bad?—There is one description of goods made as heavy as ever they were made, although the article may not be so good as it formerly was; there is as much stuff put in bandanna as ever there was.

6557. Then generally speaking, can you answer the question, whether bandannas are as heavy or not, as they were in 1814?—I should suppose that, generally speaking, bandannas are as heavy as ever they were.

6558. Foreign competition, then, has not, in your opinion, rendered it necessary for the manufacturers to make an article of an inferior description, and much more flimsy?—I do believe it has rendered it necessary for them to make an article of an inferior description, and to reduce the wages that they might be able to bring them into the market.

6559. Then you believe that the corahs manufactured now are much more flimsy and lighter than they were in 1814?—They are most of them made lighter and more flimsy, but there are some made as heavy as ever they were.

6560. So that there is no general rule one way or the other; it depends upon the fancy of the manufacturer?—Just so.

6561. Mr. Elliot.] Are those operatives who make the heavier description not able to earn more than those who make the lighter description of goods?—Not in all cases. A manufacturer may receive an order to make certain goods heavier; for instance, bandannas; he has nothing to do but to say, "Make the web," what

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we call the shoot—"Make the shoot so much thicker." And this will make the goods heavier without giving the weaver any more trouble, and therefore he receives no more wages for it; although he has put an additional quantity of silk in he throws no more shoots.

6562. The quality of silk employed in making the heavy goods is no better than the quality employed in making the light goods?—Not at all. The weight of the goods does not depend upon the quality; it depends upon the direction given by the putters out.

6563. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] A piece of goods weighing eight ounces may be superior in every quality but weight to a piece weighing 14 ounces?—It may be.

6564. The piece weighing 12 or 14 ounces being made in competition with the Indian corah, and the finer fabric being made for those that prefer a lighter, thinner, and neater handkerchief?—It is quite possible.

6565. You are aware that they are making in your town a description of goods of three threads, made rich and excellent for the higher classes to consume in this country?—I am aware of it.

6566. In competition with the Indian corahs?—Yes.

6567. Those are of superior silk, and of superior make altogether?—Yes, they are.

6568. Do you know whether they sell for a higher price than any Indian corah?—I have no knowledge about the price they sell for, but I believe they sell for a higher price.

6569. Mr. *Hogg.*] Have they beaten the Indian corahs out of the market?—I cannot speak as to that; they are a very superior article.

6570. They are so superior an article, that the probability is that they will beat the Indian article out of the market?—I believe they are made generally for our own consumption.

6571. Was there any period within the last 10 years of brisk demand for bandannas for exportation?—I have heard it said, that Macclesfield had an order for the export of not less than 50,000*l.* worth annually to France of those corahs.

6572. Have you heard whether they now export any?—I have heard that there is not a yard exported now.

6573. Have you heard what goes to France instead?—I have not heard that any thing goes instead of them. I have heard it said that East India bandannas have taken the market away from us.

6574. Mr. *Goulburn.*] Have you never heard it said, that other English silk manufactures have been sent instead of them to France?—No, I have not heard that said.

6575. Have you ever inquired what is the relative quantity of British silk goods exported now, as compared with what were exported in 1828.—I have not.

6576. You are not aware that it is four or six times as much?—No, it is a subject that I do not understand.

6577. Mr. *Hogg.*] You are of opinion that justice to the English operatives in silk requires that all foreign manufactured silk should be excluded from this market?—My opinion is, that in justice to the English operative, there should be a duty imposed upon the importation of those goods, which would put them upon a level with ourselves. Now, if the Hindostanee can live at 1*½**d.* or 2*d.* a day, and if an Englishman cannot live at less than 2*s.* a day, we think it very hard that the weaver in India should send his goods here and compete with us upon such very unequal terms.

6578. Then according to that system which you consider just to the operatives, you think there ought to be such a duty imposed upon silk imported from the East Indies, or from any other foreign part, as would amount to an exclusion?—I do not say an exclusion; but we ought to have as good a chance of a market as they have; and it is impossible that we can compete with them if they have not a duty imposed upon their goods.

6579. If the description of duty you have suggested, for instance, bearing such a proportion as the expense of subsistence here does to the expense of subsistence in India were imposed, would not it amount to an absolute exclusion?—It might; and if it did, it would be nothing but an act of justice. I think the British operative ought to be employed sooner than a foreigner; he has to support his country, both in the factory and in the field.

6580. Mr.

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6580. Mr. *Elliot*.] Have you heard upon what food the Indian labourer lives?—I am not exactly aware of it.

6581. Suppose that he is able to afford nothing else but rice, without any other food whatever, do you think that is a proper state to keep a labourer in?—I should think it is not a proper state if it can be helped.

6582. Do you think that a labourer in this country, who is able to obtain better food than that, has a right to say, we will keep the labourer in the East Indies in that position in which he shall be able to get nothing for his food but rice?—I certainly pity the East Indian labourer, but at the same time I have a greater feeling for my own family than I have for the East Indian labourer's family; I think it is wrong to sacrifice the comforts of my family for the sake of the East Indian labourer, because his condition happens to be worse than mine, and I think it is not good legislation to take away our labour and to give it to the East Indian, because his condition is worse than ours. To raise his condition equal to ours, would be to make us destitute of employment, and to throw us upon the rest of society to support us by charity, and this I hope will never take place in this country.

6583. Your argument was this; that as the East Indian labourer can be supported upon 1½ *d.* per day, whereas an English labourer cannot be supported under 2 *s.*, therefore it would be improper to give the East Indian any further advantage; now is it right to keep the East Indian labourer in such a position that he can afford to eat nothing but plain rice for his food? Can he have any sort of comfort for his family while he is in a state of destitution much greater than the most destitute in this country?—I do not say that it is right, but I cannot admit that it would be right to deteriorate our condition for the purpose of mending his. Our habits of life, and all our pursuits, and all our notions of living, are entirely different from his; and if it were attempted to remove us from those habits, the present generation would be very much discontented by it. The Indian has been brought up under such a system, and he knows nothing better; he is not aware that it is right that he should eat bread, or that he should eat butchers' meat, but we have been brought up in this manner, and we conceive it right that we should continue in this way if it is possible; we have no notion of bringing down our condition for the purpose of benefiting the Indian.

6584. Mr. *Hogg*.] Are you aware that, notwithstanding the Indian can live for 1½ *d.* a day, while it costs an Englishman 2 *s.* a day to support himself, that the whole of India is overrun with cotton manufactures from England?—I do not know anything about that.

6585. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Do you know how many square inches of cotton an Indian consumes for clothing?—I do not.

6586. Do not you know that the Indian labourer is excluded, by his religion, from partaking of food that the English labourer consumes?—I have heard it said so. I have read some little of theology, but I am not acquainted with the Hindoo religion.

6587. Do you know whether the East Indian pays any duty upon his sugar?—I believe he does not.

6588. Do you know whether you pay duty upon your sugar?—Yes.

6589. Do you know whether the East Indian eats his rice without any duty?—I suppose he does, because he is upon the spot where it is grown.

6590. Do you eat rice without duty?—No.

6591. Do you know whether the East Indian has a climate requiring less food and less clothing than the Englishman requires?—I believe he has a climate of that description.

6592. What would be the effect if you were put upon the same degree of protection for British labour as the labourer of India?—We could not live at all in our climate upon such food.

6593. Are you an advocate for free trade in corn?—No, I am not; I think it would not be right to bring the farmer in competition with the foreigner without giving such a protection as would make up the difference between the price of land abroad and the price of land at home.

6594. Have you heard of the tariffs abroad, by which they protect their labour?—I have.

6595. Do you think that if we were to take away our tariff on corn the

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foreigners would remove the tariffs that protect their labour?—I do not believe they would; the foreigners take care to protect their labour pretty well, and I think it is the duty of the Englishman to protect his.

Mr. John Prout, called in; and Examined.

Mr. John Prout.

6596. *Chairman.*] ARE you from Macclesfield?—I am.

6597. Are you by trade a silk weaver?—I am.

6598. In what branch of silk weaving have you been employed chiefly?—I have been employed in various branches; I have been employed in the bandanna articles, and I have been employed in plain articles, such as satins, what are called broad silks generally.

6599. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] How did you hear of the East India petition?—I beg leave to say, that I could not properly collect all my ideas together, so as to answer every word verbatim, and therefore I have made a few notes, and I trust the Committee will allow me to refer to them occasionally. I received a communication from the silk-weavers of Spitalfields, and I laid that before a considerable number of our trade in Macclesfield, and they thought it of great importance. A communication was afterwards made to our Member for the borough, Mr. Brocklehurst, and the result of it was, that a meeting was convened on the part of our workmen, and conceiving it a question of importance to them, they agreed to a petition to the House of Commons, and prayed that they might be heard.

6600. You say in your petition that the silk manufacture was introduced into Macclesfield in the year 1756; can you give any description of the manufacture at that early period?—In the early period the manufacture of Macclesfield was chiefly confined to the manufacture of the bandanna article; it continued progressively to increase in the various other branches; and in 1814 there were a considerable number of bandannas made. Between 1814 and the year 1825 the silk trade seemed to enjoy a period of great prosperity; I am speaking from practical knowledge.

6601. What number of looms were there employed in the weaving trade at Macclesfield at that period?—In 1815 there were about 1,000. In 1825 there might be about 5,325. Since that period the trade of Macclesfield has not increased as regards its amount of looms; it has not had that increasing trade which it had at the period anterior to that.

6602. Mr. *Elliot.*] You said it began with bandannas; at what period did the broad silk manufacture commence?—It commenced in 1756; that was the origin of the silk trade in Macclesfield.

6603. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] Did persians and sarcenets, and what are usually called broad silks, follow in succession?—They followed in regular succession; I could not fix the period of their introduction; it cannot be supposed that the trade would be confined to one branch of manufacture for any length of time.

6604. What was the price originally paid for weaving bandanna handkerchiefs?—In 1793 the price paid for weaving bandanna piece goods was 3s. 9½d.; that was the original price; and in 1815 and in 1825 it was 3s. 6d.; it remained stationary.

6605. When the price of provisions advanced, after 1793, can you state whether the price of weaving advanced, up to 1813?—The price of weaving increased sometime during that period.

6606. You do not know the exact amount?—I could not exactly speak to that.

6607. In 1815, what was the price?—Three and sixpence.

6608. How long did that price continue?—That price continued till the year 1825.

6609. What has it been since?—After 1825 it fell; in 1828 full one-third.

6610. It fell 30 per cent.?—Yes.

6611. Can you give any information as to the earnings of the weavers about this period?—I consider that the earnings of the weavers from 1815 to 1825 were somewhere near 20s. a week. I ground that upon the evidence delivered in the year 1819, and also upon the evidence delivered on the silk question; it ranged somewhere near that.

6612. Has there not been evidence as to the price of weaving given before the Commissioners upon the state of the hand-loom weavers?—I was appointed by my fellow-workmen to meet the hand-loom weaving Commissioners, and I delivered

delivered in two tables, showing the comparative amount of earnings of weavers and of other classes of the community in other trades. I have not brought them with me.

6613. Do you recollect what were the earnings at different periods? What were the earnings of the bandanna weavers in 1815?—In 1815 the bandanna weavers were considered to earn about as much as any other branch in the trade; the fabric they manufactured was good; they did not deteriorate the article to make it cheap; I wish it to be distinctly understood that the using worse material to make the article cheap has considerably increased the labour of the workman.

6614. Are you able to speak to the condition of the weavers from practical knowledge?—I am. Their habitations were once the abode of comfort and contentment, competency being connected with industry; it was the means of producing those results naturally flowing from that source, namely, an affectionate loyalty to their sovereign, and an attachment to the existing institutions of their country: that was their distinguishing character, and for this obvious reason, because the invariable tendency of the laws of nature to connect industry with plenty had not been counteracted by a speculative system of commercial policy, or partial free trade.

6615. What is the condition now of the weavers of Macclesfield?—I consider their condition to be one of extreme distress, taken in a general view of the case.

6616. *Chairman.*] How long has that distress continued?—It has existed, with slight intermissions, since 1826; there may be alternate gleams of prosperity, but they are clouded.

6617. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] To what do you attribute the prosperity of the trade and the comfort and contentment of the workpeople at that time?—I attribute it to the legislative protection which secured to the silk-manufacturers of this country the home market. The silk trade cannot be made an export trade. That legislative enactment prevented us from being brought into competition with countries whose taxation, and also facilities of manufacture, gave them a decided advantage, inasmuch as the British manufacturer was not compelled to reduce the wages of the workmen to a starvation point, in order to meet the foreigner in his own market; to that I attribute the prosperity of the trade at that time.

6618. *Chairman.*] Then the silk trade was never an export trade?—Yes; there may have been small quantities exported; but what I have to say bears only upon our case; I know there has been a small quantity of silk exported; but I do not come prepared to talk about the affairs of all the world, but my own business.

6619. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] How long did your trade continue in this prosperous state?—Till 1826; and I have reasons to prove that the depression of our trade was caused by the alteration in the laws, and I beg leave to record those reasons. One reason is, as stated in our petition, that the maximum price of the British manufacturer must be that price which will enable him to meet the foreigner in the market, and any attempt to raise the price of labour beyond this, its natural level, will ultimately destroy the trade, and injure the operative, for whose benefit it is designed. Another reason is, because it was a reduction of duties on foreign manufactures which we did not actually want, and could produce, while those articles of food and colonial produce which we did want, and could not produce, continued subject to heavy duties, thus causing privations to the artisans rather than producing any increase to the revenue. And thirdly, that the whole tendency of this partial system of free trade was to reduce wages and profits, without any equivalent in the price of commodities for subsistence. Now that could not fail to increase our privation, because it decreased our wages and we had no return. Now I beg the Committee to consider what was our situation as working men: we have received about 30 per cent. less, and we have had to pay as much for a pair of shoes, and as much for a peck of flour, as we did when we got a much greater amount of wages. This has increased the distress of our trade very much. I think it is a hardship that is unparalleled in the history of the world, that foreign nations will not exchange their produce with you, however much you may tamper away the trade of Britain. Where is the system of reciprocity? How has it gone on? How did the Prussian tariff deal with us?

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Has not the Autocrat of Russia increased the duties upon the importation of our manufactures in the same proportion that we have made our goods cheap?

6620. Mr. *Elliot*.] Has there been any increase in the duties upon silk in France?—I do not know the law of France; I will not say that there has, and I will not say that there has not.

6621. Then the observations which you have made do not apply to the particular case of silk, as regards the exportation of silk to France from this country?—I say they do apply to it as regards our dealing with foreign nations, because we let their silks come here, and they will not have our goods in return.

6622. *Chairman*.] You have stated that you do not know how much of our goods go to France?—I am not prepared to speak to that at present; they may import bandannas or plain goods, which are brought from India and re-exported. We do not export silks to France, but we import silk from France to England.

6623. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Should you be surprised to know that the export of silk goods from this country to France is 5,000 *l.* a year, and that the export of silk goods from France to this country is 600,000 *l.* or 700,000 *l.* a year?—It is not merely the amount, but it is the depreciation in price, which takes place in the same ratio that the goods come in, because if they can sell a cheap article they bring in an increased quantity.

6624. Are you aware that there is this difference between the export of manufactured silk goods of this country and the export of manufactured silk goods of France, that the goods of France contain chiefly labour, while the goods exported from this country consist chiefly of material?—I am quite aware of that, that the most valuable portion of our labour is the portion employed in the light fancy articles of trade.

6625. Are you aware what effect the alterations that have been referred to in the laws have had upon the condition of the weavers?—The weavers were immediately reduced, in some places, 40 to 50 per cent., and the greatest distress pervaded the trade; the parish officers and public charity supplied the desideratum of employment; the honest workman lost his independence, and became a parish pauper. But I have no desire to claim sympathy from the recital of misery, nor compassion from the abstract consideration of human woe; we ground our claim upon the justice of our cause; and further I beg to say, that I think that if freedom of trade should be applied to manufactures, I think it should be applied also to food, and thus our claim is based on the principles of equal justice.

6626. You consider that if you are to be placed in competition with the Indian labourer in the English market, you should be placed in an equal condition with reference to the duties upon the articles which you consume?—I should conceive that to be the honest way of dealing with us labouring people. Let us have equal terms and we shall not be afraid of them.

6627. What you complain of is, that you have not equal terms; that the duties are all taken off that protect you, and yet the duties are not taken off the things you consume?—We complain that the articles we manufacture are admitted at a reduced amount of duties, while the articles of subsistence remain stationary in price and subject to immense duties.

6628. What effects do you conceive the alteration of the laws has had upon the moral character and habits of the weavers?—I conceive that poverty produces demoralization; demoralization produces disaffection to Her Majesty's person and Government, and instead of that affection to the existing institutions of the country which once characterized the trade, cries of universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, and no property qualification, have become the political creed of a large portion of the trade, arising from this obvious reason, that as they have nothing to lose, they might gain by a change.

6629. Have you ever been an active man for such changes?—No; I never took any political part as regards myself; I think the less one has to do with it the better.

6630. Do you conceive that the reduction of the duty upon East India silk manufactures and bandannas would be an injury to your trade?—I do conceive it would be a great injury, and it is the opinion of the trade of Macclesfield generally, because it is part of a system of policy which gives to the foreigner the home market, to the destruction of our own branch of industry.

6631. Have you any reasons against the importation of East India bandannas at reduced duties?—In the first place, we believe it would cause this branch of our industry to be lost to us; that is the belief of the people generally; and as there is now a scarcity of employment, it must aggravate the evils which now afflict

afflict us; and another reason is, I want to know whether it is either honest or just that we hand-loom weavers, burdened with an immense taxation, should be brought into competition with the comparatively untaxed native of Hindostan; if we must have their manufactured goods at 3½ per cent. ought we not to have their colonial produce on the same terms?

6632. What do you mean by colonial produce?—I mean sugar. I mean that there is a growing interest now arising in the East Indies for the manufacture of sugar, and the importation of it to this country, and if they bring one thing let them bring another.

6633. You mean at a similar duty?—Yes.

6634. Then you think the British labourers would not complain if they were put upon a par?—No, if our fixed obligations were the same.

6635. Mr. Goulburn.] Would you object to silk being put upon the same terms of protection as corn?—I would not object to silk being put upon the same duty as the agricultural interest is; I mean a protection to the home market, so that they could only occasionally bring it. We think that we ought to have the protection of our market the same as they have, and I confine myself to that.

6636. What is the difference between the two protections now?—This I know, that when there is a duty on corn of 19 s. or 20 s. corn is about 60 s. or 62 s.

6637. What is the difference between that duty and the duty you have upon silk?—The actual duty now is 20 per cent. on silk from India.

6638. What is the amount of the disadvantage that arises from not having your goods put upon the same footing as corn?—The disadvantage which arises is this, foreign goods come into this country at a nominal duty now of 30 per cent., 25 per cent. on plain, 30 per cent. on figured goods, from France, and from the East Indies at present 20 per cent.

6639. What would you wish to have done with the silk trade, in order to put it on the same footing as the corn trade?—We should wish to have the home market on the same terms.

6640. Would you like that when silk goods are at a certain price, foreign silk goods should be admitted at a certain duty?—No, that is another view of the case altogether; although the corn trade is protected to that amount, and it is understood as such, yet at the same time it is to be understood that it is to give the home grower a remunerating profit.

6641. You say you wish that the silk trade should be put upon the same footing as the corn trade?—I should never wish to have a rateable scale of duties, because the manufactured article varies in its price, and accordingly it could not be fixed at a scale in proportion to the market.

6642. Why could not you impose duties upon silk upon the same principle as upon corn?—I conceive there would be a difficulty in it here; it is always considered that the silk trade could not have a duty in the same ratio as regards a certain amount of marketable value. It was the principle of our ancestors to guard the home market by a prohibitory law.

6643. But the agricultural interest have not the benefit of a prohibitory law?—Exactly so; but if they have not the benefit of a prohibitory law, they have the benefit of a law which operates so as to raise the price considerably.

6644. Are not there periods when corn is admitted free of duty altogether?—There may be when it arrives at 73 s.; but it has not been at that latterly, not for the last many years.

6645. Should you like to have a certain price fixed, and that if bandannas rose above that price, then foreign bandannas should be admitted free of duty?—I should not wish for it.

6646. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Are you aware that when Mr. Huskisson recommended to the Legislature to introduce foreign goods, he stated that the producer was the party whom the Legislature should look to?—Certainly I am.

6647. And that when the corn law was altered in 1828, the agriculturist was stated to be the party who ought to be protected?—Certainly.

6648. Mr. Goulburn.] That is your view of the corn law?—Yes.

6649. You do not think it is beneficial to the consumer?—No.

6650. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Whenever-manufactured silk goods are in excess in India, or on the Continent, they come here, subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent., and when they are in excess, that protection is the least?—Certainly it is.

6651. When corn is in excess the protection to the landed interest is the greatest?—Yes.

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6652. So that the scale upon which you would have the silk trade placed would be inverted, so that it should give you the home market in exactly the same way as the landed interest have the home market given to them?—Yes.

6653. You do not advocate the taking away the protection which the grower of corn has in this country, but you only claim an equal share of the home market with the grower of corn?—My opinion of it is this: there was a petition in Macclesfield for the repeal of the corn law; this petition was got up and numerously signed: the people generally thought that, as wages were reduced, and as the price of food remained stationary, they might attribute it to the corn law; but I never signed that petition, for this reason, I considered that there might be artificial interests in England opposed to the unrestricted freedom of trade; that however wrong in their origin and formation, time and usage had given them another character, and that their annihilation would cause greater evil than their present existence, and therefore I refused signing that petition. I would rather that England was buried beneath the ocean, than that the steam-engines and spinning-jennies of Lancashire should rule the destinies of Britain.

6654. What reasons have you against the importation of Indian goods, founded on the relative condition of England and of India?—I have various reasons: in the first place, I beg to call the attention of the Committee to the relative condition of the labourer of England and of India, as regards the relative amount of taxation. My authority on this question is Robert Montgomery Martin, Esq., who, in his evidence before the Hand-loom Weavers' Committee on the 11th of July 1834, stated, "If the Committee will allow me, I will give in the proportion of taxation paid by the different nations of Europe, to show how impracticable it is for the people of this country to compete with foreigners under a system of free trade," until they are freed from the taxes which press upon their industry. Now I have this table here, and I think it is so much in our favour that I wish to put it in. It is a table demonstrating the cause of the difference of wages, showing the area, population, revenue, debt, and proportion of each to each individual in Europe, North America, and British India. This has been printed, and it bears upon our case, and is a most convincing argument in our favour. I find from this table that our proportion of revenue to population is 2*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and that our proportion of public debt to population is 32*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, and I find that in the East India Company's territories the proportion of revenue to population is 3*s.* 9½*d.*, and the proportion of debt 9*s.* I have also here the same calculation applying to France.

6655. Will you deliver in that Table?—(*The Witness delivered in the same, as follows:*)

(A.) DEMONSTRATING the Cause of DIFFERENCE of WAGES.  
AREA, POPULATION, REVENUE, DEBT, and PROPORTION of each to each Individual in Europe, North America, and British India.

COUNTRIES.	Geographical Square Miles	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Proportion of Population to Area as Square Miles.	Proportion of Revenue to Population.		Proportion of Debt to Population.	
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
United Kingdom	88,660	24,501,396	50,000,000	800,000,000	278	2 8	32 10 7		
France	161,376	32,500,000	39,020,000	194,400,000	200	1 4	5 19 7		
Russia	6,002,774	60,367,000	17,420,000	85,560,000	10	6 8	11 9		
Austria	194,448	32,638,900	13,940,000	78,100,000	168	8 5	2 7 6½		
Prussia	80,240	12,552,278	8,149,000	29,701,000	156	13 4	2 7 7½		
Netherlands	19,136	6,116,686	5,690,000	148,500,000	220	19	28 5 5½		
Spain	135,136	13,909,000	6,420,000	70,000,000	103	13 5	5 8		
United States	1,670,000	12,858,865	5,600,000	7,500,000	6	8 6½	11 8		
Sicily	81,692	7,414,717	6,321,000	36,974,000	234	9 6½	2 11 2		
Evavara	22,166	4,037,617	2,378,000	11,311,000	132	14 8½	2 16 1		
Sardinia	21,840	4,358,908	2,759,000	4,684,000	136	12 8½	1 1 2½		
Turkey	100,000	9,476,000	2,475,000	3,667,000	99	5 2½	7 8½		
Sweden	126,960	2,900,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	23	15	—		
Portugal	77,652	5,018,950	2,110,000	5,649,000	182	1	1 9 6½		
Denmark	16,304	1,931,014	1,238,000	3,729,000	118	14 10½	1 18 4½		
Rome	12,976	2,489,940	1,238,000	17,142,000	191	9 10½	7 9 6½		
Poland	36,068	4,086,780	1,206,000	4,740,000	110	6	1 3 3½		
Saxony	5,668	1,350,000	1,009,000	3,300,000	224	13 6½	2 9 1		
Hanover	11,620	1,537,500	998,000	2,384,000	132	12 10½	1 11		
Baden	4,384	1,141,727	901,290	1,670,000	260	15 9½	1 9 2½		
Wurtemberg	5,744	1,635,400	851,950	2,505,000	269	10 5½	1 12 7½		
Tuscany	6,320	1,360,000	628,400	1,884,000	205	9 8½	1 4 11½		
Hesse (Darmstadt)	2,960	697,994	637,260	1,184,900	269	14 7½	1 8 11½		
Hesse (Electorate)	3,328	718,000	476,000	220,000	215	13 7½	6 14		
Switzerland	11,636	2,037,309	449,000	—	175	4 3½	—		
Norway	92,768	1,050,132	854,000	252,100	11	6 9	3 10		
E. I. Cy's Territories	614,190	96,000,000	18,800,000	47,609,004	192	8 9½	9		



6656. What inference do you draw from that paper?—This was a paper delivered before a Committee of the House of Commons that sat on the hand-loom weavers' condition. Mr. Martin endeavoured then to show our inability to compete with foreigners under the system of free trade unless we have a removal of the taxes which press upon our industry. Now, being a working man, and thinking that Mr. Montgomery Martin was a friend of ours, I thought I could not do better than bring this calculation; it places it beyond dispute. This states the public revenue of the country apportioned to each individual, independent of local taxation. Now, according to this, the proportion of revenue of my family is 24*l.*; so that while the Hindoo labourer works for three half-pence or twopence a day, I pay as much as that in taxes. I think Mr. Martin has rendered us a most essential service by this table; and I have another table of his that makes greatly in our favour. I have a table showing likewise that taxation results in privation more than revenue, from the same authority. This is a table showing the decreased consumption from increased taxation, by Mr. Montgomery Martin. He drew up the whole of these tables to prove a case. For my own part, I could not see what case he was proving when I read it, and I do not understand it now, because it was about the hand-loom weavers' condition; but he never proposed any remedy at the close of his evidence that bore upon our case. This table gives a view of the articles taxed, namely, malt, wine, brandy and Geneva, rum, British spirits, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, hard soap, hops, and pepper, and a statement of the actual taxation of Great Britain, and of Bank of England notes in circulation, and of criminals committed in England and Wales. He seems very anxious to show that increased taxation has not only diminished the amount of consumption, but also has increased the criminals in the country. (*The Witness delivered in the same, as follows:*)

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(B.)—TAXATION in GREAT BRITAIN, from 1791 to 1831; demonstrating decreased Consumption from increased Taxation.

ARTICLES TAXED.	1791.		1801.		1811.		1821.		1830-31.	
	Consumption per head.	Tax levied.	Consumption per head.	Tax levied.	Consumption per head.	Tax levied.	Consumption per head.	Tax levied.	Consumption per head.	Tax levied.
MALT	11 pecks	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel.	11½ pecks	2 <i>s.</i> per bushel.	9 pecks	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per bl.	6 pecks	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per bl.	6½ pecks	2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per bl.
WINE	108 oz.	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	82 oz.	5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	48 oz.	7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	44 oz.	7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> a 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	54 oz.	4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> a 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per gal. w. m.
BRANDY & GENEVA	25 do.	5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> do.	30 oz.	9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per gal.	18 oz.	10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per g.	9 oz.	18 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per g.	10 oz.	18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ditto.
RUM	32 do.	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> do.	21 oz.	7 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per gal.	26 oz.	11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per g.	26 oz.	11 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per g.	31 oz.	7 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ditto.
BRITISH SPIRITS	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	55 oz.	5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	108 oz.	3 <i>s.</i> a 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> p.g.
SUGAR	290 do.	15 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	409 oz.	20 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	429 oz.	27 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	332 oz.	27 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	358 oz.	24 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
TEA	24 do.	12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	29 oz.	20 <i>l.</i> a 4 <i>l.</i> per cwt.	26 oz.	20 <i>l.</i> per cwt.	25 oz.	20 <i>l.</i> a 10 <i>l.</i> p.c.	26 oz.	20 <i>l.</i> a 10 <i>l.</i> p.c.
COFFEE	1½ do.	10 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 oz.	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	8 oz.	7 <i>d.</i> per lb.	9 oz.	1 <i>s.</i> per lb.	17 oz.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
TOBACCO	16 do.	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	17 oz.	1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per lb.	18 oz.	2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	14 oz.	4 <i>s.</i> per lb.	14½ oz.	3 <i>s.</i> per lb.
HARD SOAP	64 do.	2½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	No data	No data	66 oz.	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	80 oz.	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	99 oz.	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.
HOPS	30 do.	1 <i>d.</i> 12-20 do.	No data	No data	No data	No data	33 oz.	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	30 oz.	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
PEPPER	No data	No data	No data	No data	1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> a 4 <i>s.</i> per lb.	1 oz. 6 dr.	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1 oz. 9 dr.	1 <i>s.</i> per lb.
ACTUAL TAXATION of GREAT BRITAIN	£. 16,569,426		£. 16,516,861		£. 65,809,100		£. 55,539,073		£. 48,200,000	
BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES in circulation	£. 11,669,610		£. 13,778,917		£. 23,553,624		£. 26,399,696		£. 20,001,500	
CRIMINALS committed in ENGLAND and WALES	No data		No data		No. 5,337		No. 13,115		No. 19,647	

I wish to read something from Mr. Montgomery Martin's evidence before the Hand-loom Weavers' Committee, to show how he makes out our case.

6657. Will you proceed to read it?—"Have you been in the eastern colonies? Principally in the eastern hemisphere. Have you paid attention to the present social state of this country, and more particularly to the condition of the working classes, and the taxation which they pay in proportion to their wages? In investigating the subject of taxation, I was necessarily obliged to look into the condition of the people, and the effect of financial operations upon their condition. I have prepared an analysis of a few of the articles." This is an explanation of the Table I have delivered in. "I have prepared an analysis of a few of the articles, bearing more particularly on the labouring classes, which I beg to deliver in. Malt liquor I take to be one of the first: if a labouring man consume one pot of beer (porter) daily, the taxation, direct and indirect, on him is, first, on the land whereon the barley is grown; second, on the taxed labour which grows it; third, on the malt; fourth, on the maltster's charge for vexatious

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excise regulations; fifth, on the hops; sixth, on the licence for a publican. On all these items 3*d.* out of the 4*d.* is taxed; therefore, on 365 pots of stout, the working man pays an annual tax of 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* I come to the second article which enters into the consumption of a working man, sugar: if a labouring man consume one pound of sugar weekly (which is allowed in some work-houses, and to the lowest household servant), the taxation, direct and indirect, thereon is, direct on the sugar, 2½*d.*, indirect, by West India monopoly, 1½*d.*, total 4*d.*; therefore, on 52 pounds of sugar, the poor man pays an annual tax of 17*s.* 4*d.* I come to tea or coffee, which enters into the consumption of the working classes: if a labouring man consume four ounces of tea per week, (or its equivalent in coffee,) valued at 4*s.* per lb., the direct taxation thereon is full 100 per cent.; therefore 12 lbs. of tea per annum consumed, imposes on him a direct tax (on a wholesome stimulant) of 1*l.* 4*s.* annually. If coffee be used instead of tea, it will not make any perceptible difference in the amount of the taxation, because the indirect mulct by reason of the West India monopoly of the coffee market fully compensates for the difference of tax levied; this is independent of the licence for permission to sell tea or coffee. Soap, if a labouring man use one pound of soap weekly to wash himself and his clothes (I beg to observe I have been under the estimate in every instance), he pays a direct tax thereon of 2*d.* per pound, and an indirect one of 1*d.* more, owing to harassing excise laws and custom duties on tallow, oil, barilla, &c. as well as on the taxed labour in preparing it; thus 3*d.* per week for one year is 13*s.* per annum."

6658. Mr. Hogg.] Do you approve generally of the opinions of Mr. Montgomery Martin upon questions of trade?—I approve of his opinions as regards the pressure of taxes on industry, and our inability to compete with the foreigner; I wish that to be distinctly understood.

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Veneris, 17<sup>o</sup> die Julii, 1840.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Brocklehurst.  
Mr. Clay.  
Mr. Elliot.

Mr. Ewart.  
Mr. Irving.  
Lord Seymour.

LORD SEYMOUR, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Prout, called in; and further Examined.

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6659. Mr. Brocklehurst.] I SEE the last question you were asked was, whether you approve generally of the opinions of Mr. Montgomery Martin on questions of trade?—I said I did, as far as regarded the pressure of taxes on industry, and our inability to compete with foreign nations. That was all I said on that point.

6660. Have you anything else to say with regard to Mr. Montgomery Martin?—I have no wish to occupy the attention of the Committee with reading any more of his papers. I should say, let the dead rest in peace.

6661. Could you give any estimate of the amount of taxation paid by the labouring man, supposing him to earn 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, or 22*l.* 10*s.* a year?—I have prepared a table showing the amount of taxes paid by the labouring man, supposing him to earn 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, which is founded on calculations given by the aforesaid gentleman, Mr. Montgomery Martin, to the Hand-loom Committee.

6662. Mr. Irving.] Have you no facts to give to the Committee yourself?—Yes, I have facts illustrative of this: I can give this pressure of taxation as a fact, inasmuch as it comes from a great authority; from a gentleman of great ability, superior knowledge, and long standing, and who was the author of the "Comparative View of the Taxation and the Resources of the British Empire," as well also as the account of the best means of finding employment for its industrious population.

6663. Have

6663. Have you no evidence to give to the Committee of your own knowledge of facts as to the expenditure of this 1s. 6d. a day?—Yes; I could give some of my knowledge of facts as regards the expenditure of it.

6664. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you the table?—Yes.

6665. Mr. Irving.] Have the goodness to state what you know of your experience, how this 1s. 6d. a day is spent in taxes by the labouring man?—It must be spent by the indirect pressure of taxation; we have no direct taxes in England, save and except the police rates; but when all we have and use is taxed, we pay it imperceptibly, and then it remains for those gentlemen who are able to investigate these cases, to explain in what way or manner it is so.

6666. Can you state no estimate that you yourself have formed on the subject?—Yes; I can state that I believe this statement to be correct.

6667. On what ground do you believe it to be correct?—From its authority.

6668. Do you rest your belief entirely on the opinion which you have quoted of Mr. Montgomery Martin?—Yes, I do; as a high authority.

6669. Mr. Brocklehurst.] From your own knowledge of what goes on in your own family, and what you see going on in other weavers' families in your neighbourhood, do you think Mr. Montgomery Martin overstates the expenditure of those people, or understates it?—I cannot think he does overstate it; taking it all directly and indirectly. It is founded on the question, No. 3877.

6670. Had you not better put in the table?—Yes; it is a valuable document, which has been prepared with great labour and research.

6671. Not a very voluminous one?—No.

6672. Mr. Irving.] How do you know it is correct?—It is an estimate of the various articles in a proportionate manner, adapted to the income.

6673. On what ground do you conceive that to be correct?—From the authority of its author, it having been previously admitted as such.

6674. By whom admitted?—It must be admitted by the gentlemen who received the statement; my own practical knowledge seems to confirm it to be true as a working man.

6675. State in what manner you came to that conclusion?—From every reasonable deduction.

6676. Such as what?—Such as the amount paid for the various articles.

6677. State them?—I can refer to the table. It is "An analysis of the taxes pressing on the labouring man in England, and demonstrating his utter inability to compete with foreign nations; also showing the cause of the distress of the artisan and labourer, founded on calculations made by Robert Montgomery Martin, Esq., and delivered to the Hand-loom Committee in answer to question 3877:

Estimated income 22*l.* 10*s.*, being 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for 300 days. Estimated cost of food, 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, at 10*d.* per diem.

<i>Taxation.</i>		£.	s.	d.	per annum.
Taxation upon the food	- - - - -	3	-	-	—
Ditto upon clothing	- - - - -	-	10	-	—
Ditto upon malt	- - - - -	4	11	3	—
Ditto upon sugar	- - - - -	-	17	4	—
Ditto upon tea and coffee	- - - - -	1	4	-	—
Ditto upon soap	- - - - -	-	13	-	—
Ditto upon housing	- - - - -	-	12	-	—
		£.	11	7	7

My opinion coincides with his; he conceives it is under-rated.

6678. *Chairman.*] Do you state your opinion to coincide with Mr. Montgomery Martin?—Yes.

6679. He being asked whether we should admit the competition of Indian weavers, says, "I do not advise any destruction of my fellow-countrymen at home; but I advise an act of justice to the people of India, which no person and no nation ever suffered by performing." Do you agree with Mr. Montgomery Martin in that opinion?—I do not understand the bearings of that question.

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6680. Mr. Montgomery Martin was asked whether we ought to admit of the competition of India in hand-loom weaving, on which he recommends that we should, as an act of justice to the people of India, which he said no person and no nation ever suffers by performing; do you agree with Mr. Montgomery Martin in that?—I differ on that head; it is contrary to his past views: and when talent is employed to abuse a cause or oppress industry, it is wrong.

6681. On the question 3918, Mr. Montgomery Martin answered before this Committee, that it would not necessarily follow that the weavers of England would be destroyed by admitting the natives of India to compete with them in this country, because the natives of India have no power-looms, and no means of employing skill and capital to the extent that the manufacturers in this country have?—I could state my opinion to that in a few words. Now it so happens in our trade that the hand-loom and the power-loom are nearly brought into competition with each other, and positively do compete in some branches of our industry. The consequence is, that assuming 1*s.* 6*d.* a day to be the lowest point of wages of the hand-loom English weaver, and the Indian weaver at 2*d.* or 3*d.* a day, still you see the impossibility of competition.

6682. You have stated that you believe the depression of your trade to have been caused by the alteration of the law?—I do so.

6683. Now the alteration in the law was made, you say, in 1826 you think?—I say so.

6684. Now, if the silk manufactures that have been exported from this country, the produce of British labour, since 1826, have greatly exceeded the produce in the previous years, does not that tend to show that the alteration of the law, instead of being injurious, has been beneficial to the trade?—I do not say it is in that branch of our industry that we export. Previous to the alteration of the law, I was employed in the manufacture of a fabric for which I was paid 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce for weaving, and in that branch of our industry which we export the labour does not amount to 3*d.* an ounce; the argument bears against such a conclusion.

6685. What branch of industry are you speaking of?—Sometimes we export bandannas, and there may be a few bandannas go to America.

6686. If the British silk manufactures exported from this country have greatly increased since the alteration in the law was made, does not that show that the alteration in the law, instead of being injurious, has been beneficial?—If such a conclusion had been correct that it had increased; but we cannot consider a few thousands a year an increase in the export trade.

6687. I find in the three years of 1822, 1823, and 1824, the declared value of British silk manufactures exported was, in 1822, 373,937*l.*, in 1823, 381,455*l.*, in 1824, 350,879*l.* Now I will take the last three years; in 1838, 503,653*l.*, in 1839, 777,273*l.*, in 1840, 868,113*l.*; that is not an increase, therefore, of a few thousands, but more than doubling the whole export manufacture of the country?—There may be an increase in those fabrics, the heavy goods; but the light and valuable portion of the trade, such as industry is rewarded by, that portion or branch of our trade is destroyed; and here we give away our produce to foreign nations, that part of it which is wrung from our labour. For instance, I am quite aware that there may be an export trade, that the export trade of the country has increased, but I think we exported in 1792 or 1793 (I am not positive to a year), to the value of 18,000,000*l.* of official value; that brought a declared one of 36,000,000*l.* on the general exports of the country.

6688. The whole manufacturing trade of the country?—Yes, we cannot divide one part of the interest from the whole. In 1832 our exports had risen in their official value to about 65,026,702*l.*, and our declared or invoice value was about 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* more. A comparative per-centage of the official to the declared returns is to be found in Marshall's Statistical Illustrations of the British Empire, which show a decrease from 168 per cent. as declared with the quantity to about 56 of its real value; a most lamentable picture, accounting for the depreciation of the British artisan, because we kept giving away increased quantities at diminished values, while foreign nations, only having a certain amount of production to return, could only give us a stationary amount. That accounts for all the prevalence of the misery we suffer.

6689. Mr. Elliot.] Will you distinguish the difference between what you describe as light and heavy goods?—I began looking over these things, and considering how it was we got so bad, when we did so much more work, and

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sent so much abroad, and the result of this was an investigation of the cause of it; and I found every hour that our official value kept comparatively increasing, and our declared or real value either diminishing or remaining nearly stationary; in the same ratio as foreign nations had passed their prohibitory duties, or machinery had diminished the value of the manufactured articles, those goods are sent abroad cheap, cheap, cheap, till there is nothing for any of them in the shape of profit or wages; and that accounts for the cry of misery in Lancashire now. I am sorry to introduce such a subject, but it is forced on me.

6690. Now distinguish between light and heavy articles?—Light goods are that part of our trade comprehending the gauzes and figured articles. These gauzes and figured articles cause a great additional value to workmen's wages for a small quantity of silk. I will not say that I believe the French have a decided superiority in all their manufactures, as well as in their figures. I do not mean to cast any reflection on Macclesfield, but I was once with Mr. Huskisson, and a gentleman showed him two pieces of handkerchiefs; one was a light French figure, and the other was English; and he selected out the French pattern, and told which it was, although no one had ever told him. These fabrics of manufacture are lighter, and of course comprehend what I may term a greater amount of value attached to labour. The benefit of all manufactures arises from the value attached to labour, not from the value attached to machinery, because that is an inanimate power.

6691. Now describe the heavy goods?—Heavy goods are those bandannas, something like what I wear myself. Of these heavy goods I have woven a piece of goods I suppose weighing 22 ounces, and I got 12 s. for that piece of handkerchief, which is 6 d. an ounce. Our foreman told me to make them 24, and they reckon them very good work, and a deal better paid than most. Before the alteration of the law, I wove another description of goods, called a lighter florette handkerchief. Those goods were 14 s. 6 d. a dozen weaving, and they weighed from six to seven ounces a dozen.

6692. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say that the increase in the export of British manufactures has been an increase in those heavy articles?—I should conceive, generally so; I have not seen a return lately, nor did I come so far to digress from my humble sphere of life, to talk of the exports of the nation.

6693. That is what you believe?—Yes, to the best of my knowledge; I may not be exactly correct.

6694. Then it is exactly in that branch of the trade in which the Indian labourer has been allowed to compete with us that our exports have increased?—I will not say exactly so, but I will take it as a general principle that it must be so.

6695. Instead of being injurious, the competition of Indian labour has been a benefit?—It cannot be right; it is wrong in principle, and bad in practice.

6696. *Mr. Elliot.*] The competition of Indian labour has not done more injury to that portion of the trade which has competed with it, than to the other portion of the trade which has not competed with it?—If I conceive rightly, we do suffer from competition with Indian labour with what is termed a protecting duty; I do not want to have more than my right; although I do not trouble my head with these affairs of the state, from the best information I can collect I find that our bandanna articles;—I saw the return of the imports of corahs from India, and I find that out of 390,000 pieces returned, there were but 38,000 retained for home consumption; so that I should conceive, with the present amount of duty, as we have got the greatest portion of the home market we should have a remunerating profit; we have no right to any more.

6697. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] You have stated that you have woven silk, for which you received 1 s. 6 d. an ounce, at the time when the exports, in 1822, amounted to 373,000 l. a year?—Yes, I have.

6698. Do you know whether the weight of the corah is not from 12 to 14 ounces the piece?—Yes.

6699. What is the price of weaving a corah of 12 or 14 ounces in Macclesfield by the hand-loom weavers?—It ranges from 2 s. to 2 s. 3 d.

6700. Then on that article you receive, taking it to be 12 ounces, 2 d. an ounce for weaving it?—Yes.

6701. Then in the one article there was 1 s. 6 d. the labour and six ounces, and now there is 2 d. an ounce for 12 ounces?—Yes, that is the calculation.

Mr. John Proust. 6702. By that you wish to show, although we exported last year 868,000*l.* in value, that in that 868,000*l.* labour formed a very small ingredient?—Yes; that is my opinion.

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6703. So that what has been stated to this Committee is borne out by that fact, that the increased trade of this country receives much less wages for a larger amount of material, than it received in 1825 for a less quantity?—I should say it does.

6704. That all these tables, showing an increase of trade, may also demonstrate an increase of distress?—They certainly do.

6705. *Chairman.*] You stated, the other day, that your labour was very much increased in consequence, I think, of using a worse material?—I did so.

6706. And that handkerchiefs now made are made of worse materials, in order that they may be sold cheaper?—Yes, I did; I believe I can bear it out. The reason of that is, in consequence of the competition from Indian goods at 20 per cent. To retain the home market, the manufacturers endeavour to make as cheap an article as they possibly can, and that accounts for their employing a worse material.

6707. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] That 38,000 pieces, which were retained last year for the home consumption, would have this effect, probably, that the buyer would say, "I have the alternative; unless for British goods you will take a lower price than we can buy India goods for, we shall take to the Indian," and that depressing competition aggravates your distress?—I should say it does.

6708. Having lost your foreign market, you are now struggling to see whether you are to retain the home market?—Yes.

6709. You do not fear anything from India competing with you in any foreign market; but, as a British labourer, you think you are entitled to your home market, so long as you are subjected to taxes on your means of subsistence?—That is my opinion, and I think it is an honest one.

6710. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say that the reason the French goods found a market more easily than ours was that they were of a better quality?—I did say they were of a better quality in the figured article I believe; I have been told so; I have reasons to think so in the fancy articles of the trade, because the God of heaven and earth has so ordered it in various nations, that some have a decided superiority in one manufacture, and others in another. And the French having a facility with Italy for the raw material, and also a long continuation of the manufacture, they had arrived at a perfection which we had not at the period of their importation of foreign goods, because the silk manufacture was established in England somewhere about the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, and the British Legislature having protected that manufacture for many years, it continued to increase under that fostering care and protection until it was the third staple trade of the country.

6711. It is not from the cheaper wages that the French labourer has, but from superior skill that he meets us in the market?—I was going to say I cannot understand what you mean by cheap wages. It is not the nominal amount, but the real amount that constitutes the true value. We must specify a sum to know whether they are cheap or dear; cheapness and dearness are indefinite terms.

6712. As the labourers of this country have been able in the cotton trade to compete with the cheap labour of India, why should they not be equally able in the silk trade?—My opinion is they never will in the silk trade for this obvious reason; the silk trade is a manufacture that takes into its account a considerable portion of manual labour, and not being done so much by machinery as the cotton trade, the consequence is that there is not that facility of making inanimate nature do what human beings can. We cannot be made into steam-engines yet; when we can we shall work silk as well as the power-looms can cotton.

6713. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] You were asked some questions how this 1*s.* 6*d.* a day is expended in the family of a poor man; have you taken into the account the number of his family which he has to maintain out of that 1*s.* 6*d.* a day?—I think great men sometimes commit great errors, and though we must bow to authority, it sometimes may lead to erroneous conclusions; they may strain a point to serve a cause. I have put in that table founded on the authority of Mr. Montgomery Martin, and it being his authority I am not to be questioned whether my opinions are right, because precedent constitutes law, and the highest opinion constitutes an authority.

6714. Mr.

6714. Mr. *Irving*.] According to that statement of Mr. Montgomery Martin, how much per day of the 1 s. 6 d. which the labourer earns goes in the payment of taxes?—I will tell you. In the first place there is an estimated cost of food, I think that is not overrated, which is 15 l. 4 s. 2 d. per year, that is 10 d. a day. Then Mr. Martin says a labourer like me pays 3 l. per annum taxation on that.

6715. How much is that per day?—It is twopence. He then states the taxation on his clothing.

6716. How much is that per annum?—Ten shillings per annum.

6717. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] What is the next?—The tax on malt, which he estimates at 4 l. 11 s. 3 d.

6718. How much does that give him a day to drink?—I do not know; I never reckoned up these items.

6719. What is the next article?—The next article is sugar, 17 s. 4 d., and the next article is tea and coffee at 1 l. 4 s.

6720. What is the next article?—Soap.

6721. What is that?—Thirteen shillings.

6722. What is any other?—I have one article which he calls housing, or house rent, 12 s., making in the whole 11 l. 7 s. 7 d. from the 22 l. 10 s.

6723. Leaving 11 l. 2 s. 5 d.?—Yes; it appears from the foregoing that 100 per cent., or half his income, is taken in taxation. When it is considered that this is founded on the authority of a gentleman, whose great talents and extensive information entitle him to respect, I should presume it would receive an attentive consideration from the hearer. The drift of this statement I know was made on purpose to show the inability of the British labourer, under present circumstances, to compete with foreign nations.

6724. Can you furnish any comparison between the protection given to the silk trade of 20 per cent. and that given to the agricultural interest by the corn laws?—In attempting to give a comparative account of the protection given to the agricultural interest by the corn laws on the one hand, and to the silk trade by a protective duty on the other, I wish it to be distinctly understood, I do it with no other view than to show the justice of our protection. No further will I have it construed in any way or manner, because I do think it would be wrong to increase the misery of one portion of the community to better our condition.

6725. What portion of the community do you allude to?—I should think if the Corn Laws were repealed, it would be worse for the agricultural interest. I do not wish to better our condition at their expense. What I wish is, that we should have our protection continued as we have now by the late Acts of Parliament. My authority on the question, with reference to the protection to the agricultural interest, to place it in a clear view, is from Mr. Charles Pope, controller of the customs at the port of Bristol. In his yearly journal of trade for the years 1837 and 1838, he states that the duty levied on corn when it is 40 s. by Act of Parliament should be 2 l. 8 d.; when 45 s., 2 l. 6 s. 8 d.; when 55 s., 1 l. 11 s. 8 d.; when 60 s., 1 l. 6 s. 8 d.; when 62 s., 1 l. 4 s. 8 d.; when from 65 s. to 66 s., 1 l. 8 d.; from 70 s. to 71 s., 10 s. 8 d.; and 73 s., 1 s. In page 259 of the same work, he says that on October the 23d, that is in 1837, the average price of wheat at Hamburg was 29 s. 6 d., and the same day, in London, English wheat was 60 s. By this it appears that the agricultural interest, when wheat is 43 s. per quarter, or below the probable cost of production, gets cent. per cent. protection; when it is at a mere paying price for the grower, say 55 s. to 65 s. per cent. protection; when it is 73 s. the agriculturist has only 1 s. protection, and then he appears in the highest pitch of prosperity. I cannot speak to this, whether they are prosperous or not, it is a fact with reference to the positive amount of duty. I should wish to call the attention of this Committee to the second part of this subject.

6726. *Chan mun*.] Before you leave that part, do I understand you to mean that you wish the same amount of protection to be given to the silk trade that is given in the corn trade?—I do not wish anything of the kind; we are satisfied with our present protection; all we are afraid of is that this should be taken off, because we think it would increase the evil; the silk trade does not require the interests of the country to be destroyed by any specious plea whatever; we want only our present protection continued, and not to have any other protection than what we have at present; that is my opinion, and I believe

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lieve the opinion of the people I came from ; I am only stating this comparative view, and I am doing it as honestly as I can.

6727. What is the object of the comparative view, unless you wish the same principles should be adopted with regard to silk, as are adopted with regard to corn ?—I think it would operate as a conclusion in your mind, when you make the report of this Committee, to recommend that we should not have our duties reduced on the importation of Indian bandannas, when you see recorded in the evidence the relative condition of the silk manufacture and the agricultural interest.

6728. We have already seen that the exports of British silk manufactures have greatly increased, and have increased exactly in those heavy articles, you think, which you would allow now to be imported from India ?—It is singular to me if they could export our articles abroad to that extent, as I have already explained, where the quality of our manufacture, and where the cost of production bears no comparison to the quality and amount of the article.

6729. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you seen a return of the export to France of silk goods in 1832, and in 1839, that in the one case it was 50,000 *l.*, and in the last case it was only 5,000 *l.* ?—I have, and recorded it.

6730. And may it not be that the export, which now makes out that amount, is not in bandannas, but in sewing silks, and other weighty articles ; you do not mean to convey to this Committee that we are exporting heavy articles of bandannas, in competition with India ?—No, quite the reverse.

6731. That shows that we have lost the trade in bandannas in France, and may not the inference be, that we have lost the trade in bandannas to other countries to which we previously exported ?—Yes.

6732. And that amount of 800,000 *l.* may be of other heavy articles, such as sewing silk, hosiery, and coarse common gros-de-naples, made for export, and not in bandannas ?—That may be.

6733. Chairman.] You say you are aware that, in the year 1832, the value of silks exported from this country to France was above 50,000 *l.* ; are you aware that that year exceeded greatly the exports in all previous years ?—I am not aware of the fact.

6734. Are you not aware that in 1828 the value of silks exported to France was only 5,465 *l.*, that in 1829 it was 15,000 *l.*, and in 1830 it was 26,000 *l.*, therefore 1832, which was 50,000 *l.*, was a singular instance, and not to be taken as a fair average of the exports from this country ; have you looked into this subject ?—No, I have not ; I did not expect to be asked about it ; I could not positively speak to it, although I have the returns at home if I had examined them ; I am perfectly aware we may send a few goods to them, but they send ten times the amount here.

6735. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Are you aware that there may be an export of goods now called spun-silk handkerchiefs, and that that may tend to swell the amount, and yet not be a permanent trade ?—I have been informed that there were some spun-silk handkerchiefs made and exported, but I could not state the amount.

6736. And that amount may consist of those heavy articles which are not silk handkerchiefs in competition with India silk handkerchiefs in foreign markets ?—I am aware that it may be.

6737. Mr. Elliot.] You have, I think, stated, that the great increase in exportation that was brought to your notice by the Chairman, as having occurred in late years, as compared with the three years preceding 1826, in which year the law was altered, was chiefly confined to heavy goods, such as bandannas ?—Yes.

6738. You have, I think, also stated, that the light goods, such as figured silks, &c. afford the greatest advantage in the way of wages to the operative ?—It does.

6739. And that no increase in the total exports can therefore afford any proof of the degree of advantage afforded to the operative by that general increase in the exports ?—I am of that opinion ; it is my solemn conviction.

6740. Now, supposing that the case had been reversed, and that the export of heavy goods could be shown not to have increased, but that the increase had taken place in light goods, I understand that you would then consider that the advantage to the operative would have been considerable ?—Yes, but that would be impracticable ; it would be contrary to all previous history that we could



could make goods to send abroad so cheap as they could make them in France; such a thing, however paradoxical, might be true.

6741. That a great increase has taken place in the exportation of silk goods, has been shown by the Chairman; and it has also been deposed to by Mr. Tucker, a witness before this Committee, of great experience in the trade, that the export of bandannas has greatly increased; does this not prove that the export of light goods must have greatly increased?—I think it must be in sewing silk twist, because it does not specify the silk goods. Before I could fairly answer the question, I ought to know whether there were not sewing silk, twist, and hosiery and ferreting; it is possible there might be those in the silk, because "silk goods" is a very indefinite term, and admits of a very extensive meaning.

6742. These articles do not appear to enter into the calculation in the accounts which I now make reference to?—They do not appear, in any mind; I cannot speak positively whether the article of twist is in that account of exports or not; I have seen the accounts of the exports to France, but I did not think it worth while to look at them; it was such a multitude of articles that it would have taken a considerable length of time. If there were none but silk goods, there would be no need to classify the articles.

6743. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Do you understand much of these tables?—I do not understand them, not having looked at them for the purpose; it is, only the principle of the trade that I wish to speak to.

6744. Mr. Elliot.] You admit that there has been a larger exportation of light goods?—I do not admit that; I cannot conceive it is so. I did not understand that table, not having seen it before, nor yet the returns.

6745. Mr. Tucker, a gentleman of great experience in the silk trade, has given in a statement to show, that there has been a great decrease in the exportation of heavy goods, such as bandannas, &c.?—Yes, in bandannas there may be a decrease, and in some of those articles.

6746. Now, the Chairman has proved that there has been a great increase in the general export of silk goods?—I understand that perfectly well, but I must say that I still conceive it is in those heavy goods. I have not seen those tables, nor am I prepared to speak to the trifling exports.

6747. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you, as a weaver, any practical knowledge about imports or exports, or do you wish to confine yourself to facts relative to your own condition?—I intended to do that.

6748. Mr. Elliot.] Have you done so?—I have answered such questions as have been asked me by the Committee, and have given the best explanation I could.

6749. Chairman.] Are you aware that France prohibited, up to a certain period, everything in the shape of oriental manufactures, of course chiefly silk handkerchiefs?—I am not aware of it.

6750. Are you aware that about 1827 or 1828 France began to admit silk handkerchiefs, provided they produced a certificate that they were of British origin?—I have been informed so.

6751. And excluded entirely everything oriental?—I cannot enter into particulars.

6752. You are not aware that from 1829 to 1832, that this country had a growing trade of silk handkerchiefs to France; in 1830 this country sent to France silk handkerchiefs to the amount of 26,000*l.* value; in 1831, 31,000*l.*; in 1832, 50,000*l.*; and that the trade has since that time gradually declined, so that last year we sent only 5,000*l.*?—It may be the fact; I will not pretend to enter into it.

6753. That France, about 1836, admitted foreign silk handkerchiefs to home consumption, and that from that period our trade to France in British manufactured silks has declined, and has been supplanted by silk handkerchiefs made in India?—I am aware that there has been a large export of Indian manufactures.

6754. And yet you have stated that the depressed state of our trade in this country began from the year 1826?—I have proved that by the reduction of wages.

6755. Yet previous to 1826 we had no export trade to France of any value whatever?—Our condition has deteriorated since that time; and I feel no benefit from their taking a lot of our goods when they have taken half my wages.

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6756. Then it shows that the export of silks to France has had no good effect on your wages?—As a labouring man, I say we are worse off, and it has not a good effect.

6757. Mr. Brocklehurst.] All you object to, is being interfered with in your own market, so long as you pay for taxed food?—That is the principle I wish to maintain.

6758. You do not wish the Legislature to oppose any obstacles to Indian commerce with any other part of the world?—No.

6759. I wish to repeat the question I put to you some time ago as to the comparative protection given to the silk trade, and the agricultural interest?—I stated so far in my answer, that on the one hand I had shown the protection given to the agricultural interest, and then contrasted it with the protection given to ours; and this contrast comes under the second consideration, namely, that the *ad valorem* duty on corahs is a duty of an opposite tendency. That is, that when the British weaver wants most, he has the least protection; and by this statement will be seen the relative position of both parties, and thus prove the justice of our case in claiming a continuance of protection.

6760. Does not improved machinery enable the silk weaver to compete with India in silk goods?—I have stated before that it does not.

6761. So long as you have improved machinery, do you not retain some means of competition?—It is our humble opinion that Government have long ago consented to the exportation of machinery, which has latterly greatly increased; so, admitting that we have a superiority, it can only be a temporary advantage. The foreigner has only to send an order, and our most improved machinery is immediately exported as soon as it can be made. I have prepared a table showing the great increase of exports in machinery during the last five years. It is

A TABLE showing the Official Value of Machinery exported, from the 1st day of January 1830 to the 1st day of January 1840, inclusive.

YEAR.	VALUE.	YEAR.	VALUE.
	£.		£.
1831 - - - -	208,767	1836 - - - -	307,951
1832 - - - -	105,491	1837 - - - -	302,092
1833 - - - -	92,715	1838 - - - -	493,468
1834 - - - -	127,064	1839 - - - -	627,430
1835 - - - -	211,982	1840 - - - -	683,285
	£. 746,019		£. 2,414,226

This table shows that the export of machinery has increased during the last five years above 300 per cent. over the preceding five years.

6762. Chairman.] Does that table show to what countries it was exported?—I take the aggregate amount; I could not go and take every one of those large exports of machinery.

6763. Do I understand you from quoting the exportation of machinery, to object to the exportation of machinery from this country?—I do object to it as regards our means of being able to compete with the foreigner. If a manufacturer commences business at Belgium, Germany, Holland, or the continent of Europe, in any part, and he wants to have improved machinery of the first rate, he has only to send over the order and it will be executed. It seems obvious that this tendency has increased in the last five years about 300 per cent. At one period it was 746,019*l.*; in the latter period it is 2,414,226*l.*

6764. Mr. Irving.] What kind of machinery is that you have described?—One part is called mill-work, and the other must be considered the finer portion of machinery; some part is steam-engines and parts of steam-engines.

6765. Is that composed of machinery that is permitted by the law now to be exported?—It must be permitted by law or licence, because it goes out; and there

there is a Parliamentary Return, and there is never a Parliamentary Return of smuggled goods.

6766. Have you any estimate of the amount of machinery which is exported, that is not permitted by law?—I am not aware of anything of the kind; I cannot enter into the question only so far as this, that there is an exportation of machinery to a great amount, and if they can get our machinery sent abroad, the improved machinery as set down here, as steam-engines and parts of steam-engines, we cannot say we shall have superior machinery long.

6767. Is the steam-engine included in that statement?—Yes: some part is exported under licence from the Treasury.

6768. What proportion do you think steam-engines bear in that amount?—Of steam-engines in 1831, there was imported to various countries to the value of 103,800*l.*; in 1840, of steam-engines there was exported to the value of 213,335*l.* Now the machinery allowed to be exported this year exhibits the same monstrous increase. In 1831 it was 208,767*l.*; and in 1840, 683,285*l.*

6769. Do you not consider machinery a profitable manufacture to the country, the same as any other manufacture?—It may be to a few, but not to the aggregate of the community. If we have a patent for an improved machine to make a certain quantity of work and be productive, what benefit is it if that improvement is sent to another country and used against us? It is not long since I read that Her Majesty had given leave to send a quantity of machinery to the borders of the Caspian Sea, to manufacture cloths for the Russian army. The consequence is that they will not want any of our cloth.

Mr. John Francis, called in; and Examined.

6770. *Chairman.*] YOU are a silk manufacturer?—At Norwich.

6771. How long have you been in the trade?—Forty years.

6772. What part of the trade have you been chiefly engaged in?—I have been engaged in various articles; but chiefly for the last eight or ten years I have been engaged in making imitation India corahs, till within the last two years.

6773. You have now laid it by?—Yes.

6774. Having laid it by, in what department of the silk trade are you now engaged?—We make silk and worsted goods principally, such as chalies and shawls, and any other articles.

6775. Do you find that now as profitable as you found the making of corahs before?—Nothing like it, while the premium was given.

6776. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Until within these two years you have for eight years before, or longer, made bandannas?—I began in 1828.

6777. You began making bandannas in 1828?—Yes; and I made them for eight or ten years successfully, and with advantage, I think.

6778. About that period they began to be exported to France particularly?—I have had my goods compared with real India bandannas, and they have been incapable of detecting them; I have made India corahs to the satisfaction of my purchasers, and they have been compared with Indian corahs, and they have not been detected as having been made in England.

6779. *Mr. Irving.*] Were they cheaper than Indian corahs?—At that time they bore very near an equal price.

6780. Did you sell them at the same price?—Yes, and somewhat more.

6781. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] When you began to make corahs, the duty was 1*s.* a square yard on Indian corahs?—It was.

6782. That would be equal to 7*s.* the piece?—Yes.

6783. And in 1828 or 1829 the duty was reduced to 2*q* per cent.?—Yes; we succeeded very well till the year 1837, and I think we made them to advantage, although there was never a fortune-getting profit.

6784. And they furnished employment to people to work the silk to weave it?—The fact is I have laid out 2,000*l.* in machinery for the purpose of making corahs, and that is now standing still.

6785. What has become of the hands you employed?—They are turned upon the city; I do not know that any of them are employed; we had about 80 employed with the machinery.

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Mr. John Prout.

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Mr. John Francis.

Mr. John Francis.

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6786. Mr. *Elliot*.] What description of works?—Winding raw silk, and throwing it; it was necessary for me to make a true imitation corah, to follow the example which I saw in the Indian corahs; therefore I found it necessary to throw my silk, and do as they did, as I saw on examining their goods.

6787. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Can you state to this Committee whether those silk weavers that you discharged, and other hands, have found employment in other branches of trade?—I do not know whether they are all out of employment, but our business in general is such that I do not see where they could get employment; perhaps I employed from 150 to 200 on bandannas only, and I have not now a single loom going, and I have not a pound of silk in the house; I lost 25 per cent. on the last purchase I made at the India House of raw material; I made the goods up, and did not get my price by 25 per cent. full.

6788. Mr. *Irving*.] What goods were they?—Corahs, from coarse raw silk; I bought in October 1838 about 17 bales, and made up about 4,000 l. worth of goods, with wages, and in selling them I lost about 1,000 l.

6789. Are there many people out of employment now in Norwich?—I should say two out of every three; I believe that is under the calculation.

6790. What number of operatives of this class are there in Norwich?—The workpeople, including silk weavers, I should think, male and female, amount to 10,000 or 12,000.

6791. Do you mean to state that two out of three of these weavers are unemployed?—As far as my own concern goes it is so.

6792. Are your neighbours better off than yourself?—I hear they are not.

6793. *Chairman*.] Is that the effect of the competition of Indian goods or the competition of French goods?—I believe it is caused by competition, but you make our people pay too much for their food compared with the people on the continent.

6794. Do you state whether it is the competition of India or the competition of the continent?—I believe it is the competition of India principally; I think they are raising a competition against us in Germany and other parts, and in America too, to a small extent; I do not think the American competition is serious at present, but in 10 or 12 years you will find it is.

—6795. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] At all events the number that might be employed in fabricating silk handkerchiefs are now thrown into the mass of those out of employment?—I know nothing of them; we have 100 on the corporation list who are turned out in the street with a broom; I pass by them with a weeping eye.

6796. *Chairman*.] You only began to employ them in 1823?—Not in bandannas; I have been a manufacturer these 40 years on my own account.

6797. In the other branches of manufacture have you also dismissed many hands?—Yes.

6798. That does not arise from the competition of Indian labour, but from the competition of continental labour?—Yes.

6799. Mr. *Brocklehurst*.] Their you wish to convey to this Committee that everything that tends to the discharging the workpeople is only adding to the embarrassed state of these workpeople throughout Norwich and the neighbourhood?—I think I never saw more distress and poverty than I now see in Norwich all the years I have known it; I believe the poor never suffered more than they are now suffering.

6800. Does any remedy suggest itself to you with regard to increased protection?—I think there are certain articles that ought to be protected, that would give employment to Norwich and many other parts. Our general system of liberal government, or what may be called exclusive taxation for certain articles, I believe that does general injury.

6801. Do you mean of food or manufacture?—Before the goods that now come from France and are exported, which I believe have superseded our trade in Norwich more than any other thing that has been done to us, before that 25 per cent. of *ad valorem* which you laid on, I believe we made more goods for the home market by 75 per cent. than we can make now; because you have not only the French to supply our market, but others who ought to buy of us go to the French market for their goods.

6802. What is your opinion with regard to anything that can be done in the way of relief to these people in Norwich?—Let them have cheaper provisions first, then they will work cheaper.

6803. *Chairman*.]

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6803. *Chairman.*] You mean cheaper provisions, in order that they may have lower wages?—I believe now wages are not high at all.

6804. But when you say cheap provisions in order that they may work cheaper, what do you mean unless you mean lower wages?—I mean, they would get more provisions for their shilling than they now have.

6805. How would that enable you to compete better with the Continent, as long as you had to pay the same amount of wages?—I do not think the continental wages are anything like ours now. I believe that if the people had their provisions cheaper, they would be better inclined to work cheaper.

6806. *Mr. Elliot.*] That is to say, at a lower scale of wages?—Yes; I can remember the time in my life that I could get as much for 3s. as I can now get in our own market for 6s.

6807. As much labour?—As much provisions for the money.

6808. *Chairman.*] That would be a benefit to the manufacturer who employed them, but it would not be any benefit to the labourer?—I think it would be a benefit to the labourer; there would be more encouragement to him if, he could say, I have got my shilling, and I can get so much for it.

6809. *Mr. Elliot.*] You contemplate this, if the labourer could work at cheaper wages, the manufacturer could compete with the foreign manufacturer, and the labourer would get that employment which he has not now?—I do; my opinion is, that your corn laws are the curse of all trade generally; until you get rid of them, you will never get rid of the evil.

6810. If I understand your position, it is this, that if the labourer could work at lower wages he would then get that employment of which he is now deprived, because the manufacturer cannot compete with his opponent at the high wages he now gets?—Yes; that is my position. Taking it on a general scale, if we let the poor have an opportunity of clothing themselves, there must be more work for the manufacturer; if they had more work they would have covering, but now they cannot get it.

6811. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] The greatest evil these people now labour under, is scanty employment?—Yes, scanty employment, and the taxation on the necessaries of life.

6812. If there was plenty of employment wages would maintain themselves?—There would be a speculation, that must be prevented, now, no one would speculate in the present state of things.

6813. There is no safety for capital?—No; if I had 1,000 £. to employ in employing the poor, that is, if I dealt in an article, or chose to speculate, I would not do it in the present state of provisions and necessaries of life; the taxes on the articles of life would prevent my enterprise entirely.

6814. *Mr. Elliot.*] In leaving off the silk trade, in which you were formerly engaged, were you induced solely by the state of the trade, or were there any other circumstances?—Solely from the state of the trade; I can go to the India-house, when their sales of corahs are on, and buy a piece for a less price than I can now buy a pound of silk to make it.

6815. *Mr. Irving.*] How do you account for that?—Only from the cheapness with which the Indians can send their goods here.

6816. Why should they be so cheap?—Because of your protection, I suppose.

6817. Why do they not send raw silk in place of sending manufactured?—I do not know. You will have a great many proofs of this if you call gentlemen before you. I have bought corahs at 16s. 6d. and 16s. 9d. weighing 13 ounces out of the gum; 17s. and 18s. has been a great price for them; and if I go to a silk-broker, and ask him the price of raw silk to make the same article of corahs, in the gum, he wants 16s. and 16s. 6d. for that; and when I have wrought it, I can only get 12 ounces.

6818. Can that trade be pursued for any great length of time in the East Indies?—We have been labouring under this evil the last four years. When the India corahs were at any reasonable price, we could compete and make our own, and employ our people; but when they send them in by wholesale at such low prices, we cannot come up to them.

6819. Does not this low price check the exportation from India of the manufactured article, because although labour is cheap, it still costs something?—They pay nothing in India for labour; there is no tax on anything they eat or drink there.

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6820. Are you aware that the Indian labourer gets food that satisfies him, although he receives in wages at the rate of only 2*d.* a day?—I do not understand the rate of wages, nor what they get for their labour; but I do know this, that their goods can cost nothing in labour, and the spinning of their silk can cost very little, or else they could not send a piece of corahs which in the original state weighs 17 ounces, and sell it for less than I can buy a pound of raw silk for.

6821. Are you aware that they receive the usual price of labour for the corahs they send to this country?—They do not pay anything like what we pay for them; I have had some of the India harness myself.

6822. Mr. Brocklehurst.] And you found it available?—Yes; our journeymen would be put out to work it; but it was workable enough for those who were used to it.

6823. An Indian, with the same machine, could weave as much in a day as the English weaver weaves with an English machine?—No, I do not think he would.

6824. How much short?—I do not think they could get on so fast.

6825. Mr. Elliot.] You are speaking now with reference to the powers of the machine itself?—Yes; I am speaking now as to the labour on a piece of bandannas. The harnessing I had sent me by a person who went to India. I should say they cannot do so much work as we can with our machines; they will not make so many yards in the day.

6826. Supposing the operative was equally good in one place as in the other?—Their plan is not so good; at least I think so.

6827. Mr. Brocklehurst.] It is only matter of opinion?—Certainly.

6828. Have you ever heard what they pay for weaving a piece in India?—I have heard that they do not get above a penny a day wages; whether that is true or not I do not know.

6829. Mr. Elliot.] Have you not also heard that the labour of three Indians is not equal to the labour of one Englishman?—I should think, according to our statement, the labour of half a dozen Indians does not come to so much as the labour of one of my own men.

6830. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Do you mean manual labour?—I mean throwing labour; in reeling cocoons I should have to pay a girl more wages than I should have to pay three Indians for doing that very work; therefore they have too high a protection duty.

6831. Mr. Elliot.] Therefore, in calculating the amount of wages that will be given for the production of one piece of cloth, you must calculate three times as much; that is, the wages of three men, or six men, instead of that one man?—I may narrow the calculation indeed to that.

6832. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Have you any practical knowledge, or is it only matter of opinion, with respect to the labour of India?—I do not know what they pay, only by report; I know they cannot pay much in labour. Their silk is created by the worm; their labour is all they have to do to get it into goods.

6833. How do you account for it, that you find them at the India House selling their manufactured goods, year after year, so near the price of the raw material, and yet the manufactured goods continue to come?—Only from the opportunity they have of getting their own material into the loom, and getting it out of the loom and into piece at a very small rate. There is not much capital, I should say, in the establishment of a silk manufacturer, where they grow the silk and can produce it manufactured.

6834. Besides the advantage of having cheap labour, they are on the spot, and the material is more convenient for working than after it has been transported to England?—Yes, and in this one instance our Government has turned the thing upside down; they ought to give us the 30 per cent. protection.

6835. Chairman.] Are you aware that although labour in India is so cheap, yet the greatest profit during the last year is stated to have been on the importation of raw silk, and not on the manufactured silk from India?—I am not aware of that.

6836. Mr. Brocklehurst.] Would you think the best remedy for this state of things would be to encourage India to send the raw material, and let British industry work it up?—To be sure.

6837. If they get so little compensation for their increased operations, it would be better to send the raw material than the manufactured?—Yes.

*Mr. John Francis.*

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6838. And it would be beneficial to India to encourage the growth of raw material rather than manufactures?—Is it not very easy to calculate it, to determine it? See the effect on the woollen trade; we let all go in and out at 1*d.* a pound.

6839. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the woollen trade?—I buy a great deal of wool, not in the raw state, but spun into yarn. I made goods for the East India Company 18 years before their charter expired.

6840. *Mr. Elliot.*] With regard to the similarity of price between the raw material and the manufactured goods, is that a circumstance confined to the present or the last two or three years, or has that always been the case?—I have not felt it so much before the last three or four years.

6841. *Chairman.*] What other goods do you make besides the corahs?—Sarcenets and gros-de-naples; that is on a limited scale. The great business of Norwich was worsted; when that failed we took to silk goods.

6842. Do you find an increasing trade in the other branches of silk?—Not at all with us; how should it? You have plain gros from France that supply all this market.

6843. Do you make any for exportation?—Not any; I make shawls; I have been a large maker of shawls for 20 or 30 years. I did those imitations for Everington, when he was in company with Waithman; that I have lost; all that is gone.

6844. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] Were your corahs made for exportation to any extent?—I sold them principally in town; exportation was intended, I think.

6845. Were they sold to export afterwards?—I have exported a few myself.

6846. Did your agent export also?—I think so.

6847. Have you any of that trade left?—Not an inch of it.

6848. You say you have worked for the East India Company many years?—Yes, I have had orders from them; I do not think I missed one or two years in 18 years. They sent their circulars or tenders round.

6849. Was it their policy to encourage manufactures of different kinds to enable them to have an export trade?—Yes. Why did they send their canvass away?

6850. They encouraged you as manufacturers formerly, and now they wish to turn manufacturers in India themselves?—We used to have an order some years to the amount of 20,000 pieces.

6851. You would suppose that the India merchants were turning the figure upside down as well as the Government?—To be sure they are. The old India directors are now turning their attention to keep as great a profit as they can to themselves, and, I think, are taking away the benefit from the labouring classes.

6852. You think the India merchants are very indifferent to British industry if they can make a profit?—Yes.

6853. That is, to let it be manufactured in India rather than in England?—To be sure they get rid of it better; they have no silk to sell now; that is a thing that has gone by with them entirely. When they had three sales per annum they no doubt found a great benefit from it; they set their price, and we got the advantage according to the demand for it.

6854. Did you ever understand, 40 years ago, that the India Company took various means to induce the Government to promote the manufacture of silk in this country, so that they could sell the raw silk, and bring it home as a commodity?—I know they did so for many years; whether they were in concert with Government for that purpose I do not know; I know we bought silk. I have bought silk myself, and made corahs to compete with the Indian corahs, and got a profit by it.

6855. It was before your time that the India Company took all possible means to encourage the throwing of silk in England?—That I do not know.

6856. And that the East India Company at that time gave out the silk to be worked at the mills?—Yes.

6857. At that time they did not consider it the best policy to have it worked in India, but merely produced there?—I was not acquainted with that; besides, throwing silk is rather a scarce thing with us.

Mr. John Francis.  
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6858. But in other parts of the country?—As I observed before, I laid out 2,000*l.* for the purpose of making a little effort in that way solely for the corah and bandanna trade.

6859. Within your time have you purchased organzine at the Company's sales to make bombazine of?—Never at the Company's sales.

6860. Do you recollect when they sold organzine to a large amount at their sales?—I only know that it came through brokers; whether they were the proprietors of it or not I cannot say.

6861. Mr. *Elliot.*] I understand, from the evidence you have given, that you consider that the export trade in silk goods has greatly fallen off since the period at which you established your manufactory up to the present time?—Yes; as far as my own experience goes I should say three-fourths.

6862. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] That is in bandannas?—Yes.

6863. Mr. *Elliot.*] I put the question to you as to silk goods generally?—The greatest thing we export now are shawls, and mixed goods of silk and worsted, and we do send out a few pieces of light bandannas.

6864. Do you consider, as regards the exportation of silk goods, there has been a great falling off since 1828, as compared with the, present time?—Certainly, more particularly from the year 1834 to 1838.

6865. Do you apply that opinion to all descriptions of silk goods, or merely to bandanna handkerchiefs?—As far as my own experience goes, it relates to bandanna handkerchiefs; I do not know that it would not apply generally for all that.

6866. Supposing it had been confined solely to bandanna handkerchiefs, could you not in that case have advantageously transferred the trade to the manufacture of other descriptions of silk?—That is a very troublesome and a very expensive thing. After you have built a property at an expense of 2,000*l.* it is fit for nothing else; it is made for that; it is put together for that, and is calculated for nothing else. I have before observed that every spindle of it is standing still.

6867. Mr. *Brocklehurst.*] What would it fetch if you tried to sell it?—I might get 200*l.* for it.

6868. Mr. *Elliot.*] Your works could not be made applicable to the manufacture of other silk goods besides bandannas?—I never see anything come in my way that I could apply it to. I might use a trifling part of it, but not a part that would allow of my engine being kept going; I should not have made anything that would have paid for the coals that the furnace would have burnt.

6869. In the year 1828, the exportation of silk goods from Great Britain amounted to 236,000*l.* in value; in 1829 it amounted to 255,000*l.*; in 1830 to 267,000*l.*; now in the year 1838 it amounted to 503,000*l.*; in 1839 to 777,000*l.*; and in 1840 to 868,000*l.*?—Very likely.

6870. How do you account for this enormous increase in the exportation, as shown by this statement, when compared with the opinion you have formed?—I attribute it to this practice in the trade, that a great many of these goods are bought and exported; they are first imported, and then a good many of them exported.

6871. This is British manufactures?—I cannot account for the increase in that.

6872. Are the trades so different that an operative employed in the manufacture of bandannas could not transfer his labour to the manufacture of other descriptions of silk?—I think not; I believe you have had a great deal of speculation in goods, when they have done nothing with them in this market. They must be exported to make some kind of return. Take the Manchester market, for instance; you might go and purchase silk goods there much cheaper than I could make them, even here, with a commission on them.

6873. Would that account in any degree for this enormous increase in exportation?—It would account for it; there must be work: the population is increasing; the manufacturing and labouring classes are increasing also; they must keep themselves employed; they have got their establishments.

6874. Now I ask whether the two trades are so different, that of the manufacture of bandanna silk and the manufacture of broad silk, as to render it impossible for the operative who is discharged from the bandanna trade to turn his labour into the manufacture of broad silks?—It would be a very difficult thing



thing for a man who has been trained to the weaving of gum silks to make broad silks.

6875. *Chairman.*] Did you find much difficulty in 1828 in getting weavers for the purpose of making bandannas?—Not at all; I never did.

6876. Then, having found little difficulty in applying themselves to the manufacture of bandannas, why should they not again return to the branch of the trade in which they were employed previous to 1828, without greater difficulty?—That branch is gone which they were employed in.

6877. What was that branch they were employed in in 1828?—Worsted weaving and cotton; now you weave cotton by machinery, and you cannot compete with them. We employ some of our Norwich paupers in the work-house on cotton, but we get nothing by that.

6878. Now, in 1828, you found great facility in finding workmen, because they came from the cotton-works?—From the cotton and worsted we made thousands of pieces at Norwich formerly.

6879. Then their distress results partly from the improvement in the cotton and worsted machinery?—No doubt of it.

6880. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] When machinery was so improved, silk-weaving furnished a refuge for those that would otherwise have been destitute?—To be sure it did; it gave us an opportunity of choosing out best hands for the best works.

6881. And, therefore, it was beneficial to have a variety of employment?—Yes.

6882. You have spoken of shawl weaving; have you a home trade to any extent in shawl weaving?—That is our best trade.

6883. What would be the effect if the duty were taken off Oriental manufactures in the articles of shawls?—The shawl trade must always be a limited thing; they only go among a certain rank of people.

6884. Do you not make low-priced shawls as well as high?—We do make a few.

6885. They are rather made in Scotland, probably?—They are; and a great many in Stockport and Manchester. They have mixed cotton with silk in a way that we are not acquainted with.

6886. Evidence would be better had from Scotland than from Norwich with regard to the shawl trade?—Yes.

6887. Have you any remedy you can suggest for this state of things in Norwich, except the repeal of the corn laws?—We want cheap provisions. The general opinion of the people in Norwich is; that their misery is produced by the corn laws. I do not know whether they are right or wrong; it is my opinion they are right. It is a very common thing for a man that is short of food to wish for a piece of bread, and they say, "These cursed corn laws prevent my having it."

6888. The weavers, in their petition from Norwich, complain that "it is impossible for the high-taxed silk weavers of England to compete with the manufacturing population of India, who can live in comparative comfort on three halfpence a day"?—I do not know what their comforts are.

6889. You do not suppose that they are uncomfortable; they live according to what they have been accustomed to all their life?—Certainly not.

6890. It may be comfort if they have no better?—Yes; it may be comfort to be starving, but I cannot think so.

6891. You are no advocate for the population around you being put on such a footing?—I am very sorry to say there are many of them with families who are very badly fed; I know a man living within 100 yards of my door, as steady and good a workman as any in Norwich, who declared to me a fortnight ago he had not had a bit of bread for two days; only one boiling of potatoes.

6892. Are they generally of a respectable well ordered class, or the contrary?—We keep the most quiet and the most respectable as long as we can employ them; when we get into the state we are now, we cannot keep them.

6893. So that the industrious are suffering along with the rest?—There are as many industrious people out of employ as the others; they have turned off within the last eight or 10 weeks more than 400 hands in my own department of trade.

6894. *Mr. Elliot.*] Do you consider that as a permanent reduction in your establishments?—We have nothing to do.

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6895. You do not anticipate the re-employment of those people?—I do not see anything here; I do not find my customers inclined to give orders.

6896. Do you consider that a temporary state of things, or do you consider that as a permanent loss to the trade?—We never were so bad as now.

6897. *Chairman.*] But the branch of the trade of which you are now speaking is the trade in which silk and worsted are mixed?—Yes.

6898. And now for what market were those goods formerly made; for home consumption?—A great many of them used to go to the American market; the American market the last three years has kept us very barren; I believe that Norwich goods formerly had at least a preference; they gave us three months employment out of the year in Norwich before that uproar in the American finances came into operation.

6899. Do you believe the American market now to be supplied with French goods instead of the Norwich?—They go there, but they cannot do but a moderate quantity to what they did; their means are limited.

6900. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] You mean that the Americans can purchase but a moderate quantity?—Yes; if I had 1,000 *l.* worth of goods ordered, although I could go to Mr. A. B. or C. amongst them, I should not like to take their bills.

6901. *Mr. Elliot.*] The reduction in your trade has not then arisen from anything connected with the duty on India silk?—I think it has, as far as the bandanna trade goes.

6902. I say with regard to the trade in which you are at present engaged?—We use a great deal of silk now that belongs to India; we use a great deal of China silk, and some Bengal silk.

6903. *Chairman.*] That is raw silk you introduce?—Yes.

6904. *Mr. Elliot.*] Then has the reduction in your present trade been occasioned by the reduction of duty on India silk manufactures?—I think it has.

6905. Describe how that is possible?—Why it has taken away the exertion one should have if there was more duty. It keeps you from any spirit of speculation; you have a competition which you know you cannot conquer.

6906. *Chairman.*] I understood you had no competition at present with India, because no mixed silk and worsted goods come into the market to compete with yours?—There is nothing in the article we are now making from India, if you mean that; I mean our silk goods; take, for instance, our China cords, we have made thousands of them.

6907. *Mr. Elliot.*] I will ask you the same question again, in order that you may correct the answer you have given, under a misapprehension of what I just now said; I want to know whether the reduction in your present trade, which consists of a mixture of woollen and silk, has been in any degree produced by the reduction of duty on India manufactures?—No otherwise than on this point, that we should have more employment if we had the India trade open; we should not have so much competition in the articles; we cannot go on; there is not enough employment in the articles.

6908. Then you wish the Indian trade to be open?—Yes.

6909. You wish the duty to be taken off the Indian articles?—No; let us have a fair chance; I mean we want to manufacture the silk, instead of their sending the goods manufactured.

6910. Are you not going back to the manufacture of bandannas, instead of applying yourself to the question of worsted and silk mixed?—I do not suppose India affects us in that at all.

6911. Then the falling off in your present trade has not been affected, nor can be affected by any alteration in the duties on India silk manufactures?—It takes away part of our employment; that is my opinion, that we should have more employment.

6912. I am talking of silk and worsted?—That is not affected by the India trade at all.

6913. *Mr. Brocklehurst.*] You state that the effect is, that it brings into competition among the weavers those who are weaving bandannas; they are new competitors for what little employment there is in Norwich, and so far it tends to embarrass the weaver?—Yes, it keeps some out of employment, because we have not enough for the whole.

6914. Have

6914. Have you anything further to state to the Committee?—I do not know that there is anything more that I could say; if there is an idea of increasing the privilege to the Indians, I think it is very wrong to carry that into effect.

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6915. You think reducing the duty from 20 per cent. to 3½ would tend to increase the distress among your trade?—Yes, certainly I do.

6916. Your opinion is this, that if India is encouraged to send manufactures she will increase the price of her raw silk in proportion as she consumes it in manufactures, and that you will have a less supply of raw silk for your other manufactures?—To be sure they will make up all they can, if they can sell their goods for a better price.

6917. Have you observed, for some years past, that the raw silk that has come from India has become bad in quality?—Mixed altogether.

6918. Is it inferior or better?—There is both good and bad in one bale; it is a very different article to what we used to purchase from the India House when they had regular sales.

6919. Taking a bale now, and comparing it with a bale 10 years ago, is it better or worse?—Worse, a great deal.

6920. What per-centage worse?—Ten per cent. is a moderate calculation.

6921. Worse in quality?—Yes, and worse for the manufacturer by 10 per cent.

Mr. John Poyton, called in; and Examined.

6922. *Chairman.*] ARE you a silk weaver?—Yes.

6923. In Spitalfields?—Yes.

6924. How long have you been engaged in that business?—About 50 years.

6925. What branch of the business are you engaged in?—In the broad silks, figured, plain, and velvets; I have a general knowledge of the trade.

6926. Have you found that trade depressed of late years in comparison to what it was in former years?—Very much so.

6927. From what period do you date that depression?—Principally since 1826; prior to then there were several depressions in my recollection, but they were occasioned, I consider, from political circumstances, and when the cause was removed the effect soon ceased. The people, then, when they were employed had good wages, that is wages that they were very well satisfied with; consequently, when they got into work they soon recovered themselves from the depression that they had been exposed to. But since 1826 the wages have been reduced so much, and the fluctuations in trade have been so great, that the condition of the people is reduced to a complete state of destitution; as a body I mean; there are exceptions to the general rule.

6928. Do you know at all what number of weavers there are in Spitalfields?—I believe there is about 12,000 looms; when Dr. Mitchell was appointed by the Government to inquire into the state of the hand-loom weavers generally, in Spitalfields and all the eastern counties, he appointed persons to go and inquire into the number of looms, and he found in Spitalfields and its vicinity between 10,000 and 11,000; he considered there was from 10,500 to 11,000; but the fact is, there is a number of districts where the weaving trade is spread into, and I do not consider these commissioners have a proper opportunity of estimating the exact amount; but I should suppose at least there must be 12,000 which go under the denomination of Spitalfields weavers.

6929. How many of these are in continual employment, do you suppose?—There is very few that are in continual employment; the fact is, that since 1826 the trade has been so fluctuating, and these fluctuations have been so constant, that there are very few that are constantly in employment, particularly in the fancy branches, which is the most profitable part of the trade; that is of course under the control of fashion to a very great extent, and these are articles that to a very great amount are supplied by the foreigner, and the consequence is, the manufacturers in our district are afraid to make work of this description upon speculation, because they are apprehensive that a glut of goods will come in from the foreign markets, and they will have a dead stock on hand, and sustain a very great loss through the manufacture of them; consequently there is very few of the fancy goods that are made on speculation; they are generally made to order.

6930. In what other parts of the country are the same species of goods made that are made in Spitalfields?—There are a great many made at Macclesfield

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field and several other parts of the country, not to the extent they are made in Spitalfields. I may say the most superior goods are made in Spitalfields.

6931. Then the competition you have to fear is the competition of the continental workmen; the French workmen, I understand?—We sustain, unquestionably, the greatest injury from European competition.

6932. Mr. *Elliot*.] Can you state whether the silk manufactures, in the making of which you are engaged, have increased or decreased, speaking generally, throughout the country since the year 1826?—I should rather expect that they have been more on the decline than on the increase; indeed, without hesitation, I will say they are on the decline.

6933. In fact, there is a less quantity of silk manufactured in the present year, and it has been so for the last three or four years, than there was in the year 1826?—I am not going to say there is a less quantity of silk manufactured, because I know that to be rather erroneous; but my firm conviction is, that there are less weavers, or there are not more weavers, employed now in the country than there was in 1826, and perhaps not so many; and the reason of that is, that one weaver, on the works that are now made, can work up a greater quantity of silk than he could before, because the works are now made on a different principle to what they were.

6934. *Chairman*.] That is from an improvement in the machinery?—No, by no means; it is owing to the works being made of a different texture to what they were then.

6935. Mr. *Clay*.] Do you conceive that, on the whole, there is a less quantity of employment for the operatives in the silk trade than there was formerly under the prohibition laws?—I do.

6936. Mr. *Elliot*.] You mean by that, that there are fewer men employed?—I should expect there are fewer men employed, because I know that in Spitalfields there is a less quantity of people employed; or if there is the same quantity of people, they do not do so much work, in consequence of their being worse employed than they were formerly, and I believe that is the case throughout the country.

6937. You understand this question to apply to the present time, or the last two or three years, as compared with the year 1826, and not as compared with any intermediate period between this and 1826?—I mean to say that the silk trade generally has been on the decline ever since the prohibition laws have been repealed; I know that it has been supposed, that because there is a greater quantity of silk worked up, that there must be a considerably greater quantity of labourers employed, but that is not the fact.

6938. *Chairman*.] Is the quality improved since that time then; am I to understand that, when you say more silk is worked up?—Most of the work that is manufactured now is manufactured on a richer principle. Before the repeal of the prohibition laws there was a very high duty on the raw material, both on the raw silk, the thrown silk, and the tram. The duty on all Italian silk was 14 s. 8d. the pound weight, but in 1824 there was one-half of the duty taken off, and of course there was a great decline in the price of the raw materials. The consequence was that the manufacturers had not the inducement to make work with so small a portion of silk as what they did formerly. The fact was, that up to 1826 the works that were generally made were works of a very light description. The work for common use was a sarzenet of a very thin texture; about 16 yards of it went to the pound, and a very great portion of these works, which employed many hundred looms, was of this kind of warp shot cotton (*exhibiting a piece of sarzenet to the Committee*); consequently there was only half the silk used up in the manufacture, and yet it gave an equal quantity of labour. In addition to that, there were some hundred looms making this quality of figured gauze (*exhibiting a piece of silk to the Committee*); there were many hundred looms of this description going in Spitalfields that succeeded the cotton sarzenet; they were what we call lustres, shot worsted. Of course in this there was only one-half of the silk taken to work up by the operative, because there was one-half of another material worked up along with it. But since that period the works are made on a different principle. There is three or four times the quantity of silk in the warp there is in these, and a great many where there is double and treble the quantity of shoot, because instead of there being shot but two or three or four ends, it is shot five or six ends. Here is an article here that is shot seven or eight ends (*exhibiting a piece of silk to the Committee*). Now you see the quantity of silk that is worked up in silk of that description

description amounts to a great deal, whereas the labour is not particularly increased on it.

6939. What has led to the falling off of those light silk goods?—I should consider the fashion was one principal reason, but then the duty being taken off from the raw material, there was such a great fall in the price of the article, that the masters had not that objection to manufacture goods on the heavy principle, which they had done prior to that period. To show you the difference in the value of labour on different articles, which may account for the circumstance, I will show you an article; it is a handkerchief (*exhibiting a handkerchief to the Committee*). To manufacture one pound of silk on this article; the value of the labour, at the present time, is about 10 s. 6 d.; now the labour to manufacture an article of that kind (*exhibiting another article to the Committee*) of silk is 14 s. 8 d.; to manufacture an article of this kind the labour is 22 s. (*exhibiting another article to the Committee*); to manufacture a pound of silk to this article (*exhibiting another article to the Committee*) the labour is 29 s.; to manufacture a pound of silk of this article, this is waistcoat work, the labour is 36 s.; and here is an article, a velvet, for ladies' shawls; to manufacture a pound of silk of this article, the value of the labour is 60 s.; so that it shows that the quantity of silk worked up is no criterion to judge of the quantity of labour, because the quantity of labour differs according to the article that it is consumed upon.

6940. Mr. Brocklehurst.] About 1826, or 1827, an entire change of fashion took place in the form of ladies' dresses; up to that time they wore sarcenets as fitting close to the body, and immediately after adopted the large sleeves and full dresses requiring thick silk, where previously thin silk was preferable?—That is exactly the fact.

6941. Then they wanted more silk?—It was then of a different quality.

6942. So in the making of the quantity of silk for one of these new styles of dresses, less labour and more silk was required; when the change of fashion took place, more silk and less labour was required for that thicker silk; when gros-de-naples was substituted for this sarcenet, a larger quantity of silk was worked up for less wages?—Yes, unquestionably, for nearly half the wages.

6943. So that less wages was distributed, consuming a larger quantity of silk?—Undoubtedly, to the amount of 1,000 l. per day in Spitalfields alone.

6944. Mr. Clay.] Are there any bandanna handkerchiefs now made in Spitalfields?—There are very few now made in Spitalfields; there was formerly a great many, and they were paid a very good price for.

6945. English bandannas are now principally made at Macclesfield?—I believe that may be the case; but most of our manufacturers formerly made a few in Spitalfields, and there were some of them made in wide breadths, some of them as wide as two yards.

6946. If there are but few bandannas now manufactured in Spitalfields, why are you afraid that you may be injured by the lowering of the duty on Indian bandannas?—Because I anticipate if the duty is lowered there will be less made in the country, and those that are now employed in making bandannas will turn their hands to something else, and of course they will become competitors with us upon the goods that we now make.

6947. You mean to say that if they are deprived of a branch of trade, in which they do not at present compete with the operatives of Spitalfields, they may be driven to resort to other branches of the silk manufacture in which they will compete with you?—There is no question at all about that fact, because we have had too many proofs of that description already.

6948. Chairman.] Would it be easy for a person who had been employed in bandanna-making to turn to another branch of the trade?—Perfectly easy; there are very few people of our trade in Spitalfields that are confined to one particular branch; we are forced to turn our hands from one branch to another, according as circumstances compel us.

6949. Mr. Clay.] Do not the operatives of Spitalfields mainly depend for employment on the higher branches of the silk manufacture?—The majority of the looms in Spitalfields are not of the higher class of the trade; the majority is what we call plain works, gros-de-naples, and plain goods of various descriptions; but what we call the higher branches of the trade are the figured.

6950. Then you make a great deal of the better kind of gros-de-naples in Spitalfields?—Yes.

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6951. And your alarm at the reduction of the duty on Indian bandannas is, that it may increase the internal competition with which you have now to contend?—Unquestionably that is the fact; if the people of Macclesfield or Norwich, or any other place, cannot get bandannas to make, of course they will get into those branches where they can find employment, and that will increase the competition between us and them.

6952. But do you not conceive that the natives of India have reason to complain, if we charge 20 per cent. on the produce of their industry, while they only charge 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the produce of ours?—I have made a calculation on the value of the labour upon the 100*l.* of silk that they send into this country, which they pay 20*l.* duty for; now that 20*l.* duty that they pay is 240 days' value of our labour; but we can send goods to them at 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. duty, which 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. is 280 days of their labour, consequently they have an advantage of 40 days' labour over us; reckoning the value of labour at 10*s.* per week in this country, and the value of labour at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week in India; and according to the statement of Mr. Sims before a Committee of The House of Lords, he said he paid his labourers from 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  *d.* to 2 *d.* a day, consequently I have in this rough calculation over-rated it in both cases.

6953. Then you conceive that whilst the English labourer contributes, in the shape of taxation on the articles he consumes, a large revenue, while he is heavily taxed he has a right to expect from the Legislature protection for the produce of the industry so charged?—I should naturally expect that the operatives being so heavily taxed, both to support the revenue of this country, and to support the foreign manufacture, for that is the case, owing to the quantity of foreign manufacture being imported into this country, the value of our labour has been reduced to that low ebb that it would be unjust to lay a heavier burthen on our shoulders in addition to what we have got under existing circumstances.

6954. Mr. Elliot.] With reference to the calculation you have made in regard to the comparative price of labour in India and in England, you, I presume, have assumed that one man will perform the same quantity of labour in India as he will do in England?—I have made the calculation on that assumption, because I do not know why a Hindoo should not perform as much labour as an Englishman.

6955. Do you not, in the first place, perceive that it is impossible for a man in a climate such as India to perform the same labour as in a climate like England?—Probably that may be the fact; but at the same time you see the disadvantage under which we are placed in these circumstances. It is no odds to me whether a man is of ability to compete with me or not; if I sustain an injury, it is no matter under what circumstances that injury is inflicted; I feel it equally the same under all circumstances.

6956. If I was to show you that the labour of one man in England is equal to the labour of six men in India, would not that completely upset the calculation on which you have now founded your reasoning?—I do not know how far that might be the case; but I know that, according to every statement I have heard, that they now do import a pound of manufactured bandannas as cheap as we can purchase a pound of the raw material in our market.

6957. Mr. Clay.] Is not weaving precisely the kind of labour that can be carried on with the least suffering in warm climates?—I do not consider that it is. I should consider that a man may perform the most labour in a temperate climate; but, then, in a warm climate, generally speaking, I believe a man stands less in need of so much to support his animal frame as he does in a colder climate.

6958. Is there any other branch of this question upon which you desire to make any statement to the Committee?—I believe that the silk trade generally throughout the country is in a very depressed state, consequently I do not know that the country has been the gainer by the distress in Spitalfields, because I have had an opportunity of late of ascertaining the state of the trade from various parts of the country, and I find that trade in every part of the country is very similar now to what it was two years ago, when the commissioners wanted to ascertain what was the condition of the hand-loom weavers. They have made a report, which report has been laid before Parliament, and I find that their report completely corroborates the statements

statements I have lately received from various parts of the country. They state that the silk trade has nearly left Dublin, but there are about 400 looms employed in silk mixed goods. In Paisley a number of them are employed in breaking stones, and others are engaged part of the year in agriculture. In Glasgow the distress is most awful; in fact, they state that in the course of a few years the education of the children will be quite extinct. At Congleton they say the weaving has nearly left and gone to Macclesfield. At Leek the trade has nearly left, and those that remain are not more than half employed. At Macclesfield there are upwards of 800 looms less now than in 1825. In Norwich there were 454 looms in employ; and 1,021 unemployed. At Oakingham there were 120 looms employed in 1826, but now only six. In Reading there were from 400 to 500 looms employed, but now only 200. At Sudbury 600 looms used to be employed, but now half are unemployed. At Braintree about 700 looms, and these not half employed. At Coggeshall under 100 looms, and the weavers in great distress from low wages. At Colchester the silk trade has declined more than two-thirds. The hand-loom weavers of Manchester have for years borne hardships and privations unparalleled in the annals of commerce. In Spitalfields, in 1838, there was out of employ 1,318 looms, and I believe there is full that number at the present time. Such is the state of the silk trade throughout the country. I know that there is an impression abroad generally, that in consequence of there being an increase in the raw material that the trade must be in a flourishing condition, and instead of its being attributed to the reduction of the duties on the raw material, it is always attributed to the repeal of the prohibition laws. But the fact is, if you analyze the quantities of silk that have been imported, you will not find that to be a correct statement. I hold in my hand a statement upon that subject, which I think will analyze it in a way that if gentlemen would look at it they would see the thing in a different light to what they do at the present time; it is a statement got up from Parliamentary Returns of the quantities of silk that are imported, both raw and thrown, from the year 1815 up to the 5th of January in the present year; it states the quantities that have been imported every year, with the averages of three years. Now the average of the first three years, that is, from 1815 to 1817, was 1,456,000 lbs.; the duty paid on that was 460,000 *l*. The following three years, that is from 1818 to 1820, the quantities averaged 1,848,000 lbs.; there was an increase on these three years of 400,000 lbs. In the next three years (this is all under prohibition, and all under high duties), from 1821 to 1823, both inclusive, the quantities had augmented to 2,339,000 lbs., and the duty collected on that was 710,000 *l*. The reduction of duties took place in 1824, and the prohibition laws were not repealed till 1826; the quantities increased during that time, notwithstanding the duties then were nearly double what they are at the present time; the quantities on those two years were 3,643,000 lbs.

6959. Is that after the reduction of duty on raw silk?—On raw and thrown silk. Now in the next three years, when the duties were reduced still lower, and the prohibition was repealed, the quantities were 3,471,000 lbs. There was a decrease in these three years of 200,000 lbs., notwithstanding the reduction of the duty. Then in the next three years, from 1829 to 1831, the quantity was 3,450,000 lbs. In the next three years, from 1832 to 1834, the quantity was 3,784,000 lbs. In the next four years they are all averaged together, because this paper was made up before I got the returns; the quantities were then 4,236,000 lbs. In the last year the quantities altogether were, 3,713,000 lbs. So that there is only 100,000 lbs. increase in the last year over the two years when there were high duties and prohibition. When you analyze this paper, you must see that the increase is by no means so great under the free system as it was under the prohibition system; and during that time it realized a very high duty to Government, and it was very beneficial to all the people that were concerned in the trade.

[The Witness then put in the following document, which was ordered to be entered on the Minutes.]

Mr. John Poyton.  
17 July 1840.

Mr. John Payton.

17 July 1840.

RAW and THROWN SILKS Imported, Duty Paid, in the United Kingdom, from 1815 to 1839, both included.

Years.	Raw.	Thrown.	Raw and Thrown.	Average of Quantities.	Average Amount of Duties per Annum.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>£.</i>
1815	1,070,000	379,000	1,449,000 & 200,000*	} 3 years - 1,456,000	460,000
1816	873,000	208,000	1,081,000		
1817	1,343,000	295,000	1,638,000		
1818	1,445,000	391,000	1,836,000	} 3 years - 1,848,000	578,000
1819	1,446,000	331,000	1,777,000		
1820	1,622,000	310,000	1,932,000		
1821	1,864,000	360,000	2,224,000	} 3 years - 2,339,000	710,000
1822	1,994,000	383,000	2,377,000		
1823	2,052,000	364,000	2,416,000		

Duties on Raw and Thrown Silks lowered.

1824	3,415,000	463,000	3,878,000	} 2 years - 3,643,000	270,000
1825	2,849,000	560,000	3,409,000		

Prohibition removed.—Duties on Raw and Thrown Silks further lowered.

1826	1,814,000	289,000	2,103,000	} 3 years - 3,471,000	106,000
1827	3,559,000	454,000	4,013,000		
1828	3,913,000	385,000	4,298,000		
1829	2,420,000	172,000	2,592,000	} 3 years - 3,450,000	76,000
1830	3,772,000	437,000	4,209,000		
1831	3,036,000	514,000	3,550,000		
1832	3,401,000	330,000	3,731,000	} 3 years - 3,784,000	60,000
1833	3,839,000	268,000	4,107,000		
1834	3,347,000	166,000	3,513,000		
1835	4,151,000	255,000	4,406,000	} 4 years - 4,236,000	60,000
1836	4,373,000	294,000	4,667,000		
1837	3,730,000	213,000	3,943,000		
1838	3,684,000	244,000	3,928,000		
1839	3,550,000	230,000	3,713,000	- - - - -	51,029

Note.—Knobs, husks and waste not included in any of the above dates.

\* Overstock from 1814.



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APPENDIX.

— Appendix, No. 1. —

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS made in England by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1 May 1834 to 30 April 1838.

	1834-35.			1835-36.			1836-37.			1837-38.			1838-39.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills of exchange drawn on the Court for interest of India Debt.	620,288	-	8	530,601	13	2	462,201	2	5	108,692	7	5	100,017	17	8	1,827,696	1	4
Bills of exchange drawn on the Court for effects of deceased officers, and other remittances.	40,991	17	8	22,141	18	8	18,869	6	-	9,845	14	5	8,104	6	-	99,953	2	10
Dividends on India Loan property standing on the London books.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,628	11	10	110,394	15	2	117,732	2	10	238,805	9	10
Advances to the Compassionate Funds of India, repayable there, and Annuities chargeable to the Civil Annuity Funds.	273,217	19	6	270,367	17	9	274,516	15	3	311,284	19	7	329,867	4	11	1,459,244	16	2
Family remittances and miscellaneous payments on account of India.	10,299	15	9	9,216	6	6	60,084	14	8	59,504	9	5	51,233	3	-	220,388	9	4
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock.	636,825	17	5	626,098	6	7	637,086	1	8	626,570	6	4	632,558	15	10	2,169,139	7	10
Interest on the Home Bond Debt.	92,857	18	9	91,555	17	8	115,151	16	9	130,341	7	-	94,395	15	11	515,289	16	1
Military and other public stores exported.	202,856	8	-	186,463	18	7	224,912	6	5	226,756	16	-	236,130	14	11	1,077,128	3	11
Purchase and equipment of steam-vessels, deducting amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government.	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,426	12	4	37,813	11	4	136,548	11	10	226,787	15	6
Transport of troops and stores.	34,411	14	4	23,700	10	6	26,222	10	4	19,537	9	7	30,012	9	2	143,893	13	11
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off- reckonings.	521,316	12	1	476,376	17	2	489,200	1	10	489,370	11	1	520,906	19	1	2,495,571	1	3
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to the Crown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,259	18	9	10,259	18	9
Paymaster-general of Her Majesty's Forces, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India.	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	406,201	9	4	866,201	9	4
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India.	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	300,000	-	-
Civil establishments of India, absentee allowances and passage money.	33,633	-	4	39,792	5	3	32,433	2	7	33,169	17	1	43,344	9	10	187,423	16	1
Expense of Tanjore Commission in England.	7,927	7	4	7,921	12	4	7,884	11	4	7,908	8	5	7,498	16	-	39,140	15	5
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia, portion of the charge payable by the Company.	6,500	-	-	23,733	10	2	15,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	60,233	10	2
Annuants and pensioners, including compensation annuities under Act 3 & 4 Wul. 4, c. 85.	145,467	16	9	250,602	17	5	251,115	14	7	259,386	6	5	253,267	19	9	1,160,850	14	11
Lord Clive's Fund; pensions.	47,792	1	3	43,109	5	4	46,409	19	8	47,348	-	-	49,347	17	2	234,007	3	-
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries and pensions.	31,310	4	8	31,378	-	-	39,801	12	2	29,443	16	2	29,455	8	5	151,389	1	5
Salaries of the Court of Directors and of the home establishment.	62,859	16	8	62,800	19	6	75,016	8	7	77,160	19	-	62,843	3	1	400,681	-	10
Contingent expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates, tithes, coals, candles, printing, stationery, book-binding, and stamps, postages and various petty charges.	26,621	15	6	25,748	7	1	21,729	4	1	29,157	14	7	24,716	18	1	129,973	19	4
Charges of the college at Haileybury and military seminary at Addiscombe.	25,444	1	9	20,842	10	5	17,872	4	6	17,770	19	9	11,797	14	10	91,727	11	3
Recruiting charges, including expense of the depot at Chattram.	20,901	5	1	23,160	17	2	23,420	2	11	24,417	13	5	23,641	10	2	115,541	6	9
Passage and outfit of governors, commanders-in-chief, judges, chaplains, officers in charge of recruits, and officers of Her Majesty's service proceeding to join their regiments.	23,473	11	6	18,992	18	9	20,518	19	9	16,278	16	11	18,484	5	-	97,746	6	11
Her Majesty's establishment at Canton (Grant to the most Noble the Marquess of Wellesley)	7,633	6	8	7,633	6	8	-	-	-	11,366	6	-	-	-	-	26,552	19	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
£.	3,987,014	5	10	3,989,358	11	8	3,992,532	-	3	2,933,634	4	2	3,280,477	11	7	16,333,616	13	6
Balance of Miscellaneous Items of Receipts and Payments:																		
Excess of Receipts	24,292	7	1	29,383	6	2	1,949	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,879	9	2	33,826	17	10	24,091	3	1
£	3,063,321	18	9	3,959,975	5	6	3,990,583	9	6	3,979,513	18	5	3,314,314	9	5	15,407,707	16	7
Average per Annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,061,541	11	4
Computed Average for future Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200,000	-	-

Mem.—The payments in liquidation of debt made from the produce of the Commercial Assets are excluded from the above statement.

East India House, March 1840.

O-40.

— Appendix, No. 2. —

STATEMENT showing the Result of the different Modes of Remittance from India and China, for the Supply of the Home Treasury, from the Year 1834-35 to the latest Period.

	Silk consigned from India,			Bills remitted from India,			Bills remitted from China,			Bills on India,			Per Company's Rupee.	
	Sale Proceeds.	Per Company's Rupee.		Amount.	Per Company's Rupee.		Amount.	Per Company's Rupee.		Amount.	Per Company's Rupee.		Average Outturn.	Average Outturn, allowing for Interest.
		Outturn.	Outturn, allowing for Interest.		Outturn.	Outturn, allowing for Interest.		Outturn.	Outturn, allowing for Interest.		Outturn.	Outturn, allowing for Interest.		
1834-35	£. 515,637	s. d. 2 10-077	s. d. 2 7-553	£. 222,369	s. d. 2 0-375	s. d. 1 11-588	£. 511,486	s. d. 2 0-203	s. d. 1 11-422	£. 732,803	s. d. 1 10-782	s. d. 1 11-161	s. d. 2 1-558	s. d. 2 1-206
1835-36	284,616	2 6-295	2 4-051	1,099,017	2 0-195	1 11-416	357,738	2 0-502	1 11-866	2,045,253	1 10-533	1 10-969	1 11-817	1 11-777
1836-37	55,292	2 1-791	1 11-878	1,652,573	2 0-863	2 0-078	908,236	2 0-849	2 0-043	2,042,232	1 10-087	1 11-370	1 11-903	1 11-952
1837-38	122,038	2 0-245	1 10-452	990,655	2 0-516	1 11-795	297,852	2 0-067	1 11-290	1,706,185	1 11-070	1 11-452	1 11-652	1 11-483
1838-39	66,853	2 2-744	2 0-763	630,915	2 1-887	2 1-052	394,396	2 1-272	2 0-457	2,346,501	1 11-058	2 0-052	2 0-271	2 0-285
Average, 6 Years	-	2 6-523	2 4-248	-	2 0-715	1 11-018	-	2 0-650	1 11-863	-	1 11-068	1 11-450	-	-

Average Rate at which the Company have realized their Remittances, 1834-35 to 1838-39, per Company's Rupee - - - - - 2 0-089 2 0-024

East India House, 2 March 1840.

— Appendix, No. 3. —

RATES of Exchange at which the EAST INDIA COMPANY have negotiated Bills in effecting their Remittances, 1834-35 to the latest Period.

	Bills drawn on India at 60 Days' sight.			Bills from India at 6 Months' sight.			Bills from China, 6 Months' sight.	Bills drawn by the Financial Agents in China on India at 30 Days' sight.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.		
1834-35	s. d. s. d. 2 - a' 2 1 p' Sicca rupee.	s. d. s. d. 1 11 a' 2 - p' Madras rupee.	s. d. s. d. 1 11 a' 2 - p' Bombay rupee.	s. d. s. d. 2 2 per Sicca rupee.	s. d. s. d. - - - - -	s. d. s. d. - - - - -	s. d. s. d. 4 7 per Spanish dollar.	204 a' 208 Sicca rupees, per 100 Spanish dollars.
1835-36	ditto	ditto	ditto	2 2 a' 2 1 ditto	2 - 1/2 p' Madras rupee	2 - 1/2 p' Bombay rupee	ditto	206 a' 210 - ditto - ditto.
1836-37	2 - - ditto	1 11 - ditto	1 11 - ditto	2 - 1/2 a' 2 2 p' Company's rupee.	2 - 1/2 a' 2 1 p' Company's rupee.	2 - 1/2 a' 2 1 p' Company's rupee.	4 7 1/2 - ditto	216 a' 224 Company's rupees, per 100 Spanish dollars.
1837-38	1 11 - ditto	1 11 1/2 - ditto	1 11 1/2 - ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	4 6 a' 4 7 ditto	216 a' 218-219 ditto - ditto.
1838-39	1 11 a' 2 1 1/2 ditto	1 11 1/2 a' 2 2 ditto	1 11 1/2 a' 2 2 ditto	2 - - ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	4 6 a' 4 7 ditto	210 a' 212 - ditto - ditto.
1839-40	1 11 a' 2 1 1/2 ditto	1 11 1/2 a' 2 2 ditto	1 11 1/2 a' 2 2 ditto	2 1 a' 2 2 ditto	2 - a' 2 2 ditto	2 1 a' 2 2 ditto	-	-

East India House, 7 March 1840.

— Appendix, No. 4. —

STATEMENT of TREASURE Imported into India from China, in each Year from 1830-31, to the latest Period to which Returns have been received.

No. 4.  
Treasure Imported into India from China.

	AMOUNT IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.	AVERAGE, PER ANNUM.
1830-31	96,32,841	70,45,268
1831-32	56,04,696	
1832-33	58,98,267	
1833-34	1,30,87,622	1,36,05,920
1834-35	1,20,75,922	
1835-36	1,31,03,202	
1836-37	1,24,05,954	
1837-38	1,73,56,901	

East India House, }  
March 1840. }

— Appendix, No. 5. —

STATEMENT of the various Items composing the Sum of £. 15,170,852. realized in England, from the produce of the Commercial Assets,

No. 5.  
Produce of Commercial Assets.

Sale of Government stocks	£. 1,881,493
Cash balance in the Home Treasury at the termination of the year 1833-34	4,319,870
Sales of teas and other import goods	8,168,692
Sales of goods provided for export, and not shipped	67,951
Sales of ships, hoys, and ships' stores	66,759
Sales of warehouses and caravans	517,793
Of the public, to make up the difference between the market and par value of East India annuities, of 1,107,559 l. 15 s., held by the Company on the 22d April 1834, including proportion of dividend thereon	123,766
Remittances from the North American colonies, on account proceeds of teas sold there by the Company's agents	326,567
Remittances made by the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope, on account proceeds of goods sold there	14,888
Remittances from India, in repayment of an advance made from the commercial funds in 1832-33, to trustees of the Deccan booty.	181,818
Warehouse rent, principally arrears	108,096
Miscellaneous	33,778
	£. 15,816,471
Net Charge of Commercial Establishments, including also Customs and Freight	594,831
	£. 15,221,640
Deduct, Balances paid on account proprietors of private-trade goods placed under the Company's management, forming part of the cash balance	50,788
	£. 15,170,852

East India House, }  
9 March 1840. }

— Appendix, No. 6. —

AN ACCOUNT OF the ANNUAL EXPORTS from Calcutta, for the last Ten Years, of Goods and Merchandise;

	1826/27.		1829/30.		1830/31.		1831/32.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Rupces.		Rupces.		Rupces.		Rupces.	
Borax and Tincol	mds.	2,556	46,486	2,553	47,840	2,901	71,091	2,604	48,223
Bengal Paper			3,473	5,905		3,119		4,257	
Books			23,473	14,024		24,974		11,443	
Brass Ware	mds.			158		6,470	93	3,316	
Bengal Rum	galls.		2,537	2,031	1,242	1,342		4,050	
Beads									
Beetle Nuts	mds.	1,018	2,159	173	226	34	258		
Blue Stone									
Cotton		2,01,083	25,88,423	1,34,933	18,95,627	2,15,635	37,00,915	1,66,549	19,80,115
Castor Oil		3,318	53,766	4,113	66,029	4,812	84,306	3,459	57,872
Cocconut Oil		66	894	185	1,503	97	868	59	550
Canvas		2,253	17,900	2,640	19,801	2,568	16,992	1,667	11,503
Carpets and Blankets	Nb.	18,775	21,462	27,517	44,270	2,241	24,323	3,883	3,139
Carrriages and Palankens		106	66,599	83	85,088	68	37,161	38	14,600
Cow Tails	mds.		1,254	73	4,551	157	6,163		5,870
Cutch									
Copper Ware									
Cardamoms									
Offes, Country									
Cotton Twist and Thread			316						
Cotton Screws									
Drugs									
Elephant's Teeth	mds.	168	16,368	202	17,870	103	17,736	344	33,131
Feathers (Commercolly)			32,138		5,770		5,319		6,380
Flour	mds.								
Grain		14,08,688	24,04,435	13,91,863	19,04,630	13,98,800	18,66,697	10,24,154	16,08,375
Gums		1,249	12,605	239	2,104		134		1,420
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	pieces	59,35,587	2,16,735	19,68,423	1,92,668	19,75,673	1,59,451	28,97,146	2,34,450
Ghee	mds.	485	3,409	445	3,523	1,636	37,469	540	7,128
Ginger		13,367	43,271	1,443	4,322		21,346	0,059	39,764
Gold Thread and Lace									
Hemp, Flax, and Twine									
Horns and Tips	mds.	19,478	106,759	13,314	96,517	8,321	38,071	10,400	55,021
Indigo	mds.		12,697		21,216		23,688		50,709
Indigo Seed		1,02,414	1,31,92,642	1,85,805	1,69,78,313	1,24,814	1,57,90,441	1,10,494	1,26,38,774
Jute and Rope			50	400					
Lac Dye		15,392	37,712	7,840	13,436	11,192	23,498	34,171	70,701
Long Pepper and Roots		7,594	5,49,811	5,215	2,69,991	12,722	5,01,069	7,339	2,42,991
Lusseed Oil		2,074	21,395	4,109	41,657	5,065	48,749	3,395	21,508
Lusseed				13	196	75	692	14	300
Munjeet		2,924	17,041	2,946	11,275	4,389	26,511	5,594	20,341
Mats									
Mustard Oil	mds.								
Musk									
Medicines									
Opium, Behar	chests	4,817	66,59,346	6,921	87,34,301	5,118	78,19,952	5,334	84,06,169
Ditto - Benares		1,737	25,19,190	2,757	35,29,427	1,998	30,81,093	2,173	32,72,662
Piece Goods, Cotton	pieces	8,28,153	21,36,004	7,33,382	16,27,692	4,54,170	11,16,806	4,59,730	8,50,971
Ditto - Silk		3,93,146	20,43,964	4,73,713	26,95,168	5,53,514	29,74,238	6,21,834	32,57,092
Ditto - Embroidered		1,746	21,587	843	16,693	1,556	23,780	1,455	20,932
Patchuck	mds.	1,915	22,786	446	4,960	2,384	23,966	1,262	11,608
Provisions, Fresh									
Ditto - Salted									
Shawls		565	97,982		1,00,229		43,823		27,724
Sugar	pieces	4,29,733	36,68,838	4,13,228	35,29,406	2,78,608	23,06,209	1,92,446	14,84,581
Silk	mds.	10,968	95,41,172	17,634	84,57,411	15,715	76,22,583	13,052	66,62,381
Saltpetre		3,76,640	16,09,084	3,53,544	14,91,441	6,20,887	20,32,238	4,57,017	24,76,617
Shell Lac		11,440	2,07,330	10,645	1,95,680	80,271	5,43,168	25,286	4,30,608
Stick Lac		2,639	16,804	1,557	12,349	2,751	21,473	518	4,115
Seed Lac						25	99	345	2,015
Safflower		3,040	78,343	2,455	58,597	2,005	69,911	2,174	46,020
Skins and Hides			73,948		1,17,263		1,68,532		4,04,075
Seeds of Sorts	mds.	9,119	23,377	8,060	22,915	4,406	14,800	4,402	11,386
Sugar Candy		214	3,360	325	5,092	251	3,625	183	2,408
Sul Ammonic		1,551	24,898	631	15,395	1,299	20,305	1,173	19,066
Soap		1,116	16,696	416	3,821	637	5,787	418	5,500
Steel Timbers			10,997		4,853		6,510		4,334
Silver Ware			8,154		12,289		17,207		25,967
Segars					6,077		6,574		7,717
Sundries			85,574		1,02,597		98,776		36,441
Turmeric	mds.	24,385	87,637	11,977	46,833	17,169	68,894	3,464	28,401
Tobacco		1,598	7,050	1,100	3,049	644	2,496	630	2,258
Tallow Candles		161	3,915	191	3,657	33	628	131	1,456
Tents	No.								
Wax Candles	mds.	341	18,485	284	16,310	107	5,665	175	7,912
Wearing Apparel			29,485		9,601		17,574		3,090
Wood Oil									
		Rupces	4,74,41,628	Rupces	5,25,27,827	Rupces	4,77,21,331	Rupces	4,41,05,109
			Statement, No. 1.		Statement, No. 2.		Statement, No. 3.		Statement, No. 4.

The Imports re-exported amounting, as follow, are excluded from these Statements



## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 1) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.		Sweden.		
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
		<i>Rupces.</i>		<i>Rupces.</i>		<i>Rupces.</i>		<i>Rupces.</i>	
Borax and Tincal	<i>mounds</i>	2,556	46,436	1,807	31,887	-	-	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	2,473	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	23,479	-	17,751	-	-	-	-
Beetle-nuts	<i>mounds</i>	1,018	2,152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	2,01,083	25,88,423	14,536	1,82,971	110	913	1,282	10,668
Castor Oil	-	3,318	53,766	3,300	53,339	4	144	-	-
Cocoanut Oil	-	56	394	13	130	-	-	-	-
Latvas	<i>bolls</i>	2,253	17,900	419	3,992	-	-	-	-
Carpets and Blankets	<i>pieces</i>	13,775	21,462	293	6,267	-	-	-	-
Carnages and Palankeus	<i>No.</i>	106	66,599	3	5,000	1	400	-	-
Cow Tails	<i>mounds</i>	-	1,254	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Thread	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	<i>mounds</i>	158	16,258	155	15,924	-	-	-	-
Feathers, Coomerkhally	-	-	32,138	-	31,338	-	800	-	-
Grain	<i>mounds</i>	14,08,683	24,04,435	2,51,719	5,15,687	29,924	49,032	-	-
Gums	-	1,249	12,605	445	4,565	173	1,544	-	-
Gunniss and Gunny-bags	<i>pieces</i>	33,35,587	2,16,735	2,60,700	15,990	15,000	800	-	-
Ghee	<i>mounds</i>	485	9,402	12	212	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	13,357	43,371	4,294	15,860	-	-	50	150
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	19,478	1,06,759	14,990	60,248	-	-	-	-
Horn Tips	-	-	12,697	-	10,639	-	2,068	-	-
Indigo	<i>mounds</i>	1,02,414	1,21,92,642	74,896	94,40,672	19,067	19,06,709	345	34,513
Jute Rope	-	15,399	27,712	14,565	25,903	-	-	-	-
Lac Dye	-	7,594	5,49,311	7,219	5,16,429	351	31,571	-	-
Long Pepper	-	2,074	21,395	199	1,870	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	3,924	17,041	2,924	17,041	-	-	-	-
Opium, Behar	<i>chests</i>	4,817	66,99,346	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Benares	-	1,737	23,19,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piece-goods, Cotton	<i>pieces</i>	8,28,153	21,86,004	32,626	1,93,010	-	-	-	-
Piece-goods, Silk	-	3,93,146	30,43,864	93,529	8,34,215	961	8,169	80	620
Piece-goods, Embroidered	-	1,746	21,537	180	4,198	-	-	-	-
Putchuck	<i>mounds</i>	1,915	22,786	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions, Salted	-	-	97,982	-	35,647	-	2,414	-	105
Shawls	<i>pieces</i>	555	84,704	436	74,982	4	650	-	-
Sugar	<i>mounds</i>	4,29,793	36,66,338	2,54,525	22,71,519	7,462	59,750	15,719	1,25,708
Silk	-	19,968	95,61,172	18,723	92,48,824	-	-	-	-
Sulphure	-	3,76,640	16,09,034	2,83,987	12,41,225	41,561	1,61,407	-	-
Shell Lac	-	11,440	2,07,330	81,60	1,52,600	189	3,774	-	-
Suck Lac	-	2,639	16,804	571	1,315	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	3,040	78,843	2,538	66,474	230	5,517	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	73,948	-	24,368	-	300	-	-
Seeds of sorts	<i>mounds</i>	9,119	23,377	4,327	8,656	200	845	-	-
Sugar Candy	-	214	3,280	14	275	-	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac	-	1,551	24,898	573	9,168	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	1,116	10,696	180	1,761	15	100	-	-
Saul Timbers	-	-	19,997	-	7,958	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	3,154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries	-	-	85,574	-	27,311	-	6,196	-	137
Tarmeric	<i>mounds</i>	24,985	87,637	10,228	34,363	13,042	47,499	-	-
Tobacco	-	1,598	7,950	59	689	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	151	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	-	241	18,485	111	9,065	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	28,485	-	5,292	-	200	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	4,74,41,528	-	2,52,25,620	-	22,90,800	-	1,71,901



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1827 to the 30th April 1829.

Portugal.		America.		Brazil.		South America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	266	5,719	-	-	-	-	312	5,811	151	3,019
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,973	-	500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	-	908
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	146	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	640	732	5,318
-	-	-	-	-	-	275	206	7	4,400	17	18,700
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	334	-	-
4,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,203	70,785	1,06,570	1,90,951
25,800	1,326	593	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	81,900	4,516	-	-	80,060	2,640	69,875	5,216	22,52,435	1,43,378
-	-	6,975	21,107	-	-	15	240	6	102	17	346
140	1,880	1,994	24,044	80	1,120	-	-	610	1,842	521	1,562
-	-	4,759	4,75,899	176	17,603	-	-	56	434	427	3,287
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	10,286
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	1,809
-	-	24	2,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	11,204	768	6,798
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,045	60,802	23,780	72,594	1,75,125	5,36,077	-	-	2,591	5,282	6,392	21,322
1,050	6,975	1,70,766	5,80,720	421	3,400	1,040	7,390	16,495	70,934	68,878	3,60,891
-	-	-	-	220	4,008	-	-	722	7,478	-	-
-	-	-	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,220	2,451
-	-	-	-	78	4,149	-	-	14	1,086	-	-
-	-	12,152	97,214	-	-	10,784	86,275	5,328	41,843	62,524	4,93,410
2,116	7,517	42,336	1,72,449	-	-	-	-	779	2,06,774	465	1,06,277
-	-	2,818	46,917	-	-	-	-	220	979	230	948
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100	62	997
-	-	-	45,893	-	-	-	-	26	158	628	4,337
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327
116	1,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,122	6,071	78	462
-	-	316	5,051	-	-	-	-	80	1,008	17	312
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	502	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,039	-	-
-	-	-	1,007	-	121	-	311	-	10,782	-	6,099
-	-	993	3,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153
-	-	-	-	7	522	-	-	40	198	250	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	2,451	2	123
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276	-	798
-	90,113	-	13,65,661	-	5,67,000	-	97,296	-	4,88,311	-	13,85,769

\* Continued on p. 490.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 1) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	Ceylon.		New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal Paper - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,605
Beetle-nuts - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton - - - - -	—	—	29	584	—	—	97	1,011
Caster Oil - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocconut Oil - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canvas - - - - -	—	—	150	1,500	12	120	665	4,800
Carpets and Blankets	—	—	1,470	1,670	202	653	—	—
Carrriages and Palankeens	No. 1	800	—	—	—	—	8	6,650
Cow Tails - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Thread - - -	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—
Elephants' Teeth - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers, Coomerkhally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain - - - - <i>maunds</i>	4,200	6,588	14,300	22,275	1,56,600	2,47,076	41,314	67,679
Gums - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunnies and Gunny-bags	<i>pieces</i> 35,000	3,361	1,742	185	—	—	2,59,383	16,209
Ghee - - - - -	—	—	—	—	10	180	155	3,532
Ginger - - - - -	—	—	16	60	891	2,690	—	—
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn Tips - - - -	21	291	29	114	49	477	110	888
Indigo - - - - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute Rope - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lac Dye - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Pepper - - -	12	141	—	—	48	1,382	—	—
Munjeet - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium, Behar - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	932	12,49,839
Opium, Benares - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	650	7,87,451
Piece-goods, Cotton	<i>pieces</i> 25	200	3,118	5,428	1,60,095	4,23,107	2,17,144	4,22,594
Piece-goods, Silk - -	—	—	1,030	7,979	33,489	1,30,217	954	6,360
Piece-goods, Embroidered	—	—	—	—	613	5,288	—	—
Putchuck - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	345
Provisions, Salted -	—	—	—	250	—	175	—	1,653
Shawls - - - - <i>pieces</i>	—	—	1	400	—	—	—	—
Sugar - - - - <i>maunds</i>	98	744	1,468	11,006	37,477	4,61,207	—	—
Silk - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	297	—	—
Saltpetre - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,290	4,630
Shell Lac - - - - -	—	—	—	—	96	1,196	—	—
Sick Lac - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1,414	10,994	—	—
Safflower - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	5,812
Skins and Hides - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,219
Seeds of sorts - <i>maunds</i>	537	724	—	—	112	611	376	2,994
Sugar Candy - - - -	—	—	—	—	60	1,105	—	—
Sul Ammoniac - - -	—	—	—	—	631	10,177	—	—
Soap - - - - -	—	—	—	—	35	363	533	5,111
Saul Timbers - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Ware - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2,214	—	—
Sundries - - - - -	—	624	—	1,978	—	3,006	—	5,230
Turmeric - <i>maunds</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco - - - - -	—	—	22	110	186	980	569	2,711
Tallow Candles - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax Candles - - - -	—	—	20	1,475	3	175	11	800
Wearing Apparel - -	—	250	—	1,775	—	—	—	3,006
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,723</b>		<b>56,859</b>		<b>16,10,103</b>		<b>26,02,273</b>

\* Continued from p. 489.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1828 to the 30th April 1829—continued.

Java.		China.		Pegoe.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
					963				110		
				1,018	2,152						
		1,85,029	23,94,276								
				43	264					6	137
85	510			965	463			100	800	20	160
1	800	1	1,500	8	500			12,270	10,695	2,000	1,508
								64	27,849		
2,400	4,025	2,850	4,075	33,302	53,728	31,700	48,300	6,64,903	10,86,340	17,198	27,885
								38	365		
1,04,400	9,425	1,42,950	10,764	20,300	1,487			31,100	2,238	5,000	200
		72	1,978	16	206			173	3,072		
				26	278			1,437	12,710	119	988
63	1,03,715	3,819	53,40,962	4	4,850						
		1,084	15,27,269	3	4,450						
17,019	39,031	75,424	1,89,812	18,623	36,076	61	132	26,517	53,437	49,568	77,030
29	89	274	1,947	1,559	8,451			2,204	13,257	377	2,350
				11	615						
		1,886	22,441								
			1,044		10,970				37,998		182
8	1,284			3	165			10	1,488	1	590
		35	389	597	4,773	209	1,670	1,326	10,685	14	145
485	1,939	3,870	15,803	37	149			508	1,979		
								108	1,746		
10	280			30	760						
	1,399								382		
50	650	69	371	124	466					8	112
				43	530						
200	1,850	64	625	89	866						
					640				300		
	1,169		4,430		11,199				5,415		241
				436	1,831	24	118	672	2,392	50	163
				39	329			32	160		
								112	1,686		
		8	600	22	1,617			31	1,582	1	75
	350		2,966		10,947				745		880
	1,66,516		95,18,572		1,59,885		50,464		12,67,440		1,12,562

STATEMENT (No. 2) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.		America.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal	- mds.	2,558	47,840	1,703	32,942	-	498	8,536
Bengal Paper	-	-	5,905	-	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	14,024	-	5,974	-	-	-
Brass Ware	- mds.	3	158	-	-	-	-	-
Beetle Nuts	-	173	226	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum	-	2,537	2,681	750	844	-	-	-
Cotton	- mds.	1,34,938	18,95,527	7,462	102,360	658	7,153	-
Castor Oil	-	4,118	66,029	3,721	60,529	-	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	185	1,508	81	312	30	240	25
Canvas	- bolts	2,640	19,801	-	-	-	-	-
Carpets and Blankets	- pieces	27,517	44,270	542	23,542	-	-	-
Carriages	-	88	35,988	-	-	-	1	450
Cow Tail	- mds.	78	4,551	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	-	202	17,870	179	15,908	4	464	-
Feathers, Coomerkolly	-	-	8,770	-	7,323	-	-	-
Grain	- mds.	13,91,869	19,94,630	1,72,019	3,77,284	31,886	3,000	3,460
Gums	-	239	2,104	122	786	-	117	1,318
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	- pieces	19,08,425	1,92,663	7,400	794	15,000	600	1,92,875
Ghee	- mds.	445	9,529	37	820	-	-	-
Ginger	-	1,448	4,322	458	1,379	-	570	1,700
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	13,314	96,517	6,203	20,123	112	896	50,357
Horns	-	-	21,218	-	15,721	-	4,161	92
Indigo	- mds.	1,35,805	1,69,78,313	1,08,114	1,42,09,273	18,081	18,08,095	4,552
Indigo Seed	-	50	400	-	-	-	-	-
Jute Rope	-	7,840	12,498	6,601	10,451	645	1,007	128
Lac Dye	-	5,215	2,69,981	4,697	2,36,731	348	24,581	99
Long Pepper and Root	-	4,108	41,857	-	-	-	-	32
Linseed Oil	-	13	196	-	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	2,945	11,275	964	5,837	-	1,721	3,812
Opium, Behar	- chests	6,921	87,34,301	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Benares	-	2,757	35,23,427	-	-	-	-	-
Piece Goods, Cotton	- pieces	7,33,382	15,27,692	13,043	78,917	408	876	3,771
Piece Goods, Silk	-	4,73,713	25,95,168	1,31,551	10,93,545	1,042	9,157	1,61,044
Piece Goods, Embroidered	-	843	16,693	124	4,358	-	-	-
Putchuck	- mds.	445	4,900	-	-	-	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere	- pieces	870	1,15,447	657	1,00,965	-	-	-
Sugar	- mds.	4,13,328	35,22,408	2,62,974	23,12,538	19,290	1,54,773	19
Silk	-	17,534	84,57,411	15,980	80,53,750	-	-	-
Saltpetre	-	3,53,544	14,91,441	1,98,965	8,96,105	41,908	1,08,390	62,925
Shell Lac	-	10,948	1,96,589	3,554	65,046	884	18,237	5,512
Stick Lac	-	1,557	12,349	153	888	107	973	5
Safflower	-	2,455	58,597	2,199	52,740	43	1,080	83
Skins and Hides	-	-	1,17,283	-	41,220	-	3,096	-
Seeds of Sorts	- mds.	8,660	23,915	1,455	2,913	201	2,617	-
Sugar Candy	-	326	5,002	82	585	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac	-	631	15,395	-	-	-	-	466
Salt Provision	-	-	1,00,293	-	27,598	-	1,019	-
Soap	- mds.	416	3,821	-	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	4,658	-	2,620	-	1,200	-
Silver Ware	-	-	12,289	-	2,465	-	-	-
Segars	-	-	6,077	-	2,338	-	19	-
Sundries	-	-	1,02,597	-	34,142	-	1,835	-
Turmeric	- mds.	11,977	46,833	6,726	25,184	2,371	9,296	2,783
Tobacco	-	1,100	3,048	-	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	191	2,637	16	334	-	-	-
Wax Candles	-	234	15,310	30	1,695	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	9,661	-	1,454	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,25,27,827</b>		<b>2,79,35,263</b>		<b>22,54,961</b>	<b>17,05,186</b>

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1829 to the 30th April 1860.

South America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.		New South Wales.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	270	5,314	48	953	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,100	-	4,089	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	6	53	2	16	-	-	-	-	45	280
-	-	35	303	464	2,904	-	-	-	-	479	3,074
-	-	6	4,470	12	8,050	89	170	-	-	3,062	2,282
-	-	71	4,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,28,867	2,62,205	59,112	75,349	2,040	2,550	16,620	18,935	19,640	31,718
-	-	1,02,250	9,126	9,59,760	1,00,797	6,000	660	5,000	650	-	-
-	-	18	415	37	571	4	78	-	-	4	86
-	-	239	693	12	36	-	-	-	-	42	126
-	-	118	1,078	333	2,581	-	-	-	-	41	1,071
-	-	1	110	405	40,514	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	71	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,480	25,823	1,495	14,800	-	-	47	508	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	15,469	23,099	22,183	39,509	40	106	38	125	9,314	8,879
-	-	10,312	41,133	3,05,084	9,56,410	200	1,100	149	405	444	2,357
-	-	495	6,671	18	379	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	920	132	9,212	10	942	-	-	-	-
16,178	1,20,436	5,489	43,744	24,330	1,95,398	10	84	427	3,413	641	5,133
-	-	687	1,74,123	922	1,92,202	-	-	280	981	177	1,032
-	-	334	1,167	1,123	3,943	75	452	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	336	5,547	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	679	4,762	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	73	1,455	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5,450	13,918	271	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	219	3,139	19	386	11	67	435	614	-	-
-	-	156	3,583	17	265	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	872	-	3,488	-	2,628	-	-	-	70	-	1,468
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425
-	3,200	-	328	-	744	-	-	-	-	-	242
-	18	-	9,775	-	7,624	-	18	-	375	-	3,376
-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	20	45	-	-	-	-	15	62	20	101
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	144
-	-	29	2,068	-	-	-	-	1	70	21	1,395
-	-	-	1,303	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	1,535
-	1,33,731	-	6,54,707	-	12,99,934	-	7,682	-	20,238	-	65,854

\* Continued on p. 494.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 2) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	Arabian and Pernan Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward.		Java.		Manilla.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal - <i>mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Paper - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books - - - - -	-	2,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass Ware - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beetle Nuts - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil - - - -	-	-	324	4,775	59	604	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil - - -	-	-	7	79	-	-	-	-
Canvas - - - - -	-	-	750	5,956	100	1,000	250	2,400
Carpets and Blankets, <i>pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	400	800	-	-
Carrriages - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cow Tail - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth - -	-	-	19	1,498	-	-	-	-
Feathers, Coomerkolly -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain - - - - -	1,38,020	1,62,317	46,584	65,842	18,266	20,612	2,500	3,906
Gums - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunnies & Gunny Bags, <i>pieces</i>	-	-	3,44,620	34,105	88,600	8,876	-	-
Ghee - - - - -	35	682	70	1,497	20	414	-	-
Ginger - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine -	9	54	118	1,008	-	-	-	-
Horns - - - - -	-	-	-	1,244	-	-	-	-
Indigo - - - - -	4,239	4,23,910	463	46,254	-	-	-	-
Indigo Seed - - - -	-	-	50	400	-	-	-	-
Jute Rope - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lac Dye - - - - -	-	-	61	3,912	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper and Root -	10	192	9	108	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Munjeet - - - - -	-	-	271	1,626	-	-	-	-
Opium, Behar - - - -	-	-	1,274	15,57,659	101	1,19,123	10	4,000
Opium, Benares - - -	-	-	797	10,22,228	20	23,527	2	680
Piece Goods, Cotton <i>pieces</i>	2,21,543	5,33,072	2,04,191	3,54,673	29,208	56,554	-	-
Piece Goods, Silk - - -	50,699	1,54,906	1,704	5,507	219	1,481	98	736
Piece Goods, Embroidered -	105	2,765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Putchuck - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere <i>pieces</i>	-	-	18	920	-	-	-	-
Sugar - - - - -	77,835	6,22,510	128	921	-	-	-	-
Silk - - - - -	10	2,784	41	11,410	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre - - - - -	-	-	18,488	53,350	1,312	6,234	-	-
Shell Lac - - - - -	-	-	362	7,223	-	-	-	-
Stuck Lac - - - - -	556	5,695	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower - - - - -	-	-	31	1,272	-	-	-	-
Skins and Hides - - -	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Sorts - - - -	5	27	210	698	50	250	-	-
Sugar Candy - - - -	35	620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac - - - -	188	3,001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt Provision - - - -	-	374	-	614	-	384	-	92
Soap - - - - -	-	-	71	500	205	2,046	-	-
Saul Timber - - - -	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware - - - -	-	-	-	286	-	618	-	-
Segars - - - - -	-	2,164	-	6,853	-	2,360	-	82
Sundries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turmeric - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco - - - - -	102	229	508	1,090	22	110	-	-
Tallow Candles - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles - - - -	-	-	5	350	6	420	-	-
Wearing Apparel - - -	-	-	-	1,987	-	2,382	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	19,18,049	-	31,99,771	-	2,46,664	-	11,896

\* Continued from p. 493.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1828 to the 30th April 1830—continued.

China.		Pegu.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.		St. Helena.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	5	98	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
-	-	-	-	173	226	3	158	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,787	1,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,26,618	17,86,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	90	44	352	-	-	7	56	-	-	-	-
280	1,780	88	900	-	-	194	1,629	-	-	-	-
1	806	1,225	919	-	-	2,207	16,751	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	600	-	-	59	18,018	3	3,600	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	268	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	-	65	-	-
26,257	39,145	3,017	4,353	24,650	28,375	5,88,593	6,27,942	3,412	6,418	14,750	22,984
72,300	7,228	8,500	710	-	-	1,52,220	14,025	14,000	1,390	-	-
111	2,477	11	242	24	465	84	1,781	-	-	-	-
-	-	47	147	-	-	-	-	75	227	-	-
-	-	116	1,127	-	-	1,450	11,974	73	613	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	644	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	384	-	-	-
-	-	4	68	-	-	-	44	686	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,509	70,29,264	28	24,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,985	24,81,607	3	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91,111	2,25,649	6,044	12,003	70	126	50,357	96,392	66,302	88,380	-	-
275	1,905	4,930	16,558	-	-	5,665	24,173	297	2,244	-	-
10	488	21	653	-	-	69	1,839	-	-	-	-
443	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	1,238	-	-	-	-	6	980	3	175	-	-
61	468	1,668	12,586	184	1,482	3	27	273	2,300	4,091	37,094
2	708	-	-	-	-	62	17,423	-	-	-	-
18,254	57,257	107	399	-	-	209	1,202	45	168	-	-
-	-	6	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,707	-	172	-	-
244	794	277	594	-	-	21	42	-	84	-	-
-	-	24	363	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
-	-	4	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,437	-	3,230	-	-	-	51,683	-	48	-	-
17	149	123	1,136	-	-	-	1,438	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	100	-	-	-	960	-	66	-	-
-	396	-	192	-	-	-	11,088	-	1,490	-	-
-	10,422	-	3,616	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	45	192	-	-	-	-	58	215	-	-
104	520	136	423	-	-	161	423	12	57	-	-
14	162	-	-	-	-	152	2,017	-	-	-	-
4	311	11	745	-	-	33	2,005	3	225	91	6,026
-	70	-	396	-	-	-	188	-	70	-	-
-	1,10,54,786	-	99,138	-	31,199	-	11,08,563	-	1,08,137	-	66,084

STATEMENT (No. 3) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.		Sweden.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	3,991	7,1921	2,567	46,096	-	-	-
Bengal Paper - - - - -	-	-	3,119	-	-	-	-	-
Books - - - - -	-	-	24,974	-	1,404	312	-	-
Brass Ware - - - - -	-	-	6,476	-	17	-	-	-
Beetle Nuts - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	34	258	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum - - - - -	<i>gallons</i>	1,242	1,242	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,15,635	27,00,915	25,819	2,33,174	547	4,566	-
Castor Oil - - - - -	-	4,812	84,306	4,766	83,494	-	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil - - - - -	-	97	863	11	122	-	-	-
Canvas - - - - -	<i>bolts</i>	2,668	16,992	60	600	-	-	-
Carpets and blankets - - -	<i>pieces</i>	2,241	34,325	629	31,823	-	-	-
Carnages - - - - -	-	58	37,161	8	3,000	-	-	-
Cow Tail - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	167	9,163	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth - - - - -	-	193	17,736	156	15,323	7	697	-
Feathers, Commercolly - - -	-	-	5,319	-	4,163	-	-	-
Grain - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,893,800	18,65,697	1,97,160	3,82,204	30,599	41,313	-
Gunnies and Gunny Bags, <i>pieces</i>	-	1,975,573	1,59,431	-	-	31,600	2,360	-
Ghee - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,636	37,469	2	33	-	-	-
Ginger - - - - -	-	7,092	21,343	1,088	3,286	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine - - -	-	8,321	38,071	3,922	12,335	-	-	-
Horns - - - - -	-	-	26,698	-	12,466	-	11,222	-
Indigo - - - - -	<i>F. mds.</i>	1,24,814	1,37,90,441	85,481	98,57,216	22,794	22,73,409	388
Jute Rope - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	11,162	23,498	9,668	19,967	7	29	-
Lac Dye - - - - -	-	12,722	5,01,069	11,769	4,67,259	722	26,268	-
Long Pepper - - - - -	-	5,065	48,749	13	137	-	-	-
Linseed Oil - - - - -	-	75	692	-	-	-	-	-
Munjeet - - - - -	-	4,369	26,511	3,548	21,482	-	-	-
Opium, Behar - - - - -	<i>chests</i>	5,118	78,19,952	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Benares - - - - -	-	1,998	30,31,093	-	-	-	-	-
Pieces Goods, Cotton - - -	<i>pieces</i>	4,54,170	11,18,800	5,705	34,088	-	-	-
Pieces Goods, Silk - - - - -	-	5,53,514	29,74,238	1,94,275	14,24,632	466	2,463	200
Pieces Goods, Embroidered -	-	1,556	23,730	105	2,751	-	-	-
Putchuek - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,384	28,956	-	-	-	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere - - - - -	<i>pieces</i>	1,187	66,067	489	41,377	-	-	4
Sugar - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,78,608	23,06,209	2,25,897	18,84,175	-	-	5,076
Silk - - - - -	-	15,715	76,22,583	14,203	72,45,933	40	11,288	61,305
Saltpetra - - - - -	<i>F. mds.</i>	6,20,687	20,32,228	3,11,814	12,85,888	42,086	1,86,770	-
Shell Lac - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	30,271	5,48,158	19,144	3,44,602	1,775	33,310	-
Stick Lac - - - - -	-	2,751	21,473	1,300	10,144	484	4,671	-
Seed Lac - - - - -	-	25	99	25	89	-	-	-
Safflower - - - - -	-	3,095	69,911	2,379	46,889	578	11,904	-
Skins and Hides - - - - -	-	-	1,68,532	-	30,645	-	4,470	-
Seeds of Sorts - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	4,466	14,800	699	2,518	-	-	-
Sugar Candy - - - - -	-	281	3,525	18	305	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac - - - - -	-	1,299	20,905	326	5,208	-	-	-
Salted Provision - - - - -	-	-	43,623	-	19,253	-	139	-
Soap - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	627	5,787	-	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber - - - - -	-	-	5,610	-	2,486	-	-	-
Silver Ware - - - - -	-	-	17,207	-	10,196	-	-	-
Segars - - - - -	-	-	6,574	-	1,667	-	55	-
Sundries - - - - -	-	-	98,776	-	51,975	-	117	-
Turmeric - - - - -	<i>B. mds.</i>	17,169	58,894	9,733	32,723	5,659	20,373	-
Tobacco - - - - -	-	844	2,496	-	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles - - - - -	-	33	528	3	59	-	-	-
Wax Candles - - - - -	-	107	5,665	14	579	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel - - - - -	-	-	17,574	-	9,017	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	-	-	<b>4,77,21,331</b>	-	<b>2,36,82,770</b>	-	<b>26,41,665</b>	<b>1,04,973</b>



from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1830 to the 30th April 1831.

America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.		New South Wales.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
319	6,375	598	10,876	481	8,094	-	-	5	81	-	-
-	-	-	2,914	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	786	-	15,712	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,600	-	3,048	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	22	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	1,242
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	2,900	11	88	787	4,047	100	800	-	-	156	876
41	187	312	212	20	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1,136	8	3,950	18	13,950	-	-	-	-	2	1,800
-	-	167	9,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	88	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,87,478	2,09,308	81,638	1,08,428	670	845	204	356	1,504	2,582
2,78,450	17,968	60,000	4,365	6,09,000	51,841	5,000	488	34,000	3,335	5,628	663
-	-	-	166	4	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,247	15,742	598	1,820	-	-	-	-	10	50	50	180
3,349	17,291	209	1,564	377	2,445	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,881	5,85,090	5	495	565	66,508	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,326	2,330	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	5,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,409	24,217	2,576	23,650	-	-	2	28	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
841	5,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11,335	-	-	-	-
-	-	5	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41,738	1,69,270	6,916	19,125	19,029	45,008	1,100	1,275	-	-	678	288
1,65,020	6,94,618	13,297	54,878	1,16,457	5,68,312	100	550	23	132	57	369
-	-	849	8,476	188	2,184	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	18	1,910	107	5,126	-	-	2	145	-	-
287	2,244	1,877	14,982	15,971	1,27,772	-	-	626	4,205	473	3,544
4	1,204	781	2,14,768	663	1,42,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
88,704	3,17,434	181	764	9,721	43,108	-	-	608	3,645	184	736
0,017	1,50,705	-	-	335	5,541	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	887	5,979	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,32,577	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,220	3,989	780	2,480	-	-	505	1,019	-	-
-	-	121	1,877	17	308	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	4,663	185	3,002	175	2,795	-	-	5	71	-	-
-	-	-	3,411	-	1,045	-	-	-	427	-	2,817
-	-	22	223	-	-	34	308	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,728	-	2,573	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	337	-	850	-	1,281	-	44	-	-	-	242
-	798	-	3,575	-	1,701	-	8	-	681	-	612
1,358	4,398	93	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	25	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	24	1,369	1	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,908	-	756	-	-	-	68	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	23,17,300	-	6,12,006	-	12,45,132	-	15,672	-	14,193	-	15,820

\* Continued on p. 498.

STATEMENT (No. 3) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang, and Eastward.		Java.		Manilla.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Borax and Tincal - <i>B. mds.</i>	7	Rupees. 136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	-	100	-	6,000	-	-
Brass Ware	-	-	-	318	-	49	-	-
Beetle Nuts - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum - <i>gallons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton - <i>B. mds.</i>	87	308	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil	5	45	12	149	4	144	3	36
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	-	22	184	-	-	-	-
Canvas - <i>bolts.</i>	50	700	790	4,891	158	990	-	-
Carpets and Blankets <i>pieces</i>	-	-	108	652	-	-	-	-
Carringes	4	3,687	4	2,050	2	1,600	-	-
Cow Tail - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feathers, Commercoolly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain - <i>B. mds.</i>	1,25,800	1,49,500	62,841	79,267	4,004	6,511	150	300
Gunnies, & Gunny Bags, <i>pieces</i>	-	-	5,71,000	49,711	85,300	7,827	-	-
Ghee - <i>B. mds.</i>	17	379	1,156	28,064	6	124	-	-
Ginger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, & Twine	60	530	250	2,225	2	12	-	-
Horns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo - <i>F. mds.</i>	9,702	9,70,200	3	301	-	-	17	1,700
Jute Rope - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	89	343	23	114	-	-
Lac Dye	-	-	58	2,034	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper	28	277	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil	-	-	5	78	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Behar <i>chests</i>	-	-	679	10,27,703	87	1,41,215	-	-
Opium, Benares	-	-	665	10,11,663	75	1,29,700	-	-
Piece Goods, Cotton <i>pieces</i>	1,52,701	4,56,109	1,58,988	3,03,702	17,979	82,922	-	-
Piece Goods, Silk	59,169	1,73,156	1,769	8,116	18	61	-	-
Piece Goods, Embroidered	389	8,328	3	90	4	200	-	-
Putchuck - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	113	1,223	22	242	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere - <i>pieces</i>	51	4,401	208	4,529	280	6,419	-	-
Sugar - <i>B. mds.</i>	23,323	1,87,398	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk	6	1,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre - <i>F. mds.</i>	-	-	19,077	81,624	1,398	3,769	-	-
Shell Lac - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stick Lac	74	740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	2	50	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	165	-	295	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Sorts - <i>B. mds.</i>	19	88	1,037	3,886	179	625	-	-
Sugar Candy	59	1,034	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal Ammoniac	311	4,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salted Provision	-	-	-	1,610	-	63	-	-
Soap - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	156	1,458	277	2,652	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	-	-	-	2,710	-	-
Segars	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-
Sundries	-	114	-	11,815	-	641	-	-
Turmeric - <i>B. mds.</i>	40	120	185	693	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	114	409	668	1,801	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	-	-	47	2,374	1	40	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	-	2,284	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,65,188</b>		<b>26,35,691</b>		<b>3,49,674</b>		<b>2,036</b>

\* Continued from p. 487.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

499

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1880 to the 30th April 1891—continued.

China.		Pegue.		Maldivo Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.		St. Helena.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	14	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	569	-	-	-	47	-	50	-	-
-	-	-	450	12	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,90,232	24,62,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	72	7	128	-	-	5	192	4	46	-	-
19	179	19	161	-	-	26	217	70	700	-	-
30	240	-	-	-	-	56	480	19	118	-	-
-	-	123	204	-	-	1,000	760	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1,000	-	-	9	6,008	-	-	-	-
30	1,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
6,100	8,275	3,680	4,198	36,500	44,063	6,27,800	7,89,254	21,751	36,045	4,450	6,253
15,550	1,405	69,000	5,495	-	-	1,35,050	13,214	15,500	1,320	-	-
107	2,106	228	4,243	28	532	80	1,733	-	298	-	-
-	-	41	346	-	-	81	1,020	80	308	-	-
8	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	24	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	39	-	-	39	468	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	547	-	-	-	-
4,337	66,29,339	7	10,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,253	19,31,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,234	9,698	5,826	9,140	64	147	7,842	12,489	26,350	34,570	-	-
501	2,260	11,593	39,893	30	48	100	700	380	2,610	-	-
2,749	27,491	45	1,264	-	-	2	50	-	-	-	-
98	304	395	3,147	296	2,356	1	350	29	1,343	-	-
6,910	32,435	86	369	-	-	16	4,480	765	6,167	882	5,782
-	-	-	-	6	39	37	151	91	337	-	-
2	40	42	967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	187	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-
2	31	31	95	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	12	144	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	890	-	2,446	-	-	-	11,311	-	72	-	-
34	297	104	654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	510	-	303	-	-	-	1,036	-	625	-	-
-	3,276	-	2,838	-	-	-	18,858	-	1,827	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	401	-	-
4	63	33	139	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-
4	228	2	109	-	-	26	406	-	-	-	-
-	601	-	996	-	-	10	655	4	259	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	620	-	-
-	1,11,18,036	-	90,425	-	47,226	-	6,63,832	-	87,741	-	12,085

## STATEMENT (No. 4) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal	B. mds.	2,604	48,228	1,540	29,346	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	4,257	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	11,443	-	7,773	-	-
Brass Ware	B. mds.	93	3,315	-	-	-	-
Beads	-	-	4,059	-	-	-	-
Cotton	B. mds.	1,66,549	19,89,115	15,458	1,62,051	-	-
Castor Oil	-	3,459	67,872	3,407	57,042	-	-
Coconut Oil	-	59	550	9	90	-	-
Canvas	bolts	1,667	11,563	-	-	-	-
Carpets and Blankets	pieces	3,883	3,198	63	297	-	-
Carriages	-	38	14,600	-	-	1	300
Cow Tools	-	-	5,870	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	B. mds.	344	33,131	243	23,648	-	-
Feathers (Commercolly)	-	-	6,380	-	4,349	-	1,911
Grain	B. mds.	10,24,154	15,08,375	3,07,485	4,01,669	-	-
Gums	-	134	1,420	134	1,420	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny-bags	pieces	28,97,145	2,33,450	10,000	965	-	-
Ghee	B. mds.	446	7,125	11	208	-	-
Ginger	-	3,959	30,764	1,903	6,118	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	10,400	55,031	7,891	32,987	-	-
Horns	-	-	56,776	-	54,059	-	949
Indigo	F. mds.	1,19,494	1,26,38,774	85,499	99,30,303	15,208	15,20,826
Jute Rope	B. mds.	34,171	70,701	30,867	62,202	-	-
Lac Dye	-	7,339	2,42,881	4,486	1,44,018	1,374	54,187
Long Pepper	-	3,893	21,508	-	-	-	-
Lusseed Oil	-	14	300	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	3,594	20,341	1,305	5,889	-	-
Opium (Behar)	chests	5,334	84,06,169	-	-	-	-
Opium (Benares)	-	2,173	33,72,662	-	-	-	-
Piece-goods (Cotton)	pieces	4,59,7301	8,50,971	6,7521	18,711	585	902
(Silk)	-	6,21,834	33,57,969	2,44,843	17,80,657	227	1,419
(Embroidered)	-	1,455	26,932	49	1,528	-	-
Putchuck	B. mds.	1,262	11,668	-	-	-	-
Provision	-	-	2,82,446	-	2,77,313	-	-
Shawls (Cashmere)	pieces	283	23,498	227	15,578	5	500
Sugar	B. mds.	1,92,446	14,84,581	1,31,597	10,04,982	-	-
Silk	-	18,052	56,62,381	12,194	54,51,842	-	-
Saltpetre	F. mds.	4,57,017	24,76,617	3,10,890	17,66,149	17,438	88,756
Shell Lac	B. mds.	25,286	4,30,608	12,341	1,84,961	1,591	31,567
Stick Lac	-	518	4,115	194	1,166	234	2,351
Seed Lac	-	345	2,015	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	2,174	46,029	1,901	40,564	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	4,04,075	-	91,917	-	1,078
Seeds of Sorts	B. mds.	4,402	11,385	2,254	4,954	-	-
Sugar-candy	-	183	2,405	11	164	-	-
Sul Ammoniac	-	1,179	19,096	396	6,341	-	-
Salted Provision	-	-	27,724	-	5,775	-	369
Soap	B. mds.	418	3,500	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	1,334	-	247	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	25,967	-	7,600	-	-
Segars	-	-	7,717	-	2,761	-	236
Sundries	-	-	38,441	-	10,533	-	746
Turmeric	B. mds.	9,464	28,401	7,928	23,709	217	542
Tobacco	-	639	2,258	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	131	1,456	131	1,456	-	-
Wax Candles	-	175	7,912	6	279	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	3,690	-	2,370	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4,41,05,169	-	2,09,35,491	-	17,07,539

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

501

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1831 to the 30th April 1832.

America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
308	6,123	454	8,726	290	3,793	-	-	12	235
-	-	-	3,707	-	418	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,726	-	1,720	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	197	63	2,287	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,897	-	685	-	-	-	151
-	-	26	191	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	88	530	363	3,378	-	-	-	-
30	37	935	396	28	132	-	-	-	-
-	-	5	2,400	15	4,700	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5,870	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	6,666	9	817	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
8,000	10,000	33,015	45,700	74,102	1,15,871	-	-	5,153	9,126
4,85,605	32,959	1,63,400	12,036	15,84,090	1,31,283	6,500	582	94,450	8,572
-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
6,316	10,413	1,540	4,617	67	218	-	-	133	398
1,678	13,684	126	1,083	40	575	-	-	-	-
-	1,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,690	10,69,006	85	8,473	828	82,787	3	298	-	-
1,981	5,838	24	94	1,299	2,567	-	-	-	-
1,479	44,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,964	15,722	1,345	7,389	-	-	64	392
-	-	-	-	14	300	-	-	-	-
2,389	14,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7,500	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,347	46,658	9,056	15,199	6,883	17,532	2,000	2,250	216	596
2,29,407	9,85,836	8,930	36,459	75,356	3,54,207	75	375	56	500
40	248	1,070	10,391	106	11,833	-	-	-	-
-	-	76	710	-	-	-	-	16	148
-	-	-	4,555	-	372	-	-	-	-
-	-	20	2,720	15	750	-	-	-	-
25	183	2,508	20,474	18,502	1,48,014	-	-	1,342	10,739
6	1,781	527	1,31,841	306	71,457	-	-	-	-
1,09,085	5,31,221	1,128	6,349	3,071	14,214	-	-	539	2,115
11,108	2,10,174	-	-	246	3,906	-	-	-	-
41	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
345	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
273	5,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3,06,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	625	1,763	206	525	-	-	327	1,062
-	-	33	375	30	456	-	-	-	-
435	7,144	4	66	33	528	-	-	3	55
-	-	-	489	-	90	-	-	-	711
-	-	31	248	-	-	61	485	-	-
-	-	-	415	-	462	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,087	-	14,328	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	663	-	548	-	-	-	540
-	684	-	4,534	-	4,681	-	-	-	409
1,081	3,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	91	322	105	373	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	41	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-
-	39,24,537	-	3,52,621	-	10,03,611	-	11,490	-	35,729

STATEMENT (No. 4.) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Passang and Eastward		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Borax and Tincal - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal Paper -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass Ware - B. mds.	—	—	7	140	3	219	—	—
Beads -	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—
Cotton - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	142	3,687	—	—
Castor Oil -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoon Oil -	—	—	—	—	7	59	—	—
Canvas - bolts	100	800	—	—	834	4,694	201	1,608
Carpets and Blankets - pieces	39	39	—	—	288	432	—	—
Carrages -	4	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow Tails -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephants' Teeth - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers (Commercolly) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain - B. mds.	1,000	1,250	1,52,688	1,92,797	80,091	1,03,338	2,500	2,875
Gums -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunnies and Gunny-bags - pieces	—	—	—	—	9,04,400	25,106	1,31,750	11,269
Ghea - B. mds.	16	204	24	418	112	1,692	7	118
Ginger -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Flax, and Twine -	—	—	32	322	140	1,028	69	624
Horns -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo - F. mds.	—	—	7,169	7,16,852	—	—	—	—
Jute Rope - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lac Dye -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Pepper -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansced Oil -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munjeet -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium (Behar) - chests	—	—	—	—	187	2,98,171	—	—
Opium (Benares) -	—	—	—	—	557	8,61,492	—	—
Piece-goods (Cotton) - pieces	8	21	79,925	1,78,094	3,02,076	5,09,317	18,121	34,858
— (Silk) -	8	22	55,219	1,62,822	2,454	9,711	—	—
— (Embroidered) -	—	—	84	1,800	94	940	—	—
Putchuck - B. mds.	—	—	9	84	300	2,862	49	487
Provision -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawls (Cashmere) - pieces	—	—	—	—	11	3,500	—	—
Sugar - B. mds.	—	—	35,064	2,74,754	123	988	—	—
Silk -	—	—	19	5,480	—	—	—	—
Saltpetre - F. mds.	130	600	2,576	10,337	2,064	9,743	76	228
Shell Lac - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stick Lac -	—	—	49	352	—	—	—	—
Seed Lac -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safflower -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins and Hides -	—	—	—	—	820	2,348	101	476
Seeds of Sora - B. mds.	—	—	109	1,410	—	—	—	—
Sugar-candy -	—	—	305	4,880	—	—	—	—
Sal Ammoniac -	—	—	—	—	—	362	—	—
Salted Provision -	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	53	477	—	—
Saul Timber -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver Ware -	—	—	—	—	—	1,842	—	—
Segars -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries -	—	76	—	584	—	5,113	—	1,015
Turmeric - B. mds.	—	—	—	—	98	258	—	—
Tobacco -	—	—	—	—	292	969	—	—
Tallow Candles -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax Candles -	—	—	4	163	17	664	—	—
Wearing Apparel -	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—
TOTAL	—	4,494	—	15,51,504	—	18,43,992	—	54,538

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

503

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1831 to the 30th April 1832—continued.

China.		Pegu.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.		St. Helena.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
			132								
			224								
		16	672								
			1,106								
1,50,850	18,92,821					73	365				
13	216	9	157			6	110	24	347		
19	174	13	114			11	113				
		41	223			40	400				
		1	300			2,500	1,875				
						7	4,050		1,700		
20,800	80,976	1,404	1,320	35,078	42,937	3,68,322	4,88,436	20,136	37,766	14,450	22,814
77,800	6,296	16,750	1,407			19,500	1,945	12,000	1,030		
99	1,599	16	310	96	589	76	1,192	10	168		
		68	583			561	4,135				
						12	1,230				
5,138	80,09,383	4	6,115								
1,612	25,05,129	4	6,041								
536	850	2,426	4,776	88	186	5,995	15,716	2,316	3,538	50	1,767
38	294	3,370	13,486	129	253	828	2,368	1,400	9,637		
		6	96			6	96				
781	7,119	31	238								
			306								
78	606	586	4,698	424	2,793	67	528	492	4,040	1,638	11,782
9,836	45,831	74	368					125	706		
	2,816								360		
		71	354								
		3	82								
	522		45				18,924		175		
16	131	257	2,159								
							210				
			910				1,009				
			170				1,425		1,346		
	2,609		4,922		92		1,815		524		104
								140	350		
		129	484			22	110				
		2	81			5	227	5		100	4,642
			230				48				
	1,25,27,330		51,729		46,850		5,46,968		61,687		41,109

STATEMENT (No. 5) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees</i>
Borax and Tincal	<i>B. mds.</i>	3,228	56,998	1,350	25,142	3	55
Bengal Paper			3,145				
Books			10,447		8,086		34
Brass Ware			1,559				
Beetle Nuts	<i>B. mds.</i>	152	204				
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	9,208	9,208	1,701	1,701		
Beads			773				
Cotton	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,50,258	21,43,807	10,940	1,34,354		
Castor Oil		2,943	44,736	2,912	44,136		
Cocconut Oil		141	1,049	10	110		
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	2,605	14,057				
Carpets and Blankets	<i>pieces</i>	3,494	5,452	607	2,333		
Carrages		30	14,210				
Cow Tails			611				
Coffee, country	<i>B. mds.</i>	106	1,273	106	1,273		
Drugs			9,682		1,677		
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>	130	12,248	75	7,049		
Feathers (Commercolly)			5,446		4,204		220
Grain	<i>B. mds.</i>	17,98,262	26,45,657	3,13,883	6,19,053	6,940	9,600
Guns		67	498	67	498		
Gunnies and Gunny-bags	<i>pieces</i>	34,25,050	8,26,194	19,000	1,350		
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	399	6,596	13	296		
Ginger		22,000	71,445	11,683	33,899	22	66
Hemp, Flax, and Twine		12,982	71,530	8,631	29,959		
Horns			1,02,429		98,926		400
Indigo	<i>F. mds.</i>	1,31,379	1,39,28,499	93,608	1,01,51,292	27,030	27,02,994
Jute Rope	<i>B. mds.</i>	35,500	67,682	33,800	64,535		
Lac Dye		5,177	1,12,047	4,036	76,353	802	27,104
Long Pepper and Roots		4,069	28,188				
Linseed Oil			1,238		243		
Munjeet	<i>B. mds.</i>	3,993	22,800	2,796	15,961		
Opium (Behar)	<i>chests</i>	6,457	82,39,948				
Opium (Benares)		2,228	36,91,227				
Piece-goods (Cotton)	<i>pieces</i>	4,82,382	8,45,579	18,843	49,130	880	1,727
Piece-goods (Silk)		5,61,766	30,32,736	3,15,847	20,84,305	3,967	19,642
Piece-goods (Embroidered)		246	3,443	38	929		
Putchuck	<i>B. mds.</i>	4,899	46,685				
Provision			2,63,580		2,35,636		67
Shawls (Cashmere)	<i>pieces</i>	339	25,186	237	19,730	2	500
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,30,374	16,91,635	1,68,614	12,15,232		
Silk		12,722	55,01,230	10,656	49,67,038	4	1,113
Saltpetre	<i>F. mds.</i>	3,63,642	21,42,701	2,33,336	14,70,544	13,064	59,275
Shell Lac	<i>B. mds.</i>	19,260	3,51,110	10,533	1,91,465	7,384	46,383
Stuck Lac		1,272	12,491	421	3,769	720	7,620
Seed Lac			306	134	300		
Safflower		7,011	1,72,266	5,948	1,46,355	370	8,662
Skins and Hides			5,46,854		3,28,904		23,320
Seeds of sorts	<i>B. mds.</i>	4,879	11,060	3,297	7,000		
Sugar-candy		299	3,664	10	107		
Sal Ammoniac		761	12,129	60	966		
Salted Provision			53,082		11,724		133
Soap	<i>B. mds.</i>	654	5,495	97	869		
Saul Timber			376		276		
Silver Ware			28,592		22,734		
Segars			5,659		364		
Sundries			55,011		12,773		167
Turmeric	<i>B. mds.</i>	8,459	16,768	5,033	9,720	296	554
Tobacco			566		400		
Tallow Candles			45		43		
Tent	<i>pieces</i>	6	5,626				
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>	155	5,382	39	1,181		
Wearing Apparel			3,517		425		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,64,01,436</b>		<b>2,21,09,858</b>		<b>29,09,934</b>



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

505

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1832 to the 30th April 1833.

Portugal.		America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	1,254	19,467	109	2,193	474	9,467	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,829	-	223	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	484	-	1,335	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	387	-	493	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,194	3,194	1,731	1,731	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	80	403	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	152	363	679	3,199	180	1,440
-	-	50	172	-	-	10	535	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	6,960	5	4,300	1	1,300
-	-	-	-	-	611	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5,363	-	1,264	-	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	53	5,018	2	181	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-
3,500	7,000	-	-	6,03,512	7,72,394	1,01,563	1,52,193	3,301	4,302
1,000	190	3,47,956	25,154	1,52,750	10,640	24,15,400	1,47,230	1,23,250	10,147
-	-	-	-	95	1,452	19	318	-	-
-	-	9,780	30,915	817	949	-	-	57	172
-	-	2,752	27,623	168	1,144	310	1,975	11	100
-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236	23,375	6,563	6,56,331	3	366	1,053	1,05,347	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	3,147	-	-
-	-	339	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,460	10,457	2,543	17,426	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,197	6,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,345	68,734	10,925	30,089	10,475	13,849	38,473	44,705	48	43
3,188	19,439	78,950	3,16,193	8,605	39,844	90,737	3,99,087	-	-
-	-	-	-	738	5,654	2	20	-	-
-	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	24	1,931	5	190	-	-
-	-	29	226	2,325	18,210	43,699	3,36,113	107	860
-	-	-	-	970	2,53,475	1,056	2,70,212	-	-
2,840	15,340	92,656	4,76,793	55	303	14,444	79,796	414	2,484
-	-	5,844	1,04,739	-	-	491	8,363	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	471	11,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,84,775	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	996	2,477	49	165	-	-
-	-	-	-	56	673	57	740	50	184
-	-	359	5,741	67	1,080	198	3,091	-	-
-	-	-	78	-	1,678	-	1,695	-	148
-	156	-	-	10	31	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,946	-	80	-	-
-	447	-	1,369	-	230	-	118	-	-
-	146	-	1,900	-	6,041	-	6,537	-	2,631
-	-	2,429	5,157	162	307	163	303	-	-
-	-	-	-	35	159	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5,626	-	-
-	-	40	1,147	12	626	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	468	-	1,513	-	80
-	1,36,006	-	19,09,393	-	11,70,173	-	16,08,679	-	23,890

Continued on p. 306.

STATEMENT (No. 5) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward.		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	5	95	-	-	-	-
Bengal Paper -	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Books -	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	-
Brass Ware -	-	-	-	-	-	388	-	-
Beetle Nuts - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum - <i>gallons</i>	-	-	617	617	-	-	-	-
Beads -	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	-
Cotton - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil -	-	-	-	-	12	257	-	-
Cocoanut Oil -	-	-	-	-	6	61	-	-
Canvas - <i>bolts</i>	-	-	-	-	1,383	7,448	-	-
Carpets and Blankets - <i>pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrriages -	-	-	-	-	2	1,000	-	-
Cow Tails -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffea (Country) - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs -	-	-	-	23	-	362	-	-
Elephants' Teeth - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feathers (Commercolly) -	-	-	-	-	-	587	-	-
Graia - <i>B. mds.</i>	695	1,513	10,40,000	1,48,700	85,076	1,18,779	2,000	2,787
Gums -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gundees and Gunny-bags - <i>pieces</i>	1,000	85	-	-	2,94,000	24,462	17,000	2,540
Ghee - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	8	160	-	1,292	6	96
Ginger -	-	-	-	-	50	150	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine -	-	-	-	-	187	805	-	-
Horns -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo - <i>F. mds.</i>	-	-	2,851	2,85,128	-	-	-	-
Jute Rope - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lac Dye -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper and Roots -	-	-	10	60	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil -	-	-	-	-	-	823	-	-
Munjeet - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Behar) - <i>chests</i>	-	-	-	-	392	5,13,221	-	-
Opium (Benares) -	-	-	-	-	1,450	17,69,774	-	-
Piece-goods (Cotton) - <i>pieces</i>	-	-	98,735	2,12,053	2,56,460	3,93,016	7,030	8,401
— (Silk) -	290	1,455	53,288	1,05,947	1,720	6,465	-	-
— (Embroidered) -	-	-	2	140	56	1,120	-	-
Putchuck - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	160	1,548	-	-
Provision -	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere - <i>pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	1,100
Sugar - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	13,679	1,08,388	13	104	-	-
Silk -	-	-	34	9,392	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre - <i>F. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	2,658	14,312	833	6,247
Shell Lac - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuck Lac -	-	-	131	1,102	-	-	-	-
Seed Lac -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower -	-	-	-	-	204	4,777	-	-
Skins and Hides -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Sorts - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	183	980	-	-
Sugar-candy -	-	-	74	1,081	-	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac -	-	-	64	1,028	-	-	-	-
Salted Provision -	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	-	-
Soap - <i>B. mds.</i>	30	436	-	-	479	4,001	-	-
Saul Timber -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware -	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	-	-
Segars -	-	115	-	-	-	132	-	-
Sundries -	-	949	-	624	-	5,041	-	236
Turmeric - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	192	360	185	367	-	-
Tobacco -	-	-	-	-	468	2,041	-	-
Tallow Candles -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tent - <i>pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles - <i>B. mds.</i>	80	338	-	-	15	527	-	-
Wearing Apparel -	-	42	-	-	-	469	-	-
TOTAL	-	4,733	-	8,75,105	-	28,77,225	-	21,407

\* Continued from p. 505.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

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from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1832 to the 30th April 1833—continued.

China.		Pegu.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.		St. Helena.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	28	553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	291	152	294	-	200	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	416	-	-	-	-	2,055	2,055	-	-
1,39,318	20,09,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	75	-	-	-	-	33	340	19	343	-	-
3	156	211	1,105	-	-	2,100	1,485	5	60	-	-
-	-	714	638	-	-	2	750	10	133	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	96	-	632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	48	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	248	-	-
20,748	23,140	11,108	1,559	33,806	42,275	4,96,939	6,06,892	20,983	17,483	12,010	22,980
18,075	1,590	10,800	852	-	-	24,000	1,950	1,000	95	-	-
26	424	-	-	31	511	-	112	10	170	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	300	-	-
-	-	65	513	-	-	-	828	10	105	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,928	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3,466	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	56	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,072	77,22,632	3	4,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,468	19,09,477	10	12,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	98	1,044	1,522	343	551	14,424	25,694	4,332	5,947	-	-
-	-	2,269	10,168	593	926	2,366	14,279	2,108	14,792	-	-
4,739	45,137	-	-	-	-	16	565	-	-	-	-
-	84	-	741	-	-	-	25,840	-	22	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	596	216	1,228	384	1,979	1	50	8	1,085	-	-
3,107	16,345	66	334	-	-	50	364	108	858	1,099	7,948
-	-	-	-	2	40	6	120	-	664	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	18	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,295	-	116	-	-
-	-	26	81	-	-	278	208	-	-	-	-
-	-	7	80	89	900	6	74	-	-	-	-
-	-	13	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	416	-	327	-	-	-	24,908	-	154	-	-
5	53	33	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,544	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	95	-	-	-	1,743	-	1,046	-	-
-	2,686	-	12,607	-	152	-	2,230	-	991	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	32	-	-	-	-	23	115	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5	187	-	-	22	895	13	481	-	-
-	32	-	200	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-
-	1,17,43,729	-	53,571	-	47,637	-	8,25,260	-	51,214	-	30,921

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 6) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL		United Kingdom.		France.		Sweden.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tinoxal	<i>B. mds.</i>	4,811	79,413	2,836	52,485	-	-	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	5,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	7,989	-	4,342	-	-	-	-
Brass Ware	-	-	16,930	-	16,930	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	18,475	18,475	4,658	2,658	-	-	-	-
Beads	-	-	751	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,72,438	26,29,121	13,152	2,02,733	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil	-	6,222	94,001	6,063	91,847	-	-	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	85	795	29	279	-	-	-	-
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	3,207	16,148	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpets and Blankets	<i>pieces</i>	11,264	95,174	3,504	17,989	-	-	-	-
Carriages	-	22	12,404	1	400	-	-	-	-
Cow Tails	-	-	1,422	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>	411	19,350	169	15,447	-	-	-	-
Feathers (Commercolly)	-	-	1,758	-	120	-	-	-	-
Grain	<i>B. mds.</i>	32,10,785	49,54,190	4,01,786	9,04,642	1,700	4,775	-	-
Gums	-	30	431	-	-	30	431	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny-bags	<i>pieces</i>	23,27,015	2,15,340	3,830	585	49,450	3,650	-	-
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,480	22,978	12	216	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	40,383	1,38,339	9,790	34,605	570	1,710	295	834
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	15,350	1,02,221	6,771	21,345	323	1,476	-	-
Horus	-	-	76,578	-	73,170	-	1,059	-	-
Indigo	<i>F. mds.</i>	91,546	91,54,617	52,251	52,25,135	31,332	31,33,150	258	25,744
Indigo Seed	<i>B. mds.</i>	375	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jute Rope	-	78,260	1,43,509	76,722	1,40,222	66	162	-	-
Lac Dye	-	9,623	2,32,193	7,781	1,68,909	547	23,807	-	-
Long Pepper and Roots	-	3,426	21,045	-	-	15	90	-	-
Linseed Oil	-	-	1,230	-	656	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	5,440	31,885	4,820	26,754	-	-	-	-
Opium (Behar)	<i>chests</i>	7,898	82,30,754	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Benares)	-	4,032	40,69,393	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piece-goods (Cotton)	<i>pieces</i>	4,52,131	6,97,262	8,780	18,207	-	-	-	-
(Silk)	-	5,88,686	32,86,664	5,16,918	21,03,786	7,331	38,936	320	2,321
(Embroidered)	-	6,429	10,385	12	299	3	123	-	-
Putchuck	-	3,768	34,638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision	-	-	1,37,102	-	96,090	-	1,845	-	-
Shawls (Cashmere)	<i>pieces</i>	827	22,786	184	20,050	-	-	4	206
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,76,936	22,35,531	92,658	7,40,703	3,669	29,441	7,108	56,834
Silk	-	14,130	60,25,117	12,321	55,47,919	5	1,214	-	-
Saltpetre	<i>F. mds.</i>	5,13,770	27,62,223	3,46,543	19,29,754	363	4,801	-	-
Shell Lac	<i>B. mds.</i>	26,261	6,21,377	10,590	2,52,052	4,292	1,03,247	88	2,638
Suck Lac	-	40	445	11	74	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	7,871	1,87,511	3,794	94,688	3,084	74,465	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	5,88,374	-	3,06,298	-	22,449	-	-
Seeds of Sorts	<i>B. mds.</i>	6,224	16,767	1,489	2,971	-	-	-	-
Sugar-candy	-	345	3,961	12	157	-	-	-	-
Sul Ammoniac	-	1,868	22,029	93	1,497	-	-	-	-
Salted Provision	-	-	1,04,765	-	7,952	-	-	-	-
Soap	<i>B. mds.</i>	699	5,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	1,255	-	115	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	12,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segars	-	-	3,873	-	854	-	-	-	-
Sundries	-	-	29,830	-	10,903	-	98	-	42
Turmeric	<i>B. mds.</i>	16,339	27,231	3,222	14,105	6,112	10,396	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	633	6	26	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	53	595	42	421	-	-	-	-
Tents	<i>pieces</i>	10	2,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>	309	11,570	120	3,748	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	2,712	-	372	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4,72,01,354	-	1,81,55,088	-	34,57,325	-	88,709

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

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from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1833 to the 30th April 1834.

America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
258	5,167	766	15,116	360	4,998			4	76
			4,900		81				
			796		1,710				
		442	442	931	931				
			85						
				5	72				
		4	89						
		352	9,015	340	1,804	20	160	30	130
		10	70		57				
			1,422	11	7,880				
42	3,903								
		15,88,048	31,41,387	1,13,347	1,76,881			5,400	7,628
4,51,325	31,472	2,63,225	18,553	14,09,510	1,07,381			38,000	4,773
		51	794	984	14,988				
27,139	93,077	1,673	5,206	184	644			18	420
6,073	57,387	328	3,412	156	1,019				
	2,340								
5,443	5,44,305	778	77,809	34	3,430				
		155	550						
308	999	50	60	916	1,585			180	360
1,295	29,477								
		1,997	12,103	1,312	8,209			45	274
905	5,005	34	126						
						5	4,925		
						1	945		
25,481	48,589	3,670	7,113	26,862	67,143	3,890	4,276	85	267
1,52,298	6,33,298	10,025	46,575	87,992	3,83,119			30	310
		5,058	11,343	1,141	2,849				
		129	1,103	47	389				
			1,429		73				
		12	100						
6	65	8,282	78,571	1,17,850	9,60,316			390	3,114
		403	1,11,164	1,385	3,60,288				
1,44,953	7,26,639	364	1,551	3,075	15,889			725	3,020
11,216	2,61,623								
731	11,852								
	2,55,310								
21	84	3,223	9,664	126	323			283	635
		122	1,431	8	135				
185	2,938	54	656	373	5,972			2	50
		1,484	1,484		104				
			896						
			1,586		4,376				680
			41		123				
		23			2,508				1,157
		435	4,282						
677	1,175	430	681						
		2	750					1	230
		14	554					1	60
			900		80				
	27,15,386		25,60,837		21,05,832		10,565		23,139

\* Co on p. 510.

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 6) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs		Penang and Eastward.		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tmcal - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	76	1,365	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books	-	130	-	-	-	89	-	-
Brass Ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	9,945	-	-	1,964	1,964	-	-
Beads	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-
Cotton - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	73	609	-	-
Castor Oil	32	418	-	-	5	68	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvas - <i>bolts</i>	740	3,250	-	-	1,306	6,209	-	-
Carpets and Blankets <i>pieces</i>	117	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrriages	1	600	-	-	3	1,524	-	-
Cow Tails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-
Elephants' Teeth - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feathers (Commercolly)	-	-	-	-	-	1,638	-	-
Grain - <i>B. mds.</i>	7,165	15,584	90,000	1,27,500	77,261	1,16,462	4,430	5,885
Gums	-	-	-	-	-	4,00,825	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny-bags <i>pieces</i>	800	100	-	-	120	1,872	60,000	4,050
Ghee - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	13	44	-	-
Ginger	30	88	345	1,035	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	41	547	39	320	278	2,039	30	362
Horns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo - <i>F. mds.</i>	-	-	1,414	1,41,409	-	-	-	-
Indigo Seed - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jute Rope	-	-	-	-	38	117	-	-
Lac Dye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper and Roots	-	-	18	114	21	118	-	-
Linseed Oil	-	324	-	-	-	250	-	-
Munjeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium (Behar) - <i>cheats</i>	-	-	-	-	254	2,60,766	23	20,515
Opium (Benares)	-	-	-	-	1,444	14,16,444	30	33,467
Piece-goods (Cotton) <i>pieces</i>	1,268	1,840	80,266	1,64,456	2,71,088	3,70,547	8,947	15,207
(Silk)	1,002	6,053	-	-	519	2,730	-	-
(Embroidered)	-	-	176	819	17	170	-	-
Putchuck	-	-	-	-	349	2,800	-	-
Provision	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-
Shawls (Cashmere) <i>pieces</i>	-	-	-	-	112	760	-	-
Sugar - <i>B. mds.</i>	2,671	14,025	40,517	3,24,361	155	1,247	-	-
Silk	-	-	12	3,300	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre - <i>F. mds.</i>	7	44	12	58	7,397	34,975	-	-
Shell Lac - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	19	266	-	-	-	-
Stick Lac	-	-	-	-	244	6,092	7	106
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	29	183	1,005	2,630	-	-
Seeds of Sorts - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	46	699	-	-	-	-
Sugar-candy	16	180	645	10,437	2	33	-	-
Sul Ammoniac	-	-	-	-	-	632	-	192
Salted Provision	-	180	-	-	399	3,277	20	160
Soap - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segars	-	1,884	-	-	-	120	-	-
Sundries	-	1,829	-	707	-	2,071	-	237
Turmeric - <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	643	1,134	213	377	-	-
Tobacco	30	90	39	181	50	198	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents - <i>pieces</i>	7	1,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles - <i>B. mds.</i>	43	1,693	-	-	1	47	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	150	-	-	-	50	-	-
<b>Total</b>		60,240		7,77,359		22,77,030		87,091

\* Continued from p. 509.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

511

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1833 to the 30th April 1834.—continued.

China.		Pegue.		Malabar Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.		St. Helena.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	11	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	222	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	740	740	-	-
-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,59,213	24,25,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	48	-	-	-	-	51	338	63	910	-	-
13	123	28	248	-	-	11	106	-	-	-	-
200	1,000	111	605	-	-	122	955	-	-	-	-
-	-	339	1,542	-	-	7,280	5,405	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	600	-	-	4	1,700	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69,900	1,43,388	5,833	3,321	38,600	40,038	7,85,625	12,09,809	9,550	21,110	12,000	26,005
3,000	270	46,800	3,852	-	-	80,250	6,543	-	-	-	-
44	736	174	2,694	14	224	91	1,474	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	81	198	595	-	-
-	-	31	250	-	-	1,272	12,914	15	150	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	220	1,100	-	-	14	1,400	22	2,229	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	137	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,609	79,31,003	6	6,390	-	-	1	1,155	-	-	-	-
2,542	26,03,977	15	14,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,074	1,364	1,748	1,624	195	471	5,983	9,437	12,779	16,921	-	-
37	225	6,370	31,722	161	450	1,936	12,324	3,627	24,535	-	-
-	-	12	290	-	-	70	592	-	-	-	-
3,224	30,103	19	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,527	-	1,603	-	-	-	51,300	-	73	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	980	-	-	-	-
19	90	380	3,040	345	2,212	63	592	84	674	2,744	26,327
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,232	-	-	-	-
8,960	41,408	167	779	-	-	255	1,331	380	1,974	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1,817	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	105	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	95	-	-	7	213	-	-	-	-
-	4,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	108	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	132	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	14	326	9	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	565	-	452	-	-	-	93,184	-	-	-	-
-	-	238	1,864	-	-	12	90	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	72	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
-	505	-	2,315	-	71	-	3,857	-	1,919	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,185	-	391	-	-
-	-	48	138	-	-	-	-	85	68	-	-
11	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	8	316	-	-	31	1,143	-	-	91	4,009
-	-	-	1,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,31,86,352	-	94,978	-	53,468	-	14,18,255	-	72,539	-	57,241

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 7) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL		United Kingdom.		France.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal	B. mds.	5,171	95,237	3,752	68,220	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	6,791	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	8,663	-	2,395	-	250
Brass Ware	B. mds.	157	5,225	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum	gallons	47,825	47,825	20,427	20,427	-	-
Beads	-	-	1,640	-	-	-	-
Blue Stone	-	-	1,303	-	-	-	-
Cotton	B. mds.	3,52,022	31,96,070	37,153	3,40,311	2,911	24,916
Cotton Twist	-	-	86,781	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil	B. mds.	11,747	1,72,331	11,540	1,69,260	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	150	1,523	107	1,018	-	-
Canvas	bolts	3,075	18,151	132	974	32	256
Carpets and Blankets	pieces	18,409	23,633	3,558	11,860	-	-
Carrriages	-	24	12,808	-	-	-	-
Cow Tail	-	-	699	-	-	-	-
Cutch	B. mds.	128	532	128	532	-	-
Drugs	-	-	4,519	-	1,305	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	B. mds.	150	14,282	143	13,563	7	719
Feathers (Commercolly)	-	-	2,634	-	1,735	-	100
Grain	B. mds.	14,27,907	36,60,685	3,18,964	6,95,503	11,500	16,500
Gums	-	43	321	43	321	-	-
Gunnes and Gunny-bags	pieces	23,02,965	1,99,395	26,500	1,785	-	-
Ghee	B. mds.	1,638	23,444	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	17,363	64,208	5,827	20,471	316	948
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	17,261	91,093	12,397	48,851	25	250
Horns	-	-	38,601	-	38,395	-	2,585
Indigo	F. mds.	85,150	85,15,054	57,313	57,31,279	22,971	22,97,156
Jute and Rope	B. mds.	32,824	55,771	32,741	55,524	-	-
Lac Dye	-	8,301	1,94,460	6,578	1,51,237	502	18,339
Long Pepper and Roots	-	1,845	12,336	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil	-	161	1,200	-	-	-	-
Munjest	-	7,655	43,650	5,213	29,000	-	-
Medicine	-	-	4,985	-	3,465	-	-
Opium (Behar)	chests	7,767	76,97,937	-	-	-	-
Opium (Benares)	-	3,283	31,57,632	-	-	-	-
Piece-goods (Cotton)	pieces	5,45,375	8,14,231	21,971	41,167	542	971
Piece-goods (Silk)	-	5,59,632	30,87,457	3,56,953	22,47,687	550	3,640
Piece-goods (Embroidered)	-	1,865	8,358	15	263	-	-
Putchuck	B. mds.	5,922	43,757	-	-	-	-
Provision (Fresh)	-	-	1,36,747	-	1,03,779	-	-
Provision (Salted)	-	-	44,567	-	11,821	-	626
Shawls (Cashmere)	pieces	760	51,810	497	42,520	3	425
Sugar	B. mds.	3,54,220	28,81,533	1,54,504	12,34,970	4,396	35,168
Silk	-	14,863	49,17,112	12,110	43,38,146	71	20,006
Saltpetre	F. mds.	3,71,077	16,91,231	2,36,210	12,14,873	15,478	74,682
Shell Lac	B. mds.	19,168	4,67,346	12,629	3,14,541	2,223	56,143
Stick Lac	-	137	954	55	96	-	-
Safflower	-	8,303	2,09,655	4,373	1,11,303	2,379	59,598
Skins and Hides	-	-	7,55,674	-	5,37,508	-	5,614
Seeds of Sorts	B. mds.	1,01,645	2,09,085	85,794	1,73,097	10	37
Sugar-candy	-	619	7,776	10	141	-	-
Sal Ammonic	-	1,519	23,391	161	2,183	-	-
Soap	-	1,272	9,147	15	120	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	1,451	-	260	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	10,558	-	170	-	-
Segars	-	-	34,137	-	835	-	385
Sundries	-	-	35,616	-	12,836	-	391
Turneric	B. mds.	7,288	17,781	4,536	10,497	1,784	4,333
Tobacco	-	3,286	16,914	71	308	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	560	6,183	560	6,183	-	-
Tents	pieces	1	150	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	B. mds.	392	14,373	236	8,378	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	10,326	-	622	-	-
Wood Oil	-	96	387	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,28,49,859</b>		<b>1,78,19,730</b>		<b>26,25,044</b>



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

513

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1834 to the 30th April 1835.

America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
169	3,389	444	8,588	772	14,417			3	55
			6,440		851				
			2,784		1,920				
		15	525	105	3,451				
		473	473	340	340			193	193
			897						
			910						
		5	62						
		212	1,336	856	3,832				
46	91	182	136						
		1	400	9	5,598				
			699						
			1,441		1,709				
			249						
		6,21,937	7,81,787	91,290	1,28,770			5,602	8,106
2,51,600	16,021	26	420	5,13,150	45,326	5,035	252	56,000	5,580
9,454	34,648	943	3,997	43	618				
2,031	17,931	193	1,127	589	2,013			25	82
	320			509	2,886			48	454
2,590	2,58,958	40	4,016	264	26,426				
								27	57
1,041	21,063	908	5,789	819	5,836				
16	110	90	540						
2,287	12,924	155	835						
	55		522		519				
29,592	63,232	6,586	13,453	81,303	99,981	300	300		
61,498	2,27,390	10,075	39,427	93,918	4,24,885			69	375
		13	7,599	21	186				
		40	369						
	60		3,073		266				
			1,100		74				
		122	5,839						
80	480	6,973	55,374	1,46,256	11,79,150			453	3,626
		305	1,16,766	2,283	4,41,095				
88,957	2,46,276	3,900	24,944	10,600	51,870			228	1,173
4,303	96,373								
1,000	24,090	7	135						
	2,06,791		150						
		12,434	26,855	318	1,270			1,126	1,357
		384	5,002	33	368			2	27
132	2,111	124	2,002	199	3,172				
				12	88				
			795						
			2,634		2,076				
	182		441		504				148
	1,473		5,640		3,126				557
731	1,861	81	221	56	140				
				575	5,750				
				1	150				
		22	804						
			1,900		150				
		45	184						
	12,33,759		11,38,770		24,55,313		552		21,790

\* Continued on p. 514.

STATEMENT (No. 7) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward.		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Borax and Tincal - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	25	450	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books -	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	-	-
Brass Wares - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	20	671	-	-
Bengal Rum - gultons	22,333	22,333	-	-	182	182	-	-
Bends -	-	-	-	683	-	-	-	-
Blue Stone	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Cotton - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	2,323	22,651	-	-
Cotton Twist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil - B. mds.	70	1,023	-	-	2	32	-	-
Coccol Nut Oil	-	-	-	-	8	88	-	-
Canvas - bolts	504	3,253	-	-	663	3,867	-	-
Carpets and Blankets - pieces	19	109	-	-	-	-	250	243
Carriages	-	-	-	-	6	3,350	-	-
Cow Tail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutch - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feathers (Commercoolly)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graze - B. mds.	15,472	24,992	1,34,882	1,85,202	11,71,729	1,61,172	3,000	3,750
Gung -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny-bags - pieces	30,500	2,915	-	-	11,86,800	1,01,966	1,28,310	9,606
Ghee - B. mds.	9	144	-	-	777	11,317	-	-
Ginger -	252	827	179	537	40	160	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twist	196	1,459	-	-	231	1,508	-	-
Horns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iudigo - F. mds.	-	-	1,965	1,96,531	-	-	-	-
Jute and Rope - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	22	78	-	-
Lac Dye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper and Roots	-	-	108	711	-	-	-	-
Lunseed Oil	50	500	-	-	5	50	-	-
Munjeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-
Opium (Behar) - chests	-	-	-	-	262	2,78,074	10	9,850
Opium (Benares)	-	-	-	-	1,250	12,07,578	20	19,700
Piece-goods (Cotton) - pieces	263	912	54,815	1,23,613	3,22,311	4,27,407	1,197	2,687
Piece-goods (Silk) -	2,702	15,504	21,578	64,240	878	4,352	-	-
Piece-goods (Embroidered) -	-	-	7	170	5	135	-	-
Patchuck - B. mds.	-	-	-	-	239	2,207	-	-
Provision (Fresh)	-	3,065	-	-	-	242	-	-
Provision (Salted)	-	476	-	-	-	1,794	-	-
Shawls (Cashmere) - pieces	25	441	-	-	93	678	-	-
Sugar - B. mds.	15,317	82,949	24,304	2,74,668	33	267	-	-
Silk	-	-	1	175	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre - F. mds.	350	1,753	-	-	6,983	35,860	181	1,131
Shell Lac - B. mds.	-	-	2	56	-	-	-	-
Stick Lac	-	-	-	-	82	858	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	430	11,610	61	1,601
Skins and Hides	-	167	-	750	-	669	-	-
Seeds of Sorts - B. mds.	-	-	173	869	1,511	4,641	39	314
Sugar-candy	141	1,543	21	310	-	-	-	-
Sal Ammoniac	-	-	879	14,199	-	-	-	-
Soap	186	682	-	-	363	2,433	-	-
Saul Timber	-	193	-	94	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	-	-	-	4,028	-	-
Segars	-	4,265	-	-	-	1,390	-	-
Sundries	-	2,864	-	30	-	5,109	-	12
Turmeric - B. mds.	20	55	-	-	30	40	-	-
Tobacco	15	100	235	1,006	1,091	3,478	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents - pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles - B. mds.	43	1,903	-	-	14	588	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	4,188	-	-	-	127	-	-
Wood Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1,73,632	-	8,64,184	-	23,00,551	-	48,994

\* Continued from p. 513.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

515

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1834 to the 30th April 1835—continued.

China.		Pegue.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
		5	90			1	28		
			192						40
		17	578						
861	861	2,051	2,051			244	244	721	721
	120		363						
3,09,544	27,27,431	91	761						
	24,731								
5	50	5	75			63	982	63	1,034
110	760	46	992			521	3,581		
		45	155			14,809	14,809		
		1	1,000			6	2,060	1	400
			64						
	212						162		180
2,93,564	4,71,423	5,906	8,187	*30,400	39,075	7,66,449	11,12,095	11,212	23,723
55,250	14,441	37,870	2,762			74,950	6,541	28,700	2,200
88	1,216	533	7,477	33	473	134	1,779	12	356
		19	69						
12	126	93	679			1,531	15,822		
	231						150		
		7	688						
		34	112						
			161						
7,493	74,08,143	2	1,870						
1,987	19,05,371	26	24,983						
6,925	12,083	4,011	4,684	25	58	19,241	23,916	2,293	2,767
957	6,626	5,737	25,894	24	110	4,174	24,170	459	3,151
5,665	41,097	8	84						
	265		101				35,806		
	2,093		1,675				24,908		
		2	177						
19	116	640	5,121	281	2,242			924	7,396
		3	924						
7,487	35,199	176	796			130	665	397	2,016
						11	233		
		53	1,318						
	3,315						690		
46	255	103	287			41	103		
		21	305	7	80				
		3	50						
		194	1,231						
			1,630						
	769		114				22,367		2,737
	242		1,630		21		3,234		451
		1,104	4,624			195	1,648	50	125
		14	566			63	2,544		
	1,500		362				1,477		
		51	203						
	1,26,70,687		1,104,415		42,065		12,96,166		47,297

STATEMENT (No. 8) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize Exported

	TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.		Copenhagen.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Borax and Tincal	<i>B. mds.</i>	5,932		<i>Rupees.</i> 1,10,257	8,949		<i>Rupees.</i> 71,058			
Bengal Paper				6,629						
Books				9,973			8,982			
Brass Ware	<i>B. mds.</i>	94		3,289						
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	48,923		38,655	88,125		29,468			
Beads				1,889						
Blue Stone				2,400						
Cotton	<i>B. mds.</i>	7,08,178		59,28,471	1,42,248		12,00,378	25,102	2,16,444	
Castor Oil				12,998	1,76,524	12,310	1,67,061	316	3,970	
Cocoa Nut Oil				569	4,731	411	3,807	64	470	
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	4,493		27,454				62	498	
Carpets and Blankets	<i>pieces</i>	19,184		21,628	1,558		6,974			
Carriages				20	9,650	1	600			
Cow Tail					488		100			
Cutch	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,842		5,172	1,681		4,375	100	425	
Cardamums, Patna				42	420	42	420			
Coffee, Country				737	13,687	737	13,687			
Cotton Twist					78,210					
Drugs					7,228		1,955			
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>	121		10,171	118		9,539			
Feathers, Commercally					3,129		1,071		494	
Grain	<i>B. mds.</i>	16,78,682		20,63,242	1,87,774		3,67,297	82,580	38,338	
Gums					254		1,217		187	
Gunnes and Gunny Bags	<i>pieces</i>	23,38,888		1,71,176						
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,354		20,738	12		190			
Ginger				85,065	1,24,309	5,086	16,115	1,047	3,900	
Gold Thread and Lace					2,768					
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	<i>B. mds.</i>	6,108		46,037	1,400		7,334	8	98	
Horns					89,288		32,329		5,585	
Indigo	<i>F. mds.</i>	1,29,586		1,29,53,478	85,019		85,01,832	27,653	27,63,298	
Indigo Seed					44			34	357	
Jute and Rope	<i>B. mds.</i>	17,747		86,345	14,396		29,513			
Lac Dye				12,607	3,81,739	7,175	2,01,627	377	14,812	
Long Pepper and Roots				3,724	22,323					
Linseed Oil				245	2,832	171	2,041			
Munjeet				4,247	23,106	2,919	16,118		966	
Musk					1,694					
Opium, Behar	<i>cheets</i>	9,887		1,17,76,009						
Opium, Benares				4,940	55,25,971					
Piece Goods, Cotton	<i>pieces</i>	4,74,800		7,71,301	25,657		63,920	2,574	3,364	
Piece Goods, Silk				7,22,880	35,09,907	2,83,434	19,09,486	755	4,943	
Piece Goods, Embroidered				2,159	16,844	11	137			
Putehuck	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,800		24,292						
Provision, Fresh					41,608		37,730			
Provision, Salted					55,508		9,419		1,838	
Shawls, Cashmere	<i>pieces</i>	624		49,655	487		38,895	20	2,476	
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	3,69,950		28,40,658	2,00,272		15,87,124	3,318	27,145	
Silk				14,740	47,62,188	11,730	40,97,868	17	4,076	
Saltpetre				4,11,167	29,89,347	2,18,070	10,48,861	20,205	99,036	
Shell Lac				34,685	7,40,222	17,913	3,90,821	6,727	1,50,222	
Stick Lac				1,549	16,747	443	4,688			
Safflower				7,830	1,83,762	6,146	1,44,112	581	13,994	
Skins and Hides					9,00,957		3,93,003		55,290	
Seeds of Sorts	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,81,999		3,79,854	1,66,352		3,32,850	3,151	6,823	
Sugar Candy					883		1,229			
Sal Ammoniac					501					
Soap					846					
Saul Timbers					655					
Silver Ware					6,402		40			
Segars					28,256		3,522		864	
Sundries					51,256		7,570		1,064	
Turmeric	<i>B. mds.</i>	6,342		12,092	1,654		4,536	4,645	7,488	
Tobacco					782		14		58	
Tallow Candles					108		68		675	
Tents	<i>pieces</i>	6		1,500						
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>	108		5,143	14		512			
Wearing Apparel					5,094		2,193			
TOTAL				5,60,97,839		2,06,98,548		34,29,733		54,147

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1885 to the 30th April 1886.

America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Coast of Sumatra.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
227	4,588	817	14,712	887	18,520			3	60
			6,070		847				
		16	4,312	47	1,608	13	441	6	181
			615						
			958						
			1,890						102
				830	7,029	905	8,361		
32	386	71	851						
2,047	12,848	10	60	566	2,582				
58	238	262	576						
		4	1,750	7	3,600				
			888						
70	188							41	184
			131		4,150		139		
			1,388		2,720				
		8	632						
			122						
7,085	7,085	1,65,730	1,95,904	52,685	64,201	200	200	12,392	13,287
87	200								
15,16,713	1,00,694	21,050	1,293	3,90,050	31,259	20,000	2,200	48,000	3,275
		7	98	14	217				
28,258	95,476	1,928	6,275	310	1,083			66	213
			2,114		459				
3,325	28,234	76	530	81	602			9	80
	1,182								
10,508	10,50,300			942	94,186				
2,352	4,497	854	1,980					51	119
5,023	1,14,355								
		2,709	18,449	980	5,664				
1,310	6,901	18	87						
					728				
						5	6,950		
						14	17,360		
60,210	1,06,230	4,877	12,973	65,751	75,601	3,989	4,434	754	1,380
2,20,784	7,06,973	20,164	83,209	1,36,995	6,26,681	576	2,696	20	110
		1,912	14,348	109	1,167				
		70	1,998						177
		52	1,877		2,251				344
			1,180	7	252				
8,643	68,892	7,445	66,095	1,05,687	8,11,277			469	3,082
26	7,243	824	2,17,403	2,124	4,60,252	6	1,612		
1,62,506	8,15,305	1,392	7,589	620	2,569			158	636
9,684	1,90,767			401	9,042			3	136
		773	8,794	112	784	183	1,965		
1,073	25,230								
	4,41,888		192						
1,437	2,378	5,796	13,073	1,072	6,510			732	1,887
		218	2,430	6	98			30	885
		40	843	24	390				
119	1,905	20	142			19	150		
			655						
			1,513		3,528				
	400		359		286		120		
	6,072		7,175		4,009		358		427
		78	312	15	77				
		6	1,500						
		18	948	4	100	3	116		
			346		100				
	38,08,467		6,93,201		22,43,519		47,397		26,155

\* Continued on p. 516.

STATEMENT (No. 8) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward.		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	29	570	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	-	183	-	876	-	-
Books	-	154	-	-	-	1,079	-	-
Brass Ware <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	8	267	-	-
Bengal Rum <i>gallons</i>	8,708	7,327	60	45	302	222	-	-
Beads	-	-	-	696	-	-	-	-
Blue Stone	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-
Cotton <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	241	2,009	4,480	40,789	-	-
Castor Oil	107	1,963	-	-	10	134	-	-
Cocoon Nut Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvas <i>bolts</i>	265	1,440	-	-	-	2,508	-	-
Carpets and Blankets <i>pieces</i>	104	148	-	-	380	-	-	-
Carmages	-	-	-	-	3	1,200	-	-
Cow Tail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutch <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamums, Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee, Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Twist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	856	-	-	-	348	-	-
Elephants' Teeth <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feathers, Commercolly	-	882	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain <i>B. mds.</i>	68,132	94,995	2,01,200	2,05,325	45,634	54,544	-	-
Gums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunnies & Gunny Bags, <i>pcs.</i>	16,575	1,630	-	-	1,58,250	14,596	1,00,000	10,000
Ghee <i>B. mds.</i>	8	181	13	192	699	10,410	-	-
Ginger	286	659	38	188	32	102	-	-
Gold Thread and Lace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, & Twine, <i>B. mds.</i>	210	1,473	-	-	119	710	-	-
Horns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo <i>F. mds.</i>	-	-	5,357	5,35,673	-	-	-	-
Indigo Seed	-	-	-	-	10	108	-	-
Jute and Rope <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	94	236	-	-
Lac Dye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Pepper & Roots	-	-	35	210	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil	16	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Munjeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Behar <i>cheets.</i>	-	-	-	-	119	1,46,375	55	69,030
Opium, Benares	-	-	-	-	1,506	16,90,076	80	40,075
Piece Goods, Cotton <i>pieces.</i>	267	494	91,549	1,93,511	1,97,055	286,194	-	-
Piece Goods, Silk	2,840	18,988	47,270	1,10,730	947	5,768	-	-
Piece Goods, Embroidered	-	-	87	236	-	-	-	-
Putchuck <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	82	840	-	-
Provision, Fresh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision, Salted	-	9,043	-	-	-	494	-	252
Shawls, Cashmere <i>pieces.</i>	-	-	-	-	22	800	-	-
Sugar <i>B. mds.</i>	5,934	32,870	83,564	2,67,920	19	122	-	-
Silk	-	-	18	3,640	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre	453	2,251	125	502	3,871	18,936	-	-
Shell Lac	4	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stick Lac	-	-	38	496	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Sorts <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	1,085	5,348	2,044	9,586	-	-
Sugar Candy	319	2,360	85	798	-	-	-	-
Sal Ammoniac	-	-	305	4,886	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	-	-	-	13	104	-	-
Saul Timbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segars	-	3,191	-	-	-	274	-	-
Sundries	-	7,218	-	100	-	4,360	-	-
Turneric <i>B. mds.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turmeric	-	-	-	-	501	2,074	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents <i>pieces.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles <i>B. mds.</i>	11	525	-	-	6	330	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	588	-	-	-	784	-	-
TOTAL	-	1,92,982	-	13,32,319	-	22,94,073	-	1,18,377

\* Continued from p. 517.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1836 to the 30th April 1836—continued.

China.		Pegus.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupces.		Rupces.		Rupces.		Rupces.		Rupces.
-	-	40	814	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
742	727	236	122	-	-	85	92	665	652
-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,23,868	44,53,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	214	-	-	-	-	131	1,945	-	-
30	282	6	100	-	-	58	572	-	-
179	1,045	65	195	-	-	890	5,950	29	249
102	173	1	500	-	-	17,100	13,417	2	650
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,350	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	67,404	-	1,054	-	262	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	461	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	201	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	-
2,05,426	2,44,725	1,850	2,360	59,806	62,410	6,23,826	7,06,445	212	424
-	-	36,200	2,609	-	-	36,500	3,530	-	-
251	3,536	108	1,794	81	457	213	3,404	-	-
-	-	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	13	100	-	-	832	7,781	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	-
4	400	1	100	-	-	-	-	11	1,137
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	945	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	668	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,688	1,15,54,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,533	37,37,355	58	71,105	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,797	8,647	2,104	3,092	-	-	7,322	11,674	7,294	8,727
1,022	6,928	7,404	32,619	-	-	1,844	7,322	825	2,584
22	310	18	646	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,696	23,304	22	148	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	422	-	-	-	1,109	-	100
-	1,832	-	1,326	-	-	-	26,750	-	-
4	210	-	-	-	-	44	5,692	3	150
110	705	402	3,060	560	4,402	7	42	15	123
5,592	26,206	199	1,031	18	50	408	2,204	-	-
3	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,890	-	-	-	7,504	-	-
115	440	225	853	-	-	60	112	-	-
-	-	56	624	6	65	5	66	77	848
-	-	13	217	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	211	4	35	-	-	755	5,005	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	070	-	-	-	14,280	-	3,265
-	-	-	6,134	-	106	-	5,233	-	499
-	-	-	-	-	-	48	118	-	-
-	-	127	438	-	-	47	212	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	479	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	14	719	-	-	35	1,751	3	142
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083	-	-
-	2,01,05,914	-	1,37,541	-	67,752	-	8,37,728	-	19,426

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

STATEMENT (No. 9) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal	B. mds.	9,975	1,54,508	8,084	1,20,435	-	-
Bengal Paper	-	-	5,918	-	112	-	-
Books	-	-	8,438	-	4,777	-	310
Brass Ware	-	-	7,165	-	95	-	-
Bengal Rum	gallons	88,982	63,712	71,513	54,098	-	-
Beads	-	-	9,048	-	121	-	-
Blue Stone	-	-	1,151	-	-	-	-
Beetle Nut	B. mds.	400	1,874	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	4,45,687	38,86,181	19,817	1,74,024	15,116	1,26,100
Castor Oil	-	11,825	1,45,166	11,459	1,40,892	24	394
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	373	2,799	88	727	5	39
Canvas	bolts	11,976	86,087	485	2,928	80	330
Carpets and Blankets	pieces	88,716	41,992	1,749	14,108	-	-
Carriages	-	36	16,081	-	-	-	-
Cow Tails	-	-	3,956	-	121	-	-
Cutch	B. mds.	4,750	23,392	1,811	9,439	3,881	13,663
Cardamums	-	23	228	23	228	-	-
Coffee	-	157	2,589	157	2,589	-	-
Cotton Twist	-	-	24,789	-	914	-	-
Cotton Screws	-	-	3,867	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	6,111	-	491	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	B. mds.	223	29,169	193	25,405	26	3,595
Feathers, Commercally	-	-	9,219	-	4,921	-	266
Grain	B. mds.	25,67,247	31,26,646	5,01,752	7,75,465	85,090	38,744
Gums	-	58	723	-	-	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	pieces	62,21,643	4,69,040	4,150	739	-	-
Ghee	B. mds.	2,305	34,725	28	445	-	-
Ginger	-	39,467	2,62,556	16,734	1,12,454	604	4,200
Hemp, Flax, and Twine	-	18,836	1,05,285	4,625	16,716	92	417
Horns	-	-	58,886	-	52,888	-	2,291
Indigo	F. mds.	87,751	1,50,49,068	62,782	1,03,75,288	17,468	32,97,760
Jute and Jute Rope	B. mds.	2,33,246	4,41,592	1,99,488	3,73,162	4,190	7,633
Lac Dye	-	15,046	4,92,426	12,552	4,07,190	648	29,250
Long Pepper	-	1,962	26,840	-	-	-	-
Lined Oil	-	3,236	39,117	2,767	33,867	212	1,691
Lined Oil	-	1,05,759	1,95,076	89,614	1,65,634	3,488	7,100
Mats	-	-	5,283	-	930	-	515
Munjeet	B. mds.	7,860	24,454	6,663	21,005	-	-
Musk	-	-	1,782	-	-	-	-
Medicine	-	-	11,961	-	4,294	-	1,274
Mustard Oil	B. mds.	7,523	60,688	6,798	54,746	117	1,107
Opium, Behar	chests	8,291	1,23,42,988	-	-	-	-
Opium, Benares	-	4,443	60,01,126	-	-	-	-
Piece Goods, Cotton	pieces	4,53,542	7,69,379	12,203	25,616	489	3,377
Piece Goods, Silk	-	10,39,995	52,01,208	5,36,791	37,49,844	3,989	24,493
Piece Goods, Embroidered	-	2,394	32,165	134	907	-	-
Putchuck	B. mds.	938	9,898	-	-	-	-
Provisions, Fresh	-	-	1,20,403	-	89,858	-	55
Provisions, Salted	-	-	85,749	-	23,310	-	1,168
Shawls, Cashmere	pieces	910	61,852	473	35,200	112	24,002
Sugar	B. mds.	6,12,029	52,19,934	3,61,881	33,50,449	3,668	37,414
Silk	-	21,089	73,08,556	19,166	66,63,528	-	-
Saltpetre	F. mds.	5,08,268	28,98,805	3,08,784	17,69,587	23,094	1,33,504
Shell Lac	B. mds.	37,924	10,42,907	22,794	6,33,802	3,741	1,16,993
Seed Lac	-	138	725	81	418	-	-
Stick Lac	-	3,138	37,258	2,468	29,007	23	337
Safflower	-	8,148	2,24,499	7,740	2,14,258	73	1,367
Skins and Hides	-	-	4,49,048	-	5,01,248	-	74,633
Seeds of Sort	B. mds.	86,708	2,13,044	74,566	1,33,099	2,257	3,710
Sugar Candy	-	992	5,360	115	1,623	2	37
Sul Ammoniac	-	1,851	32,224	243	3,828	-	-
Soap	-	801	6,248	66	458	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	712	-	554	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	6,124	-	1,531	-	340
Segars	-	-	86,101	-	6,708	-	3,098
Sundries	-	-	1,36,553	-	38,004	-	8,098
Turmeric	B. mds.	10,972	34,256	4,953	15,585	5,020	15,578
Tobacco	-	6,316	33,088	26	195	40	284
Tallow Candles	-	941	8,747	915	8,313	2	30
Tents	pieces	11	3,670	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	B. mds.	704	32,185	163	6,086	41	1,468
Wearing Apparel	-	-	7,467	-	2,898	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6,78,47,147</b>		<b>3,03,06,725</b>		<b>39,80,609</b>



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

521

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1836 to the 30th April 1837.

America.		Brazil.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
252	Rupees. 4,240	-	-	1,084	Rupees. 20,059	508	Rupees. 8,989	-	Rupees. 131
-	255	-	-	-	5,247	-	169	-	-
-	-	-	-	402	1,604	-	600	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	402	228	2,729	-	362
-	-	-	-	-	5,517	-	263	-	168
-	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	339	1,645	-	-	-	-
89	1,170	2	36	582	5,594	5,111	42,594	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	144	62	979
5,847	28,847	-	-	9	73	15	120	-	-
19	118	-	-	687	5,186	1,798	10,923	56	448
-	-	-	-	29	76	5	450	76	56
-	-	-	-	4	642	6	2,902	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,885	-	-	56	290
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	942	-	21,889	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,867	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,252	-	262	-	-
-	69	-	-	-	528	4	179	-	-
14,854	15,432	88	85	3,83,783	3,69,041	78,081	1,08,591	6,280	7,420
41	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,79,299	1,76,674	-	-	2,42,650	14,227	28,69,140	1,74,773	1,72,250	16,225
-	-	-	-	68	743	69	1,032	-	-
20,906	1,87,977	-	-	713	4,767	153	1,130	26	179
5,421	32,398	6	23	628	4,133	6,973	43,316	3	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-
4,661	8,15,181	-	-	-	-	40	7,331	-	-
11,448	21,168	-	-	4,022	12,908	11,637	24,760	107	892
1,537	55,786	-	-	1,040	16,019	867	10,030	5	80
-	-	13	160	42	589	41	617	-	-
12,454	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,298	-	-	-	301	-	110	-	-
1,071	2,747	-	-	58	105	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,732	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,393	-	2,311	-	-
276	2,237	13	190	56	425	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23,708	44,818	22,718	53,714	8,388	23,521	74,717	99,158	769	1,946
1,89,748	6,41,850	19	63	16,206	66,801	1,07,601	3,60,218	723	3,285
-	-	8	200	1,664	11,801	72	1,040	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	80	-	-	-	-
-	1,279	-	150	-	2,984	-	1,366	-	592
-	744	-	723	-	943	-	1,023	-	322
91	3,325	-	-	79	2,385	-	-	-	-
8,085	69,137	2	18	5,978	44,589	1,88,498	13,25,067	474	3,916
199	93,493	-	-	522	1,48,725	1,203	3,96,595	-	-
1,45,470	8,11,898	814	5,018	852	4,932	1,338	7,969	1,598	12,098
10,991	2,77,846	-	-	-	-	170	4,630	-	-
32	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	520	6,199	118	1,295	-	-
323	6,670	-	-	-	-	4	61	-	-
-	3,48,004	-	-	-	279	-	860	-	-
3,916	8,812	-	-	1,688	4,383	425	970	440	1,164
-	-	-	-	31	419	108	1,252	4	51
108	1,942	-	-	323	5,638	232	3,966	2	39
-	-	-	-	7	158	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	546	-	-	-	550	-	1,633	-	874
-	4,243	-	80	-	18,466	-	6,837	-	4,860
294	1,103	-	-	342	1,089	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	23	2,890	13,734	284	1,221	3	14
-	-	10	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	6	2,020	1	300	-	-
-	-	27	1,359	50	2,440	1	54	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	444	-	1,065	-	-
-	36,34,021	-	61,870	-	8,48,075	-	26,78,446	-	54,798

\* Continued on p. 522.

STATEMENT (No. 9) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward.		Java.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Borax and Tincal	<i>B. mds.</i>		2	48	7	90			
Bengal Paper				120		274			
Books						1,791			
Brass Ware				117		251			
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	9,735	7,381		375	281			
Beads				3,685					
Blue Stone									
Beetle Nut	<i>B. mds.</i>								
Cotton			2	21	2,515	21,815			
Castor Oil		18	216		6	78			
Cocoa Nut Oil		50	350	28	133	79			
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	395	2,384	105	771	985	2	16	
Carpets and Blankets,	<i>pieces</i>	32	85			1,001			
Carrriages					5	2,872	1	200	
Cow Tail									
Cutch	<i>B. mds.</i>								
Gardamums									
Coffee									
Cotton Twist									
Cotton Screws									
Drugs				180		1,368			
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>								
Feathers, Commercially						1,188		100	
Grain	<i>B. mds.</i>	11,798	12,926	2,75,658	3,48,767	28,128	3,120	3,247	
Gums									
Gunnies & Gunny Bags,	<i>pieces</i>	17,650	2,025	4,500	472	3,19,270	34,227	3,98,550	
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	18	287	80	1,216	50	800	40,243	
Ginger				28	299	11	83	213	
Hemp, Flax, & Twine		274	2,006	19	128	297	1,843		
Horns							440		
Indigo	<i>F. mds.</i>			2,016	5,17,109	1	158		
Jute and Jute Rope,	<i>B. mds.</i>	110	207			27	67		
Lac Dye						6	162		
Long Pepper						28	221		
Linseed Oil									
Linseed									
Mats			385		85		1,001		
Munjeet	<i>B. mds.</i>	68	477						
Musk									
Medicine						302			
Mustard Oil	<i>B. mds.</i>								
Opium, Behar	<i>chests</i>					57	74,170	60	
Opium, Benares						2,050	27,60,918	82	
Piece Goods, Cotton,	<i>pieces</i>	1,270	1,806	1,09,724	2,22,948	1,70,362	2,41,497	1,19,875	
Piece Goods, Silk		278	2,160	1,67,096	2,69,548	1,724	5,919	3,150	
Piece Goods, Embroidered				483	16,149	22	1,830		
Putchuck	<i>B. mds.</i>								
Provisions, Fresh			1,712		2,590		1,118	120	
Provisions, Salted			10,505		101		679	390	
Shawls, Cashmere	<i>pieces</i>	2	359	70	5,798	16	1,340	8	
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	16,929	1,07,893	21,517	2,35,725	877	9,091	793	
Silk				2	1,214				
Saltpetre	<i>F. mds.</i>	411	2,128	25	151	4,822	28,143		
Shell Lac	<i>B. mds.</i>	9	238	176	5,636	11	298		
Seed Lac				12	120	8	45		
Stick Lac		7	383						
Safflower									
Skins and Hides			185		2,727				
Seeds of Sort	<i>B. mds.</i>			411	2,357	2,605	10,401		
Sugar Candy				54	866				
Sul Ammoniac				910	16,238	5	82		
Soap				2	17	296	2,306		
Saul Timber									
Silver Ware						3,024			
Segars			7,975		148		804	150	
Sundries			4,927		7,167		5,141	281	
Turmeria	<i>B. mds.</i>					76	210		
Tobacco		340	2,196	358	1,614	350	1,433	1	
Tallow Candles									
Tents	<i>pieces</i>	1	750						
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>	98	4,658	27	1,307	12	640		
Wearing Apparel							739		
<b>TOTAL</b>			1,76,681		16,65,417		32,57,489		2,44,070

\* Continued from p. 521.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1896 to the 30th April 1897—continued.

China.		Pegue.		Maldivo Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
5	88	7	120	18	313				
			1,206				500		
			111				811		
367	298	134	237				522	499	411
			457						
				41	164				
4,02,474	35,12,878				229				
16	249	4	69			560	4,095		
59	479	63	424			86	1,231	21	370
263	3,828	410	3,172			47	885		
52	1,025	165	870			545	4,590	384	1,285
		2	1,888			35,589	25,131		
						15	4,477	3	3,100
			844						
	1,456		157						300
	235		1,303				258		
47,178	55,982	9,883	9,707	84,225	48,734	11,07,200	12,81,945	14,886	24,173
12	400								
25,000	2,569	28,874	2,218			59,050	4,928	2,260	740
282	3,222	159	2,410	15	209	1,553	23,442		
7	46	8	53			83	201	154	1,078
29	222	153	1,302				815	2	21
	407						157	26	4,900
		2,217	1,885						
5	100	3	88	17	380				
						161	3,233		
						208	392		
	58		129				426		
	668		870				349		
						268	3,053		
8,184	12,193,498								
2,309	31,17,923	2	2,410						
3,704	4,203	4,285	5,085	29	58	25,543	40,747	658	1,890
243	1,809	10,054	50,467	214	752	2,399	14,425	927	6,927
		9	698			2	49		
891	9,501	37	367						
	4,328		3,068				11,146		108
	3,158		3,179				89,489		144
27	3,277						4,382	18	890
9	68	1,005	7,011	532	3,687	1,168	13,903	2,406	19,516
20,573	1,15,171	432	2,448			144	802	6	20
						122	3,674		
1	77								
		1	25			4	98		
	8,637		166				3,078		4,113
40	276	289	680	36	86	24	67		
2	26	25	362	6	84	6	85	39	452
2	40	19	845	4	76				
204	1,691	203	1,545			28	177		
	1,708		464				1,519		
	3,392		19,066		12,071		57,302		6,833
							8,300		1,060
43	250	287	1,253	231	965	231	622	56	169
4	68					1,461	9,899		
1	100					10	181		
11	628	17	638			2	600		
						249	11,965	8	443
							1,482		639
	1,90,53,743		1,27,338		67,708		16,20,841		79,206

STATEMENT (No. 10) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

		TOTAL.		United Kingdom.		France.		Sweden.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>
Borax and Tincal	<i>B. mds.</i>	5,985	95,385	5,282	82,837	-	-	-	-
Bengal Pepper	-	-	10,510	-	256	-	-	-	-
Books	-	-	427	-	122	-	-	-	-
Brass Ware	<i>B. mds.</i>	344	11,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Rum	<i>gallons</i>	78,886	57,982	52,878	39,695	-	-	-	-
Beads	-	-	4,374	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Stone	-	-	2,991	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	<i>B. mds.</i>	200,119	18,13,484	4,628	41,159	-	-	78	808
Castor Oil	-	-	10,453	-	1,19,250	-	-	-	-
Cocoa Nut Oil	-	-	969	-	773	-	-	-	-
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	6,374	41,525	272	6,099	504	1,518	-	-
Carpets and Blankets	<i>pieces</i>	43,585	51,600	770	11,973	-	-	-	-
Carriages	-	-	25,031	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cow Tail	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutch	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,764	10,584	-	-	1,721	10,827	-	-
Cardamum	-	73	641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Twist	-	-	1,15,491	-	23,878	-	-	-	-
Cotton Yarn	-	-	16,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper Ware	<i>B. mds.</i>	145	8,285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	37,985	-	10,494	-	-	-	-
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>	85	10,719	77	9,753	3	304	-	-
Feathers, Commercally	-	-	24,192	-	19,290	-	197	-	-
Flour	<i>B. mds.</i>	15,946	36,194	15,045	88,434	-	-	-	-
Grain	-	19,82,520	28,73,271	3,46,412	5,76,507	14,934	22,224	-	-
Gunnies and Gunny Bags, <i>pieces</i>	-	43,75,456	4,12,189	49,354	5,433	27,500	2,488	-	-
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	1,945	30,078	67	975	-	-	-	-
Ginger	-	86,266	2,16,377	21,848	1,30,605	578	3,469	187	823
Gold Thread and Lace	-	-	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Flax, and Twine, <i>B. mds.</i>	23,663	98,189	17,168	53,392	61	221	-	-	
Horns	-	-	46,984	-	40,072	-	2,854	-	-
Indigo	<i>B. mds.</i>	95,143	1,72,08,994	75,077	1,34,76,294	16,140	28,43,661	-	-
Indigo Seed	-	337	1,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jute and Rope	-	1,24,303	1,81,066	1,14,022	1,62,390	423	657	-	-
Lac Dye	-	14,222	3,99,374	11,100	3,01,854	1,063	33,790	-	-
Long Pepper	-	2,039	30,991	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed Oil	-	315	3,848	101	961	-	-	-	-
Linseed	-	24,714	50,001	19,009	88,545	160	300	-	-
Mats	-	-	5,313	-	679	-	277	-	-
Munjeet	<i>B. mds.</i>	2,869	6,334	2,869	6,334	-	-	-	-
Medicine	-	-	25,218	-	9,691	-	-	-	-
Mustard Oil	<i>B. mds.</i>	13,164	96,612	12,847	94,311	-	-	-	-
Opium, Behar	<i>chest</i>	12,065	1,38,63,635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium, Benares	-	7,242	74,76,622	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piece Goods, Cotton	<i>pieces</i>	5,06,194	7,30,046	6,982	27,727	12	219	-	-
Piece Goods, Silk	-	6,80,854	38,73,810	4,32,027	20,17,826	1,432	9,642	300	3,375
Piece Goods, Embroidered	-	1,804	16,837	9	292	-	-	-	-
Putchuck	<i>B. mds.</i>	4,340	73,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision, Fresh	-	-	70,995	-	85,828	-	490	-	-
Provision, Salted	-	-	1,28,543	-	23,786	-	598	-	-
Shawls, Cashmere	<i>pieces</i>	1,229	1,11,611	604	51,356	64	11,590	7,417	85,808
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	8,11,479	67,28,479	5,96,450	52,15,416	808	7,052	-	-
Silk	-	14,520	57,87,719	11,657	47,87,806	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre	-	4,56,870	26,34,087	8,43,368	19,83,108	20,880	1,19,227	265	1,524
Shell Lac	-	39,437	9,34,021	29,156	7,24,916	4,062	1,03,626	15	372
Seed Lac	-	445	4,455	445	4,455	-	-	-	-
Stick Lac	-	4,465	49,707	3,148	37,133	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	10,878	2,17,833	9,925	2,00,588	456	3,746	-	-
Skins and Hides	-	-	7,28,099	-	5,00,486	-	19,594	-	-
Seeds of Sort	<i>B. mds.</i>	76,516	1,04,643	70,257	1,47,901	-	-	-	-
Sugar Candy	-	243	8,344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sal Ammoniac	-	1,080	17,490	287	4,577	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	1,738	12,737	125	818	-	-	-	-
Saul Timber	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ware	-	-	3,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segars	-	-	82,310	-	11,773	-	392	-	-
Sundries	-	-	1,61,365	-	23,175	-	1,695	-	211
Turmeric	<i>B. mds.</i>	5,793	19,445	3,016	9,817	1,600	5,864	-	-
Tobacco	-	3,550	38,914	1,556	8,794	-	-	-	-
Tallow Candles	-	1,477	14,000	1,190	10,683	-	-	-	-
Tents	<i>pieces</i>	7	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>	459	22,116	134	4,791	18	536	-	-
Wearing Apparel	-	-	12,792	-	3,995	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6,80,08,596</b>		<b>3,20,67,785</b>		<b>32,11,523</b>		<b>92,811</b>

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE

-505-

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1837 to the 30th April 1838.

America.		South America.		Coast of Coromandel.		Coast of Malabar.		Ceylon.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
-	-	-	-	389	5,899	-	5,539	-	140
-	-	-	-	-	8,539	-	-	-	-
-	-	439	829	79	2,768	82	2,908	19	578
-	-	-	-	144	108	184	138	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	4,032	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,483	-	858	-	-
-	-	-	-	178	1,438	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	18	116	12	100	-	-
144	1,090	-	-	684	4,309	241	3,998	109	818
1	239	900	1,125	9	8,680	10	4,560	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,865	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	43	267	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	81	347	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	120	35	2,110	6	848	14	671
-	-	-	-	-	13,897	-	4,650	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	662	-	-	-	-
-	160	-	-	-	163	-	187	-	-
-	-	-	-	183	549	-	-	-	-
281	530	3,768	4,790	58,162	74,272	75,371	1,08,274	7,831	9,227
10,45,424	84,201	-	-	1,92,375	17,336	13,63,422	1,39,494	1,57,800	18,068
-	-	15	225	42	651	129	1,890	7	110
10,616	62,112	-	-	2,122	12,808	131	787	30	178
-	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	-	-
1,213	5,775	-	-	481	3,140	1,379	8,568	12	103
-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
654	1,17,514	-	-	-	-	109	20,237	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	175	135	747
2,916	4,722	-	-	2,489	5,326	2,668	3,806	56	186
2,005	62,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,431	22,568	647	7,376	-	-
4,818	9,626	-	-	588	1,084	-	241	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,209	-	-	-	-
-	-	15	120	-	-	-	861	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,378	15,941	1,260	1,230	10,840	21,968	27,998	33,559	218	948
33,704	1,41,024	-	-	12,315	55,852	38,708	3,78,434	637	4,098
-	-	-	-	1,258	9,208	65	1,538	-	-
-	100	-	-	11	149	166	2,491	-	-
-	-	100	-	-	2,676	-	1,060	-	467
-	-	-	-	-	1,634	-	593	-	-
24	1,632	-	-	68	2,846	7	215	-	-
41	440	-	-	7,047	43,471	1,24,630	8,80,787	741	5,051
21	7,726	-	-	497	1,93,059	2,323	7,94,807	-	-
52,383	3,00,300	-	-	732	4,336	7,169	41,449	494	2,342
5,200	1,32,929	-	-	-	-	810	19,478	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	5,760	-	-	768	7,857	369	3,632	-	-
-	1,93,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	323	-	554	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,718	3,806	134	433	650	984
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	266	-	-
-	-	-	-	44	765	279	4,598	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,084	-	8,512	-	-
-	10,162	-	357	-	13,383	-	13,843	-	5,847
-	-	38	131	728	2,549	-	-	-	-
-	-	30	124	2,995	13,064	1,117	5,474	44	184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	23	1,403	4	238	3	1,110
-	-	-	-	-	1,318	-	871	-	113
-	11,60,485	-	8,651	-	5,78,040	-	24,74,782	-	61,967

\* Continued on p. 523.

STATEMENT (No. 10) of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise Exported

	New South Wales.		Arabian and Persian Gulfs.		Penang and Eastward		Java.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Borax and Tincal	<i>B. mds.</i>			100	46	756		
Bengal Pepper				135		300		
Books						165		
Brass Ware	<i>B. mds.</i>				27	979		
Bengal Ram	<i>gallons</i>	19,168	13,873	63	47	1,776		
Beads						200		
Blue Stone						1,818		
Cotton	<i>B. mds.</i>					15,948		
Castor Oil		20	285			35		443
Cocoa Nut Oil		59	435					
Canvas	<i>bolts</i>	663	4,108	157	1,181	1,802	11,863	
Carpets and Blankets, <i>pieces</i>		2,200	2,175	49	351	1,056	1,368	
Carriages		13	8,664			1	1,000	6
Cow Tail								525
Cutch	<i>B. mds.</i>							
Cardamum					42	294		
Cotton Twist								
Cotton Yarn								
Copper Ware	<i>B. mds.</i>	5	200	23	1,375	42	2,887	
Drugs				259		2,024		
Elephants' Teeth	<i>B. mds.</i>							
Feathers, Commercally						1,303		
Flour	<i>B. mds.</i>	143	428					
Grain		18,661	28,126	1,85,939	2,45,883	59,383	80,723	3,792
Gunnies & Gunny Bags, <i>pieces</i>		84,352	3,456	14,850	1,584	6,64,145	61,634	4,75,325
Ghee	<i>B. mds.</i>	38	669		564	381	6,278	7
Ginger		574	3,411	51	335	169	1,008	
Gold Thread and Lace							851	
Hemp, Flax, & Twine, <i>B. mds.</i>	350	2,334	23	148	1,369	10,586		
Horns								
Indigo	<i>B. mds.</i>			4,159	7,51,575	1	124	72
Indigo Seed								269
Jute and Rope		543	1,127			115	388	63
Lac Dye						21	508	
Long Pepper						6	100	
Linseed Oil		9	102					
Linseed			419				1,103	
Mats					102			
Menjeet	<i>B. mds.</i>		1,011		146		162	
Medicine								
Mustard Oil	<i>B. mds.</i>	48	264					
Opium, Behar	<i>cheets</i>					75	91,000	20
Opium, Benares						2,940	23,06,435	60
Piece Goods, Cotton, <i>pieces</i>	1,095	4,123	1,86,779	2,68,654	2,32,092	2,87,338	52	370
Piece Goods, Silk	2,761	16,169	75,980	1,52,405	2,611	13,266	333	315
Piece Goods, Embroidered			241	2,879	220	2,226		
Putchuck	<i>B. mds.</i>					527	7,854	
Provision, Fresh			1,037		685			254
Provision, Salted			41,839		539		977	767
Shawls, Cashmere		4	230	47	2,420			1
Sugar	<i>B. mds.</i>	31,548	1,58,776	35,138	2,84,455	160	978	
Silk		6	2,068		2,208			
Saltpetre		85	191	4	21	7,682	42,468	780
Shell Lac		34	850			65	1,696	
Seed Lac				10	101	172	2,184	
Stick Lac				12	248	141	1,509	
Safflower			518				435	
Skins and Hides				32	124	3,198	10,255	
Seeds of Sorts	<i>B. mds.</i>			194	3,118			
Sugar Candy				473	7,550			
Sal Ammoniac						400	2,757	
Soup		374	2,415					
Saul Timber								
Silver Ware			236		100		972	
Segars			10,656		100		1,250	
Sundries			14,444		5,281		13,222	184
Turneric	<i>B. mds.</i>	38	135			193	650	
Tobacco		15	101	737	3,507	528	2,181	
Tabacco		87	1,384					
Tallow Candles		3	667					
Tents	<i>pieces</i>	102	5,357	4	255	9	454	
Wax Candles	<i>B. mds.</i>		1,016				230	
Wearing Apparel								
TOTAL		8,33,569		17,36,427		34,95,802		1,45,264

\* Continued from p. 525.

from Calcutta, from the 1st May 1887 to the 30th April 1888—continued.

China.		Pegue.		Maldive Islands.		Mauritius.		Cape of Good Hope.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
		11	204						
	1,050								
	120								
		118	3,986			19	716		
1,394	1,267	90	68			913	718	1,348	1,067
			342						
1,93,170	17,51,981					257	2,350		
		12	148			195	2,258	145	1,757
34	289	16	156			60	524		
		736	5,132	40	300	1,184	6,328		
75	930	1,831	2,198			36,704	31,480		
		8	3,953			11	4,809	3	2,700
			245						
	91,613								
	14,625		1,958						
		18	1,074						
	5,815		888				548		
	2,742						160		
107	309	204	92			444	1,882		
28,732	40,827	13,304	21,341	22,055	26,778	11,11,761	15,77,271	32,161	62,869
20,100	2,005	95,200	9,597			1,93,009	18,817	12,600	2,098
128	1,992	501	7,733	11	168	681	6,928		
		9	56			20	118	111	667
27	219	287	2,249			1,277	10,454		
							3,558		
		195	492			105	420		
		38	1,046			94	354	729	1,276
		40	800						
								15	152
						205	2,280		
						209	486		
							668		255
	360								
	11,028		814				1,865		
		27	216			287	1,701		120
11,937	1,35,37,460	19	10,875						
4,155	45,27,817	66	84,305						
3,292	4,637	4,893	8,055	146	181	1	615		
342	1,583	23,541	139,437			44,052	50,718	574	2,008
		8	492			4,801	25,774	2,014	13,618
			221			3	201		
4,108	62,510	28	215				19,350		515
	3,709		2,145				48,946		
	4,775		4,564				8,314	104	2,898
5	100						1,546	4,783	44,753
741	5,928	1,111	7,754	465	3,253	301			
						401			
20,256	1,17,277	395	2,260			2,099	12,072	438	2,528
5	155								
		54	1,082						
	2,704						2,164		476
81	182	111	270	47	76	242	612		
7	107	22	304			3	54		
56	1,157	288	1,697			545	8,898		
	130								
	1,597		341						
	1,050		2,062				25,125		5,354
	6,701		18,877		5,281		20,546		3,130
							299		
27	127	216	1,061	22	108	1,240	4,289		
		16	165			184	1,867		
8	465	21	1,159			121	6,678	1	800
	2,775						2,360		118
	2,02,06,015		3,51,211		36,110		19,13,381		1,89,158

## Appendix, No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of SUGAR by Sea from Calcutta,

		TOTAL.		UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		HOLLAND.	
		B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
1803-4	Hon. Company's Trade	1,66,553	12,76,195	1,29,280	9,46,650	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,28,759	10,71,366	67	672	-	-	-	-
1804-5	Hon. Company's ditto	1,31,813	9,57,122	1,12,995	7,84,288	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,31,586	18,20,446	16	116	-	-	-	-
1805-6	Hon. Company's ditto	1,02,265	7,05,629	77,004	5,42,605	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,90,440	33,24,168	9,789	54,478	-	-	-	-
1806-7	Hon. Company's ditto	1,54,752	12,13,034	1,25,476	9,58,656	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,36,671	40,31,492	4,594	33,714	-	-	-	-
1807-8	Hon. Company's ditto	90,976	7,88,930	38,991	3,14,057	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,42,074	11,45,204	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-9	Hon. Company's ditto	1,26,497	10,22,132	48,988	3,53,344	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,23,701	8,96,085	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	Hon. Company's ditto	21,352	1,55,019	20,425	1,47,772	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,46,874	11,01,504	2,523	19,025	-	-	-	-
1810-11	Hon. Company's ditto	24,650	1,99,650	2,557	17,442	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,871	9,12,618	12,180	91,346	-	-	-	-
1811-12	Hon. Company's ditto	98,791	6,58,041	98,791	6,58,041	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	78,581	5,17,389	1,894	10,458	-	-	-	-
1812-13	Hon. Company's ditto	72,506	4,34,833	68,644	4,08,100	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,814	9,37,800	1,687	9,307	-	-	-	-
1813-14	Hon. Company's ditto	44,330	2,77,162	44,148	2,75,753	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,56,505	12,17,108	4,809	28,604	-	-	-	-
1814-15	Hon. Company's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,97,390	21,14,689	1,42,412	8,98,252	-	-	-	-
1815-16	Hon. Company's ditto	17,238	1,50,368	17,145	1,48,833	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,96,272	23,23,927	1,09,257	8,17,357	-	-	-	-
1816-17	Hon. Company's ditto	2,169	20,019	1,806	16,592	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,33,513	34,19,411	1,39,871	10,43,713	9,318	74,433	7,472	55,771
1817-18	Hon. Company's ditto	27,248	2,63,642	27,048	2,61,258	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,53,837	38,81,397	1,54,460	12,49,012	14,165	1,27,218	-	-
1818-19	Hon. Company's ditto	29,127	2,54,078	29,127	2,54,078	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,93,955	41,34,364	1,63,352	12,26,610	65,485	5,74,989	8,424	65,557
1819-20	Hon. Company's ditto	27,796	2,62,821	26,238	2,48,352	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	5,61,976	42,21,076	2,00,407	13,34,358	31,922	2,76,936	6,168	28,798
1820-21	Hon. Company's ditto	54,012	4,72,480	54,012	4,72,480	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,77,159	29,65,696	1,91,682	14,93,330	33,230	2,66,608	-	-
1821-22	Hon. Company's ditto	69,426	6,08,147	42,153	3,55,112	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,25,981	26,08,169	1,49,700	11,97,253	12,375	99,016	-	-
1822-23	Hon. Company's ditto	56,425	4,46,079	56,425	4,46,079	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,33,720	18,11,149	1,25,596	9,59,567	3,267	26,138	-	-
1823-24	Hon. Company's ditto	60,851	4,69,700	60,851	4,69,700	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,39,886	17,98,733	1,69,598	13,11,447	360	2,876	-	-
1824-25	Hon. Company's ditto	40,455	3,44,114	40,455	3,44,114	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,25,012	17,97,755	1,42,857	11,41,866	-	-	-	-
1825-26	Hon. Company's ditto	1,09,424	8,75,479	1,03,424	8,75,479	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,08,460	16,00,400	94,031	7,13,025	2,587	20,712	-	-
1826-27	Hon. Company's ditto	1,61,585	12,13,095	1,61,585	12,13,095	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,09,591	17,08,500	81,305	6,57,226	28	245	-	-
1827-28	Hon. Company's ditto	1,09,482	9,56,854	1,09,482	9,56,854	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,02,207	7,99,123	48,683	3,69,625	3,258	26,075	-	-
1828-29	Hon. Company's ditto	1,71,466	16,09,397	1,71,466	16,09,397	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,58,257	20,56,941	83,059	6,62,122	7,462	59,750	-	-
1829-30	Hon. Company's ditto	1,66,695	15,50,932	1,66,695	15,50,932	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,43,533	19,71,476	1,00,070	7,99,100	19,290	1,54,773	-	-
1830-31	Hon. Company's ditto	1,47,134	12,52,005	1,47,134	12,52,005	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,474	10,54,194	79,445	6,37,922	-	-	-	-
1831-32	Hon. Company's ditto	88,188	6,56,530	88,188	6,56,530	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,04,268	8,28,051	45,047	3,60,234	-	-	-	-
		96,36,563	7,62,58,679	43,25,875	3,36,65,457				



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

from the Year 1803-4 to 1831-32, both inclusive.

DENMARK.		HAMBURGH.		RUSSIA.		SWEDEN.		CADIZ.		PORTUGAL.		GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.	
B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	260	2,145	-	-	-	-	79	434	-	-	-	-
-	-	6,206	54,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,700	64,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400	3,400	-	-	19,819	1,778,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,506	12,689	1,234	11,273	-	-
406	3,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,762	1,61,419
10,348	86,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,739	40,943	14,727	1,24,203
7,520	63,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,821	32,458
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,067	15,735	7,956	62,992
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,682	1,33,657
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	3,075	8,060	62,923
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	141	-	-	-	-	2,698	21,585	-	-	26	264	3,663	29,302
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,753	38,016	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,199	41,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,719	1,25,708	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,070	64,205	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Continued on page 530.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of SUGAR by Sea from Calcutta,

		TOTAL.		UNITED STATES.		BRAZIL.		SOUTH AMERICA.		COAST OF COROMANDIL.	
		B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
1803-4	Hon. Company's Trade	1,66,553	12,76,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,273	1,46,411
	Private ditto	1,28,759	10,71,366	1,02,167	8,53,313	-	-	-	-	4,936	34,544
1804-5	Hon. Company's ditto	1,31,813	9,57,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,31,586	18,20,446	81,426	6,53,332	-	-	-	-	5,789	41,574
1805-6	Hon. Company's ditto	1,02,263	7,05,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,20,440	33,24,168	1,28,752	11,69,261	-	-	-	-	16,363	1,36,796
1806-7	Hon. Company's ditto	1,54,752	12,13,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,36,071	40,31,492	1,02,937	9,74,378	-	-	-	-	6,549	48,766
1807-8	Hon. Company's ditto	90,976	7,88,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,42,072	11,45,204	32,525	2,78,112	-	-	-	-	5,455	43,168
1808-9	Hon. Company's ditto	1,26,497	10,22,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,23,701	8,96,085	1,176	9,064	-	-	-	-	4,084	39,511
1809-10	Hon. Company's ditto	21,352	1,55,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,46,874	11,01,504	12,692	95,244	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,391
1810-11	Hon. Company's ditto	24,630	1,99,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,871	9,12,618	6,125	35,506	-	-	-	-	7,029	47,911
1811-12	Hon. Company's ditto	98,791	6,28,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	78,581	5,17,389	4,672	30,065	-	-	-	-	6,210	49,811
1812-13	Hon. Company's ditto	72,506	4,34,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,814	9,37,800	4,023	27,829	-	-	-	-	403	2,811
1813-14	Hon. Company's ditto	44,330	2,77,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,56,503	12,17,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,531	42,544
1814-15	Hon. Company's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,97,390	21,14,689	-	-	2,026	15,861	-	-	3,835	28,811
1815-16	Hon. Company's ditto	17,238	1,50,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,96,272	23,23,927	34,078	2,52,697	-	-	-	-	9,389	82,011
1816-17	Hon. Company's ditto	1,169	20,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,33,513	34,19,411	1,30,964	10,45,989	-	-	-	-	2,140	16,611
1817-18	Hon. Company's ditto	27,222	2,63,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,53,335	38,81,297	1,38,588	12,55,450	5,984	4,8687	1,460	15,698	11,026	94,111
1818-19	Hon. Company's ditto	29,127	2,54,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	4,93,955	41,18,364	1,28,208	11,67,986	-	-	4,621	42,483	3,591	27,011
1819-20	Hon. Company's ditto	27,796	2,64,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	5,61,976	42,21,076	1,82,000	14,53,353	2,541	10,832	3,515	28,121	6,499	53,611
1820-21	Hon. Company's ditto	54,012	4,72,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,77,159	29,65,696	27,143	2,16,185	-	-	4,560	34,292	6,297	47,911
1821-22	Hon. Company's ditto	69,426	6,08,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	3,25,981	26,08,169	21,371	1,70,279	-	-	6,953	55,625	1,769	15,011
1822-23	Hon. Company's ditto	56,425	4,46,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,33,720	18,11,149	1,081	8,653	-	-	10,860	86,863	3,602	28,811
1823-24	Hon. Company's ditto	60,851	4,69,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,30,886	17,98,733	641	5,125	-	-	10,965	87,709	541	4,311
1824-25	Hon. Company's ditto	40,455	3,44,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,25,012	17,97,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,212	50,511
1825-26	Hon. Company's ditto	1,03,422	8,75,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,08,460	16,00,400	1,044	8,469	-	-	199	1,592	1,618	12,611
1826-27	Hon. Company's ditto	1,61,585	12,13,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,09,591	17,08,500	2,156	17,252	-	-	272	2,211	6,286	52,611
1827-28	Hon. Company's ditto	1,09,482	9,56,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,02,207	7,99,183	530	4,234	-	-	-	-	4,429	29,511
1828-29	Hon. Company's ditto	1,71,466	16,09,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,58,257	20,56,941	12,152	97,214	-	-	10,784	86,275	5,328	41,811
1829-30	Hon. Company's ditto	1,66,695	15,50,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	2,46,533	19,71,476	19	156	-	-	16,178	1,29,436	5,469	43,711
1830-31	Hon. Company's ditto	1,47,134	12,52,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,31,474	10,54,194	187	2,244	-	-	-	-	1,877	14,011
1831-32	Hon. Company's ditto	88,188	6,56,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private ditto	1,04,258	8,28,951	25	183	-	-	-	-	2,508	20,411
		36,36,563	7,62,58,679								

\* Continued from page 529.

from the Year 1803-4 to 1831-32, both inclusive—continued.

COAST OF MALABAR.		COAST OF SUMATRA.		CEYLON.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.		PENANG AND EASTWARD.	
B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
20,000	1,83,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,556	30,557	-	-	-	-	11,707	95,795	6,747	54,617	62	344
18,818	1,72,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,25,047	9,71,807	20	1,38	905	7,192	-	-	12,720	99,442	4,414	7,993
24,361	1,63,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,58,100	13,50,493	26	212	1,385	10,790	-	-	67,879	5,36,659	562	4,807
22,727	2,05,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,78,192	16,31,969	244	2,206	24,542	2,29,559	-	-	87,290	8,22,431	305	2,957
46,257	4,26,016	273	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68,912	5,30,265	62	483	1,699	14,512	4,048	33,566	24,004	2,02,273	1,598	12,036
72,065	6,28,672	455	4,156	364	4,445	-	-	-	-	-	-
85,422	6,41,026	0	66	3,110	21,877	5,662	37,274	15,505	1,08,496	3,967	23,236
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72,828	5,54,131	-	-	655	4,943	5,849	43,856	40,570	3,02,595	3,300	24,562
20,003	1,63,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66,997	4,60,949	10	80	100	600	10,964	72,756	25,052	1,73,207	429	2,953
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24,811	1,80,073	40	240	1,448	9,935	17,387	1,00,363	15,906	1,02,483	220	1,350
3,862	26,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71,763	5,12,288	-	-	748	4,363	645	4,400	50,998	3,65,572	-	-
-	-	182	1,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81,214	6,24,449	20	100	3,375	29,202	5,192	39,862	50,741	4,10,170	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84,050	6,72,944	95	642	2,262	17,257	2,354	16,995	39,125	3,18,338	1,525	11,544
-	-	93	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45,895	3,72,776	-	-	355	2,668	3,996	45,701	50,956	4,10,583	2,500	19,000
363	3,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75,921	6,18,277	-	-	1,112	10,171	9,088	71,370	32,034	2,72,990	229	3,446
-	-	200	2,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37,381	3,06,442	1,181	10,957	1,029	9,022	4,826	41,947	61,031	5,22,160	1,060	9,193
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,857	1,52,246	148	1,452	304	3,185	2,683	21,060	64,665	5,63,696	51	323
-	-	257	2,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38,619	3,08,581	-	-	1,700	11,339	14,359	98,226	53,878	4,41,315	52	260
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38,585	3,09,119	-	-	218	982	3,515	27,179	51,224	4,10,638	54	415
27,273	2,51,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,950	55,180	126	1,017	591	4,224	4,822	37,386	1,02,158	8,17,308	1,432	11,459
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30,722	2,44,910	-	-	767	6,095	2,029	16,530	44,123	3,41,698	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,908	1,27,256	-	-	284	2,277	-	-	31,062	2,45,381	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,498	1,55,962	66	531	747	5,970	-	-	49,789	3,95,992	26	222
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21,918	1,77,493	67	535	168	1,276	141	1,125	67,421	5,10,663	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56,028	6,60,614	609	4,874	1,294	10,334	310	2,482	44,780	3,61,992	125	1,013
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,941	1,04,437	-	-	109	859	1,028	8,228	24,134	1,93,351	174	1,385
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62,524	4,93,410	-	-	93	744	1,468	11,006	57,477	4,61,207	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21,380	1,95,393	10	84	427	3,413	641	5,133	77,825	6,22,510	126	1,021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,971	1,27,772	-	-	526	4,205	473	3,544	23,323	1,87,306	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,502	1,48,014	-	-	1,342	10,739	-	-	35,064	2,74,754	123	988

Continued on page 532.

## AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of SUGAR from Calcutta,

		TOTAL.		JAVA.		X MANILLA.		CHINA.	
		B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
1803-4	Hon. Company's Trade	1,66,553	12,76,195	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,28,759	10,71,366	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804-5	Hon. Company's ditto	1,31,813	9,57,122	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,31,586	18,20,446	—	—	—	—	—	—
1805-6	Hon. Company's ditto	1,02,265	7,05,629	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	3,90,440	33,24,168	—	—	—	—	549	2,820
1806-7	Hon. Company's ditto	1,54,752	12,13,034	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	4,36,671	40,31,492	—	—	—	—	198	743
1807-8	Hon. Company's ditto	90,976	7,88,930	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,42,074	11,45,204	—	—	—	—	—	—
1808-9	Hon. Company's ditto	1,26,497	10,22,122	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,23,701	8,96,085	—	—	—	—	34	154
1809-10	Hon. Company's ditto	21,352	1,55,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,46,874	11,01,504	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810-11	Hon. Company's ditto	24,650	1,99,650	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,31,871	9,12,618	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811-12	Hon. Company's ditto	98,791	6,58,041	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	78,581	5,17,389	926	5,482	—	—	—	—
1812-13	Hon. Company's ditto	72,506	4,34,833	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,31,814	9,37,800	415	3,120	—	—	—	—
1813-14	Hon. Company's ditto	44,330	2,77,162	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,56,505	12,17,108	40	320	—	—	—	—
1814-15	Hon. Company's ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,97,390	21,14,689	3,137	23,926	—	—	—	—
1815-16	Hon. Company's ditto	17,238	1,50,368	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,96,272	23,23,927	563	5,504	—	—	—	—
1816-17	Hon. Company's ditto	2,169	20,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	4,33,512	34,19,411	—	—	—	—	—	—
1817-18	Hon. Company's ditto	27,248	2,63,642	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	4,53,837	38,81,397	—	—	—	—	—	—
1818-19	Hon. Company's ditto	29,127	2,54,078	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	4,93,955	41,38,364	—	—	—	—	—	—
1819-20	Hon. Company's ditto	27,796	2,62,821	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	5,61,976	42,21,076	48	384	978	7,798	160	1,120
1820-21	Hon. Company's ditto	54,012	4,72,480	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	3,77,159	29,65,096	6,350	46,108	—	—	—	—
1821-22	Hon. Company's ditto	69,226	6,08,147	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	3,25,981	26,08,169	—	—	104	696	—	—
1822-23	Hon. Company's ditto	56,425	4,46,079	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,33,720	18,11,149	—	—	—	—	359	2,869
1823-24	Hon. Company's ditto	60,851	4,69,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,30,886	17,98,733	26	205	—	—	—	—
1824-25	Hon. Company's ditto	40,455	3,44,114	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,25,012	17,97,755	—	—	—	—	44	341
1825-26	Hon. Company's ditto	1,03,424	8,75,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,08,460	16,00,400	270	2,679	—	—	16	145
1826-27	Hon. Company's ditto	1,61,585	12,13,095	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,09,691	17,08,500	487	3,102	—	—	1,416	11,359
1827-28	Hon. Company's ditto	1,09,482	9,56,854	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,02,207	7,99,183	—	—	—	—	21	166
1828-29	Hon. Company's ditto	1,71,466	16,09,397	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,58,257	20,56,941	—	—	—	—	35	389
1829-30	Hon. Company's ditto	1,66,695	15,50,932	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	2,46,533	19,71,476	—	—	—	—	66	468
1830-31	Hon. Company's ditto	1,47,134	12,52,005	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,31,474	10,54,194	—	—	—	—	38	304
1831-32	Hon. Company's ditto	88,188	6,56,530	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private ditto	1,04,258	8,28,051	—	—	—	—	78	706
		96,36,563	7,62,58,679						

\* Continued from page 531.

from the Year 1803-4 to 1831-32, both inclusive—continued.

PEGUE.		OKHTOSK.		MALDIVE ISLANDS.		MAURITIUS.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		MOZAMBIQUE.	
B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.	B. mds.	Value.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
317	2,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
257	1,853	—	—	653	4,420	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	838	3,566	—	—	—	—	—	—
572	4,673	—	—	2,198	20,062	520	3,640	5,487	49,514	—	—
592	4,187	—	—	2,369	18,459	—	—	1,280	11,785	—	—
96	562	—	—	1,094	6,384	—	—	2,725	22,153	—	—
103	774	—	—	340	2,659	—	—	927	7,247	—	—
234	1,621	—	—	1,484	10,524	1,309	9,940	2,096	19,026	—	—
689	4,704	—	—	2,811	19,280	1,565	8,159	18	144	—	—
81	567	—	—	711	5,054	335	2,475	—	—	—	—
1,685	12,511	—	—	2,550	19,443	1,335	9,617	13	126	—	—
699	6,067	—	—	446	3,569	9,692	59,487	4,699	37,783	433	3,200
532	4,013	—	—	930	6,969	11,809	94,429	3,793	28,739	—	—
570	4,933	—	—	747	6,649	17,271	1,37,489	4,016	33,585	—	—
320	2,609	333	3,330	1,028	8,060	138	1,302	283	2,789	368	3,054
50	446	—	—	182	1,596	342	2,439	4,258	34,537	—	—
12	110	—	—	144	1,258	1,353	11,085	1,291	12,025	—	—
—	—	—	—	214	1,699	1,241	9,920	5,211	48,054	—	—
442	3,445	—	—	287	2,380	473	3,786	—	—	—	—
63	500	—	—	23	186	95	961	46	395	—	—
26	206	—	—	53	424	—	—	2,669	21,356	—	—
2,388	20,770	—	—	133	1,083	3,052	24,428	1,433	11,489	—	—
10,505	82,147	—	—	32	269	6	57	—	—	—	—
9,374	81,892	—	—	104	782	187	1,806	2,035	16,253	—	—
723	5,894	—	—	267	2,127	272	2,179	77	620	—	—
597	4,773	—	—	209	1,609	1,336	10,685	439	3,517	—	—
1,568	12,536	—	—	184	1,482	3	27	14	145	—	—
395	3,147	—	—	296	2,358	2	18	272	2,200	—	—
586	4,698	—	—	424	2,793	67	528	765	6,167	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	4,040	—	—

## — Appendix, No. 8. —

No. 8.  
British Plantation  
Sugar Imported,  
&c., 1814 to 1840.

AN ACCOUNT of BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR Imported in each Year from 1814 to 1840; of the Quantity retained for Home Consumption in each Year; and of the Quantities Exported; Refined Sugar Exported being reduced to its Equivalent Quantity of Raw Sugar.

YEARS.	Unrefined Sugar, the Produce of the British Plantations in America.			British Refined Sugar Exported; stated by its Equivalent Quantity in Raw Sugar.		
	Imported.	Charged with Home Consumption Duty.	Exported.	Entitled to Bounty, having in the Raw State been charged with the Home Consumption Duty.	Refined in Bond.	TOTAL EXPORT.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1814	3,581,516	3,054,736	430,817	897,347	- - -	897,347
1815	3,642,307	3,144,868	365,761	994,925	- - -	994,925
1816	3,560,317	3,413,238	284,996	953,314	- - -	953,314
1817	3,679,352	4,414,078	142,571	1,141,724	- - -	1,141,724
1818	3,775,379	2,872,070	98,512	1,157,082	- - -	1,157,082
1819	3,907,151	3,571,054	58,913	847,798	- - -	847,798
1820	3,769,458	3,911,512	77,057	1,098,616	- - -	1,098,616
1821	3,906,967	3,962,300	9,851	1,022,731	- - -	1,022,731
1822	3,435,061	3,410,988	10,657	561,206	- - -	561,206
1823	3,773,528	3,802,931	11,231	677,593	- - -	677,593
1824	3,935,052	3,854,789	8,836	640,054	- - -	640,054
1825	3,501,281	3,443,734	11,529	549,782	- - -	549,782
1826	4,002,426	3,905,538	102,297	586,172	- - -	586,172
1827	3,550,918	3,747,232	40,931	693,402	- - -	693,402
1828	4,313,430	4,037,450	50,586	776,624	- - -	776,624
1829	4,152,815	3,980,454	16,467	808,435	- - -	808,435
1830	3,913,268	4,145,733	13,355	1,032,886	- - -	1,032,886
1831	4,103,746	4,114,149	10,300	989,120	- - -	989,120
1832	3,784,245	3,824,264	5,398	774,939	- - -	774,939
1833	3,655,612	3,473,378	7,851	417,068	619	417,687
1834	3,844,243	3,748,953	12,313	657,248	24,527	681,775
1835	3,623,948	3,774,822	11,455	593,118	612	593,730
1836	3,600,517	3,298,641	8,774	422,695	- - -	422,695
1837	3,305,238	3,562,779	9,367	387,272	- - -	387,272
1838	3,521,434	3,360,084	7,395	448,333	33,866	482,199
1839	3,823,931	2,789,828	7,898	16,334	171,668	188,002

Inspector-General's Office,  
Custom-House, London,  
19 June 1840.

William Irving,  
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

— Appendix, No. 9. —

RETURN of CUSTOMS DUTIES payable in *Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, Western Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius.*

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Spirits, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions, the gallon, at proof	£. s. d.
All other spirits, the gallon, at proof	9 -
Tobacco, not the produce of New South Wales or its dependencies, per pound	1 12 -
Foreign wine (i.e. not the produce of the United Kingdom or New South Wales), for every 100 l. value	1 6 -
All goods (except as above) not the produce of the United Kingdom or of New South Wales, for every 100 l. value	15 per cent.
	5 per cent.

13 April 1840.

Van Diemen's Land.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTIES LEVIED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

New South Wales.

Acts of Parliament under which levied.	ARTICLES UPON WHICH LEVIED.	Rates levied under Act of Council, No. 9, dated 21 April 1830.	Rates established by Government Notice of 7th January 1834, in pursuance of Act of Council of 3d & 4th Will. 4, No. 4.
59 Geo. 3, 1 & 2 Geo. 4, 3 Geo. 4, 4 Geo. 4, and perpetuated by 9 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 26.	Spirits, made or distilled from grain, the produce of the colony or its dependencies.	- - -	3/
	Spirits, made or distilled from sugar or molasses in the colony or its dependencies.	- - -	10/2 1/2
	Spirits, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's plantations in the West Indies, imported direct from the United Kingdom.	- - -	7/9 1/2
	Spirits, the produce and manufacture of His Majesty's possessions in North America, imported direct from the United Kingdom.	- - -	7/5 1/2
	All other spirits	- - -	10/2 1/2
	Tobacco, imported unmanufactured	1/6 } per lb.	
	Tobacco, imported manufactured, and snuff	3/ } per lb.	
Foreign goods imported	5/ per cent. ad valorem.		

Per gallon, imperial measure, equal to 1 1/8 gallon, old wine measure.

DUTIES, RATES, TOLLS, &c. levied under Acts of the Colonial Legislature.

Acts of the Governor and Council under which levied or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF DUTIES, RATES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
3 Will. 4, No. 6, 21 Aug. 1832	<i>Custom-house Charges:</i> For the entry inwards or clearance outwards of ships or vessels at any port or harbour of New South Wales where an officer of customs is stationed, vessels under 50 tons, registered in Sydney, excepted:			
	For every steam-vessel employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another	Entry. s. d. 1 3 Clearance. s. d. 1 3	Order of Governor Bligh, and legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. 4, No. 20.	11 Nov. 1807.
	For every vessel registered in Sydney, and so employed, if above 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons	4 - 4 -		1 Nov. 1825.
	For every such vessel so employed, if above 100 tons	10 - 10 -		
	For every other ship or vessel	15 - 15 -		

(continued)

No. 9. Customs Duties.		DUTIES, RATES, TOLLS, &c. levied under Acts of the Colonial Legislature—continued.		
New South Wales.	Acts of the Governor and Council under which levied or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF DUTIES, RATES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period
		<b>CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARGES—continued.</b>		
		<i>Lighthouse Dues :</i>		
3 Will. 4, No. 6, 31 Aug. 1832		On ships and vessels, above 50 tons, arriving at Port Jackson, towards the maintenance of the lighthouse at the entrance thereof :	Proclamation of Governor Macquarie ; and Act of Council, 6 Geo. 4, No. 10.	} 6 Feb. 1819.
		On every ship or vessel above 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, employed in the coasting trade from one port in New South Wales to another - - - - -		
		On every steam-vessel, the ton, register measurement - - - - -		1 - 1
On every other ship or vessel, ditto - - - - -	2 -			
		<i>Dues on Registering Vessels :</i>		
6 Geo. 4, No. 20 1 Nov. 1825		For all vessels not exceeding 40 tons - - - - -	} Government Order.	} 12 Oct. 1811.
		Exceeding 40 tons, per ton - - - - -		
		<i>Permits :</i>		
		On permits to remove spirits, each - - - - -	Government Order.	30 March 1811.
		<i>Wharfage :</i>		
		On articles landed at the King's wharf, Sydney :		
		For every ton, butt - - - - -		
		— pipe or puncheon - - - - -		
		— hogshead - - - - -		
		— barrel - - - - -		
		— cask or keg of small size - - - - -		
		— crate, cask, or case of hardware, earthenware, or ironmongery - - - - -		
		— bale, case, or box, not exceeding half ton, measurement - - - - -		
		— ditto, exceeding half ton, do. - - - - -		
		— chest of tea - - - - -		
		— half chest or box of tea - - - - -		
		— bag of sugar - - - - -		
		— bag of coffee - - - - -		
		— package of rice - - - - -		
		— basket of tobacco - - - - -		
		— bag of hops - - - - -		
		— pocket of hops - - - - -		
		— bushel of grain - - - - -		
		— dozen of oars - - - - -		
		— 100 deals - - - - -		
		— 100 staves - - - - -		
		— dozen of spades and shovels - - - - -		
		— ton of iron, steel, lead, or other metal, including shot - - - - -		
		— ton of salt - - - - -		
		— ton of flax - - - - -		
		— ton of cordage - - - - -		
		— ton of potatoes - - - - -		
		— bottle of paint, oil of turpentine - - - - -		
		— millstone - - - - -		
		— four-wheeled carriage - - - - -		
		— small package, not otherwise enumerated - - - - -		
		— two-wheeled carriage - - - - -		
		— ton of heavy goods, not otherwise enumerated - - - - -		
3 Will. 4, No. 6, 31 Aug. 1832		On articles landed at private wharves one-third only of the foregoing rates of wharfage.	Order of Governor Bligh; regulated by Governor Macquarie ; and legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. 4, No. 20.	} 11 Nov. 1807. } 14 Aug. 1818. } 1 Nov. 1825.
			Colonial Secretary's Letter to Customs.	} 5 June 1826.



DUTIES, RATES, TOLLS, &c. levied under Acts of the Colonial Legislature—*continued.*

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.

New South Wales.

Acts of the Governor and Council under which levied or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF DUTIES, RATES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																										
3 Will. 4, No. 6 31 Aug. 1832	<b>CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARGES—<i>continued.</i></b> <i>Harbour Dues :</i> Payable to the harbour-master for repairing on board, and appointing the place of anchorage of ships and vessels entering any port or harbour of New South Wales, or for the removal of the same from one place of anchorage or mooring to another, not being for the purpose of leaving the port, vessels registered in Sydney, under 50 tons, or while employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another, excepted :	Proclamation of Governor Macquarie; and Order of Sir Thos. Brisbane, Governor; and legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. 4, No. 20.	6 Feb. 1819.																										
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>£.</td> <td>s.</td> <td>d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every vessel under 100 tons</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— 100 tons and under 200 tons</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>10 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— 200 — — 300</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>15 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— 300 — — 400</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>1 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— 400 — — 500</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>1 5 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— 500 tons and upwards</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>1 10 -</td> </tr> </table>			£.	s.	d.	For every vessel under 100 tons	-	-	5 -	— 100 tons and under 200 tons	-	-	10 -	— 200 — — 300	-	-	15 -	— 300 — — 400	-	-	1 -	— 400 — — 500	-	-	1 5 -	— 500 tons and upwards	-	-
	£.	s.	d.																										
For every vessel under 100 tons	-	-	5 -																										
— 100 tons and under 200 tons	-	-	10 -																										
— 200 — — 300	-	-	15 -																										
— 300 — — 400	-	-	1 -																										
— 400 — — 500	-	-	1 5 -																										
— 500 tons and upwards	-	-	1 10 -																										
			1 Nov. 1825.																										

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia.

DUTIES ON IMPORTED SPIRITS,

Under authority of Act of Colonial Legislature, 5-Will. 4, No. 3, dated 26 September 1834.

1. On British spirits imported into the colony or its dependencies, from any part of the United Kingdom, or from any bonded store in any of the British colonies, a duty of 3s. for each and every imperial gallon, not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and in the same proportion for spirits of greater strength.
2. On spirits of foreign production and manufacture imported into the colony or its dependencies from any part of the United Kingdom, or from any bonded warehouse in any of the British colonies, a duty of 4s. for each and every imperial gallon, not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and in the same proportion for the like spirits of greater strength.
3. On spirits of foreign production and manufacture imported into the colony or its dependencies from any place, not being within the limits of the United Kingdom or any of the British colonies, a duty of 5s. for each and every imperial gallon, not exceeding the strength of hydrometer proof, and in the same proportion for the like spirits of greater strength.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope.

The duties at present chargeable in this department are regulated by an Order of his late Majesty in Council, dated the 22d of February 1832; a previous Order of the same date having repealed all former orders, proclamations, &c. on the subject.

They are levied according to the following Scale :

On the declared value of all goods, wares, and merchandize (except casks, staves, hoops, &c. used in the preparation of wine casks only, which are free of duty), the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of the British possessions abroad, other than the possessions of the East India Company, and imported for consumption, three per cent.

On the declared value of all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the possessions of the East India Company, or of foreign states, with the exception of certain articles, 10 per cent.

On the importation for consumption by foreign vessels, belonging to countries in amity with Great Britain, of goods, the growth, manufacture, or produce of such countries (except arms, ammunition, and certain other articles), on the declared value thereof, 10 per cent.

The Fees collected in this Department are the following :

	£.	s.	d.
For the entrance or clearance of a vessel	-	-	6 -
For landing or shipping cargo	-	-	15 -
For landing or shipping part cargo	-	-	7 6 -
For the clearance of a coaster	-	-	1 6 -
For landing or shipping cargo of the same	-	-	3 -
For manifest of export cargo	-	-	1 6 -
For permit to land or ship baggage	-	-	- 9 -
For - ditto - ditto - merchandize or stores, under the value of 7l. 10s.	-	-	- 9 -
For - ditto - ditto - ditto - above - ditto	-	-	1 6 -

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.  
Cape of  
Good Hope.

*Store Rent.*—A certain sum per week is charged upon bonded goods, in proportion to their bulk and value, under authority of a local proclamation, dated 24th June 1814.

*Wharfage and Cranage.*—The Wharf department is under the immediate control of the Customs, and the following Fees are levied, under authority of Ordinance, No. 8, of the Governor in Council, dated the 10th December 1834:

ON GOODS LANDED.		£.	s.	d.
On every pipe, puncheon, butt, or other cask, of the capacity of 80 gallons or upwards, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids		—	1	—
On every hogshead, half puncheon, double aum, tierce, or other cask, of the capacity of 40 gallons and under 80 gallons, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids		—	—	6
On every quarter cask, barrel, anchor, keg, aum, or other cask, of less capacity than 40 gallons, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids		—	—	3
On every chest, case, cask, hamper, or other package, containing wine, spirits, or other liquids, in bottles or stone jars, viz.:				
If the quantity shall be 15 gallons or upwards		—	—	9
If 10 gallons and less than 15 gallons		—	—	6
If 5 — and less than 10 —		—	—	3
If less than five gallons		—	—	2
On every chest, box, or other package, containing not less than 50 lbs. of tin		—	—	4
If less than 50 lbs.		—	—	2
On every roll or basket of tobacco		—	—	3
On every other package containing tobacco, of three cwt. or upwards		—	1	0
On every bag of coffee, sugar, rice, sago, saltpetre, cloves, tamarinds, gall-nuts, turmeric, or pepper		—	—	2
On every quarter of wheat, barley, oats, rye, or other grain		—	—	3
On every hundred deals or battens, not the growth of this colony, viz.:				
Each not exceeding 16 feet in length		—	—	2
If exceeding 16 feet in length		—	—	6
On every thousand staves, stucknat		—	—	5
On — — pipe		—	—	2
On — — hogshead or barrel		—	—	1
On every thousand pieces of heading		—	—	1
On — — bricks, tiles, or slates		—	—	2
On every ton of coals		—	—	1
On — — paving-stones		—	—	2
On — — heavy goods not otherwise described		—	—	2
On every ten bundles of rattans		—	—	2
On every load of 50 cubic feet of timber or planks, not the growth of this colony, and not otherwise described		—	—	2
On every case, bale, box, trunk, or other package whatsoever, not otherwise described, and containing dry goods, namely:				
If measuring 40 cubic feet, and upwards		—	—	3
If measuring 30 cubic feet, and less than 40 cubic feet		—	—	3
If — 20 — — — 30 — — —		—	—	6
If — 10 — — — 20 — — —		—	—	9
If — 5 — — — 10 — — —		—	—	6
If — 2 — — — 5 — — —		—	—	4
If — 1 — — — — — — —		—	—	2
On every spar or mast, not of the growth of this colony:				
If not exceeding eight inches in diameter		—	—	6
If exceeding — — — — — — —		—	—	6
On every mill stone		—	—	6
On every crate of empty bottles, containing 20 dozen or upwards		—	—	6
Less than 20 dozen		—	—	3
On every small jar, can, or bottle		—	—	1
LANDED OR SHIPPED.				
On every horse, mule, or ass		—	—	3
On every head of large cattle		—	—	1

#### SHIPPED.

On every article shipped, except as hereinafter mentioned, one-half of the duties levied on articles landed.

#### EXEMPTIONS.

- All casks, barrels, staves, headings, or hoops, not liable to duties of customs on importation.
- All articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of this colony, landed from any place within the same.
- All hides and skins shipped, being the produce of the colony.
- All articles exported from the bonded warehouse.
- All imported articles shipped coastwise.
- All public stores, naval or military baggage, and personal baggage of passengers.

MAURITIUS.

SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue levied in the Customs Department, specified under the respective Laws and Authorities under which they are levied, as they stood on the 31st December 1835.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

*Note.*—All duties to be paid and received according to British weights and measures, and in all cases where duties are imposed according to any specific quantity, or any specific value, the same is deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value; Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 14.

No greater proportion of the duties imposed by this Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, shall be charged upon any article which is subject also to duty under any Colonial law, than the amount, if any, by which the duty charged by this Act shall exceed such other duty or duties. Sec. 57, and letter from acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17 January 1827, in which the rule following is laid down, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to that effect, to be observed in levying the duties; i. e. when the amount of duty imposed by the Statute exceeds the amount of duty imposed by the Colonial law, the amount of the latter is to be deducted from the former, and to be levied under the Colonial law, and the excess only to be levied by virtue of the Statute when the amount of duty imposed by the Colonial law equals or exceeds the amount imposed by the Statute, when the duty imposed by the former is leviable and not that imposed by the latter.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	DUTIES IMPOSED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.	DUTIES IMPOSED BY COLONIAL LAW.
Goods, wares and merchandize, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions in America, or of the Island of Mauritius, imported in British ships direct from the United Kingdom or some British possessions in America, such goods appearing upon the cockets or other proper documents for the same to be of such origin, and to have been duly cleared outwards at the port of exportation in the United Kingdom, or in such other British possessions; 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 59, sec. 26, 27 & 49; letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 8 Dec. 1828; and Navigation Act, 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 54, s. 7 & 10	-	- - 6 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i> - - Proclamation, 31 Oct. 1814, and 19 May 1821, being in lieu of the several rates set forth in the Arrêté of 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
Except— Flour - - - - -	-	- - 1 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i> - - Arrêté, 30 Fructidor, an. 12, and letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 28 Sept. 1820.
Arrack - - - - - Rum - - - - - Gulldives - - - - - Ploughs and harrows - - - - -	-	- - 4/ per <i>velto</i> of 2 gallons. - - Proclamation, 3 Sept. 1813, and 12 Sept. 1820.
Steam and water engines, and other articles of improved machinery, calculated directly to diminish the labour of slaves now apprehended - - - - -	-	- - free on importation. - - Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 15 March 1828, and 10 March 1835.
Corn and grain unground, except beans, calavances, and pease - - - - - Garden seeds - - - - - Live stock, all - - - - - Cows and bullion - - - - - Hay and straw - - - - - Fruit and vegetables, fresh - - - - -	-	free - - - - - - - Arrêté, 30 Fructidor, an. 12, and custom.
Goods, wares, and merchandize of the above description imported in British ships (Navigation Act, 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 54, s. 11), from any place than the United Kingdom or some British possession in America, or when imported direct from these places, not appearing on the proper documents for the same, such as the cockets, port-clearance manifest, or certificate, according to the custom observed at the port in the United Kingdom or in America from whence the goods are imported, to be of such origin, and to have been duly cleared outwards at the port of exportation in the United Kingdom or in America.	The same as are imposed on goods, wares, and merchandize, not being of the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of the Island of Mauritius; Act 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 59, s. 26 & 27, and letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 8 December 1838.	The same rates of duty as are levied on goods, &c., not being of the produce of the United Kingdom, or of the British possessions in America, as set forth in p. 540.

Imports for Consumption in British and Foreign Ships—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	DUTIES IMPOSED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.	DUTIES IMPOSED BY COLONIAL LAW.
Goods, wares and merchandize, not being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of the Island of Mauritius, or any other place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, including the Cape of Good Hope; Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9, and 50, c. 52, s. 119, and Colonial Secretary's letter, 1st August 1833, enclosing Report of the Board of Customs, 6 February 1833.		
*Flour made from wheat - Imported from any British possession in North America - - -	£. s. d. - 5 - free.	For every barrel - - - 1 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
*Shingles, not more than 12 inches in length - - -	- 7 -	- - Arrêté, 30 Fructidor, an. 12, and letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, 28 September 1820.
Shingles, more than 12 inches in length - - -	- 14 -	
*Red oak staves or headings, viz. Until 1 January 1836 - - -	1 2 3	- 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9. For every thousand feet -
On and from 1 Jan. 1836 - - -	- 15 -	
*White oak staves and headings, viz. Until 1 January 1836 - - -	- 19 9	For every thousand feet -
On and from 1 Jan. 1836 - - -	- 12 6	
*Pitch pine lumber, one inch thick - - -	1 1 -	For every thousand feet -
White and yellow pine lumber, one inch thick, viz. Until 1 Jan. 1836 - - -	1 6 -	
On and from 1 Jan. 1836 - - -	1 1 -	
Dye-wood and cabinet-makers' wood - - -	free.	
*Other kinds of wood and lumber, one inch thick - - -	1 8 -	- ditto - ditto - -
*Wood hoops - - -	- 5 3	- ditto - ditto - -
<i>Note.</i> —Wood of all sorts imported from any British possession in North America - - -	free.	
Spirits, all except rum, ( <i>vide</i> below) - - -	- 1 -	6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> when imported in British ships. 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in foreign ships from places within the limits.
Beef and pork salted, of all sorts Imported from any British possession in North America - - -	- 12 - free.	Proclamation, 31 October 1814, & 19 May 1821, being in lieu of the several rates set forth in the Arrêté of 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
Wine in bottles - - -	7 7 -	- - The ton, containing 252 gallons - - -
Bottled in and imported from the United Kingdom The bottles free.	7 10 -	For every 100 l. of the value
Wine not in bottles - - -	- 1 -	For ever dozen foreign quart bottles - - -
Cocoa - - - - -	7 10 -	For every 100 l. of the value
Coffee - - - - -	7 10 -	For every 100 l. of the value
Sugar - - - - -	- 5 -	- - For every 100 weight, and further 6 l. for every 100 l. of the value, being the duty payable under the Colonial law on cocoa, the produce of the British possessions in South America, or the West Indies - - -
Molasses - - - - -	- 5 -	- - For every 100 weight, and further, the above additional duty of 6 p' cent. <i>ad. va.</i> - - -
Rum - - - - -	- 3 -	- - For every gallon, and further, 2s. for every gallon, being the duty payable under Colonial law on rum, the produce of the British possessions in South America or the West Indies - - -
	- 6 -	- 4/ per vello of 2 gallons. - - Proclamation, 3d Sept. 1813, and 12 Sept. 1820.

*N.B.* Coffee, sugar, molasses, and rum, although British, if imported from any British possession in which when foreign they are not prohibited, they are treated as foreign, unless they had been warehoused and exported from the warehouse.

\* When may be imported free of the duties imposed by statute, see p. 543.

Imports for Consumption in British and Foreign Ships—*continued.*

No. 9.  
Customs Duties  
Mauritius.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Duties imposed by Act of Parliament.	Duties imposed by Colonial Law.
<i>Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the growth, &amp;c.—continued.</i>		
Books and papers		
Clocks and watches		
Leather manufactures	30 <i>l.</i> of every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	
Linen		
Musical instruments		
Silk manufactures		
Wires, of all sorts		
Cotton manufactures		
Glass manufactures	20 <i>l.</i> for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	
Refined sugar		
Soap		
Sugar candy		
Tobacco, manufactured		
Alabaster		
Almonds		
Amber		
Anchovies		
Anniseed		
Argol		
Bolargo		
Boxwood		
* Brimstone		
Capers		
Cascasoo		
Cinnamon		
Coral		
* Cork		
* Cummin seed		
* Currants		6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in British ships.
* Dates		
Emery stone		
Essence of bergamot		
Ditto - citron		8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in foreign ships from places within the limits.
Ditto - lavender		
Ditto - lemon		
Ditto - orange		
Ditto - roses		
Ditto - rosemary		
* Figs		Proclamation of 31st October 1814, and 19th May 1821, being in lieu of the several rates set forth in the Arrêté of 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
* Fruit, preserved in sugar or brandy	7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	
Honey		
Incense of frankincense		
Iron in bars, unwrought, and pig iron		
Juniper berries		
Lava, and Malta stone, for building		
Lentils		
Macaroni		
Marble, rough and worked		
Medals		
Mosaic work		
Musk		
Nuts, of all kinds		
Oil of almonds		
Ditto - olives		
* Ochres		
Olives		
Orange buds, and peel		
Orris root		
Ostrich feathers		
Paintings		
Parmesan cheese		
Pearls		
Pickles		
Ditto, in jars and bottles		
* Pitch		
Pozzolana		
Precious stones, except diamonds		
Prints		
Pumice stone		

\* As also drugs, gums, &c., when may be imported free of the duties imposed by statute, see p. 543.

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.Imports for Consumption in British and Foreign Ships—*continued.*

Mauritius.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Duties imposed by Act of Parliament.	Duties imposed by Colonial Law.
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the growth, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
Punk - - - - -		6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in British ships.
Quicksilver - - - - -		8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in foreign ships from places within the limits.
* Raisins - - - - -		
* Sausages - - - - -		
* Sponge - - - - -	7 l. 10s. for every 100 l. of the value,	
* Tar - - - - -	3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	
* Turpentine - - - - -		Proclamation of 31st October 1814, and 19th May 1821, being in lieu of the several rates set forth in the Arrêté of 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
Vermicelli - - - - -		
Vermillion - - - - -		
Whetstones - - - - -		
Goods, wares, and merchandize not otherwise charged with duty, and not declared by statute to be free from duty - - - - -	15 l. for every 100 l. of the value; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	
Goods, the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter - - - - -		Generally 6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in British ships; 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported in foreign ships, from places within the limits.
Herrings taken, and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence - - - - -		
Lumber, the produce of, and imported from any British possession on the west coast of Africa - - - - -		
Cotton and wool - - - - -		
Diamonds - - - - -		
Salt - - - - -	Free; 3 & 4 W. 4, c. 59, s. 9.	Proclamation of 31st October 1814, and 19th May 1821, being in lieu of the several rates set forth in the Arrêté of 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
Biscuits or bread - - - - -		
Meal or flour, except wheat flour - - - - -		
Beans - - - - -		
Calavances - - - - -		
Peas - - - - -		
Drugs - - - - -		
Gums and resins - - - - -		
Dye-wood, and hard wood, cabinet-makers' wood - - - - -		
Tortoise shell - - - - -		
Hemp, flax, and tow - - - - -		
Ebony, the produce of Madagascar, imported in British ships - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- 6 l. per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; Chief Secretary's letter, 6th December 1830.
Goods, the produce of the dependencies of Mauritius or the Island of Madagascar, except ebony imported in British ships, all lying within the limits - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free; Arrêté, 30 Fructidor, an. 12.
Coin and bullion - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free, an. 30 Fructidor, 12; and Proclamation, 11th July 1820.
Live stock, all - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free; an. 30 Fructidor, 12.
Rice, corn, and grain, unground, except beans, calavances, and pease - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free; an. 30 Fructidor, an. 12, and custom.
Hay and straw - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free, by custom.
Fruits and vegetables, fresh - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free; Order of Governor in Council, 26th September 1827, No. 26; and Chief Secretary's letter, 2d September 1829.
Salt provisions, including salt fish, cured at the Cape of Good Hope, a place within the limits - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	-- Free; Order of Governor in Council, 3d July 1832, No. 7; and Colonial Secretary's letter, 2d April 1834.
Salt provisions, including salt fish, cured at New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River, all lying within the limits - - - - -	Free; ditto, ditto	

\* As also drugs, gums, &c., when may be imported free of the duties imposed by statute, see p. 543.

Imports for Consumption in British and Foreign Ships—*continued.*

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.  
Mauritius.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Duties imposed by Act of Parliament.	Duties imposed by Colonial Law.
<i>Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the growth, &amp;c.—continued.</i>		
Returned goods of British manufacture - - -	- - - - -	{ - - Free; letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 10th July 1828.
Wearing apparel, boots, furniture, and instruments of persons arriving to reside in the colony - -	- - - - -	{ - - Free; Arrêté, 30 Fructidor, an. 12, & letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 31st October 1814, and 21st June 1820.
Government stores - - - - -	- - - - -	Free, by customs.
Clothing, accoutrements, and other articles for the use of the troops - - - - -	- - - - -	{ - - Free; letters from Chief Secretary to Government, 21st October 1814, 6th July 1821, 5th June 1827, and 27th October 1828.

*Note*—The following goods having been warehoused in the United Kingdom, and imported direct from such warehouse into any of the British possessions in America, or into the Island of Mauritius, to be so imported without payment of the several rates of duty set forth in the statute, Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9; but are nevertheless liable to the several rates set against them, being duties imposed by colonial laws, from the payment of which these goods are not expressly declared to be also exempted; Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 57.

Flour made from wheat - - - - -	Free - - - - -	- - 2 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Brimstone - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Cheese - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Cider - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Cork - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Fruits - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Hops - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Oakum - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ochres - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pickles - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pitch - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sago - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sausages - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Seeds - - - - -	Free - - - - -	- - 6 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Spices - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Spunge - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Stones, Burr - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Stones, Dog - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sulphur - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Tallow - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Tar - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Tapioca - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Turpentine - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Vegetable Oils - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Wax - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Woods of all sorts - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
<p>In respect of all other goods imported direct from the warehouse in the United Kingdom, or having been exported from the United Kingdom for drawback, one-tenth of the duties (<i>i. e.</i> by the statute) otherwise payable is remitted: Act 3 &amp; 4 Will. 4, c. 59, s. 9.</p>		
All goods imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the duties of consumption, and being exported from thence without drawback - - - - -	Free - - - - -	- - 6 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>

Authorities the same as set forth in the preceding Tables.

*N.B.*—If any of the articles enumerated in the list of goods which are subject to the duty of 7 1/2 per cent should come properly under any of the general denominations (such as drugs, gums, &c.) of articles duty free by the statute, such enumerated articles will nevertheless be free, notwithstanding their having been named in that list.

No. 9.  
Customs Duties.  
Mauritius.

## Imports for Warehouse in any Ship entitled to Trade at Mauritius.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Duties imposed by Act of Parliament.	Duties imposed by Colonial Law.
Goods which may be legally imported, when imported from places to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope	- - Free; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 57 & 59, s. 37.	- - 1½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; proclamation, 31 October 1814, modified by letter from Chief Secretary to Government, 15 March 1822, and 18 April 1827.
<i>N.B.</i> The goods imported in British ships are entitled, on re-exportation, to a drawback of one-third of the duty.		
Goods of the like description, when imported from places to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope	Free; ditto - ditto	- - 1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; proclamation, 12 September 1820, & 19 May 1821, and letter from Chief Secretary to Government of 18 April 1827.
Also wines and brandy, the produce of France, landed at Bourbon (a place within the limits, and from thence legally imported into Mauritius), <i>i. e.</i> at present in British ships		
Goods landed from ships entering the port in distress, (an order from the Court of Vice-Admiralty is previously required when the goods are of a description such as cannot be legally imported by the ship)	- - - -	- - Free; proclamation of 12 September 1820.

*N.B.*—Mauritius having been declared to be a free warehousing port by His Majesty's Order in Council of 2d May 1832, received on the 13th September following, the above colonial duties are not levied now on the first entry of the goods, agreeable to statute, but on their being entered for exportation or for consumption, in addition to the several rates set forth in the table of duties for goods imported for consumption, which practice has been approved of by the Board of Customs, and is to continue. See Board's Letter, 26th September 1833.

## — Appendix No. 10. —

No. 10.  
Sugar and Coffee  
Imported in 1839,  
1840.

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into Great Britain and Ireland of the Quantity of SUGAR and COFFEE from the West India Colonies, Guiana and Mauritius, to the latest Period that can be made out, compared with the same Period of last Year.

	SUGAR.		COFFEE.	
	Quarter ending 5 April		Quarter ending 5 April	
	1839.	1840.	1839.	1840.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
From the British West India Colonies	105,280	123,093	534,905	148,375
British Guiana - - - -	201,310	118,441	635,479	487,313
Mauritius - - - - -	176,937	134,408	69	—
£.	483,527	375,942	1,170,453	635,688

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, }  
London, 10 June 1840.

William Irving,  
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.



## — Appendix, No. 11. —

ACT, No. XIV. of 1836.

No. 11.  
Act, No. XIV. of  
1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th May 1836.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation XV. 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal Presidency, as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these, or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into, or exported from, the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom-houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, or export from, the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein; and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

3. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule (B.) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified; and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bengal: provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty, under the rules of this Act.

5. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into, or exported from, Calcutta and other ports of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

6. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an Order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhoomies and country craft as are referred to in section 22 of this Act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, Regulation IX. 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties, as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of 24 hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

7. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo; and the said collector may further refuse to give such order, if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

8. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom-house officer so sent shall remain on board of such vessel

No. 11.  
Act, No. XIV. of  
1836.

vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

9. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom-house officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by, and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Calcutta, and the vessel by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

10. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom-house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order, the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable, upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided; and it shall be the duty of the custom-house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel, in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of, any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land; and export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

12. Provided however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules, unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board, in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom-house officer on board, in order that they may be dealt with as prescribed in section 6, of this Act; and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other ghaut or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted, there to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith: provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

13. And it is hereby enacted, that any custom-house officer whatsoever who shall demand or accept any gratuity not authorized by any existing Regulation or Order of Government, in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 500 rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom-house officer, in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum, and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the town, district, or place where the custom-house may be established by such magistrate, and in default of payment, any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil gaol of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

14. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband, and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and, according to his judgment, shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation, and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium: provided however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

15. And it is hereby further enacted, that 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and 30 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tide-waiter, or other custom-house officer first going on board; and if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above-stated periods respectively, the master

master or commander shall be charged with the tide-waiter's or other officer's wages and other expenses, for any further period that he or they may be detained on board; and if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do; and if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above, for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage, and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector, or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although 20 days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel, be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.

16. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of 15 days, Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and 20 days, if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the custom-house officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up, shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo, a custom-house officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last-mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board saving as above excepted, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and 30 days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively, the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

17. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine, or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

18. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

19. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out, shall be unshipped or re-landed, a custom-house officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain, while on land, or while on board of any other vessels under special charge of the officers of customs, until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, or by the applicant for this advantage; provided however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

20. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the Rule contained in section 19 of this Act.

21. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhoomies and small craft from the Maldivé and Nicobar Islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

22. And it is hereby enacted, that dhoomies, country craft, and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the

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sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any such vessel shall anchor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in charge thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs, and the vessel, or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessels and put on board for export according to such rules, and at such places as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered as British vessels.

## SCHEDULE (A.)

RATES of DUTY to be Charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and coin - - - - -	free - - -	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls - - - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
3	Grain and Pulse - - - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals - - - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
5	Ice - - - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones - - - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.	ditto - - -	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books - - - - -	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Ditto, ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, ditto, ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 ½ per cent.	7 per cent.
17	Ditto, the produce of any other place - - -	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
18	Opium - - - - -	-- 24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas.	-- 24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas.
19	Salt - - - - -	-- Rs. 3-4 per Md. of 80 tolas per seer.	-- Rs. 3-4 per Md. of 80 tolas per seer.
20	Alum - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
21	Camphor - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
22	Cassa - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Cloves - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Coffee - - - - -	7 ½ per cent.	15 per cent.
25	Coral - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Nutmegs and mace - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Pepper - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Rattans - - - - -	7 ½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Tea - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Vermillion - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Wines and liqueurs - - - - -	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta. And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds of London proof, and when imported in bottles, five-quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the Imperial gallon.	-- 9 As. per Imperial gallon.	-- 16 As. per Imperial gallon.
33	All articles not included in the above enumeration	3 ½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction; and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

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## SCHEDULE (B.)

RATES of DUTY to be charged upon GOODS EXPORTED by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	EXPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	EXPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and coin - - - - -	free - - - - -	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
3	Books printed in India - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta.	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
6	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.	ditto - - - - -	-- 8 As. p. Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above	-- As. 8 p. Md. of 80 tolas	-- As. 16 p. Md. of 80 tolas
8	Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession	p. seer. free - - - - -	to the seer. 3 per cent.
9	Ditto - exported to any other place	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Grain and pulse of all sorts	- 1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 Mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per Md.	-- 2 As. per bag not exceeding 2 Mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per Md.
11	Indigo - - - - -	- Rs. 3 p. Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.	-- Rs. 6 p. Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Lac dye and shell lac - - - - -	4 per cent.	8 per Cent.
13	Silk, raw filature - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ As. p. seer of 80 tolas	7 As. p. seer of 80 tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal wound - - - - -	3 As. p. seer of 80 tolas	6 As. p. seer of 80 tolas.
15	Tobacco - - - - -	4 As. p. maund - - - - -	8 As. p. maund.
16	All country articles not enumerated or named above.	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas under the following conditions, until the 1st April 1837:

1st. That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner,

2d. That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st April 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed, of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool covered by ruwanas taken out at the custom-houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

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— Appendix, No. 12. —

ACT, No. I. of 1838.

Passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,  
on the 3d January 1838.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st February 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code, passed before the year 1827, and now in force, with the exception of sections 1, 2, and 3, Regulation VI. 1799, and of clause 2, section 7, Regulation IX. 1800, and of sections 14, 17, 20, 21, and 25, Regulation I. of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II. 1810, and VI. 1814, shall be repealed.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that Chapters 1, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19, of Regulation XX. 1827, of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, H, I, J, K, of that Regulation; also Regulation II. 1831; Regulation XIII. 1831; Regulation I. 1832; Regulation IV. 1833, and Regulation IV. 1834, of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed. And it is further enacted, that Act No. II. of 1836 shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code.

3. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any town duty, or of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same, or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 1st February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein; and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

5. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency, after the said 1st February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule (B.) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified; and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

6. Provided, however, that the ships of any European nation, having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, anything in the schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

7. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

8. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by notice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of that presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said Governor in Council may think fit.

9. And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of customs, as above provided, on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such foreign territories, customs' chokes may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council; and every officer at every such choke shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full.

10. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate, being delivered to any chokee officer, shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid; and if, upon examination, the goods brought to any chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate; and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the

the goods, as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice, in the official gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories; and the officers so appointed shall, on receipt of money tendered as customs duty, be bound to give to any merchant or other person applying for the same, a certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of goods, with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only that the proper duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made.

12. And it is hereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than 30 days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokees; provided, however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorized receiver of customs duties, shall, at any time within the said period of 30 days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of duty.

13. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe by public notice in the official gazette of the Presidency of Bombay by what routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in sections 7 and 8 of this Act; and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

14. And it is hereby enacted, that goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

15. And it is hereby enacted, that any chokee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the collector of customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees; commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

16. And it is hereby enacted, that if any chokee officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or who shall wrongfully detain goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, such officer shall, on conviction before the collector of customs, or before any magistrate or joint magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

17. And it is hereby enacted, that all goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any native state, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, under section 9 of this Regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule (A.) on imports on foreign bottoms.

18. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods whatsoever entered in either of the schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay: provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector, acting under the orders of the Government, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

19. Provided always, that when goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency from any other port in that presidency, under certificate that the export duty specified in Schedule (B.) has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule (A.) has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry.

20. Provided also, that when duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay, credit shall be given at such last-mentioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

21. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by notice in the official gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

22. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom-house in the Presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market

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value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be.

23. And it is hereby enacted, that the market value for assessment of duties on *ad valorem* goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee, or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom-house; and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

24. And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom-house, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted; but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall have power to take the goods or any part thereof as purchased for the Government, at the price so declared; and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within 15 days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty.

25. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by public notice in the official gazette of that presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandize, and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

26. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act, and marked (C.), to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board; and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor; and if the port be up a river, or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the official gazette of the presidency, to fix a place in any such river or port, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in sections 51 and 52 of this Act, to pass until the master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a manifest as is required by this Act.

27. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of Government.

28. And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as heretofore prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of 24 hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

29. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest as required by this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo; and that the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit, until any port-clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

30. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every customs officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of, any vessel in contravention of the above provision; and after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel shall be sent to land, and export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

31. And



31. And it is hereby enacted, that if goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained: provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting at his discretion the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

32. And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Bombay Presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port, and if any goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any goods at any other than the said authorized places, without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

33. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandize, or to license and register the cargo boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port otherwise than in the boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorized for the port shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs and shall be liable to confiscation.

34. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

35. And it is hereby enacted, that any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, when such officer shall be so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 100 rupees for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

36. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs shall be liable to confiscation, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees.

37. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel, or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence, or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the custom-house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

38. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat, laden with goods intended for exportation by sea, shall make fast to, or lie alongside of, any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer, a custom-house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom-house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

39. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a customs officer on board, for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat load, or other separate despatch, a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof; and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the customs officer on board; and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if, being accompanied by a boat note, they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorized by the collector; and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

40. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom-house, either for importation or exportation by sea, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given

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in the application for passing them through the custom-house, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages, with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

41. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person, after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom-house, removes, or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner, or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods.

42. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea, and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

43. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Act No. XXVII. of 1837, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

44. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and 30 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the customs officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above-mentioned periods, the master shall be charged with the wages of such officer and other expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers, or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master so to do.

45. And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than 20 days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this Act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although 20 days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application.

46. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of 15 days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the 20 days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and 20 days if it exceed that burthen, when the lading and unloading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period; and if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use; and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo a customs officer shall be sent on board, and if the last-mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board except as above excepted, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and 30 days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

47. And it is hereby enacted, that when, upon application from the master of any vessel, the customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof, under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding section of this Act, if the master of such vessel shall, before a customs officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be reloaded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs.

48. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port-clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall in all cases be levied;

levied; and if the goods be free, or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon; or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods.

49. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel, having cleared out from any port, shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall, for any damage, or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or reloaded, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel, and take charge of the cargo during such reloading or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel, under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter; provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port-clearance, on account of damage, or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master, to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed; and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

50. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be reloaded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port-clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port-clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather, or for damage, and the goods shall have been reloaded under the rule contained in the last preceding section of this Act.

51. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods therein; and that whoever, being in charge of any such craft, shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees for each offence.

52. And it is hereby enacted, that pattamars, dhonies, botellos, and other small craft from the Maldiva or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay Presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the Governor in Council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay Presidency.

53. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act.

54. And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom-house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

55. And it is hereby enacted, that no transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port, and an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of the goods from vessel to vessel.

56. And it is hereby enacted, that at every port subordinate to the Bombay Presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port according to the burthen on all country craft above the burthen of (100) one hundred maunds, at the rates herein-under specified.

Candies.		Candies.		Fees.	
Above 10 (equal to 100 maunds) not exceeding 20 (200 Indian maunds)		20 (200 Indian maunds)		Rupees.	
20	-	40	-	1	-
40	-	60	-	1	8
60	-	80	-	2	8
80	-	100	-	3	-
100	-	150	-	3	8
150	-	200	-	4	-
200	-	250	-	4	8
250	-	300	-	5	-
300	-	350	-	5	8
350	-	400 and upwards	-	6	-

57. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation.

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58. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to refuse port-clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

59. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorized to adjudicate customs' cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs' officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter be against the officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such seizure: and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty: and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.

60. And it is hereby enacted, that all officers of customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency or Island of Bombay by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts; provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this Act.

61. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or both.

62. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept or obtain, or attempt to obtain, from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

63. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs' revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

64. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an Order in Council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the custom-house.

#### SCHEDULE (A.)

RATES OF DUTY to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Bombay.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and coin - - - - -	free - - - - -	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
5	Ice - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted.)	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.	ditto - - - - -	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books - - - - -	3 per cent. - - - - -	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 per cent. - - - - -	6 per cent.
10	Ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.	6 per cent. - - - - -	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	3 per cent. - - - - -	6 per cent.
12	Metals, ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.	6 per cent. - - - - -	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	10 per cent. - - - - -	20 per cent.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	WHEN IMPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country.	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay.	9 As. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 Re. 2 As. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
17	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist, and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
18	Ditto, the produce of any other place	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
19	Opium, covered by a pass	free	free.
20	Ditto, not covered by a pass.	24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas	24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas.
21	Salt, not covered by a pass	8 As. per md. of 80 tolas per seer.	8 As. per md. of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Camphor	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Cassia	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Cloves	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Coffee	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
27	Coral	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Nutmegs and mace	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
29	Pepper	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Rattana	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
31	Tea	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Vermillion	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
33	Wines and liqueurs	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied heretofore through the police.  And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.	9 As. per imperial gallon	1 Re. per imperial gallon.
35	Tobacco  Which duty shall be the minimum customs' duty levied on raw tobacco, and all preparations thereof, in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency; but if at the rate of five per cent. on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied <i>ad valorem</i> at that rate, if imported on British bottoms, and at 10 per cent. on foreign bottoms. And the customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 rupees for the Indian maund.	1 Re. 8 As. per md. of 80 tolas per seer.	1 Re. 8 As. per md. of 80 tolas per seer.
36	All articles not included in the above enumeration.	3 per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty, according to the place of their production, come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production; and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house registers.

## SCHEDULE (B.)

RATES of DUTY to be charged on Goods EXPORTED by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Bombay.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	EXPORTED ON BRITISH BOTTOMS.	EXPORTED ON FOREIGN BOTTOMS.
1	Bullion and coin - - - - -	free - - - - -	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
3	Books, maps, and drawings printed in India - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
5	Opium, covered by a pass - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
6	Ditto, not covered by a pass - - - - -	prohibited - - - - -	prohibited.
7	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.	free - - - - -	- - 9 As. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8	Ditto - exported to places other than above	- - 9 As. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	- - 1 Re. 2 As. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
9	Salt having paid the excise of 8 annas a maund	free - - - - -	free.
10	Tobacco - - - - -	- - 1 Re. 8 As. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	- - 1 Re. 8 As. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
11	All country articles not enumerated or named above.	3 per cent. - - - - -	6 per cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, or from any other port of the Bombay Presidency, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export, as per custom-house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

## SCHEDULE (C.)

MANIFEST of Goods Imported per						Commander, from	under	Colours; viz.			
Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.		
A.	1 a' 5	5 cases	250 pieces	-	-	3,000	Cambrics. Long-cloths, bleached. Ditto - unbleached. Madapollams, bleached. Ditto - unbleached. Plain muslins.				

*N.B.*—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like.

All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China, in like manner in China weights.

In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

## — Appendix, No. 13. —

ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for establishing a new TARIFF of DUTIES on Goods Exported and Imported.

No. 13.  
Ordinance estab-  
lishing a New  
Tariff of Duties.

## No. 7.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a new tariff of duties, to be charged on goods exported from and imported into this colony, Preamble.

1. It is hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the 1st day of January 1837, the 33d clause of the Regulation No. IX. of 1826, the Regulation No. IV. of 1829, intitled, "For promoting the growth of certain Articles of Agricultural Produce in the Island of Ceylon, and for the encouragement of Agricultural Speculation," and the Regulation No. VII. of 1830, intitled, "For amending the Tariffs of Duties imported and exported, and for encouraging the Warehousing of Cotton," except in so far as respects any offences then already committed, or any fines, penalties, dues, or liabilities then accrued, or the repeal of any previous Regulations, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Former regulations repealed.

2. And it is further enacted, that from and after the said 1st day of January 1837, all goods exported from any port of this colony, whether coastwise or otherwise, or imported into this colony from parts beyond the same, except such as are declared free, shall be liable to and charged with duty according to the rates specified in the tariff to this ordinance annexed. Goods subject to duty according to tariff.

3. And it is further enacted, that the value of all goods to be exported or imported, and chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, shall be declared by the exporter or importer thereof; and if upon examination, it shall appear to the collector or comptroller of customs, or their assistants, that any such goods are not declared according to the true value thereof, it shall be lawful for such collector, comptroller, or their assistants, within two days from the day of such declaration, to seize and take such goods for the use of the Crown, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. And the collector or comptroller, or their assistants, shall thereupon, in the case of goods entered for exportation, cause the amount of such valuation, and of the duties, if any shall have been paid upon entry, to be paid to the exporter or proprietor of such goods in full satisfaction for the same; and in the case of goods entered for importation, shall cause the amount of such valuation and duties, if any shall have been paid upon entry, together with an addition of 10 per cent. upon such valuation, to be paid to the importer or proprietor of such goods in full satisfaction for the same, and shall dispose of all such goods by public auction for the benefit of the Crown. Where duty chargeable *ad valorem*, importer or exporter to declare value. If value untrue.

4. And it is further enacted, that in case any goods shall be taken as undervalued as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Government, or for the collector or comptroller of customs, to order the same to be restored, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as they shall think fit to prescribe. And if the proprietor of the same shall accept the terms and conditions so prescribed, he shall not have or maintain any action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure and taking; and the person making such seizure shall not proceed in any manner for condemnation. Restoration on condition.

5. And it is further enacted, that in any case in which the importer or exporter, or proprietor of any such goods shall declare himself unable to estimate the proper value thereof, the collector or comptroller of customs, or their assistants, shall set a value thereon, and the valuation so set shall be binding and conclusive upon the exporter, importer, or proprietor thereof, and the duties shall be charged and paid upon such valuation, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. If proprietor unable to estimate value.

6. And it is further enacted, that all wearing apparel and personal baggage of whatever description, accompanying the owner, shall be admitted to importation duty free, except such portion thereof as shall, on examination, appear to the collector or comptroller of customs to be imported for the purpose of sale. Wearing apparel and baggage duty free.

7. And it is further enacted, that all goods (except cinnamon, cassia, and cassia buds) which shall be entered and warehoused for re-exportation at the ports of Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, and Trincomalee, shall be exempt from duty of customs. Goods warehoused for re-exportation free.

No. 13.  
Goods carried  
coastwise.

8. And it is further enacted, that whenever goods shall have been exported coastwise from any one port to any other port of this colony, the full amount of custom duty paid on the export thereof shall be repaid to the shipper or his agent, on production of a certificate, signed by the collector or comptroller of customs, or their assistants, at the place of re-landing, (and which such collector or comptroller is hereby required to give without delay,) that such goods have been reloaded in the same packages unopened, provided such shipper or agent shall on so exporting the same, have entered such goods to be carried coastwise, and shall have specified the place or places of re-landing, and provided such certificate shall be produced within the period of three months from the date of exportation.

Goods imported or  
exported without  
payment of duty.

9. And it is further enacted, that every person who shall export or import any goods on which the duties shall not have been paid, with intent to evade payment thereof, and every person who shall ship or land, or assist in shipping or landing, or shall receive on board or on shore any goods on which the duties shall not have been paid, with intent to defraud Government of such duties, shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the duties payable on such goods, or when that cannot be ascertained, to a discretionary fine, and in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six calendar months, and such goods shall be forfeited for the use of the Crown.

#### TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in hogsheads, each hogshead	-	10	-
Ditto, per dozen quarts, in bottles	-	-	6
Books, printed, free.			
Bullion, free.			
Cattle, free.			
Coin, free.			
Garden seeds, free.			
Goods, not otherwise enumerated, and not discharged of duty, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other part of Europe, for every 100 L. of the value thereof in this market	4	-	-
Goods, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other place, for every 100 L. of the value thereof in this market	10	-	-
Horses, free.			
Implements and tools for agriculture, and for any kind of manufacture, free.			
Instruments, scientific, free.			
Liqueurs, viz. :-			
French, per quart bottle	-	-	9
British { Cherry Brandy - - - - -	}	per dozen pints	- 4 6
Ditto Ratafia - - - - -			
Raspberry Brandy - - - - -			
Ditto Ratafia - - - - -			
Rum shrub, and all other British liqueurs - - - - -			
Machinery for agriculture or any kind of manufacture, free.			
Maps, free.			
Opium, per lb.	-	1	-
Paddy, per bushel	-	-	3
Pearls, free.			
Precious stones, free.			
Regimental clothing, free.			
Rice, per bushel	-	-	7
Spirits, per gallon	-	4	0
Stock (live), free.			
Timber, free.			



	£.	s.	d.
Wines, viz. :—			
Madeira, per pipe	3	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	1	9
Tenouffe, per pipe	1	10	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	—	1
English Claret, per ditto	—	4	—
Port, per gallon	—	—	6
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	1	9
Lisbon, White and Red, per pipe	2	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	1	3
Sherry, per gallon	—	—	6
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	1	9
French Claret, per hogshead	2	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	2	3
Champagne, per ditto	—	5	—
Burgundy, per ditto	—	5	—
Stein Wine, per ditto	—	1	9
Ditto in cask, per gallon	—	—	6
Constantia, per dozen quarts	—	4	—
Ditto in cask, per gallon	—	1	7
Cape Wine, per gallon	—	—	1
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	—	3
Barsac, Sauterne, Vin de Grave, and all wines not otherwise enumerated, per dozen quarts	—	1	9
Malmsey Madeira, per pipe	5	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	2	6
Seical, per pipe	5	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	2	6
Tinto, per pipe	5	—	—
Ditto, per dozen quarts	—	2	6

No. 13.  
Ordinance establishing a New  
Tariff of Duties.

TARIFF OF EXPORT DUTIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Apparel (wearing) and personal baggage, free.			
Bullion, free.			
Cattle, free.			
Cinnamon, per lb.	—	2	6
Ditto, if assorted as the third sort by the Government assorters, per lb.	—	2	—
Cinnamon oil, per ounce	—	1	—
Goods, not otherwise enumerated or discharged of duty, at the rate of, for every 100 l. value thereof	2	10	—
Horses, free.			
Pearls, free.			
Precious stones, free.			

Given at Colombo, this 23d December 1836.

By his Excellency's command,

*P. Anstruther*, Colonial Secretary.

## PAPERS DELIVERED IN BY JAMES COSMO MELVILL, ESQ.

## — Appendix, No. 14. —

No. 14.  
Sugar exported  
from Bengal.

RETURN showing the Quantity of SUGAR annually Exported from Bengal, from the Year 1834 to the latest Period, distinguishing the Countries to which the Export has been made.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.
	<i>Bazaar Maunds</i>	<i>Bazaar Maunds.</i>	<i>Bazaar Maunds.</i>	<i>Bazaar Maunds.</i>	<i>Bazaar Maunds.</i>
United Kingdom - -	92,658	154,564	200,272	361,831	596,450
France - - -	3,669	4,396	3,318	3,668	806
Sweden - - -	7,103	-	-	-	7,417
Denmark - - -	-	-	3,455	-	-
America - - -	6	60	8,643	8,085	41
Coast of Coromandel -	8,282	6,973	7,445	5,978	7,047
Coast of Malabar - -	117,850	146,256	105,687	183,498	124,630
Ceylon - - -	390	453	469	474	741
New South Wales - -	2,671	15,317	5,984	16,929	31,548
Arabia and Persian Gulf	40,517	34,304	33,564	25,517	35,138
Penang and Eastward -	155	33	19	877	160
China - - -	19	19	110	9	741
Pegu - - -	380	640	402	1,005	1,111
Maldive Islands - -	345	281	560	582	465
Mauritius - - -	63	-	7	1,168	401
Cape of Good Hope -	84	924	15	2,406	4,783
Brazils - - -	-	-	-	2	-
	274,192	364,220	369,950	612,029	811,479

Memorandum.—A bazaar maund is equal to airdropis, 8s lbs. 2 oz. 13 drams.

East India House, }  
10 March 1840. }

## — Appendix, No. 15. —

No. 15.  
Representations  
from Chamber of  
Commerce at Cal-  
cutta to Court of  
Directors.

REPRESENTATIONS from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, and from Merchants there, urging an Equilization of the Duties on Rum and Tobacco.

General Separate Department, No. 6 of 1839.

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

Honourable Sirs,

WE beg to solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the letter recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date from the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the position of tobacco as an article of export to Great Britain from India.

2. The Chamber of Commerce state that the duty in England on East Indian tobacco is the same as that on tobacco from the United States of America, viz. 3s. per pound, while on Canadian it is only 2s. 9d.

3. The Chamber have remarked, that if the charge on East Indian tobacco were brought to a level with that imposed on Canadian, such a stimulus would probably be imparted to its cultivation here, and to its export to Great Britain, as would be sufficient to ensure the trade being prosecuted to any extent; but that being an article peculiarly liable to deterioration during a long voyage, its export, in consequence of the discouragement of an enhanced duty, was at present quite insignificant.

4. They add, in support of the claim of this article to favour, that though a few small parcels of tobacco had been forwarded to England in the course of the last 18 months, it had only been in consequence of the failure of the crop in America that they had fetched remunerating prices, whereas prices yielding a profit would, without the operation of such failure, have been obtained for these parcels had the growth of India been allowed the difference of 3d. per pound which the Canadian and other British colonial produce had enjoyed

Letter from Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 17th April 1839. Cons. 24th April 1839.

enjoyed for some years. The fact also of East Indian tobaccos having been used in England during the scarcity of American tobacco, at a difference of about 3*d.* per pound in price, is urged as affording a conclusive argument that it only needed an equivalent reduction of the duty to introduce Indian tobacco into regular consumption.

5. On these grounds the Chamber of Commerce requested us to solicit from your Honourable Court support to their application for an abatement of the duty on tobacco produced within your territories; and we confidently hope that when the disadvantage this article of commerce labours under when conveyed from India, as compared with other British Colonies, is pointed out, the equalization solicited will be granted without opposition upon any occasion offering for bringing forward the question in England.

We have, &c.

(signed)

*W. Morison.*

*T. C. Robertson.*

*W. W. Bird.*

Fort William, 30 April 1839.

No. 15.  
Representations  
from Chamber of  
Commerce at Cal-  
cutta to Court of  
Directors.

From *W. Simond, Esq., Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated Fort William, 17 April 1839.*

Sir,

I AM instructed by the Chamber of Commerce respectfully to solicit the attention of the Honourable the President of the Council of India, to the position of tobacco, as an article of export to Great Britain.

The duty in England on East Indian tobacco is the same as that on tobacco from the United States of America, 3*s.* per pound, while on Canadian it is only 2*s.* 9*d.*

Were the charge on East Indian brought to a level with that imposed on Canadian, such a stimulus would probably be imparted to its cultivation here, and its export to Britain, as is required for prosecuting the trade to any extent; but without such encouragement, being an article peculiarly liable to deterioration during a long voyage, the export at present is quite insignificant.

Though a few small parcels have been forwarded to England in the course of the last 18 months, it has only been in consequence of the failure of the crop in America that they have fetched remunerating prices; while prices likely to yield a profit would, without the operation of such failure, have been obtained for these, had the growth of India been allowed the difference of 3*d.* per pound, which the Canadian produce has enjoyed for some years.

The fact of East Indian tobaccos having been used in England during the scarcity of American tobacco, at a difference of about 3*d.* per pound of price, may be received as proof that it only needs an equivalent reduction of the duty to introduce it into regular consumption.

The Chamber forbears dwelling here on the fact so well known, as it must be to Government, that India presents a boundless field for the cultivation of tobacco.

Sensible of the importance of encouraging the development of the agricultural resources of India, and of multiplying and extending the elements of its commerce, his Honor, the Chamber presumes to hope, will judge it to be expedient, and be pleased to take an early opportunity to urge on the authorities at home the propriety of according the abatement of duty sought; of according it too, though not without deliberation, yet without delay, as an act alike of justice and of policy.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, }  
17 April 1839.

I have, &c.

(signed)

*W. Simond,*

Secretary.

(No. 33.)—From *H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the General Department, to W. Simond, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; dated 24 April 1839.*

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, soliciting that the Honourable the Court of Directors may be moved to obtain from the Government of England an abatement of duty on East Indian tobacco, from 3*s.* per pound, to that imposed upon the Canadian tobacco, viz. 2*s.* 9*d.*

In reply, I am directed to state, that the government of India will forward the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on this subject, with a strong recommendation in its favour, to the Honourable Court of Directors.

I am, &c.

(signed)

*H. T. Prinsep,*

Secretary to the Government.

Council Chamber, 24 April 1839.

Copy Financial Letter to India, dated 11 September 1839 (No. 22).

No. 15.  
Representations  
from Chamber of  
Commerce at Cal-  
cutta to Court of  
Directors.

1. We have received from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India a representation on the subject of the inequality of the duties levied in this country upon tobacco and rum, the produce of the British possessions in the East Indies, and similar articles, the produce of the British possessions in America and the West Indies.
2. We desire that in reply you will inform the Society, that the question has, for some time past, occupied our attention, but that an application to Parliament on the subject in the ensuing session is contemplated.

To James C. Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, India House, London.

Sir,

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, impressed with the importance and necessity of using every effort in its power to bring forth the natural resources of British India, in order that the people and the state may alike possess the advantages which universally accompany an extended commerce, has, in the progress of its labours, become convinced that great and lasting good may be rendered to the commercial and agricultural interests of India by the abolition of the discriminating distinction in duty which is now made on the importation into the United Kingdom of tobacco and rum, the produce of the British possessions in the East Indies, and similar articles, the produce of the British possessions in America and the West Indies.

2. Under these circumstances the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has desired me, by a resolution moved by the President, seconded by W. F. Fergusson, Esq., and unanimously adopted at a general meeting held this day, that I should respectfully address you on the subject, to solicit you to bring the question to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and further that I should forward a similar communication to the Secretary of the Board of Control, for the information of the President and Board; the Society feeling it to be its duty, not only to urge the importance of the subject, but to express its hope that the Honourable Court and the Board will exert their powerful influence to obtain an object, the possession of which will be conducive of so much real benefit to the general interests of the country.

3. Of the fitness of the soils of India to produce tobacco to any extent, the records at the India House as well as of the Society, and the specimens in their possession, afford abundant testimony; but the restriction of 3*d.* the pound duty, in excess to that charged on what is the growth of the British possessions in America, has acted hitherto as tantamount to a prohibition to its importation into the mother country, and has so narrowed its foreign demand generally, that although everywhere grown by the people of India, it has as yet scarcely formed a material article in the external commerce of the country. This assurance will be better understood by reference to the accompanying official Calcutta Custom-house Return:

		To what Place.	Quantity in 1836/37.	Quantity in 1837/38.
Tobacco in Leaf:		Great Britain - - - -	- - -	<i>Tons</i> 69 <i>Cwt.</i> 0
		Madras and Coast - - - -	- - -	123 5
		Mauritius - - - -	- - -	54 5
		Ceylon - - - -	- - -	1 10
		China - - - -	- - -	- 10
		Pegu - - - -	Included under the head of all other Exports.	14 10
		Bombay - - - -	- - -	45 5
		Gulphs - - - -	- - -	28 5
		New Holland - - - -	- - -	5 5
		Penang - - - -	- - -	14 15
		Maldives - - - -	- - -	- 5
		Singapore - - - -	- - -	5 10
	Demerara - - - -	- - -	1 -	
TOTAL - -				363 5

4. In the article of rum, the extra impost of 6*s.* the gallon acts most injuriously to the extension of the sugar plantations in this country.

5. The Society with great respect refers to this subject, with the sincere assurance that the interests of British India, over which the Honourable Court are appointed to preside, will be consulted and promoted by an early consideration of so important a burthen, the removal of which would unquestionably give a stimulus to the investment of capital, and greatly contribute to the promotion of the agricultural prosperity of the British Indian possessions.

6. Further

6. Further I beg to state, in order that no misconception may be entertained on the course adopted in transmitting this communication to you, that a duplicate will be forwarded to the government of Bengal for formal despatch to the Honourable Court; but as the overland packets for England have left this two days since, and no certain mode of speedy conveyance remaining open for the next three months to come, the Society are compelled, that this may reach you by the present opportunity, to deviate in some measure from the strict line of communication in practice, which it is hoped will therefore be excused, and which on all ordinary occasions it is so desirable should be pursued.

No. 15.  
Representations  
from Chamber of  
Commerce at Cal-  
cutta to Court of  
Directors. #

Agr<sup>t</sup> and Hort<sup>t</sup> Society's Rooms, }  
Town Hall, Calcutta, 8 May 1839. }

I have, &c.  
(signed) Henry H. Spry, M.D.  
Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held this day,  
8 May 1839,

The Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair;

Proposed by Sir E. Ryan, seconded by W. F. Fergusson, Esq., and unanimously Resolved —

1st. THAT this Society is fully persuaded of the positive loss which the country sustains by the exaction of 3 d. the pound weight, on tobacco, and 6 s. the gallon, on rum, the produce of the British possessions in the East Indies, in excess to that imposed on the importation into the mother country of similar articles when received from the British possessions in America and the West Indies.

2d. That the secretary, from the necessity which exists for immediate dispatch to save the overland mail, be instructed therefore to address, through their respective secretaries, the Right Hon. the President and Board of Control, and the Hon. the Court of Directors, on the subject; intimating at the same time, that a similar communication will be made to the government of Bengal.

(A true Extract.)  
(signed) Henry H. Spry, M.D., Secretary.

— Appendix, No. 16. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Rum Imported and entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the Amount of Duty received thereon, in the Years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

No. 16.  
Rum imported in  
1837, 1838, and  
1839.

YEARS	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.				Quantities entered for Home Consumption.				Amount of Duty Received thereon.
	Produce of the British Plantations in America.	Produce of the East India Company's Territories.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Produce of the British Plantations in America.	Produce of the East India Company's Territories.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	
1837 -	Pf. Galls. 4,421,212	Pf. Galls. 67,064	Pf. Galls. 124,819	Proof Galls. 4,613,095	Pf. Galls. 3,184,861	- -	Pf. Galls. 16	Pf. Galls. 3,184,867	£. 1,433,078
1838 -	4,643,752	45,662	222,812	4,912,226	3,135,848	- -	21	3,135,864	1,411,158
1839 -	4,113,927	137,309	1,226,354	5,477,670	2,330,530	1	11	2,330,532	1,273,727
	3,131,785	3,260,035		3,149,902,991	3,915,944			3,914	
	43,929	53,345		499,076	3,050,811			304	
				500					

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, }  
9 March 1840.

W. Ermag.

## — Appendix, No. 17. —

No. 17.  
Sugar imported  
into Bengal, Ma-  
dras, and Bombay.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of SUGAR Imported into *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, from the Year 1830-31 to 1836-37, inclusive, the latest Period to which the Accounts have been received.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1830-31 - - - -	Nil	2,99,707	32,39,786
1831-32 - - - -	Nil	2,06,857	19,57,071
1832-33 - - - -	Nil	1,87,337	26,17,017
1833-34 - - - -	Nil	2,39,883	20,62,988
1834-35 - - - -	Nil	2,39,168	21,90,492
1835-36 - - - -	Nil	* 3,02,926	18,97,875
1836-37 - - - -	Nil	2,00,072	19,73,859

The imports of sugar-candy are excluded from the above Statement.

The quantities of sugar imported are not stated in the Returns received from Bombay.

East India House, }  
16 March 1840. }

## — Appendix, No. 18. —

No. 18.  
Spirits exported  
from Calcutta.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of SPIRITS Exported from *Calcutta* in the last Three Years, specifying the Places to which they have been Exported.

	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
<b>BENGAL RUM:</b>			
United Kingdom - - - -	38,125	71,513	52,873
New South Wales - - - -	8,708	9,735	19,163
Arabian and Persian Gulfs - - - -	60	-	62
Coast of Coromandel - - - -	-	402	144
Coast of Malabar - - - -	-	223	184
Penang, and Eastward - - - -	302	375	1,776
China - - - -	742	367	1,394
Pegu - - - -	236	134	90
Mauritius - - - -	85	684	913
Cape of Good Hope - - - -	665	499	1,348
South America - - - -	-	-	439
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>48,923</b>	<b>83,932</b>	<b>78,386</b>

East India House, }  
16 March 1840. }

## — Appendix, No. 19. —

STATEMENT showing the Application of the FUNDS realized in *England* by Sale of the East India Company's COMMERCIAL ASSETS, to the termination of the Official Year 1838-39.

No. 19.  
Application of the Funds realized by Sale of the Company's Commercial Assets.

	£.
The Amount realized, as exhibited in a previous Statement, being	15,170,852
Applied as follows:	
To the formation of the Guarantee or Security Fund Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 14	3,000,023
Payments to owners of ships with unexpired contracts	134,500
Compensations under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7; payments by way of gratuity and commutation of annuities granted under that Act	404,714
Bills of exchange and certificates drawn on the Court by the late supra-cargoes at Canton	29,958
In discharge of the principal of Carnatic Debt	3,077,053
Ditto - of interest of ditto	49,499
Ditto - of bills drawn on account principal of general Registered Debt of India	5,445,477
In discharge of a moiety of the Home Bond Debt	1,771,850
To the payment of current Charges upon the Revenues of India, including bills of exchange drawn on account interest of India Debt; also in payment of advances recoverable in India, in excess of remittances from India realized:—	
1834-35:	£.
Net amount current Charges	3,063,322
Bills drawn on India, for cash received into the Home Treasury; advances in India and China, on security of goods; repaid net produce of bullion received from China; and bills on Her Majesty's Government, on account supplies to Her Majesty's Service in India	874,449
	2,188,873
Total Applied, to 30th April 1839	14,701,947
BALANCE of the Commercial Assets, and which has merged in the Cash Balance of the Home Treasury	£. 468,905

East India House, }  
14 March 1840. }

## — Appendix, No. 20. —

MINUTE by the Governor-General of India, on the Cultivation of COTTON in the *East Indies*.

No. 20.  
Lord Auckland's  
note on Cotton.

Simla, 14 August 1839.

I HAVE retained this despatch for some time, in order that I might examine with attention the information which has been published from different quarters, on the result of past proceedings, in regard to the highly important subject to which it relates. All the value of success in introducing in India a better produce of cotton, suited for the immense manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me; and it is fitting that, renewed and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit. We are simultaneously labouring, with fair hopes, to secure the establishment of a profitable tea culture in India; and it will be one fortunate consequence of the state of our Chinese relations, if, in respect to the production for the European market of two such valuable articles as tea and cotton, it should give, as seems probable, an active stimulus to the agriculture and commerce of this country. In no other channel can the capital and enterprise, which have at Bombay been heretofore employed on the trade in opium, be now turned with better prospect of advantage than to the amelioration of the cotton produce of that Presidency, which already commands some partial sale among the English manufacturers, and affords a very promising encouragement to further persevering experiment.

Revenue Department.  
Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 15 March 1839, on the improved cultivation of cotton in India.

No. 20.  
Lord Auckland's  
Minute on Cotton.

2. The authorities which I have consulted on the subject are named in the margin (a), and they appear to supply full and accurate information on the condition of the cotton cultivation, and of the success or failure of the attempts made for its improvement at the several Presidencies.

3. Before, however, I proceed to notice the conclusions which may be deduced from those authorities, it may be convenient that I should first briefly allude to the general principles by which I think that a government should be carefully guided in its efforts to fix in its territories the growth of any better articles of produce, of whatever interest or importance, with reference particularly to some of the propositions which have been, and are likely to be urged upon us, by parties laudably eager for the accomplishment of the great ends in view.

4. The following are the chief propositions of this nature, which I find in the papers and publications before me:—

1st. That there be an alteration in the rate and mode of taxing cotton lands: the rate being erroneously supposed to be a maximum one, and the amount often taken in kind, thereby (b) "inducing the grower to produce quantity or weight, without regard to quality or cleanness."

2d. That (c) encouragement, or reasonable inducement, be afforded to the influx of capital, and to its application to this particular cultivation. A special mode of encouragement is indicated in "the (d) offer of a fitting bounty, either by reducing the assessment on lands on which foreign cotton seed is grown, or by stimulating industry by large grants as prizes."

3d. That experimental farms be instituted, and rewards given for improved produce, or for improved machines for cleaning the cotton, this last being the great desideratum, especially as regards the cotton of Bombay. Seeds to be also procured of the best foreign cottons, and freely distributed.

4th. That the transport of produce be facilitated by the formation of roads, and its preservation and shipment by the erection of suitable warehouses or sheds, and of quays, at the ports of dispatch.

5. Of the first of these recommendations I need say little, as it is now the general rule and practice throughout India, that the assessment on land cultivated with superior products shall be no higher than the average rate of land of similar quality, whatever the crop reared on it; and the custom of taking revenue in kind is nowhere retained. It is to be observed, however, that it is stated by Sir John Malcolm, in his work before noted (e), that when the system of taking the revenue of cotton in kind did exist in the Guzerat districts, under the Bombay Government, its effect was not to deteriorate, but from the steady attention given to the subject (the government share of the crop being taken at a valuation in proportion to the care with which it was gathered), greatly to improve the quality of the cotton, there having been a decided falling off in cleanness since the abolition of the system. The same remark has been conveyed to me in a private communication with which I have been very recently favoured by a correspondent of high authority at Bombay: "I believe (he says) that it is the general opinion, that cotton is very rarely obtained now in a state of cleanness and of fibre equal to that which long ago was received by the Honourable Company as revenue in the Baroach districts." The purchases of the merchants of Bombay are, it is added, chiefly made at that place; and the agency which is in contact with the cultivators in the interior is almost wholly that of natives, uninstructed, and thinking only of what may seem best for their immediate interests. A laudable instance is however mentioned in the same letter, of exertions made within the last year or two for the introduction of a better system in this respect, by a Parsee merchant of enterprise (named Merwanjee Hormayee), some bales of Baroach and Surat cotton sent home by whom last year were valued at 1 d. a pound above the usual quality of good Baroach cotton, and 3 d. above the best which had been known to have been before imported from India.

6. In respect to the second of the recommendations also, I need not, after the minutes received (f) by me on other occasions, dwell at any length on the conclusive objections which I feel to all artificial fosterings of the devotion of capital to particular employments, by the remission of ordinary rates of assessment, or by any other systems of bounties. Such plans lead to improvident and unsafe speculations; they make the government, in a manner, responsible for the fortunes of individuals; and they are unjust to enterprise in every other department of exertion. It will suffice to say, that my objections to schemes of this description are as strong as they have always been.

7. The

(a) For India generally: "Reports on the Culture and Manufacture of Cotton Wool, Raw Silk, and Indigo, in India." Printed by the East India Company, Dec. 21st, 1836, pp. 1 to 481.

For the Bombay Presidency specially: "The Government of India." By Sir John Malcolm, pp. 108 to 133. For the Bengal Presidency specially: "Summary, by the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India," dated June 10th, 1839, in "Proceedings for June 1839," pp. 33 to 59.

(b) Manchester Memorial.

(c) Glasgow Memorial.

(d) Summary, by the Secretary to the Agricultural Society, p. 59.

(e) See pp. 113 to 116 for details on this point.

(f) In 1836 and 1837, on the remissions of assessment on ground planted with Mauritius sugar-cane, &c. in Bombay.



No. 20.

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7. The third mode suggested for assisting the object by experimental farms, or other expedients of a like strictly experimental character, by a few well-arranged honorary or pecuniary rewards, and by the importation and distribution of seeds, appears to me to comprise some of the most legitimate means of a special kind which the Government can use in aid of the proceedings of private parties or associations. I have no good opinion, especially with such limited and transient agency as we possess in India, of experimental farms, where the cultivation is to be conducted entirely by Government superintendents and servants. But an experimental superintendence and encouragement on a carefully-regulated and measured plan, of the efforts of private cultivators, may, doubtless, under different circumstances, be productive of important benefit. To suitable measures of the character here referred to, I would do all in my power to secure a consistent and effective support. I shall hereafter propose to consider whether any such measures are now necessary on the part of the Government in India, in addition to those previously adopted, and in advertence to those specifically referred to in the present despatch of the Honourable Court.

8. As to the formation of roads, I fear that, however valuable a really permanent and good road unquestionably is for all purposes of national improvement, the hope of maintaining such roads, on an extensive scale, in the vast and poor territory, and unfavorable climate of India, is not, for yet many years, to be entertained on a sober estimate of our difficulties and means. Unmetalled roads in this country, though they may be a convenience at other times, are yet, during the season of the heavy rains, nearly useless; while the expense of forming and keeping up metalled roads throughout our territories must be so enormous, and can so little be relieved by any possibility of repayment, as to be apparently beyond the limits of all prudent outlay on the part of the state. The main practicable facilities for communication in India, excepting as regards a few great and permanent lines of intercourse between capital cities, to which the application of a large outlay has already been sanctioned or is contemplated, must, I fear, for a long period be principally found in general protection against violence,—in the building of bridges,—in the regular establishment and management of ferries, or other measures for assisting the passage of streams,—in the clearing of hill or jungle passes, and in other like works of local convenience. Happily, however, any impediments which can arise from the want of good roads, will, for the present, apply (g) only partially to the detriment of our cotton produce. For the best Indian cotton, that of Surat and Baroach, is grown in districts close to the sea; while, in the upper provinces of Bengal, the cotton of the Dooab and Bundelkund can readily be transported by our great rivers. In respect to warehouses or sheds, and quays, at the ports of dispatch, they are doubtless very desirable, if not necessary; for it is remarked by Sir John Malcolm (h), that in the Guzerat districts, there is a very short period between the date of plucking and that of shipping the cotton for Bombay; and "it is believed, the erection of buildings calculated to preserve the cotton not exported during the monsoon, would give great encouragement, and increase production." But the building of warehouses seems rather the province of the private merchant than of the government. It may, however, be very proper to inquire from the government of Bombay, whether there are any local reasons which in Guzerat would render the interference of the state useful and expedient for such a purpose, as well as whether there is a want of suitable quays at any of the ports.

9. In the remarks in the preceding paragraph, I would by no means be understood to discourage a serious attention to the subject of the improvement of our roads generally, but rather only to lament the obstacles which are opposed to success in such undertakings. I would here, however, refer with gratification to the great facility which has been extended to all internal intercourse by the abolition of transit duties throughout the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay;—a boon, I trust, to be soon also conferred on the territories of Madras. From this measure we may look for the best effects in the quickening of every enterprize which may seem to rest upon really solid foundations.

10. I may now go on to remark the results of past endeavours to improve the quality of Indian cotton in the several presidencies.

11. The cotton of commerce consists of two great varieties,—one the black seed, or long staple, of which description are the American Sea Island, the West India, the South American,

(g) The circumstances to which I have referred, in this paragraph, affecting the formation of roads in India, and particularly roads to the cotton districts, appear to have been in some measure overlooked in the following remarks from the useful work entitled "Progress of the Nation," by Mr. Porter, introduced after a passage pointing out the importance of roads for the advancement of Indian commerce. "Good roads (he says) would be practicable at all periods of the year, and in every part of the country. This improvement is especially needed in the cotton-yielding districts, where the present expensive mode of conveyance upon the backs of oxen acts most injuriously."

It will, at the same time, be very proper that the several governments should be called on to state, in furnishing the reports which I shall hereafter indicate, whether there be any road to their cotton districts, the construction or improvement of which deserves particular consideration.

I would add, on the subject of roads, that, in the Revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, a systematic arrangement is made for the repair and extension of the communications in the interior of districts, by a cess of one per cent. on the amount of the government jummas, or tax, levied and appropriated exclusively for that purpose. The disbursement of this cess is managed by a local committee, and it has been gratifying to me to learn that, in some districts, the application of these funds is giving to natives of influence a warm feeling of interest, and a habit of co-operation for the general improvement of the country in which they reside.

(A) Work, as above, p. 129.

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American, the Bourbon, and the Egyptian cottons (i), bearing a higher price in the market than other cottons, but in comparatively restricted demand; the other, the green seed, or short staple, of which kind are the Upland Georgia and New Orleans (these forming the main source of supply to our English manufactures), and the great bulk of the indigenous cottons of India. Of the general value and use of these different varieties in commerce, a paper in my possession gives the following information: "The cotton in greatest demand for the larger portion of the manufacture in England is the bowed Georgia cotton, which sells from 7 d. to 9 d. per pound in the market. The India cotton, which most nearly approaches to it, is that which sells in its present unclean state at about 5 ½ d., and if it could be delivered as clean as the bowed Upland Georgia cotton, with a little improvement in the staple, it would sell in England at about 7 d. per pound, to the extent of several millions sterling. Fine cotton producing a higher price is only of limited demand." The modes of separating the two kinds of cotton from the seed are dissimilar. The Upland Georgia and New Orleans cottons are so cleaned by the machine called "Whitney's Saw-Gin," which is considered to have been "hardly (k) of less importance, generally, than Arkwright's machinery." This machine appears to occasion some injury even to the short staple of these cottons, but the loss on that account is more than counterbalanced by the gain in time to the process of cleaning. To the long staple cottons, however, this instrument is destructive, by the manner in which it cuts them, and other means are employed for the purpose, those cottons separating from the seed with much greater facility than the green seed species. A machine called a "Roller Gin" (l) is employed for the American Sea Island cotton, and the Egyptian cotton is described to be "separated (m) from the seeds by means of a machine worked by manual labour, such as is made use of in South America for cleaning long staple cotton." The Indian cotton is generally cleaned by an instrument, called a "Churka," which answers the purpose sufficiently well, but is comparatively slow and expensive (n). "Whitney's Saw-Gin," so successful in America, might naturally be thought to be adapted to this short staple cotton, but it has been unfortunately found at Bombay, from some cause, "whether (o) the method of working it, or the weakness of the fibre of the cotton," to injure the staple seriously, and some modification of this, or an altogether new machine, appears consequently to be absolutely required. The Honourable Court, in a despatch to Bombay of March 6th, 1832, have suggested that the "saw-gin," notwithstanding its unsuitableness to the indigenous cottons, might be used for cleaning cotton raised in India from American seeds. In Bengal, the "saw-gin" for cotton of a generally similar character has been favourably reported of at Calcutta (p), and unfavourably at Calpee. It is with the view of overcoming the difficulty occasioned by the presumed inapplicability of the "saw-gin," that the East India Association at Glasgow have recommended their improved machine for cleaning cotton (referred to in the concluding paragraphs of the Court's present despatch) "on the principle of the Indian churka," and stated "to clean most satisfactorily the kupas (q) sent from Bombay."

12. The total importation of cotton into England, taking the three years (r) 1831, 1832, 1833, varied from 288,000,000 to above 300,000,000 of pounds in each year; and of this quantity, the cotton of India furnished not more in any year than 38,000,000 of pounds (s), a large proportion of which was to be re-exported to the Continent, where there is some sale for inferior cotton. In the years 1818 and 1819, the importation of Indian cotton into England had reached as high as 86,000,000 and 62,000,000 of pounds; but this may probably have proceeded from some merely temporary causes.

13. (The great export of Indian cotton to England is from Bombay, to which port the cotton from Oomrawatee and the Deccan, which was formerly brought to Calcutta and Murzapore, is now carried.) Of the Bombay cottons, those from Baroach and Surat are used, though inferior, in consequence of the foul state in which they are transported, in the English manufactories (t), and the rest are almost entirely sent abroad again to the continental markets. The following is a general account of the Indian cottons, as saleable for working (u) up in England. "The Bengal (v) may be fairly considered to be out of use with the British manufacturer. Surat cotton, such as a good portion of the imports of 1817 to 1826 consisted of, (that is, good, clean, bright-coloured, thomil (w) cotton,) would always find a consumption to a certain extent; which, of course, would be increased if the staple could be a little improved by the introduction of seed from America, particularly from New Orleans. The best quality of the Bombay cottons have always been considered to be the Baroach and the Surat, which in good seasons are equal in staples to middling bowed Georgia."

14. The

(i) Understood to have been introduced from Pernambuco seed. See p. 280, Report on Cotton, Wool, &c.  
(k) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. p. 9. (l) Sir J. Malcolm's Work, p. 122.  
(m) Sir J. Malcolm's Work, p. 152, note.  
(n) "The process of cleaning by the saw-gin is four or five times more rapid than by the common churka." Sir John Malcolm's Work, p. 123.  
(o) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. p. 268, and see p. 214. Sir J. Malcolm, p. 123.  
(p) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. pp. 197 and 227 to 231.  
(q) Cotton with seed. (r) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. p. 19.  
(s) In 1836 the total quantity imported was 406,959,059, of which, from the East Indies and Mauritius, 75,746,226. Official Tables, published for Parliament, 1838, p. 14.  
(t) See notes to pp. 111 and 127, in Sir J. Malcolm's Work.  
(u) Paper by Mr. Hunt. Report on Cotton Wool, pp. 422, 423.  
(v) This includes the cotton of Bandakund and the Doosb.  
(w) This signifies, I believe, cotton of the first picking of the crop.

14. The first efforts of the home authorities were particularly directed to the cultivation of the Bourbon cotton; but this was checked by the circumstance (x) "that the consumption of cotton having a long silky staple, is very limited, and that the demand of the British or foreign manufacture does not require a large supply of such cotton." A gentleman, named Mr. Fischer, seems to have, at a recent period, found it profitable to cultivate Bourbon cotton in the Salem district (y) of the Madras territories, but this can only be regarded as the experience of a single speculator. Mr. Bernard Metcalfe, who was employed by the Court to conduct the experiments in the Madras Presidency in 1815, recorded some remarks which may be useful at this time (z): "The Georgia, Sea Island, the Surinam (a), and Demerara, are all grown on the border of the sea, and the prime qualities only as far inland as the influence of the sea air and tide waters extend. In the Delta of the Sunderbund, and particularly the provinces adjacent, might perhaps be produced cottons of an equally fine texture with those above-mentioned, and which in England always bear so high a price. The presumption is, the attempt would be successful, provided the black seed was procured from Demerara or Georgia."

15. In 1828 (b), the further prosecution of experiments was urgently pressed by Lord Ellenborough, then President of the Board of Control, and was warmly entered on by the Honourable Court, the particular object being to see by trial "in many different parts of India, whether it might not be possible to raise some of the superior sorts of foreign cotton," while at the same time the utmost possible care should be given to procuring the best specimens of the indigenous cottons. To Bengal (c) the Court specially pointed out that some cotton produced in the Tenasserim provinces was "considered to be superior to any cotton that has been imported from Bengal, and if in a perfect condition, would rank in the London market with very good Surat cotton, and with middling North American upland."

16. With the above objects in view, experimental farms were instituted in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, rewards were authorized, and foreign seeds of different descriptions were largely imported, and distributed in different quarters.

17. The result of these trials has certainly been attended with much encouragement. "Most (d) of the specimens which were the produce of indigenous seed, and had been carefully cleaned in the native manner, proved of qualities which are desirable for manufacture in England. Some fine samples were also raised from the foreign seeds." The favourable impressions produced by the trials on the Honourable Court, is stated in their despatch now before us.

18. In Bombay, an experimental farm, with some smaller ones, subsidiary to it, was (e) established in Gujerat. But the superintendent soon reported that "no improvement was to be expected from any alteration in the mode of cultivating cotton" in that province; and the plan adopted was to let out, in the manner which I have before said that I am most disposed to approve, parts of the government farm to native farmers to be cultivated under his general direction, he reserving only a small portion of the land for the purpose of being cultivated entirely by himself, with foreign seeds exclusively. The chief point of importance was soon seen to be a greater care in the first gathering of the cotton. To this object almost alone the attention of the government was directed in the experiments made in the Southern Mahratta country. The superintendent in that quarter reported (f): "The presence of the leaf, which grows under the cotton pod, is the main cause of the inferiority of our Indian cottons in the English market; this, with other impurities, gets into the mass of cotton in the act of picking in the field, and under ordinary circumstances, cannot afterwards be got rid of. The radical remedy for this is to pick the cotton in the field with greater care, as is done in America, by carefully pulling the cotton out of the pod, and not snatching at the pod itself, and separating the cotton picked into two portions, one of the first quality, free from leaf and dirt, and the other such as may be entangled with the leaf and other impurities." The strongest evidence to the same effect is given by all authorities (g). Mr. Hunt, an English dealer, says (h), "It appears to me, that the cause of the depreciation (of the Surat cotton) is principally owing to the very slovenly way in which the crop is gathered from the plant; and without a thorough reform in that particular, it will be of little use introducing new seed, or increasing the expense of cultivation in other respects." This point being so material, it is especially to be regretted that the superintendent in the Southern Mahratta territory experienced great difficulty (i) in persuading the ryots to follow a better system respecting it. And it is remarkable that though it must have been well known at Bombay that it was by attention in gathering (k) the cotton, that the government, while it received a revenue in kind in this article in Gujerat, had so considerably improved its quality, the object appears, as has been before said, scarcely ever to have been thought worth the care of private capitalists. Mr. Lush, the superintendent above referred to, was ultimately authorized by the Bombay Government

(1) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. p. 120.

(2) As above, p. 246. Report of Principal Collector, Salem, May 8th, 1833.

(3) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. pp. 417, 418.

(4) These, it will be noticed, are long-stapled cottons.

(5) See Report on Cotton Wool, pp. 133 to 136. Letter of October 7th, 1828.

(6) Report on Cotton Wool, p. 147.

(7) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. pp. 252 to 269.

(8) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. pp. 11 and 12.

(9) Report, p. 203.

(10) See for Gujerat Report, pp. 253 and 256; and Sir John Malcolm, p. 112.

(11) Report, p. 423.

(12) Report, p. 262.

(13) Sir J. Malcolm, pp. 113 to 116

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Government to establish an agency near Darwar, with a view to the purchasing, as an inducement to the ryots, their well-gathered clean cotton, with what effect I have not the means of ascertaining.

19. Details of the valuation prices, both of the indigenous and foreign seed cotton raised and sent home upon these experiments, are given in pages 272 and 280 of the Report on Cotton Wool, &c.; and although the injury before alluded to from the use of the saw-gin was very considerable, it will be observed that the prices are rated generally above the 7*d.* per pound, which in a preceding extract is mentioned as a sale value at which several million sterling might be expected to be disposed of. Some cotton from Egyptian seed is noted as worthy of particular attention (it being added, respecting this quality, that it should be well cleaned in the native manner), and the same as regards encouragement to production, is said of the cotton from New Orleans seed, and of some white-seeded perennial cotton grown in a small experimental farm under Mr. Lush in Darwar.

20. A fresh supply of Egyptian seeds, and of the machines used in that country for the cleaning the cotton, was sent to Bombay in the course of 1836 (l); but the result is not reported in the papers in my possession.

21. It may be regarded, I think, as probable from the foregoing summary, that by inventions such as may be reasonably expected from European mechanical skill, the means of quickly and safely cleaning the indigenous cottons of Bombay, in so far as regards the separation from the seed after gathering, may be attained, and that for the improvement which may be desired in the staple of the cotton of Bombay, we may look with fair hope to the growth of the article from the best foreign seeds.

22. In Bengal, the result of the experiments made has also been encouraging (m), though it is to be remembered, regarding such results in all the Presidencies, that the growth of mere specimens is far from being a test of success in attempts to rear a produce of extensive cultivation. The cotton of the Akra experimental farm, the maintenance of which did not extend beyond three years, was in England, partly, by actual sale, and partly by valuation, above the specified rate of 7*d.* per pound, and good specimens from various kinds of seed have been also produced in different other parts of the Presidency. The conclusion arrived at in the papers of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society is, that the "Upland Georgia and Egyptian is the seed best calculated for introduction into the interior and upland parts of India, while the Pernambuco, Peruvian, Sechelies, Bourbon, and Sea Island, may suit best along the line of coast."

23. The seed sent to Madras appears generally not to have succeeded (n), chiefly from a very unfavourable season. Yet the valuation at home of some small (o) samples of American seed cotton, raised in the Madras districts, is satisfactory.

24. The Honourable Court have now determined to procure from America, and send to India, persons "duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the natives in the cultivation of the cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means of machinery;" and they "rely on our exertions for adopting effectual measures, and affording facilities for promoting and extending throughout India, any plans which may seem best suited to the attainment of the important objects contemplated, as soon as we may receive the necessary information." They empower us also to offer rewards at each of the Presidencies of such an amount as we may consider sufficient to stimulate parties engaged in the production to exhibit cotton of good growth, and cleaned by machinery; the quantity so exhibited not being less than 300 bales.

25. It behoves us to prepare for the arrival of the individuals to be brought from America, who will be conveyed to India, if possible, by December next; and in this view, and that we may be ready to acquit ourselves of the further responsibility imposed on us by the preceding instructions, I have endeavoured briefly to extract what has seemed to me most material in the reports of past proceedings. I shall be glad if I shall have succeeded (though I cannot hope to have done so otherwise than very imperfectly), in assisting the collection of materials which may enable the governments in India to decide upon a proper course in regard to this important question. I would now suggest that a copy of the Court's Despatch, and of this Minute, with such further observations as may occur to his Honor the President in Council, be furnished to each of the Presidencies, and that the several governments be requested to report their opinions, on a review of the facts above detailed, and after consulting the individuals or bodies most likely to afford useful advice, as to the best means of carrying on future experiments with the aid of the American workmen (p) to be now employed, and how the knowledge in which those persons must be deficient of the languages, seasons, and agricultural habits of India may best be supplied. The particular districts the most suited for their employment should also be named, and the description of foreign seed cultivation most likely to succeed in each district. The length of time for which an experiment should be persevered in, should likewise be well considered, for such partial results as, for instance, were derived from the Akra farm, near Calcutta, may not lead to any satisfactory conclusions. The several

(l) See Report, &c. pp. 283 to 293.

(m) Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural Society.

(n) Report on Cotton Wool, pp. 237 to 251.

(o) Report on Cotton Wool, &c. pp. 271 and 272.

(p) These men will be directed to bring with them large quantities of the best descriptions of American seeds.

several governments should further report what amount and manner of reward they would propose to confer for cotton, well-gathered, and well-cleaned by machinery, under the discretion which has been confided to the Government of India. The local governments may at the same time inform us how far the arrangements actually in force, whether by public or by private means, for disseminating the best foreign seeds throughout the country are effective. In Bengal I believe this object to be well provided for by the excellent measures and admirable zeal of the Agricultural Society of India. To that society I consider the Government and the community to be under the highest obligations; and I would here say that I would, with perfect confidence and satisfaction, entrust the employment of the expected workmen, with the application of any expenditure which may be sanctioned by the Government, and the guidance of the further experiments to be now entered on, to their general superintendence. I would only on this point repeat my opinion, that experiments in the improvement of cultivation should be chiefly by instruction and assistance to a select number of native cultivators, instead of, by any attempt to cultivate by Government agents, although a limited extent of Government cultivation may, perhaps, be found unavoidable with a view to the rearing of produce from foreign seeds, to which the ryots may be unaccustomed, and the risk of which they may be unwilling to incur.

26. Upon the details of future operations, I would only here state that I would be inclined to appropriate, if Mr. Blundell, on a reference which should at once be made to him, should recommend the measure, a portion of the American workmen, or instructors to the Tenasserim provinces, and that I would extend the experiments beyond Bengal (where the peculiar cottons which, as has been seen, flourish best near the sea-coast might continue to be tried) to our more distant cotton provinces, as Bundelkand and the Doonab, where but little effort has yet been made by the Government to ameliorate the produce.

27. It is in my recollection that Mr. Blundell has, in some private communication, referred to the heavy and long-continued rains of the Tenasserim coast as very prejudicial to the growth of cotton; and I would wish that the opinion of competent persons should be taken at all the Presidencies, as to the effect of a regular alternation of dry and rainy seasons on the plant and its produce.

28. Reports should, of course, be furnished as soon as practicable from each Presidency of the success or failure of the machine for cleaning cotton, which has been invented by the East India Association of Glasgow, and has been before referred to in this Minute. Three of these machines are said to be coming to Bombay, two to Bengal, and two to Madras.

29. Of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, I would specially request that he should submit a succinct report of the progress and result of the experiments established for the improvement of the cotton of that Presidency, since the beginning of 1836, to which my summary has traced the subject, and that he should particularly notice the following points:—

1st. The success of the measures adopted under Mr. Lush, or by any successor to him in the Southern Mahratta country, for inducing the ryots to sell to him cleanly-gathered cotton, and for the cultivation of the perennial or other kinds of cotton in his experimental farm at Segee Hulle in Darwar.

2d. The reasons which may have led to scarcely any measures being apparently taken by private capitalists for the desired improvement in the mode of gathering the cotton in the Gujerat districts, in which, on due attention being paid to this point, a good merchantable produce for the English market might, with so much certainty, be expected.

3d. The result, to the latest period, of the introduction of the foreign seeds into the Gujerat districts, whether the seeds obtained from plants raised in the first place from such foreign seeds, yield an equally good description of produce as the original seeds, and whether the application of the saw-gin to produce of such growth has any different effect from its application to the indigenous cotton.

4th. The result from the Egyptian seed introduced in 1836, and the value of the cleaning-machine sent from Egypt, for the purpose of separating the seed of cottons of a long staple.

5th. The state of the ports in Gujerat, as respects warehouses and quays, and the occasion which may exist for any aid in regard to such buildings on the part of the Government.

30. I conclude, that information on the prospects of an improved cotton cultivation is generally diffused among the commercial communities of all the Presidencies. If there should be doubt on this point, it will deserve consideration (q) in what manner the Government can aid in spreading correct knowledge on the subject.

31. I will

(q) I have been happy to observe, from a Report of the sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, that this subject has attracted the special notice of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of that body. "The first article (it was stated) to which attention had been directed, was cotton." And, after alluding to the details which had been collected and arranged on the subject, it is added, "The Committee looked forward to a time when they should be able to place within the reach of the practical agriculturist, such information as would enable him to grow cotton in India equal to that of any part of the world."

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31. I will only add that, in order to save time, it will be convenient that I should transmit direct to Bombay a copy of the Court's despatch and of these remarks, and I propose accordingly to adopt that course.

(signed) *Auckland.*

— Appendix, No. 21. —

OPINIONS of BROKERS and others, on ASSAM TEA received per Margaret,  
4 January 1840.

*J. Reeves and J. R. Reeves, Clapham, 21 January 1840.*

No. 21.  
Opinions of  
Brokers and others  
on Assam Tea.

THE "tea from China plants" approaches nearest to the smell of China tea, and is the best flavoured, although it has a slight touch of the flavour of the better kinds of Ankoï teas. As at present manufactured, the leaf is too large in size and too brown in colour.

The "souchong" is the second best in smell and flavour; still there is a rawness about it. And here, again, the leaf is too large, and is also deficient in the brightness observable in China tea.

The "pekoe" is the best in the shape and size of the leaf, and the manufacture of this comes nearest to China tea; but it is a little burnt in smell, and the worst of the three in taste, having very little of the true tea flavour.

As compared with the former importation, there appears a decided improvement in the manufacture; but there is still too much dullness in look, and harshness of leaf, and a coarseness of flavour (which the Chinese merchants would say came from "bad country," &c.), to compare with China tea.

The comparative value will be obtained most correctly from the London brokers.

It is probable these teas have been manufactured by persons from the Ankoï (Gauke) district, and would be improved in appearance if manufacturers could be obtained from Ooo Ee Shan, where the Company's black teas were accustomed to be made, as there appears body and substance enough in the leaf to admit of its being made into better shaped tea; but a course of cultivation may be required to improve the flavour before these teas can come into competition with the regular China teas.

*Wm. Jas. Thompson, 38, Mincing-lane, 22 January 1840.*

The "Assam souchong" is of a coarse and not properly twisted leaf; it has very good flavour, but more of congou than souchong.

The "Assam paho" is of a rather large, but perfectly twisted leaf, with very little of the pekoe flower. This sample is as great an improvement on those of last year as could well be effected; it is too much fired, yet the flavour is very good, equalling that of congou of the pekoe kind.

The sample from the Chinese plants is tolerably well made, though not sufficiently twisted. In flavour it is superior to the other samples.

The present relative value of the

	<i>s. d.</i>
Assam souchong is - - - - -	2 11 per lb.
Assam paho - - - - -	3 3
Tea from the China plant - - - - -	3 -

but our market is in a state of too great excitement for these prices to be taken as a guide, when looking prospectively. In ordinary times, the Assam paho would, from its superior make, rank with the first class of pekoe keochs, which the East India Company used to give 30, and sometimes 32 taels per pecul for. The tea from the China plant would rank with souchong congous at 26 or 28 taels; while the Assam souchong, from the imperfect state of the leaf, would not be rated above common congous; say, relatively, 22 to 24 taels per pecul.

*Richard Scrafton Sharpe & Son, 56, Fenchurch-street, 22 January 1840.*

*Of the tea in the canister, marked Paho. Estimated value, the same as the East India Company's low congous, which a year ago were 15 d. to 18 d. per lb., though now 3 s., owing to the extraordinary excitement in the tea market.*

The leaf, though more even than those of the other samples, is large and coarse; and seems too highly dried, yielding a burnt caper flavour, rather herby. The liquor is clear, and of great strength, even to the fourth cup; but we fear this may arise rather from the burnt state of the leaves than from the strength or flavour of the tea itself. We think it inferior to the black leaf congou of China.

*Of the tea in the glass, marked Assam Tea, souchong, 1839. Value rather lower.*

The leaves are very large, open, coarse, and irregular, mixed with brownish leaves, with some flower; more burnt than the preceding. Colour of the liquor good, but the flavour disagreeably burnt, by which, as in the former tea, any original flavour in the tea itself is overcome. Much apparent strength, as before.

*Of the tea in the paper, manufactured in Assam from China plants. Value 1s. to 1s. 6d. more than the two former samples.*

The leaf is broken, uneven, crisp, mixed souchong kind, with a delicate scent; not well twisted, and too much burnt. Colour of the liquor good; flavour rather burnt, but with a pleasing fragrance. Decidedly the best sample.

In all these teas the appearance of the leaf leads to the expectation of a flowery Pekoe flavour, which is not realised; probably owing to the operation of too great heat in the preparation of them.

The value would of course be much increased in proportion as the present burnt flavour could be obviated, the intrinsic qualities of the teas appearing such as to promise successful competition with those of China.

*Stericker & Co., 13, Budge-row, 23 January 1840.*

The paho and souchong are much alike, but the latter superior. The flavour approaches nearer to pekoe-flavoured congou than any other flavour with which we are familiar; both are good, and of peculiar strength. Comparing them with last sale prices, the paho is worth 3s. 3d.; the souchong, 3s. 6d. The small sample we consider very fine, and very strong; more so than any tea we have tasted for years. Value from 4s. to 4s. 9d.

*Joseph Travers & Sons, Swithin's Lane, 24 January 1840.*

#### Samples of Assam Tea.

##### No. 1.—The Chinese Plant, grown in Assam.

Of the finest character, as Padrae souchong. Of full strength, as well as fragrant and delicate in flavour. Worth, in this market, a year ago, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. in bond; now, probably, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per pound. This specimen seems to prove satisfactorily that the soil of Assam is well adapted to the cultivation of tea.

##### No. 2.—The Assam Plant, marked "Paho."

Of the Pekoe kind; strong, and well flavoured, excepting that it tastes a little coarse or burnt, with a strong infusion. Worth, in this market, a year ago, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; now, probably, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per pound.

##### No. 3.—The Assam Plant, marked "Souchong."

Good tea, of the souchong flavour, strong and true; rather more coarse or burnt than sample 2. Worth, in this market, a year ago, from 2s. to 2s. 3d.; now, probably, from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

*General Remarks.*—The above valuations are made upon the supposition of a general and steady supply of Assam tea to this market, in quantity; with reference to which, we desire particularly to draw your attention to our opinion, as stated, of the probable value of these samples, under such circumstances, a year ago, as one which, we think, presents a better standard for calculation than the value at this time, under the present circumstances of the China trade.

The two Assam samples, which we number 2 and 3, are undoubtedly the true tea plant, and of excellent strength and flavour, wanting only continued care in the cultivation to make them equal in quality to the best teas of the sort from China. The manufacture so far deserves the highest praise, though it may be improved still further; and in this, as well as the flavour, there is a marked advance upon former specimens. The selection of the leaf, we think, wants more care. Judging by the specimens, we suspect that the leaves have been plucked at different periods, and then thrown together, and manufactured indiscriminately, whereas they should have been taken through the season at the different stages of growth, and manufactured apart from each other, the younger leaf, as being more tender, with the greatest care, for the finer qualities, and the older and tougher leaf, requiring perhaps less attention, for the inferior qualities.

Many of the leaves, also, of these two samples, especially of No. 3, are very large and fibrous, probably many years old (taken from shrubs of many years growth), and we think have injured the flavour. This may be avoided by confining the selection in future to plants that are, according to Chinese practice, cut down once a year, and upon which, therefore, there are only the leaves of the season.

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*William James Bland*, 28, Fenchurch-street, 27 January 1840.

THE three samples which I received on the 17th, I would thus describe:

The souchong has not what we know as souchong flavour, but has mellow, true, blackish-leaf flavour in a high degree, modified however by pungent ankoï, which may in part be produced by the method of firing.

The paho, which word I take to signify (as in Chinese, pekoe, or pecco,) feathery or downy tea, is very strong and full flavoured, but would not be recognized as that so well known here as pekoe flavour, it having a harder or kind of caper flavour bleuded.

The third sample, China tea, manufactured in Assam, is a very peculiar specimen; viz. that of which the old fashioned caper tea used to be made; its strength and high aromatic flavour is unequalled by any other kind. Caper, such as I describe, has not been seen in England for the last 10 or 15 years; but we have latterly got a few chests of Houlong Aulong, or Eulong, bearing hard upon it.

Now, these are mere critical opinions, and may be disputed or overthrown; but the great point at issue may be thus practically elucidated: several parties to whom I have shown these specimens have asked, "Where is the common Assam tea? Are there no boheas among them?" Perhaps the most powerful gratuitous testimony which could be borne to the fact, that no one would think of comparing these with any but the finer grades of China tea; and this having from the first been my practice, I am prepared to say that they stand such comparison most satisfactorily. I have now to allude to a circumstance necessary to be especially guarded against; I mean any discrepancy in the bed or parcel of tea bearing the same chop. I do not mean to say that it does exist; but two samples handed to me, as sent from you, on the 24th instant, establish quite a different position. The paho, in this instance, is the ripe, rich, blackish-leaf flavoured tea, and the souchong the quieter kind, though the leaf of the latter is the most natural by far of all the specimens I have yet seen, having scarcely more of the white tips than is often found in our direct pekoe-kind congous. I mention this as a safeguard against what would be more detrimental to the character of this article with the trade than any thing else; viz. an irregularity of quality where uniformity ought to be looked for.

The value of the tea at the present moment would be, in my judgment, about 3s. 6d. (or rather more) per pound; the differences just mentioned preclude a graduated or comparative estimate, but I give this average valuation, reckoning 2s. 11d. as the current quotation for common congou, and 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. for fine, the highest quality, and souchong rating also at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per pound; it may be as well, however, to add, that its beauty as well as its novelty will cause it to sell at about 1s. per pound more, say at 4s. 6d. and upwards.

*Note.*—The best criterion that, whatever modification these teas have undergone by firing, no injury has been done to the substance, is the pellucid liquor given out on infusion, and the complete absence of the charcoal scum ordinarily left on the leaves of common black teas.

*Query.*—Will not suitable choice of soil, aspect, and age, afford the varieties of green tea? The botanical characters do not differ at all in what are termed the black and the green plants, as cultivated in the black and the green tea countries in China. Two circumstances favour this idea: first, these specimens impart only a green\* colour to spirit: second, and whatever kinds of tea are grown in Honam, or near Canton, degenerate into faint Woping kinds.

*Query.*—Did the large paho chest already emptied contain 70 lbs. or 80 lbs. of tea? If the former only, the looseness of the packing would occasion deterioration of quality by long keeping, or on a bad voyage; in every other respect the packages are most judiciously provided.

(signed) *W. J. B.*

*Sanderson, Frys, Fox & Co.*, 6, Old Jewry, 28 January 1840.

We have examined these samples with care, and give at foot our characters of them; but we feel considerable difficulty in stating the precise value of such, in consequence of their not corresponding entirely with any tea in this market.

We should, however, say, that with some improvement in the manufacture, a large quantity of similar quality to the souchong, and sample from China plant, would fetch about the same prices as the Company's middle class of congous; the sample of paho is not, as prepared, adapted to the consumption of this country, and therefore any valuation would be only nominal.

Souchong:—Preferable to, but middling tea, rather pekoe ankoï flavour, burnt, large, dull blackish, pekoe-kind leaf, very little flower.

China Plant:—Middling tea, strong, rather scented, ankoï or tetsong flavour, burnt, dull blackish, rather mixed pekoe-kind leaf.

Paho:—But middling tea, rather strong, rather burnt, untrue, even, dull, rather wiry, pekoe-kind leaf; we should say there are several false leaves in this sample.

It appears to us that good, or probably even fine teas, may be produced from plants similar to those from which these samples were obtained; but it is clear that some alteration in the mode of preparing the leaves must be pursued before the tea would be fully calculated for extensive sale in this country.

\* This can only be ascertained after repeated washings.



*Rd. Gibbs, White Hart Court, 28 January 1840.*

I HAVE very carefully tested the Assam samples of paho and souchong with those of last year's import, and find them to possess nearly the same appearance and general qualities, with a little more fragrance, and a slight improvement in the manipulation or twisting of the leaves; with these exceptions, I can trace no material variation in their quality.

I have also with equal care compared the samples of the native plant with that of the China plant grown in Assam. I find the latter to possess all the richness, strength and flavour of the very finest kinds imported from China, combining in flavour the finest oolong and padrae, with a fragrance the native plant does not possess; the leaves after infusion present also a very different appearance; those of the China plant are of a lively, ripe yellow colour, small, perfectly serrated, and nearly all whole; those of the Assam are of a dark brown, large, serrated, but comparatively imperfect or broken.

I was last year led to the conclusion, that the difference existing between the samples then before me, and the tea as imported from China, was mainly the consequence of inexperience in the manufacture; that opinion I feel it now necessary to qualify, although I still think some of the properties of the plant are partially destroyed by over-heat. The sample of the China plant grown on the same soil, and manufactured by the same process in Assam, proves beyond question that this is not the essential point of difference; it may more reasonably be found in the relative ages of the two plants (a probability borne out by the appearance of the leaves when infused), the China plant, expressly procured for the purpose of comparison, being properly cultivated, and the leaves necessarily gathered while young, while the samples of the native plant bear evidence of indiscriminate gathering, the plant, from age and want of proper culture, having naturally become coarse and devoid of fragrance; in this view, to my idea, the difference may reasonably be accounted for. These considerations may be more or less worthy of the attention of the superintendents of the manufacture in Assam. They at least have it in their power, by the even culture of the two plants, to satisfy themselves of their identity. Should a fair trial evidence the contrary, there can be no doubt of the propriety of propagating, by every means in their power, the China, in preference to the native plant.

In either case, I would unhesitatingly assert, that any quantity of an article of equal value with the sample of the China plant of Assam manufacture, now submitted for opinion, would find as ready consumption, and give as general satisfaction, as the direct importations from China.

*William Andrews Hunt,*

St. Katherine Dock Warehouses, Cutler-street, 29 January 1840.

STATEMENT in detail of the general Appearance and Peculiarities of the Three Samples of ASSAM TEA, imported in the Margaret.

	Sample No. 1, of Assam Pekoe.	Sample, No. 2, of Assam Souchong.	Sample, No. 3, of Tea from Chinese Plants.
Appearance, or face.	- - Blackish, twisted wiry leaf, with a little down upon it, but not of that velvety character observable in the Chinese pekoe; dull and heavy to the eye, more ponderous than Chinese Tea, and too highly tatched or fired.	- - Large, black, uncurled leaf, with some pekoe ends, dull and heavy to the eye, too highly fired.	- - Wiry long leaf, with the pekoe characteristics not markedly dissimilar to Chinese tea.
Smell - -	- - Rather, or more than rather burnt, and strong, some fragrance, but unlike that of Chinese pekoes.	- - Rather coarse, burnt, fresh, with some fragrance, but of a different character to Chinese souchong.	- - Fragrant, but rather herby, like Chinese caper or orange pekoe tea, from the Oankhy district.
Colour of the infusion.	- - Like pekoe tea - -	- - More like pekoe than souchong.	- - Like pekoe tea.
Taste - -	- - Rather burnt, rather strong, and little bitter, unlike Chinese pekoe.	- - Rather inferior to the pekoe sample, No. 1.	- - Agrees with the smell.
Aroma - -	- - Burnt - - - -	- - Rather fresh - - -	- - As Chinese tea.
Leaf after infusion.	- - More developed than Chinese pekoe, appears to be more fleshy, or of a thicker substance than is the leaf of the Chinese plant.	- - Larger than Chinese souchong, mid-rib very tough.	- - Usual characteristics of Chinese tea.

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The question, "Is the indigenous Assam plant a variation, or of precisely the same genus as the Chinese tea shrub?" is one which will naturally occur upon a perusal of the foregoing examination. That the leaf varies in its properties from that of the Chinese, is apparent from the scent and flavour of the samples, Nos. 1 and 2, differing so considerably from the Chinese, as well as from sample, No. 3, manufactured from plants procured from China, and which coincides with all the properties of the Chinese tea. This important question may be satisfactorily answered, and the variation attributable solely to the care and attention which the shrubs of No. 3 sample must have received in their culture; while those from which Nos. 1 and 2 are specimens may have been in a wild and uncultivated state, and which may only require the same degree of care to develop exactly the same qualities as the Chinese plant; upon the solution, however, of this question, rests one of the most important advantages which is to be derived from the manufacture of the leaves of the native plant. That the soil and climate of Assam are favourable to the growth of the tea shrub, the specimen, No. 3, will, I think, satisfy all judges of the article; and should the Assam plant only require cultivation to raise it to the same perfection, I confidently anticipate that in time it will compete with, if not supersede, the Chinese growth and manufacture for the consumption of this country: on the other hand, should the indigenous plant prove to be a variation of the Chinese, which I am strongly disposed to imagine it will, and incapable of a much higher state of perfection than exhibited by the two samples, still, to the extent of many thousand chests annually, it will, I have no doubt, find ready purchasers; the quality, such as it now is, being manifestly superior to that of the inferior Chinese tea; and also from its peculiarities, being valuable for mixing with many kinds of that article.

Without more exact data for having formed my opinions, some of these remarks may appear supererogatory; but they are not strictly so, as they tend to explain the conclusions which I have drawn upon the general question.

Upon minor points for consideration, I beg to draw attention to the picking and process of manufacture, neither of these being quite in conformity with the Chinese method; in the picking, I judge from the absence of the tender shoots, with their cluster of leaves partially developed, observable in the Chinese pekoe, and from the fully expanded and occasional coarse leaf to be seen in the Assam souchong, that this process has been conducted at a later period in the spring than it is in China; and in the manufacture the taching or firing has evidently been more frequent or more intense than in the Chinese process, whereby the tea has acquired an objectionable flavour, and the leaf made liable to injury from its highly dried state.

The nature and thickness of the wood employed for the packages, is another point which it occurs to me should be remarked upon, as also the equalization of the size and weight of the packages. The wood should not be too brittle, or too hard; nor the packages of greater substance than is necessary for the weight they contain, and for the transit which they must undergo; and uniformity in the weight of the packages of distinct parcels is of the utmost importance in arriving at the net quantity, the tare for the whole parcel being calculated upon an average formed from a very few packages. This subject was regarded by the East India Company of such moment, that any great variation in the tare of a parcel was sufficient ground for rejecting its purchase. These suggestions, with the affixing of distinct marks, such as with the Chinese the chop character upon the packages which contain tea of the same packing, or of the same process of manufacture, I recommend for consideration in future investments.

Before closing these remarks, I cannot but refer to a previous report of mine, of 29th August 1838, upon a sample of Assam tea with which I was favoured, and which, I must candidly admit, does not convey the same favourable opinions of the quality, or of the importance of the manufacture, as I now entertain; but it must be observed, that not only upon the previous as well as upon the present occasion, the observations which I have made must be taken as referring solely to the condition at that time of the manufacture, as exemplified in the samples, and must not preclude different conclusions upon this very interesting subject, should different facts be exposed in the subsequent culture and manufacture of the article.

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Mr. Stevenson, 37, Upper Grosvenor-street, 29 January 1840.

Considers both specimens good, but the souchong superior to the paho; and, from his knowledge of the preparation and drying of medicinal herbs, he is of opinion, that both the teas now submitted to him are capable of great improvement, by a more careful and scientific manufacture. He thinks that too great a degree of heat, air, and light, is used in the drying of the leaves, whereby some portion of the fine aroma of the plant is decomposed and lost. The specimens before him, in point of strength, are superior to what he is now paying 7s. per pound for in his household consumption.

*Steains & Rowley, 75, Cannon-street, 31 January 1840.*

We have carefully tested the samples, and, in the technical terms used in the trade, our character is as follows:—

No. 1.—“*Souchong*.”

But middling tea; full, strong, rather burnt; *souchong* flavour.

No. 2.—*Assam* Tea, “*Paho*.”

But middling tea; strong burnt; rather on *ankoi* flavour.

No. 3.—*Assam* Tea, from China Plants.

But middling tea, burnt, rather fragrant flavour. The flavour rather peculiar, resembling the wild *brar* or *rose*.

The leaves of Nos. 1 and 2 appear to us too highly dried or cored, so much so, as to impart a strong faint burnt flavour to them; but it is possible this may arise from the fear that, unless the leaves were highly dried, the tea would not preserve its strength and flavour in this climate; it gives also a dull blackened appearance to the leaves, not usually met with in the teas imported from Canton. The leaves of No. 3 appear to us better prepared, and in appearance more nearly assimilated to the teas imported from China. In reference to value, the present extraordinary and excited state of the tea market (arising from passing events in China) will not admit of our putting a value upon them which could at all guide the judgment for the future; but, looking back to the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, and taking an average of the cost of tea for those years, we should say the value would be as follows:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
No. 1. <i>Souchong</i> - - - - from - - -	2	6	to	2	8
2. <i>Paho</i> - - - - - - - - - - -	2	2	to	2	4
3. <i>Assam</i> tea, from China plants - - -	1	10	to	2	-

that is, presuming the tea was imported in large quantities; but if the supply were limited, the novelty and curiosity excited by the first import or two would, unquestionably, command much higher rates; so that, in offering our opinion as to the probable prices such teas would realize in this country, we have left out of view the present peculiar state of the tea trade, and the novelty excited by the first introduction of the tea.

We would further remark, that the quality and flavour of No. 1, *Assam souchong*, is most suited to the tastes of the generality of tea-drinkers in this country, and would command the highest price. In conclusion, we do not hesitate to express our opinion, founded on the experience of a long acquaintance with the tea trade, and strengthened by the means we have taken to learn the feelings of the country trade, that the demand for the tea would be very great, would command a ready sale, and, as experience and practice improved the curing and preparing of the leaves, would in a few years prove a formidable rival to the teas imported from China.

*Green, Wilson & Burton, Queen-street Place, 6 February 1840.*

We beg to state that on trial we find a very considerable improvement on the quality of those which were imported last season, as to its curing, its flavour, and the character of the leaf from improved culture.

The *souchong* we consider very full and rich, on *pekoe souchong* flavour, very strong, but slightly coarse as fine tea.

The *paho*, we call strong and full, very little burnt, on *pekoe* flavour, with slight coarseness; the slight coarseness we think arises from their great strength; we have rarely ever met with so much strength combined with flavour in fine tea. Such tea would command a ready sale in any quantity.

In steady markets, when good sound *congou* on *pekoe* flavour would sell at 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 9 d., we think each sample would bear the relative proportion of 3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 6 d.; at present we can scarcely value them, but suppose the value at market price, as China tea is this day, 4 s. to 4 s. 6 d.

With the quality we are well pleased, and we are confident we could introduce it into our trade with much satisfaction to our friends and the consumer.

*Twinings & Co., Strand, 12 February 1840.*

We think that the samples of the last importation manifest an improvement in the manufacture, as compared with those of the preceding.

Both in the *souchong* and *paho* there is still prevalent a burnt and rather coarse flavour, which is unpleasant, and which it is very important to correct, as it interferes with the natural and agreeable flavour of tea, and if continued, would substitute with the consumers a bad instead of a good taste for the article itself. The *souchong* contains many large and open leaves, and several which, upon examination after infusion, appear as if sufficient care

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had not been observed in the selection. The prevailing character of this tea is, in our opinion, strength; but it has much to acquire before it attains that peculiarly fine flavour which true souchong possesses.

The paho has, notwithstanding the burnt flavour, a degree of softness which is characteristic of pekoe, and shows, perhaps, more care in the preparation.

The sample from Chinese plants bears a resemblance both in leaf and flavour to the anko, which was formerly imported in private trade, and which, however it may have been approved occasionally, never was considered as of the most serviceable description.

Upon the whole, we think that the recent specimens are very favourable to the hope and expectation that Assam is capable of producing an article well-suited to this market; and although at present the indications are chiefly in reference to teas adapted, by their strong and useful flavour, to general purposes, there seems no reason to doubt, but that increased experience in the culture and manufacture of tea in Assam, may eventually approximate a portion of its produce to the finer descriptions, which China has hitherto furnished.

PAPERS DELIVERED IN BY G. G. DE H. LARPENT, ESQ.

— Appendix, No. 22. —

No. 22.  
Cotton Piece  
Goods Imported.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of COTTON PIECE GOODS Imported into Great Britain from the East Indies in the undermentioned Periods.

	WHITE GALICOES AND MUSLINS.	DYED COTTONS AND GRASS CLOTH.	TOTAL.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1814 - - - - -	967,652	290,956	1,266,608
1821 - - - - -	275,352	259,143	534,495
1828 - - - - -	203,848	218,656	422,504
1835 - - - - -	N.B. Particulars not given -		306,086

In 1837 the total quantity of both sorts was 414,450 pieces.

(Parliamentary Paper, East India Finance, &c. No. 22, in 1830, p. 84, and Tables of Revenue, 1835, p. 14.)

— Appendix, No. 23. —

No. 23.  
British Manu-  
factures Exported.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of BRITISH MANUFACTURES Exported to India in the same Years.

	COTTONS AND MUSLINS, WHITE AND PLAIN.	COTTONS AND MUSLINS, CHECKED AND DYED.	TOTAL.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
1814 - - - - -	213,408	604,800	818,208
1821 - - - - -	9,423,352	9,715,374	19,138,726
1828 - - - - -	30,411,857	12,410,220	42,822,077
1835 - - - - -	30,450,172	12,318,105	51,777,277

1837

In 1837 the total quantity of both sorts was 64,213,633 yards.

(No. 22, in 1830, p. 92-94; Tables, 1835, p. 104.)

## — Appendix, No. 24. —

STATEMENT of the DUTY payable on the Importation of various Articles of EAST INDIA Goods; the Rate per Cent. such Duty bears to the Price in Bond in London, with the Net Duty received thereon, where the same has been given in the Tables of Revenue.

No. 24.  
Duties on Importation of East India Goods.

Years 1835, 1836, and 1837, being the latest published.

ARTICLES.	PRESENT DUTY.	RATE PER CENT.	NET REVENUE.		
			1835.	1836.	1837.
Aniseed, star - - -	5 s. p' cwt.	9 ½	- -	no return.	
Alkali, natural, or Barilla (a) -	40 s. p' ton.	36	£. 9,784	£. 4,146	£. 4,976
Borax (b) refined - - -	10 s. p' cwt.	—	} 653	} 614	} 797
— unrefined - - -	4 s. p' cwt.	9			
Boracic acid (b) - - -	4 s. p' cwt.	—	1,474	1,945	1,483
Camphor - - -	40 s. p' cwt.	25	- -	no return.	
Cassia Lignea (c) - - -	6 d. per lb.	100	2,339	2,242	2,642
— Buds - - -	1 s. per lb.	154 ½	- -	no return.	
Cardamoms:					
Ceylon - - -	} 1 s. p' lb.	80	} - -	} no return.	
Malabar - - -		36 ½			
Chinat root - - -	3 d. p' lb.	147	- -	ditto.	
Cloves (d):					
Amboyna - - -	} 6 d. p' lb.	44	} 9,321	} 5,315	} 2,153
Bourbon - - -		54 ½			
Cubebs - - -	6 d. p' lb.	70	- -	no return.	
Galangal - - -	10 s. p' cwt.	32 ½	- -	ditto.	
Ginger - - -	11 s. p' cwt.	50	5,887	5,452	7,536

(a) The total quantity of alkali and barilla imported in the year 1835, was 6,253 tons; in 1836, 3,510 tons; and in 1837, 5,106 tons; of which 25 tons of alkali came from the East Indies in the first year; two tons in 1836; and 11 ½ in 1837.

The value of barilla is, say, 8 l. 15 s. per ton, and East India natural alkali, 5 l. 10 s. per ton, so that the duty of 2 l. per ton, is 22 per cent. on barilla, and 36 on alkali. This disproportion in the duty accounts for the smallness of the quantity of East India alkali imported; and whilst the duty on barilla is continued at 2 l. per ton, that on East India alkali should be reduced to 1 l. 6 s. per ton (22 per cent. on its value), or even lower, from its being the product of British possessions.

(b) Boracic acid, which pays the same duty as unrefined borax, is prepared for the potter's use at a less cost than tincal; and is on that account largely used, although admitted not to make so good a glaze as tincal, which latter has not kept pace with the production of earthenware.

The quantity of borax taken for consumption, averaged for the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, when the duty on unrefined borax was 3 d. per lb., was 143,114 pounds; and for the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when ½ d. per lb., 250,641 pounds.

The quantity of Boracic acid taken for consumption in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, when the duty was 4 d. per lb., averaged 415,134 pounds; and in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when the duty was only ½ d. per lb., 873,203 pounds; whence it appears that boracic acid, the produce of Tuscany, has increased 110 per cent. in three years; whilst unrefined borax, which is brought from a British possession, has only increased 75 per cent.

(c) Cassia Lignea imported from a British possession, pays the same duty as cinnamon, viz. 6 d. per lb., although only worth in bond 2 l. 16 s. per cwt., or 6 d. per lb., whereas cinnamon, on an average, is worth 5 s. 7 d. per lb.

(d) The duty was 2 s. per lb. until the 13th August 1836.

No. 24.  
Duties on Importation of East India Goods.

ARTICLES.	PRESENT DUTY.	RATE PER CENT.	NET REVENUE.		
			1835.	1836.	1837.
			£.	£.	£.
<b>Gum :</b>					
<b>Ammoniac :</b>					
— drop - - -	6s. p' cwt. {	5	-	-	no return.
— lump - - -		7 ½			
<b>Animi :</b>					
— scraped - - -	6s. p' cwt. {	4	535	664	440
— washed - - -		7			
— rough - - -		11			
<b>Arabic :</b>					
— yellow - - -	6s. p' cwt. {	10	4,565	5,467	3,865
— brown - - -		16			
Lac Dye (e) - - -	6s. p' cwt.	6 ½	1,809	1,717	1,140
Mace - - - - -	2s. 6d. p' lb.	62 ½	3,288	3,265	2,311
Munjeet (f) - - -	2s. p' cwt.	15 ½	-	no return.	-
Nutmegs - - - -	2s. 6d. p' lb.	65	17,093	15,029	16,944
<b>Oil :</b>					
Aniseed - - - -	1s. 4d. p' lb.	20 ½	-	-	no return.
Cassia - - - - -	1s. 4d. p' lb.	19			
Cloves - - - - -	14s. p' lb.	161 ½			
Mace - - - - -	1s. 4d. p' lb.	33 ½			
Cajaputa - - - -	1s. 4d. p' lb.	28 ½			
Olibanum - - - -	6s. p' cwt.	20	-	-	ditto.
<b>Pepper (g) :</b>					
black - - - - -	6d. p' lb. {	150	117,995	99,134	65,621
white - - - - -		36 ½			
<b>Rhubarb :</b>					
China - - - - -	1s. p' lb. {	40	2,220	2,236	2,542
Dutch - - - - -	26 ½				
Rum of Bengal (h) - - -	15s. p' gall.	857	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<i>Mem.—The duty on West India rum is 9s. per gallon.</i>					
<b>Sago (i) :</b>					
Common - - - - -	1s. p' cwt. {	14	586	871	891
Pearl - - - - -		8 ½			
Senna - - - - -	6d. p' lb.	185	-	no return.	-
Shell-lac - - - - -	6s. p' cwt.	5 ½	-	ditto.	-
Seed-lac - - - - -	6s. p' cwt.	6 ½	-	ditto.	-

(e) When the Customs Duties Act passed in 1833, cochineal was charged 2l. 16s. per cwt. and lac dye 6s. per cwt., but in August 1838 the former was reduced to 1s. per cwt. without any alteration being made for lac dye; the consequence is, that while cochineal, which is a foreign article worth 7s. per lb., is admitted at 1-10th per cent., lac dye, worth 1s. to 1s. 1d. is subject to a duty of 5 ½ per cent., although the produce of British possessions.

In three years the imports have been as follow :

	1837 :	1838 :	1839 :
Cochineal - - - - -	492,324 lbs.	615,483 lbs.	1,009,984 lbs.
Lac Dye - - - - -	1,011,674 lbs.	1,093,952 lbs.	1,162,203 lbs.

So that, while cochineal has increased 105 per cent., lac dye has increased only 15 per cent.

(f) Munjeet, from the East Indies, of the value of 13s. per cwt., is charged a duty of 2s. per cwt., the same as Dutch madder, worth from 40s. to 60s. per cwt.

(g) Prior to the 13th August 1836 the duty was, B. P. 1s. per lb., F. P. 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. per lb.

(h) In 1834 the quantity imported from the East India Company's territories was

1835 - - - - -	-	-	537 gallons.
1836 - - - - -	-	-	14,068
1837 - - - - -	-	-	38,140
1837 - - - - -	-	-	67,064

not one gallon of which appears to have been entered for home use.

(i) In 1832, when pearl sago was charged 10s. per cwt., and common sago 1s. per cwt., the consumption was 4,770 cwt., paying 917l. duty, and in 1837, the quantity was 17,193 cwt., or an increase of 620 tons.

ARTICLES.	PRESENT DUTY.	RATE PER CENT.	NET REVENUE.		
			1835.	1836.	1837.
Tobacco (k):			£.	£.	£.
British possessions in America.	2s. 9d. p' lb.	550	} on an average of 6 d. per lb.		
Other parts - - -	3s. p' lb.	600			
Turmeric:					
Bengal - - - -	2s. 4d. p' cwt.	17	-	-	no return.
Vermilion - - -	6 d. p' lb.	14 ½	-	-	ditto.

No. 24.  
Duties on Importation of East India Goods.

(k) The imports from the East India Company's territories and Ceylon were, in

1834	-	-	-	-	3,981 lbs.
1835	-	-	-	-	10,578 lbs.
1836	-	-	-	-	38,854 lbs.
1837	-	-	-	-	30,280 lbs.

none of which appears to have been entered for home use, as far as the Parliamentary Returns show.

— Appendix, No. 25. —

TABLE of DUTIES payable on Goods imported into Ceylon, and of the Drawbacks to be allowed on the Exportation of such Goods.

No. 25.  
Duties on Goods Imported into Ceylon.

Ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in casks, per gallon	£.	s.	d.
Do. per dozen quarts, in bottles	-	-	2 ½
Opium, per lb.	-	-	6
Paddy, per bushel	-	-	1
Rice per bushel	-	-	3
Spirits and liquors, per gallon	-	-	7
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of His Majesty's possessions abroad, other than the possessions of the East India Company, for every 100 pounds of the value thereof in this market	4	-	-
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, or of the possessions of the East India Company, for every 100 pounds of the value thereof in this market	10	-	-
Books, printed			
Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones			
Garden seeds and plants			
Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock			
Instruments, scientific			
Machinery, implements, and tools, for agriculture and for any kind of manufacture			free.
Maps			
Regimental clothing and accoutrements			
Timber			

## — Appendix, No. 26. —

No. 26.  
Duties on Goods  
Exported from  
Ceylon.

TABLE of DUTIES payable on Goods Exported from Ceylon.

	£.	s.	d.
Cinnamon, per lb. - - - - -	-	2	6
Ditto, if assorted as the third sort by the Government assorters, per lb. - - - - -	-	2	-
Cinnamon oil, per oz. - - - - -	-	1	-
Goods, wares, and merchandize, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Island of Ceylon, not being subject to other export duty, nor particularly exempted from export duty, for every 100 pounds of the value thereof	2	10	-
Books, printed - - - - -	-	-	-
Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones - - - - -	-	-	-
Horses, asses, mules, neat cattle, and all other live stock - - - - -	-	-	-
Plants and seeds - - - - -	-	-	-
Wearing apparel and personal baggage - - - - -	-	-	-

## PAPERS DELIVERED IN BY J. M'QUEEN, ESQ.

## — Appendix, No. 27. —

No. 27.  
Proportions of Rum  
and Molasses to  
Sugar, 1838.

PROPORTIONS of RUM and MOLASSES to SUGAR, 1838.

	SUGAR.	RUM, OVERPROOF.	MOLASSES.	SPIRITS, OR SWEETS.	PROPORTION.
	Cwts.	Galls.	Cwts.	Galls.	Galls.
Antigua - - -	203,043	29,171	97,614	907,647	
Barbadoes - - -	473,587	455	98,683	888,602	
Dominica - - -	48,290	17,010	7,893	88,047	
Grenada - - -	156,798	234,919	18,359	400,150	
Jamaica - - -	1,053,181	2,303,790	224	2,305,906	
Montserrat - - -	10,413	8,036	2,513	30,653	
Nevis - - -	25,410	10,867	2,971	37,606	
St. Kitts - - -	91,765	65,677	18,488	232,069	
St. Lucia - - -	61,691	7,493	4,786	59,567	
St. Vincent - - -	194,182	181,562	45,667	592,567	
Tobago - - -	71,621	252,414	7,181	317,043	
Tortola - - -	7,279	3,088	906	11,242	
Trinidad - - -	286,247	3,530	78,387	709,013	
Demerara - - -	669,574	1,384,282	239,984	3,544,138	
Berbice - - -	165,726	124,664	13,493	246,107	
TOTAL - - -	3,518,897	4,624,958	637,149	10,357,357	
1835—Rum and Molasses sent to United States, 536,187 gallons, } and to British North America - - - - -				3,305,960	
Allow for consumption, Colonies - - - - -				1,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL SPIRITS - - - - -				14,663,317	

The same year there were exported to the United States 5,107 cwts., and to British North America 74,000 cwts. sugar; and allowing for consumption in the colonies 100,000 cwts., the sugar produced will be 3,692,807 cwts., and spirits and sweets 14,663,317 gallons, or as near as may be 4 gallons of proof spirits to the cwt. of sugar for the British West Indies.

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius requires to be stated separately, because part of the molasses there produced are reboiled, and afterwards exported to New South Wales in a half granulated state; and part of the rum produced is used in clarifying sugar. The crop of Mauritius for 1835 was 552,712 cwts of sugar to Great Britain, and 6,936,580 lbs., 62,121 cwts., to New South Wales, British and foreign India. The sugar sent to New South Wales was 61,200 cwts., and to Ceylon 2,113 cwts. The molasses exported were 23,853 cwts., chiefly to New South Wales, and rum 19,984 gallons, of which 10,861 gallons went to Madagascar.



— Appendix, No. 28. —

RETURNS, WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

SUGAR IMPORTED INTO Great Britain.

No. 28.  
West India Produce Imported and Exported.

	WEST INDIES.		MAURITIUS.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1826 - - - - -	3,905,538	111,285	
1827 - - - - -	3,747,232	170,287	
1828 - - - - -	4,037,450	241,794	
1829 - - - - -	3,980,453	240,318	
1830 - - - - -	4,145,733	435,010	
Totals - - - - -	19,816,406	1,198,664	
Average - - - - -	3,963,280	239,732	

IMPORTED INTO THE United Kingdom

	SUGAR.		RUM, including Over Proof.	MOLASSES.	COFFEE.
	D. W. INDIES.	MAURITIUS.			
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Galls.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1822 - - - - -	4,151,368	527,904	4,713,809	553,663	25,042,583
1834 - - - - -	3,843,976	553,890	5,121,185	526,321	22,082,191
1839 - - - - -	2,822,872	612,385	4,079,013	490,096	10,769,655
Decrease from 1822	1,328,496	Inc. 84,481	634,796	63,567	14,272,928

EXPORT CROPS, Jamaica.

Average for 20 Years ending 1820, &c.

	SUGAR.			RUM.		COFFEE.	
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrs.	Puns.	Hhds.	Casks.	Lbs.
1811 to 1820 - - -	114,598	13,091	2,843	47,160	1,582	391	22,329,832
1833 - - - - -	78,375	9,325	4,074	33,215	3,034	977	9,866,060
1839 - - - - -	44,293	6,175	1,866	15,548	905	288	8,897,421
Decrease from 1820 -	69,705	6,916	977	31,612	677	103	13,432,401

N. B.—The coffee crop of 1822 was 19,815,010; and of 1834, it was 17,725,731 lbs. The largest crop Jamaica ever made, was in 1805: hogsheads of sugar, 137,906, tierces ditto, 17,977, barrels ditto, 3,689; rum, pancheons, 53,211, hogshheads, 1,328, casks, 133; coffee, 24,137,393 lbs. The subsequent year the coffee crop was 29,298,273 lbs.

COMPARATIVE CROPS, Demerara and Essequibo.

	SUGAR.			RUM.			MOLASSES.		COFFEE.	COTTON	
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrs.	Puns.	Hhds.	Barrs.	Puns.	Hhds.	Barrs.	Lbs.	Bales.
1838 -	41,594	1,480	1,795	12,442	3,607	1,636	21,705	293	245	2,486,740	1,210
1839 -	28,628	1,711	1,969	10,102	3,373	781	10,403	257	33	747,450	1,013

## — Appendix, No. 29. —

## WEST INDIES.—CROPS, &amp;c.

No. 29.  
Exports and Consumption of West India Sugar.

## DRAWBACKS ON BRITISH REFINED SUGAR EXPORTED.

	Amount.
1835 - - - - -	£. 709,410
1838 - - - - -	678,968
1839 - - - - -	26,379

## REFINED SUGAR EXPORTED.

Value in 1834	£.
— 1835 - - - - -	915,693
— 1838 - - - - -	852,487
— 1839 - - - - -	553,247
	213,738

## CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The average consumption of Great Britain for six years, ending 1831, was, 3,774,000 cwts.

Say consumption, (Par. Pap. No. 80 of 1840) - - - - -		Cwts.	3,834,847
Import 1839, from sugar colonies - - - - -	Cwts. 3,435,257		
British India - - - - -	519,126		
			3,954,383
Apparent Surplus - - - - -			119,536
From which deduct, exported raw - - - - -	Cwts. 10,470		
Ditto - - - ditto - - - refined - - - - -	22,000		
			32,470
Leaving only a surplus of - - - - -	Cwts.		87,066

Taking the average of 1838 and 1839, the surplus would only be 54,000 cwts. 2,700 tons.

## — Appendix, No. 30. —

## CULTIVATION OF SUGAR, INDIA.

No. 30.  
Cultivation of East India Sugar.

In the East-Indian Report, 1st App., pp. 72, 73, 84, 85, 89, 100, 101, 211, and 3d App., pp. 18, 22, 23, we find the process: sometimes the cane is squeezed or rather ground in hand-mills, but more generally between two rollers placed perpendicularly or horizontal, and very frequently by a kind of spindle, working like a pestle in a mortar, without the smallest attention to cleanliness, or to having pure vessels to receive the juice. These machines are placed at the side of the cane fields which are to be cut. A sufficient number of people bring the canes to the mill, without stripping or cleaning them of their various impurities. At the mill, a man in some districts cuts the cane into pieces six inches long, and in other districts into pieces only 1½ inch long. Another man puts these pieces into the basket of the man who feeds the mill; a fourth drives the bullocks; a fifth carries the juice to the boiler in small pots, mixed as it is with dirt and pieces of mogass; a sixth attends the fire; a seventh supplies the fuel, and the eighth manages the boiler. "The juice is boiled in flat iron pans and is," says Hamilton, "passed through several until it is sufficiently inspissated, which is when it has been reduced to one-fourth part. Nothing is either added to it or taken from it. It is not scummed; it, in fact, contains many impurities. This inspissated juice is called 'jagory' or 'jaggee,' or more properly 'cake extract' and 'pot extract;' the former a black disgusting mass, but superior to the other, which is less inspissated, and which is put into earthen pots, &c." Jagory, or ghoor, in order to make dowloa sugar, is put into close baskets till one-fourth drops gradually through; what remains in the baskets being an impure, dark-coloured, damp sugar, is put into other baskets, after which it undergoes various other processes till it reaches the scale of refined, the kind of sugar sent to England, and from which, by another process, a kind of renef sugar is made; 640 sers (1,287 lbs.) jagory, after another process, produces 480 sers of sugar, which being again reboiled, at the end of seventy-five or eighty days, produces,

produces, in a finer process, 144 sers sugar, or about one-fifth of the original quantity. The remainder is molasses and scummings; cake extract, 96 sers from 480. In some districts the better kind of inspissated juice is called bhulee, four maunds of which produce one maund of chenee. After the juice is boiled into jagory, it is not unfrequently carried one hundred miles in jars, and sold to a second class of sugar manufacturers on very low terms, who boil it down once or twice and get 20 lbs. sugar from a maund (84 lbs.) of jagory. The sugar thus obtained is of a soft greasy quality, proceeding from the quantity of milk put into it to correct the acidity of the juice. Before boiling, the juice is sometimes carried to a considerable distance, and sold to people who are sugar-bolers. One mill and one set of implements, though rude and simple, serve for several farms. It is only large farmers that can cut one acre of canes in a year. The implements and machinery generally belong to some wealthy individual, who hires them out to his poorer neighbours. The work also is often performed by the joint labour of the farmers, and the crop must be finished in six weeks.

No. 30.  
Cultivation of East  
India Sugar.

#### EXPENSE OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR.

The cultivator of sugar is either the immediate proprietor of the land, or a person who rents it from the proprietor. Compared with the materials for cultivation in the West-Indies, the materials employed in the East are light, cheap, and removable from place to place. In Bengal, simple diet and scanty clothing suffice the peasant, and the price of labour is consequently low, rather under 2*d.* per day. The dwelling of the manufacturer, or rather sugar planter, is a straw hut; he receives little capital, and the abode of the immediate labourer or bondsman is still more humble. The boiling utensils, four cudgree pots, are only valued at 2*d.* each. The sugar-bakers, in the months of September or October, when they perceive that the crop is secured (but not till then), advance money to the ryots at a very high interest, but without which they could not carry on the cultivation and manufacture.

Rep. 1 App. p. 53.

Rep. 1 App. p. 80.

Rep. 1 App. p. 211.

#### PRODUCE OF THEIR MILLS, &c.

The mill goes night and day, worked by two bullocks at a time, which are changed every two hours, or after their labour has produced twelve gallons of juice. These bullocks do no more work that day. The mill expresses about 7,000 canes, which produce about 218 ale gallons of juice in twenty-four hours, which juice yields about 1½ cwt. of sugar (jagory). Fourteen bullocks are employed about the mill, and seven men attend the works during the process of boiling. In other places the mills do not produce so much. "A cattle-mill will produce," says the Report, p. 100, "from 75 to 80 pounds jagory per day." Hamilton, in his Survey, informs us that 16 men and 20 oxen assemble in one place from the neighbourhood. The whole work night and day in cutting, carrying, grinding, and boiling the canes and cane juice. The juice is boiled till reduced to one-sixth. It is never scummed. The labour of these people and the 20 oxen, produce in 24 hours only 476 lbs. inspissated juice, or about 1 cwt. of sugar. A begah, one-third of an acre, produces 168 mons, 13,891 lbs. cane, which yields 14 mons, 1,169 lbs. 'pot extract.' A mill with eight men and 12 oxen clear half an acre of cane in 12 days, working 12 hours each day; and Roxburgh states, that a mill which goes night and day expresses 7,000 canes, which produce 14 maunds jagory, 7 maunds raw, or 1½ cwt. sugar. At Chinapatam the mill in 24 hours produces three boilings, each about 1 cwt. jagory, about 90 lbs. sugar.

Rep. 3 App. p. 11.

Rep. 1 App. p. 100.

Rep. 3 App. p. 23,  
24.

Rep. 3 App. p. 13,  
14.

#### PRODUCE OF SUGAR PER ACRE IN INDIA.

The two kinds of cane that are cultivated in Hindostan are the purple or Batavia cane, the hardest, and containing the least quantity of juice, but most sweet; the white cane, the softest, which contains the greatest quantity of juice, but least sweet. Sugar is also made from the date tree, which produces juice by incision after it arrives at the age of ten years. The produce of an acre of land varies very considerably. The Bengal Board of Trade state it to be from 4½*d.* to 15 cwt. but the average may be taken at 10 cwt. Buchanan estimates it to be, in some places, 13½ cwt.; 9 cwt., he states, is considered a bad, and 15 cwt. a good crop. The cane ought not to be cut in less than 12 months from the date of planting. A crop from ratoons is seldom taken; when it is, it is always poor and trifling. The fields are watered by labour, and are exceedingly liable to be scorched by drought. A calagu of land (11-5ths acre) requires by one account, 18,000, and by another 50,000 plants. Sometimes the land is manured, and a second crop taken; but in general two crops of rice must intervene between every crop of sugar.

Rep. 1 App. p. 75.

Rep. 1 App. p. 100.  
102, 103.

## — Appendix, No. 31. —

No. 31.  
Production of  
Sugar, &c. in the  
Brazil and Cuba.

## CROPS, POPULATION, BRAZILS, CUBA, &amp;c.

## CROPS OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Exported 1836:	SUGAR.	MOLASSES.	COFFEE.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Cuba Muscovado	3,297,708	129,437	47,538,375
Porto Rico	498,888	16,500	4,914,444
Total	3,796,596	145,937	52,452,819

## CROPS OF THE FOUR GREAT PORTS OF CUBA.

	SUGAR.	COFFEE.
	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
Exported 1838	700,000	410,000
— 1839	620,000	480,000
	1,320,000	890,000
Average	660,000	445,000
4 ½ cwts. to box	2,772,000 <i>cwts.</i>	49,840,000 <i>lbs.</i>

Of which, 2,269,726, giving the export in Muscovado as follows:

Exported:	SUGAR.	COFFEE.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Clayed	2,269,726	49,840,000
As 10 is to 14, gives additional	907,890	—
In Muscovado	503,726	—
Total Muscovado	3,681,342	49,840,000

*N. B.*—The consumption of produce in Cuba and Porto Rico is equal to two-sixths of the whole. The sugar crop of Porto Rico for 1840 is estimated to be 1,000,000 cwts. The mercantile value of produce of all kinds shipped from Cuba exceeds 50,000,000 dollars.

## BRAZILS.

SUGAR ESTATES, BRAZILS.	1835.	1838.
	Province Rio, sugar estates (50 mills, water and steam)	850
Province Bahia - ditto (one-fourth water and steam)	603	650
Province Pernambuco, ditto (2 steam, and 60 by water)	453	500
Totals	1,906	2,050

1837: Sugar, 2,400,000 cwts.; coffee, 134,000,000 lbs.

No. 31.  
Production of  
Sugar, &c. in the  
Brazil and Cuba.

COMPARATIVE CROPS.

Cuba.—Exported.

	SUGAR. Arrobas.	COFFEE. Arrobas.
1808 - - - - -	2,400,000 <i>clayed, &amp;c.</i>	720,000
1829 - - - - -	6,588,428	1,736,257
1839 - - - - -	10,220,000	1,920,000

Porto Rico.—Exported.

	Cuts.	Lbs.
1808 - - - - -	1,420	291,000
1836 - - - - -	498,888	4,914,444

Brazils.—Exported.

	Cuts.	Lbs.
1808 - - - - -	400,000	24,400,000
1837 - - - - -	2,400,000	134,000,000

COMPARATIVE SLAVE POPULATION, BRAZILS, CUBA, &c.

	1808.	1830.	1833.	1839.
Brazils - - - - -	600,000	-	2,100,000	2,500,000
Cuba - - - - -	113,352	479,000	-	600,000
Porto Rico - - - - -	15,433	34,000	41,000	60,000

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE since 1808.

Carried away from Africa for the Brazils - - - - -	2,420,000
Ditto - ditto - Cuba and Porto Rico - - - - -	1,020,000
Ditto - ditto - French Colonies, Mexico, and for United States, &c. - - - - -	300,000
Captured and liberated, and died after capture, ab out - - - - -	140,000
1808 to 1840 - - - - - Total - - - - -	3,860,000

The number that die on the middle passage, the decrease by deaths over the births, and the number yearly enfranchised in the colonies are equal to at least 25 per cent. on the number shipped from Africa.



— Appendix, No. 33. —

IMPORTED from the *West Indies, &c.*

No. 33.  
Imports from the  
West Indies.

SUGAR.		RUM, including Over Proof.	MOLASSES.	COFFEE.
West Indies.	Mauritius.			
1835	Cwts. 3,523,948	Galls. 5,540,170	Cwts. 526,321	Lbs. 14,617,046
1836	3,600,517	4,993,942	528,306	18,777,912
1837	3,306,776	537,454	582,283	15,184,413
1838	3,518,843	606,019	637,407	17,639,280

— Appendix, No. 34. —

CROPS, *Jamaica.*

No. 34.  
Production of  
Crops, Jamaica.

	SUGAR.	MOLASSES.	RUM.	COFFEE.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Galls.	Lbs.
1837	903,033	83	2,044,075	9,950,679
1838	1,053,181	224	2,303,790	12,593,746

— Appendix, No. 35. —

Jamaica House of Assembly, Tuesday, 12 November 1839.

No. 35.  
Staple Exports  
from Jamaica.

The following Messages from the Governor were read, and are as follow :

Mr. Speaker,

(First Message.)

PURSUANT to the message from this Honourable House, I am commanded by his Excellency the Governor to lay before the House the accompanying Return of the staple Exports of this Island for the last two years, made up to the 10th day of October in each year.

Sugar	- 1838	-	63,028 hogsheads.	9,245 tierces.	3,376 bbls.
	1839	-	44,893	6,175	1,866
	Deficit	-	18,135	3,070	1,510
Rum	- 1838	-	24,674 puncheons.	1,070 hogsheads.	684 casks.
	1839	-	15,548	905	288
	Deficit	-	9,826	165	396

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

No. 35. Staple Exports Jamaica.	Coffee	1838	18,551,795 pounds.	
		1839	8,897,421	
	Deficit		4,654,974	
Pimento		1838	148 casks.	22,350 bags.
		1839	184	31,497
	Excess		36	9,147
Ginger		1838	4,584 casks.	2,297 bags.
		1839	3,042	1,235
	Deficit		1,542	1,062

## — Appendix, No. 36. —

No. 36.  
Export, &c. of  
Sugar from India.

## EXPORTS SUGAR from India.

Mr. Huskisson stated (House of Commons, 2d May 1822), that the greatest export of sugar from India was in 1795 to Great Britain - - - 11,000 tons.  
 - - - - - to other parts - - - - - 4,000 -  
 Total - - - 15,000 -

## IMPORTS SUGAR from India into England.

1817 - - - - - 6,038 tons.  
 1818 - - - - - 8,029 -  
 1819 - - - - - 10,055 -  
 1820 - - - - - 13,861 -

(Parliamentary Paper, No. 442, of Session 1821.)

Exports from India to all parts, 1817-18 - - - - - 14,604 tons.

(East India Report, Appendix, p. 45, and Report, 1st Appendix, p. 62, 63).

Same year, imported (India), about 10,000 tons.

## SUGAR imported from East Indies.

1833	- - -	111,731 cwts.	} - - - duty 32s.
1834	- - -	76,613 -	
1835	- - -	100,856 -	
1836	- - -	152,163 -	
1837	- - -	296,657 -	} - - - duty 24s.
1838	- - -	428,854 -	
1839	- - -	519,126 -	

(Parliamentary Paper, No. 80, of 1840.)



— Appendix, No. 37. —

No. 37.  
Crops of Tobago.

		<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Puns.</i>			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>
1822	-	7,509	5,111	1832	-	108,100	281,651
1823	-	8,780	4,667	1833	-	86,527	232,622
1824	-	8,631	5,053	1834	-	79,018	272,787
1825	-	8,110	5,484	1835	-	77,259	299,705
1826	-	8,760	5,477	1836	-	117,642	372,965
1827	-	5,419	4,136	1837	-	90,803	351,779
1828	-	8,685	5,450	1838	-	71,821	252,414
1829	-	7,570	4,154				
1830	-	6,687	4,220			630,970	2,083,923
1831	-	8,453	5,171	Average	-	90,109	294,846
		78,634	48,923				
Average	-	7,861	4,892				
Or		<i>Cwts.</i> 114,915 <i>Galls.</i> 440,280					

— Appendix, No. 38. —

No. 38.  
Labourers, Tobago.

		<i>£.</i>
Average former cost of houses and grounds, medicines, medical attendance, &c. in the colonies, 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> . This sum for 120 negroes on a Tobago estate, amounts yearly to 378 <i>l.</i> , which divided amongst the labourers (30) that only labour at present, gives 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> for each yearly, or at the rate of 9½ <i>d.</i> per day for this part of the expenditure; making, with some extra privileges, the daily wages (1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in money) of the 30 labourers 2 <i>s.</i> 3¼ <i>d.</i> per day (312 days), or 36 <i>l.</i> as the present yearly charge for wages, thus - - - - -		1,080
Former cost yearly for 120, including clothing, provisions, houses and grounds, at the average for the colonies, 6 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> - - - - -		744
Increase - - - - - <i>£.</i>		336
But Demerara wages are 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; 38 <i>l.</i> - - - - -		2,090
Former cost of 200 at 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - - - - -		1,300
Increase - - - - - <i>£.</i>		790

No. 39.  
Imports and Ex-  
ports of Hayti,  
1836.

## — Appendix, No. 39. —

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HAYTI, 1836.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.
Port-au-Prince - - - - -	243,490	401,106
Cape Haytien - - - - -	131,955	184,550
Jaemel - - - - -	32,248	105,198
Aux Cayes - - - - -	38,436	147,361
Genianes - - - - -	13,076	68,970
Porto Plata - - - - -	15,557	19,151
£.	474,762	926,336

Of which sums there were for United States :

Imports - - - £. 152,061 - - - Exports - - - £. 249,757

Porter's Tables, Part VI.

Average consumption each person, about 1*l.* sterling. In 1835 the imports from the United States were, 1,800,000 dollars; and the exports to ditto, 2,347,556 dollars.

No. 40.  
Crops, St. Domingo.

## — Appendix, No. 40. —

## CROPS, ST. DOMINGO.

1791 :	1826 :
217,463 casks of sugar.	2,136,984 sup. feet mahogany.
5,636 casks of molasses.	8,622 French lbs. tortoiseshell.
380 casks of gums.	32,189,784 lbs. (French) coffee.
248 boxes aloes.	620,972 lbs. (French) cotton.
27,312 barrels syrup.	457,592 lbs. (French) cocoa.
1,514 serroons cochineal.	64,641 lbs. tanned and untanned hides.
6,814 tons logwood.	5,307,745 lbs. (French) Campeachy wood.
1,865 tons mahogany.	179,500 cigars.
4,167 lbs. tortoiseshell.	7,209 bullocks' horns.
1,346 boxes sweetmeats.	340,588 lbs. tobacco.
1,478 serroons Jesuit's bark.	5,531 yellow ware.
84,617,325 lbs. (French) coffee.	
11,317,226 lbs. (French) cotton.	
3,257,610 lbs. (French) indigo.	
1,536,617 lbs. (French) cocoa.	
4,618 bags pepper.	
2,426 bags ginger.	
6,948 tanned hides.	
114,639 hides in hair.	
2,617,650 Spanish dollars.	
57,213 oz. gold in grains, &c.	

*N.B.*—Such was the produce of St. Domingo, and of the French part of it only, be it observed, in 1789 and 1791; and such was the produce of the whole of it in 1826, as stated by Mr. M'Kenzie; the value in 1791 being upwards of 7,000,000*l.* sterling, the value in 1826 not much exceeding (exclusive of export duties), 1,000,000*l.*

## — Appendix, No. 41. —

No. 41.  
Estimates and Cal-  
culations.

## ESTIMATES AND CALCULATIONS.

One cwt. East India-rice, unfettered by Excise regulations, will produce eight gallons proofspirits; consequently the ton of rice will produce 160 gallons ditto; rice in India is 60 s. per ton, which will give for the cost of the raw material, per gallon -	£.	s.	d.
Cost distillation -	-	-	4 ½
	-	-	6 ½
Cost rice spirit in India -	-	-	11
Charges to England, say -	-	-	9
Landed in England -	£.	-	1 8
A maund, 82 lbs. of molasses in India costs 1 s. 6 d. This weight gives about 6 ½ imperial gallons, which should produce 6 ½ imperial gallons of proof spirit. Cost raw material 6 ½ gallons for 1 s. 6 d. is per gallon -	-	-	2 ½
Cost raw material, West Indies, say -	-	-	1 6
Difference in favour of East Indian distiller -	£.	-	1 3 ½

## Rum Spirits.

Raw material, cost of, per gallon, in India -	-	-	3 ½
Cost distillation, say -	-	-	6 ½
Charges to England -	-	-	9
Landed in England, cost -	£.	-	1 6 ½
Cost, raw material, for one gallon proof spirit, West Indies, allowing for wastage -	-	-	1 10
Cost distillation -	-	-	8 ½
Charges to England -	-	-	8 ½
West Indian Rum, in England -	-	-	3 3
East Indian Rum, ditto -	-	-	1 6 ½
Difference in favour of India -	£.	-	1 9 ½
Cost West Indian Rum, landed in England -	-	-	3 3
Ditto East Indian rice spirit, ditto -	-	-	1 8
Difference in favour of India -	£.	-	1 7

## English Spirits.

British grain spirits produce from imperial quarter of 400 lbs. raw grain, 20 gallons proof spirits, and malt from same quantity, from 19 to 20 gallons, say 19 ½ gallons raw grain at 30 s. per quarter, is per gallon -	-	-	1 6 *
Malt grain at 40 s. per quarter is per gallon -	-	-	2 -
Then raw grain, raw material, cost per gallon -	-	-	1 6
Cost distillation -	-	-	6 ½
Prime cost per gallon -	-	-	2 - ½
East Indian rice spirit, landed in England -	-	-	1 8
Difference in favour of India -	£.	-	4 ½

\* What is called raw grain is a composition of oats, barley, and malt in equal proportions, and consequently the price of the raw material may be taken at from 3 s. to 4 s. more the quarter, or about 2 d. per gallon.

No. 41.  
Estimates and Calculations.

	£.	s.	d.
East Indian sugar spirit, landed in England - - - - -	-	1	6 ½
Cost British raw grain spirit - - - - -	-	2	- ½
Difference in favour of India - - - - -	£.	-	6

## British Malt Spirits.

Cost per gallon, raw material - - - - -	-	2	-
Cost distillation, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	6 ½
Cost per gallon - - - - -	-	2	6 ½
East Indian rum spirit, in England, per gallon - - - - -	-	1	6 ½
Difference in favour of India - - - - -	£.	-	1 -
British malt spirits, per gallon - - - - -	-	2	6 ½
East Indian rice ditto, landed in England, per ditto - - - - -	-	1	8
Difference in favour of India - - - - -	£.	-	10 ½

## Comparative Production.

448 lbs. rice, produces proof spirit - - - - -	32	gallons
448 lbs. British grain, produces - - - - -	22.4	-
Difference, or about 43 per cent. in favour of rice - - - - -	9.6	-

## Duty Spirits.

Grain spirits, England, 7 s. 6 d. per gallon.	
Malt - ditto - 8 s. 7 d. ditto.	
Grain spirits, Scotland, 8 s. 4 d. ditto.	
Malt - ditto - 4 s. 4 d. ditto. deducting 8 d.	
Grain spirits, Ireland, 2 s. 5 d. ditto.	
Malt - ditto - 3 s. 5 d. ditto. deducting 8 d.	
Rum - - - - 9 s. - ditto.	

## — Appendix, No. 42. —

No. 42.  
Sugar Trade of the  
World, 1839.

## SUGAR TRADE OF THE WORLD, 1839.

Produced in various Countries, stated as Muscovado.

	Cwts.	Cwts.
British Sugar Colonies - - - - -	3,571,378	
British India - - - - -	519,128	
		4,090,504
Danish West Indies - - - - -		450,000
Dutch - ditto - - - - -		260,000
French Sugar Colonies - - - - -		2,160,000
United States, say - - - - -		900,000
Brazils, exact quantity of white not distinguished - - - - -		2,400,000
Spanish West Indies - - - - -		4,481,342
Java (without distinction of quality) - - - - -		892,475
For internal consumption, exclusive of China, India, Siam, Java, and United States - - - - -		2,446,337
TOTAL (904,032 tons and 18 cwts.) - - - - -		18,080,658

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE. 697

Consumption:	Cwts:	No. 42. Sugar Trade of the World, 1839.
Great Britain and Ireland	3,834,847	
British North America, and New South Wales (British)	186,121	
United States of America	2,540,000	
Continent Europe, France	2,462,600	
Holland and Denmark	1,238,000	
Italy, Germany, and Belgium	1,735,000	
Russia, Prussia, and Austria	2,522,000	
Spain and Portugal	1,166,353	
	9,123,353	
Consumed in Colonies, exclusive of Java, India, China, Siam, and United States	2,446,337	
<b>Grand TOTAL (904,032 tons and 18 cwts.)</b>	<b>18,080,658</b>	

To which may be added 4,000 cwts. exported from Carthagena, and 6,000 cwts. exported from Central America.

— Appendix, No. 43. —

COFFEE TRADE OF THE WORLD, 1839.

No. 43.  
Coffee Trade of  
the World, 1839.

	lbs.
Export from the Brazils	134,000,000
ditto --- Cuba and Porto Rico	49,840,000
ditto --- Java	80,174,460
ditto --- Hayti, aver. 1835 and 1836	43,007,522
ditto --- French Tropical Colonies	14,400,000
ditto --- Venezuela and Colombia	11,544,024
ditto --- Surinam, 1834	2,400,000
ditto --- Mocha, about	5,500,000
ditto --- Central America	897,540
ditto --- British West Indies	10,769,055
ditto --- British India, average 1838-39	6,245,028
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350,098,229</b>

Or 160,311 tons 14 cwts.

Central America exports 8,000 quintals, 896,000 lbs., which should be added to the total sum.

PAPERS DELIVERED IN BY

—Appendix, No 44. —

QUANTITIES, in Cwts and Gallons, of SUGAR and RUM Imported into England from each British

YEARS.	JAMAICA.		BRITISH GUIANA				TRINIDAD		TOBAGO	
	Sugar.	Rum	Demerara		Berbice		Sugar.	Rum	Sugar	Rum.
			Cwts	Gallons	Cwts	Gallons				
1814	2,448,331	3,318,865	234,393	681,750	9,914	44,244	144,435	120,985	120,571	781,507
1815	1,593,217	4,143,321	324,100	794,804	8,318	25,275	153,951	53,070	120,891	411,700
1816	1,389,412	2,686,851	323,444	515,255	15,368	8,007	122,890	6,052	126,178	253,711
1817	1,717,260	3,747,825	377,766	993,981	14,159	14,268	128,434	26,890	139,398	222,682
1818	1,653,318	3,629,243	320,166	835,553	17,781	18,808	129,154	4,322	112,931	327,951
1819	1,614,317	2,650,619	480,993	931,133	29,957	28,160	168,584	67,743	129,514	444,478
1820	1,769,125	3,859,235	536,361	1,526,688	57,905	27,935	156,243	67,427	169,705	484,221
1821	1,679,721	4,471,028	493,146	1,297,764	53,258	69,536	162,457	23,851	108,244	162,456
1822	1,413,718	4,318,127	539,948	1,193,550	55,358	52,698	178,491	29,360	120,766	310,621
1823	1,417,747	2,951,110	697,658	941,195	58,000	74,221	183,192	8,568	113,015	309,829
1824	1,451,892	3,003,008	615,991	930,133	64,609	44,393	180,904	18,162	123,868	312,370
1825	1,116,690	2,558,933	650,270	778,880	58,271	21,243	148,627	5,895	111,959	383,680
1826	1,506,660	2,282,784	418,417	887,464	40,144	33,967	206,438	17,382	121,368	409,778
1827	1,311,675	5,187,274	711,656	1,192,399	87,972	119,460	329,686	26,066	71,989	283,941
1828	1,363,974	3,499,262	717,105	1,353,759	86,584	143,070	265,708	6,057	135,211	494,573
1829	1,395,392	3,655,965	729,405	1,634,021	89,314	204,362	292,833	16,821	66,633	279,733
1830	1,379,898	3,212,493	780,886	1,856,719	119,967	231,608	204,987	12,941	95,171	429,150
1831	1,895,893	3,595,727	785,616	2,310,892	121,088	118,389	249,765	62,407	121,749	401,717
1832	1,431,693	2,717,058	726,526	1,203,255	137,457	129,184	8,426	5,656	106,100	298,651
1833	1,266,691	3,219,788	545,199	1,202,791	101,736	38,686	289,793	225	60,627	223,622
1834	1,286,253	2,922,067	681,282	1,273,098	90,669	61,227	393,915	7,714	79,187	279,787
1835	1,148,762	2,456,972	760,376	1,875,245	120,285	116,411	299,893	9,586	77,266	299,796
1836	1,054,040	2,116,994	864,134	1,879,357	213,714	125,231	313,141	7,450	117,943	373,995
1837	994,606	2,049,461	792,872	1,369,880	159,529	99,241	295,397	741	60,803	361,779
1838	1,053,181	2,298,790	699,774	1,384,232	193,729	124,661	266,147	2,639	71,921	452,414

QUANTITIES of SUGAR, RUM, and MOLASSES Imported—continued

YEARS	ANTIGUA.		ST. KITTS.		NEVIS		MONTERRAT		GORTOLA	
	Sugar	Rum.	Sugar.	Rum.	Sugar	Rum	Sugar.	Rum	Sugar	Rum.
1814	757,023	246,289	122,067	250,922	54,012	107,160	35,067	56,228	14,909	59,337
1815	169,955	84,889	141,338	130,107	55,224	71,439	24,519	57,377	24,123	72,118
1816	197,399	27,384	134,759	16,862	71,810	8,583	26,691	2,691	51,994	19,218
1817	176,771	46,711	125,974	86,538	45,832	6,394	31,214	20,855	22,922	23,011
1818	228,993	49,310	120,218	66,399	82,369	17,056	37,990	16,097	13,513	25,121
1819	206,393	129,828	141,501	149,228	63,164	16,577	37,168	34,557	19,128	3,361
1820	162,575	104,713	89,592	142,043	20,395	96,083	32,815	47,768	48,708	281
1821	207,648	65,445	128,436	91,498	66,023	34,229	32,263	27,651	23,490	1,646
1822	102,938	57,298	89,982	61,293	31,660	10,187	27,971	14,935	22,170	220
1823	135,269	28,242	76,181	42,044	44,211	16,684	24,465	42,943	21,583	16,158
1824	222,207	17,513	122,685	68,216	49,734	7,066	30,649	19,890	20,599	311
1825	242,001	30,491	78,668	31,365	49,770	5,197	16,053	25,075	13,670	102
1826	244,514	54,447	107,332	73,029	73,597	24,485	39,469	17,539	21,769	168
1827	75,684	19,891	99,206	163,107	32,320	18,266	19,768	37,225	26,971	193
1828	176,666	79,447	121,006	129,636	49,182	10,549	26,001	21,453	13,276	110
1829	156,698	116,434	127,003	179,807	51,843	45,071	27,238	39,815	22,211	295
1830	168,911	155,511	138,158	219,706	54,236	51,543	20,646	49,075	17,999	-
1831	169,024	159,024	101,968	256,992	49,943	147,759	26,137	49,959	15,559	48
1832	143,386	29,773	80,692	20,911	39,843	11,189	29,855	11,501	14,990	108
1833	126,519	88,523	89,390	49,217	42,887	6,312	15,597	11,273	14,660	-
1834	257,777	71,445	105,325	79,080	69,743	23,280	26,639	29,480	21,626	3,478
1835	174,938	67,051	87,012	107,101	39,617	30,359	16,292	50,482	19,381	5,220
1836	135,492	7,721	64,118	36,399	44,723	6,598	12,152	16,256	16,919	2,692
1837	68,479	11,568	73,270	87,389	24,269	4,798	6,695	4,864	13,334	7,511
1838	202,043	99,171	91,735	65,677	25,410	10,897	10,413	8,998	7,279	1,928

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

Appendix, No. 41

Production in the West Indies since 1814, and also Total Quantity of MOLASSES

GRENADA		ST VINCENT'S		BARBADOS		ST LUCIA.		DOMINICA	
Sugar	Rum	Sugar	Rum	Sugar.	Rum.	Sugar	Rum	Sugar	Rum
Cuts	Gallons.	Cuts.	Gallons	Cuts	Gallons	Cuts.	Gallons	Cuts	Gallons
203,390	702,086	225,405	650,869	214,192	23,857	70,594	3,362	34,274	75,111
201,883	579,905	231,816	273,658	160,740	8,013	74,320	607	41,116	67,007
266,056	257,116	261,433	61,274	287,623	2,266	60,831	466	47,930	1,601
190,950	552,486	242,413	398,035	280,778	2,340	56,101	157	51,973	25,046
220,956	417,690	251,449	166,730	246,977	1,628	42,006	-	32,850	2,172
202,568	437,095	267,034	313,450	289,540	1,051	73,720	3,330	42,897	4,537
184,952	435,542	216,680	225,024	174,051	7,200	50,220	13,428	15,011	21,859
210,208	371,123	233,418	250,616	211,372	742	77,971	418	38,120	24,724
193,178	179,716	261,160	46,787	156,082	240	92,001	16	41,570	2,200
247,370	301,806	232,575	80,430	314,030	351	62,148	4,807	30,014	14,510
227,014	267,070	249,321	56,689	245,820	489	73,100	1,978	42,320	27,688
209,915	294,945	257,800	06,534	278,316	1,277	82,308	3,519	33,026	14,770
229,450	170,042	271,868	55,213	247,720	2,064	85,073	6,290	45,664	7,191
197,796	277,497	230,334	233,052	203,863	489	70,046	18,620	41,312	9,716
260,870	308,647	288,062	105,075	338,859	4,302	82,240	19,655	49,410	11,236
218,409	394,230	258,383	273,373	272,300	1,551	70,025	38,113	35,319	8,120
212,100	206,033	261,531	173,269	336,881	2,827	36,701	12,817	60,052	16,322
115,600	328,471	221,092	160,211	223,779	10,730	50,231	1,028	69,139	6,627
138,231	103,654	186,812	29,272	266,464	5,740	17,995	6,514	52,270	44,111
202,074	122,370	191,889	89,206	381,971	966	10,318	0,774	47,371	29,311
194,543	247,040	231,016	93,207	391,527	2,170	62,306	4,707	5,810	27,700
170,200	248,621	195,037	186,154	242,680	1,798	52,744	6,022	2,602	7,299
130,811	177,720	186,482	112,183	372,118	738	3,062	22	15,212	16,117
161,922	160,711	201,191	200,025	445,713	912	51,430	7,691	62,721	8,511
166,798	724,010	194,162	161,562	473,507	426	61,891	2,422	17,250	2,200

QUANTITIES OF SUGAR, RUM, and MOLASSES Imported—continued

Total Quantity of Sugar	Total Quantity of Rum	Total Quantity of Molasses	Average Price per Cwt and Gallon		OBSERVATIONS
			Sugar (Brown)	Rum (Crown Island)	
			per Cwt	per Gallon	
2,100,787	7,604,451	141,227	70s	5s	
3,330,887	6,741,579	119,331	70s	3s 6d	
3,948,082	3,860,452	1,647	52s	3s 6d	
3,562,358	6,285,734	7,621	43s	3s 9d	
3,664,949	5,169,891	31,322	47s	3s 6d	
3,832,774	6,338,100	54,019	45s	3s 1d	
3,622,400	7,022,738	39,090	29s	2s 6d	
3,721,625	3,208,301	58,185	33s	2s 2d	
3,994,799	4,242,010	76,298	27s	1s 5d	
2,530,161	4,833,365	199,098	26s	1s 6d	
3,717,722	4,775,081	939,688	33s	1s 7d	
3,736,375	3,038,907	355,592	31s	1s 8d	
3,681,375	3,989,882	290,704	36s	2s 4d	
3,687,457	4,607,378	302,111	30s	2s 2d	
3,678,766	7,271,693	510,708	28s	2s 4d	
3,761,182	6,901,007	394,422	29s	2s 2d	
2,911,521	6,748,810	250,018	21s	1s 8d	
2,308,921	7,793,714	332,875	23s	1s 8d	
3,773,424	4,728,643	505,985	23s	1s 8d	
3,519,304	5,105,969	217,934	28s	1s 11d	
3,843,971	5,112,264	670,300	27s	1s 10d	
2,534,200	5,453,705	566,321	27s	1s 11d	
2,601,477	4,808,149	528,396	30s	1s 11d	
2,806,776	4,418,368	528,283	33s	1s 9d	
3,518,748	4,641,210	607,149	33s 3d	2s 10d	

— Appendix, No. 45. —

PRICES OF EAST INDIA SUGARS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
1838:												
Bengal, duty paid.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Good and fine White -	68 70	67 60	64/6 66	63 64	63/6 64	63/6 65/6	62 65	63/6 65/6	64/6 66/6	66 68	65 67/8	66 69
Low and middling White -	65 67	65 66	62 64	61/6 63/6	60 62	61 63	58/6 61	61 63	61 64	63 65	62 64/6	62/6 65
Siam, in Bond - - -	34 35	33 35	25 36	34 35	32 33	23 24	22 23	22 23/6	21 21/6	22 22	22 23	22 23
Manilla - - - - -	20 23	20 23	22/6 25	22 24	19/6 23	20 24	19 23/6	19 23	19 23	20 23/6	20 23/6	19 23
1839:												
Bengal, duty paid.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Good and fine White -	66 70	67/6 70	67/6 69	68/6 70	68 69/6	69 69/6	69/6 69/6	69/6 69/6	67 69	67/6 69/6	67/6 69/6	67 69
Low and middling White -	64 67	64 67	64 67	63 69	62 67	62 67	62 67	62 67	65/6 66/6	65/6 67	65 67	64 66
Siam, in Bond - - -	22 23	22 23	21/6 22	21/6 22	22 23	22 23	22 23	22 23	20 20	21 21	20 20	21 22/6
Manilla - - - - -	20/6 24/6	20/6 24/6	22/6 25	22/6 25/6	22/6 25	22/6 25/6	22/6 25/6	22/6 25	20 23/6	19 23	18/6 23	19 22/6
1840:												
Bengal, duty paid.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.							
Good and fine White -	67/6 71	68 71	66/6 72	70 72								
Low and middling White -	65/6 67	66 67/6	67/6 69	67/6 69/6								
Siam, in Bond - - -	20 27/6	20 27/6	20 28	20 27/6								
Manilla - - - - -	19/6 23	20 23	19/6 23/6	20 23/6								

— Appendix, No. 46. —

QUANTITY OF COFFEE, in lbs., Imported into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies.

YEARS.	Jamaica.	Demerara.	Berbice.	Dominica	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Bahamas.	Other B. W. I. Colonies.	TOTAL lbs.	Lowest Price of Jamaica Coffee per cwt.
1821	16,720,368	4,473,404	2,081,968	1,711,248	160,844	208,432	557,984	60,952	25,975,200	s. 116
1822	18,837,616	7,394,128	3,801,456	1,166,096	268,028	172,704	243,488	56,448	30,620,664	98
1823	19,009,648	6,004,464	3,076,144	1,919,232	330,736	375,424	89,152	73,664	29,536,384	94
1824	22,362,656	5,393,160	1,965,488	2,076,144	113,464	202,568	158,704	212,576	34,929,784	70
1825	18,097,968	3,074,728	2,029,912	1,359,244	128,208	152,544	73,616	48,832	24,078,264	53
1826	17,801,224	3,371,222	2,065,052	1,385,002	187,300	114,384	359,594	31,192	25,156,799	56
1827	21,881,992	4,549,070	3,186,186	1,111,686	118,489	128,377	4,022	31,924	29,011,805	50
1828	21,800,027	3,822,194	1,793,677	1,769,093	54,437	128,102	147,818	74,616	29,599,964	39
1829	18,690,654	4,068,118	3,482,898	942,144	73,667	393,499	45,806	259,614	26,899,400	34
1830	19,753,716	3,447,426	3,816,909	1,016,641	54,502	113,617	227,069	172,722	27,609,541	33
1831	16,466,764	1,938,386	1,885,402	613,360	1,768	83,007	82,537	16,734	20,076,956	37
1832	19,406,932	1,200,791	3,291,497	1,360,401	91,632	24,512	31,036	218,220	24,673,922	86
1833	11,349,506	4,819,067	1,806,702	891,817	168,170	62,593	46,822	62,678	19,008,375	68
1834	16,508,893	1,481,980	1,045,568	893,422	100,915	96,004	45,673	89,908	22,081,227	80
1835	11,554,307	1,139,054	2,027,037	112,557	39,060	53,522	280,150	66,872	14,866,580	66
1836	14,932,896	1,863,063	1,614,379	309,284	169,539	37,708	51,337	45,220	18,903,416	81
1837	9,959,679	3,099,041	3,018,701	248,175	114,865	8,500	100,621	36,446	15,575,888	56
1838	19,599,746	3,360,818	1,448,480	383,023	426,341	143,266	-	-	17,600,000	-

This Table I am unable to prepare for a series of years farther back than 1821, or later than 1838; it shows diminished supply, independent of prices in the home market.

The supply of Coffee from the West Indies is totally inadequate to the demand in England. The West Indies do not furnish half the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom; but (as is also the case with sugar) the holders of West India produce can, by the monopoly they possess, dictate prices by holding back, until the purchaser is compelled to buy at any price. By this means the revenue of the state, as well as the purse of the consumer, suffers, and trade is diminished.

Whatever facilitates the supply of either Coffee or Sugar, augments the consumption of both, and expands commerce in every shape.

While the progress of temperance societies is lessening the revenue on spirituous and fermented liquors, it is an object of great importance to furnish, at a cheap rate, some other exciseable articles, such as Coffee and Sugar, but the reduction of taxation on these articles would neither benefit the Exchequer or the Public, so long as there is a monopoly of the supply, and that the persons holding that monopoly are incapable, even for their own benefit, of extending the production of the article required. The monopoly in favour of the West Indies is at least 20 s. per cwt.

R. Montgomery Martin.



## — Appendix, No. 47. —

IMPORTS from *Great Britain* at *Calcutta*, at four different Periods of two Years each, viz, in 1805 and 1806; in 1816 and 1816; in 1825 and 1826; and in 1836 and 1837

IMPORTS.	1805-1806.		1815-1816.		1825-1826.		1836-1837.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>
<b>Apparel:</b>								
Coats and Shoes	-	1,25,043	-	26,720	-	24,624	-	5,821
Buttons	-	37,929	-	11,178	-	41,450	-	35,536
Fosiery	-	2,60,967	-	1,84,173	-	1,45,512	-	2,93,498
Luberdashery	-	2,32,161	-	1,86,441	-	1,21,089	-	3,61,096
Hats	-	2,58,158	-	1,84,225	-	1,41,246	-	1,05,583
Woolen and Leather Breeches	-	98,305	-	19,534	-	20,015	-	6,120
Percery	-	2,846	-	5,961	-	24,804	-	19,897
Hilnery	-	1,61,862	-	2,04,428	-	3,29,445	-	3,29,139
Perfumery	-	1,83,404	-	90,407	-	89,204	-	1,48,649
Perfume-water and Otter	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	1,568
Wearing Apparel	-	-	-	-	-	39,064	-	2,13,321
Woolen-blackening	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,341
<b>Books:</b>								
Books	-	3,54,506	-	3,37,685	-	4,15,368	-	3,40,523
Charts	-	13,991	-	11,375	-	6,306	-	14,191
Instruments, Musical	-	85,251	-	1,40,166	-	1,24,881	-	1,59,481
Algebra, Mathematical, and Maps	-	46,066	-	60,086	-	45,985	-	32,814
Engravings and Prints	-	31,781	-	48,324	-	1,50,499	-	36,253
Stationery	-	1,71,855	-	3,03,068	-	3,99,372	-	5,31,623
<b>Cotton Goods:</b>								
Cotton Yarn, British, - B. Mds.	-	-	-	-	-	1,15,934	2,014	2,05,742
Cotton Yarn, Foreign - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	67,307
Cotton Twist, British - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	8,34,423	24,762	31,87,030
Cotton Twist, Foreign - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	69,763
Cotton mule Twist, British, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,377	43,27,772
Cotton mule Twist, Foreign, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	27,050
Cotton Piece Goods, British, ditto	-	2,52,758	-	5,74,948	-	40,43,997	-	1,17,79,076
Cotton Piece Goods, Foreign, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	22,876	-	1,09,801
Woolen and Quilting	-	-	-	6,007	-	5,332	-	17,873
<b>Drugs:</b>								
Drugs and Spices	-	-	-	1,20,132	-	-	5	100
Opium - B. Mds.	-	-	-	-	-	1,554	6,195	45,489
Alumina - Drugs	-	3,153	Cochineal	26,488	39	32,278	269	88,849
Opium - Drugs	-	-	Drugs	22,150	Drugs	613	6,443	15,011
Opium - Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	181
Opium - Drugs	-	56,101	-	1,07,295	-	1,17,457	-	1,09,271
Opium - Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,695
Opium - Drugs	-	1,641	-	8,835	-	-	-	1,577
Opium and Tobacco	-	-	-	10,526	-	-	-	1,490



SELECT COMMITTEE ON EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

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IMPORTS.	1805-1806.		1816-1816.		1825-1826.		1836-1837.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Metals:</b>		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>		<i>C. Rs.</i>
Tin, British - - - B. Mds.	-	-	-	-	3,204	76,361	-	-
Copper, ditto - - - ditto	-	1,58,640	-	9,54,151	26,613	11,76,158	1,16,167	43,42,180
Copper, Foreign - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	4,038	1,44,629	10,616	3,32,198
Iron, British - - - ditto	-	1,31,174	-	6,66,642	97,932	4,92,467	3,52,666	13,15,472
Iron, Foreign - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	64,705	3,46,950	22,611	1,41,937
Iron, Kentledge - - - ditto	-	5,689	-	71,606	-	-	22,537	30,141
Lead, British - - - ditto	-	67,890	-	1,71,782	23,146	2,63,585	34,372	2,37,483
Lead, Foreign - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	461	3,899	273	2,909
Steel, British - - - ditto	-	4,561	-	57,654	152	2,824	1,616	10,762
Steel, Foreign - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	943	6,268	11,510	1,46,264
Spelter - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	2,62,003	20,35,015	88,651	5,80,740
Brass - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	886
Quicksilver - - - ditto	-	89,495	-	2,65,623	1,629	1,24,009	1,102	1,75,628
<b>Military, &amp;c.:</b>								
Fowling-pieces and Pistols	-	66,131	-	61,684	-	1,59,676	-	1,04,662
Gunpowder - - - - -	-	36,228	-	-	-	-	-	63,504
Gun-flints - - - - -	-	6,340	-	19,930	-	23,695	-	6,519
Military Stores - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
Shot and Patent Shot	-	29,180	-	36,499	-	36,278	-	23,228
Swords and Sword-belts	-	16,949	-	8,014	-	19,212	-	4,304
<b>Naval Stores:</b>								
Anchors - - - - - Pa.	-	2,569	-	2,80,347	295	63,949	128	34,527
Cordage - - - - -	-	43,771	-	2,49,344	-	1,77,917	-	19,501
Canvas and Vitry	-	46,075	-	1,10,457	-	1,15,315	-	1,57,271
Line and Twine - - - -	-	8,590	-	2,437	-	26,494	-	7,655
Timbers - - - - -	-	3,563	-	52,761	-	15,316	-	2,939
Masts and Spars - - - Pa.	-	990	-	80,259	443	9,395	65	2,078
Pitch and Tar - - - -	-	6,346	-	96,859	-	54,989	-	46,947
Pipe Staves - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,714	-	912
Ship Chandlery - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	42,025	-	9,885
Hon. Company's Naval Stores	-	30,740	-	1,01,999	-	-	-	1,25,214
<b>Oilman's Stores:</b>								
Confectionery - - - -	-	1,39,151	-	93,750	-	1,29,963	-	1,08,174
Fish Oil - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	572
Grocery - - - - -	-	40,054	-	29,923	-	10,961	-	17,515
Oilman's Stores - - - -	-	4,70,772	-	3,81,315	-	2,71,950	-	3,34,674
Raisins - - - - -	-	13,316	-	19,189	-	9,878	-	11,058
Spermacci Candles - - - B. Mds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490
Vinegar - - - - -	-	15,858	-	22,083	-	19,396	-	6,990
Wax - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	636
Garden Seeds - - - - -	-	13,176	-	6,216	-	1,604	-	6,621
<b>Paint and Oil:</b>								
Red Lead - - - - - B. Mds.	-	-	-	-	-	57,040	9,899	79,886
White Lead - - - - - ditto	-	84,461	-	68,138	-	92,828	7,667	87,186
Linseed Oil - - - - -	-	7,568	-	24,489	-	29,695	-	10,746
Paints - - - - -	-	82,463	-	1,30,059	-	41,805	-	71,948
Turpentine - - - - -	-	2,968	-	3,776	-	3,613	-	2,552
Verdigris - - - - -	-	726	-	11,679	-	-	-	861
<b>Provision:</b>								
Salted Provisions - - - -	-	27,603	-	25,036	-	2,80,571	-	1,29,990
Flour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404
Butter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,629
Bread - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3822
<b>Silk Goods:</b>								
Silk Piece Goods, British - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	98,391	-	51,011
Silk Piece Goods, Foreign - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,601
Velvets, British - - - - -	-	1,067	-	6,831	-	13,650	-	27,785
Velvets, Foreign - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,221

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

IMPORTS.	1805-1806.		1815-1816.		1825-1826.		1836-1837.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
Wares:		C. Rs.		C. Rs.		C. Rs.		C. Rs.
Enamel Ware		2,369						
Glass Ware		5,27,781		6,91,448		9,30,384		4,80,500
Hard Ware		1,16,746		1,06,996		1,51,268		6,34,6a2
Japanned Ware		6,694		1,465		5,761		619
Metal Ware						8,433		23,967
Plated Ware		1,07,539		81,865		2,35,971		1,23,442
Queen's Ware		1,12,772		2,12,026		2,52,036		1,57,360
Silver Ware		27,670		25,506		11,790		13,292
Tin Ware		73,291		1,20,816		1,83,826		95,753
Pewter Ware						155		397
Brass Ware						5,673		
Woollens:								
Broad Cloth, British		2,77,040		3,02,822		16,49,499		20,21,607
Broad Cloth, Foreign						17,775		5,750
Flannel and Blankets, Carpets		97,422		58,413		3,01,507		3,33,093
Horse-hair and Cloth		24,072		5,929		8,391		5,070
						4,106		4,866
Salt					65	192	11,087	47,136
Sundries:								
Turnery		11,726		6,718		3,811		
Coals		11,627		52,755		64,027	134,892	73,409
Fishing Tackle		2,965				1,640		1,333
Images						3,731		2,339
Toys		32,869		17,651		9,359		19,517
Skins and Hides						1,505		54,021
Chalk				24,050				1,358
Horses, No.							54	54,100
Petty Articles		1,64,598		3,11,399		3,75,896		20,053
TOTAL		95,40,801		1,38,03,998		2,57,26,954		4,03,92,183
Subtract the values of Cotton Goods in those years		2,52,758		5,80,955		50,22,472		1,07,91,414
Value, excepting Cottons		92,88,043		1,32,23,043		2,07,04,582		2,96,00,769
Subtract values of Woollens in those years		3,98,534		3,67,164		19,81,338		23,70,451
Total, excepting Cottons and Woollens		88,89,509		1,28,56,879		1,87,23,254		1,82,30,318

R. Montgomery Martin.

— Appendix, No. 48. —

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Merchandize and Treasure into and from *Calcutta* by Sea, from 1827-28 to 1836-37.

Years.	Imports from								Exports to	
	Total in Company's Rupees.	United Kingdom.	France.	Hamburg.	Sweden.	Portugal.	America.	China.	Total in Company's Rupees.	Great Britain.
1827-28	4,50,12,454	2,03,76,401	24,66,630	78,839	84,791	2,11,246	23,20,884	91,61,275	6,82,75,297	3,68,91,71
1828-29	3,95,68,113	2,39,25,129	23,51,200	3,98,114	88,278	-	21,55,836	32,46,750	5,55,14,829	2,88,08,43
1829-30	3,69,98,543	1,71,67,259	15,64,345	1,17,653	-	22,803	19,59,632	70,80,280	6,04,66,011	3,17,25,25
1830-31	3,56,12,430	2,11,75,569	9,32,213	28,154	59,277	39,641	21,61,380	32,23,294	5,77,88,979	2,90,97,60
1831-32	2,98,75,365	1,83,76,445	3,41,160	-	-	61,680	17,67,450	14,79,036	6,20,66,257	3,47,60,91
1832-33	2,67,65,881	1,51,20,625	8,52,683	-	-	-	6,23,839	33,61,096	6,04,74,423	3,17,39,83
1833-34	2,74,07,414	1,50,84,231	10,82,805	-	61,468	-	6,55,810	50,74,542	5,92,21,666	2,21,90,64
1834-35	3,03,93,931	1,63,16,477	10,37,639	-	-	-	8,61,830	47,81,183	4,89,69,626	1,93,84,39
1835-36	3,36,62,918	1,80,49,174	10,61,141	-	-	-	20,28,188	41,51,157	6,38,87,265	2,30,71,20
1836-37	4,04,29,076	2,23,47,809	13,17,332	-	-	-	10,27,726	34,06,732	7,40,10,361	3,08,01,78
Average first 5 years.	3,74,13,381	2,01,96,159	15,31,109	-	-	-	20,73,016	48,38,127	6,08,22,234	3,22,57,98
Average last 5 years.	3,77,31,845	1,73,83,661	10,71,520	-	-	-	10,39,878	41,55,122	6,13,12,674	2,54,49,57
Increase last 5 years.	3,18,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,90,440	-
Decrease last 5 years.	-	28,12,496	4,59,589	6,22,760	1,70,878	3,36,370	10,33,138	6,83,005	-	68,08,41

R. Montgomery Martin.

— Appendix, No. 49. —

TRADE between *India* and the British Colonies.

No. 49.  
Trade between  
*India* and the  
British Colonies.

Years.	Imports from British Colonies into			Exports to British Colonies from		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1827	S. R. 8,10,626	S. R. 8,47,928	S. R. 5,54,427	S. R. 13,42,309	S. R. 12,99,065	S. R. 2,56,798
1828	1,86,117	8,41,235	3,45,899	14,50,584	15,84,554	3,57,202
1829	2,75,459	9,70,154	7,22,365	13,08,841	20,61,407	4,46,839
1830	1,25,311	9,45,653	2,18,515	9,81,586	19,68,431	2,71,506
1831	1,31,623	7,67,815	4,80,064	6,48,808	20,45,845	2,81,628
1832	1,73,741	9,02,188	1,29,707	9,05,097	17,03,565	1,92,961
1833	2,67,564	7,84,239	2,49,943	16,74,173	12,12,321	1,30,549
1834	2,75,962	9,58,475	45,211	15,43,875	17,88,797	1,20,663
1835	2,16,803	7,07,914	2,47,852	10,66,351	12,24,121	1,98,532
1836	2,58,567	9,60,733	2,04,955	19,31,507	19,92,853	65,201
1837	3,18,927	not received	1,56,731	24,38,070	not received	2,00,722

R. Montgomery Martin.

## — Appendix, No. 50. —

No. 50.  
Tonnage of all Nations entering India.

TONNAGE of all NATIONS entering the Ports of India.

YEARS.		British Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Total, all Nations.
From Calcutta:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1802 to 1818	- - - - -	1,496,731	456,545	2,632,653
1819 to 1835	- - - - -	1,599,449	733,725	2,440,471
Increase	- - -	102,718	277,180	—
Decrease	- - -	- - -	- - -	192,182
From Madras:				
1824 to 1829	- - - - -	1,096,633	132,531	1,683,390
1830 to 1835	- - - - -	1,069,803	135,930	1,710,605
Increase	- - -	- - -	3,399	27,215
Decrease	- - -	26,830	—	—
From Bombay:				
1826 to 1830	- - - - -	294,146	117,437	339,447
1831 to 1835	- - - - -	309,984	144,623	346,788
Increase	- - -	15,838	27,186	7,341
Decrease	- - -	—	—	—

## — Appendix, No. 51. —

No. 51.  
Reduction of Prices on English Yarns.

COMPARATIVE PRICES of English and Indian Cotton Yarns, in the Years 1812 and 1830, per Thread of one Mile, equal to about two Hanks of Yarn.

No.	English Prices.		Indian Prices.
	1812.	1830.	1812 and 1830.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
49	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
120	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
150	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
250	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

## — Appendix, No. 52. —

COMPARISON of the COST of LABOUR in producing Yarns in *Britain* and *India*, for One Pound Weight, from No. 40 to 250, and likewise of the Value of the Labour and Material combined.—  
Kennedy, 4992.

No. 52.  
Comparative Prices  
of Labour in India  
and in England.

No.	Hanks spun per Day in both per Spindle.	British.			Indian.		
		Cotton.	Labour.	Cost.	Cotton.	Labour.	Cost.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40	200	1 6	1 —	2 6	— 3	3 4	2 7
60	175	2 —	1 6	3 6	— 3½	5 8½	6 —
80	150	2 2	2 2	4 4	— 4½	8 10½	9 3
100	140	2 4	2 10	5 2	— 5	11 11	12 4
120	125	2 6	3 6	6 —	— 5	16 —	16 9
150	100	2 10	6 6	9 4	— 6	25 —	25 6
200	075	3 4	16 8	20 —	— 6	44 7	45 1
250	050	4 —	31 —	35 —	— 8	83 4	84 —

## — Appendix, No. 53. —

## QUALITIES OF SUGAR.

No. 53.  
Qualities of Sugar.

(From Porter's *Work on the Sugar-cane*, p. 167 to 171.)

“DUTRONC panegyriizes sugar as the triumpher over seasons and climates, in enabling us to assemble at our tables the fruits of every season and of every country; as the softener of asperities, the delice of confectionery, the seductive charm of liqueurs; but he would exalt it as the panacea of life, the invigorator of infancy, the restorer of sickness, the renovator of old age\*.”

He calls sugar the most perfect alimentary substance in nature, and the testimony of many physicians establishes the fact.

Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, says, in common with all who have analyzed it, that “sugar affords the greatest quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter of any subject in nature.” Used alone, it has fattened horses and cattle in St. Domingo for a period of several months, during the time when the exportation of sugar, and the importation of grain were suspended, from the want of ships. The plentiful use of sugar in diet is one of the best preventives that ever has been discovered of the diseases which are produced by worms.

\* The *Hindus* have a tradition showing how the sugar-cane was first introduced among them, and which proves in what estimation it is held by them. They relate that in very ancient times, a vessel belonging to their country chanced, by accident, to leave one of her crew, under a desperate fit of sickness, on a desert island, at a considerable distance in the Eastern Seas, and that returning by the same route, curiosity prompted them to inquire after the fate of their companion, when, to their utter astonishment, the man presented himself to their view, completely recovered from his sickness, and even in a state of more than common health. With anxiety they inquired for the medicine he had so successfully applied, and were conducted by him to the sugar-cane, on which he acquainted them he had solely subsisted from the time of their departure. Attracted by such a powerful recommendation, the precious plant was carefully transplanted to, and successfully cultivated in, their own land.

worms. Nature seems to have implanted a love for this aliment in all children, as if it were *on purpose to defend them from those diseases*.\*.

Sir John Pringle tells us that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants.

Dr. Rush, Dr. Cullen, and many other physicians are of opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds has been lessened by the use of sugar. Dr. Rush observes that, in disorders of the breast, sugar is the basis of many agreeable remedies, and it is useful in weaknesses and acrid defluxions in other parts of the body †.

The celebrated Tronchin recommended "Eau sucré" for almost every malady. Dr. Fothergill was very anxious that the price of sugar should be sufficiently moderate to render it accessible to the mass of the people. From experiments made by some eminent French surgeons, it appears to be an antiscorbutic, and this is confirmed by well-known facts ‡.

Although sugar has for so long a time been used in our alimentary preparations, it is only since it has been analyzed by the French chemists that it has come to be considered in itself an alimentary substance. The base of sugar is a glutinous matter, which, in its proper combination, is extremely pure, and perfectly soluble, and, consequently, in the most favourable circumstances for easy digestion. It is therefore extremely wholesome and nutritious; of this there is abundant proof. During crop-time, in the West Indies, all appear fat and flourishing. The cattle, which are fed on the cane-tops, and the scummings, become sleek, and in better condition, although more worked at that time than any other. The negroes drink freely of the juice, and the sickly among them revive, and become fat and healthy. In China and in India the same beneficial effects are recorded. We are told by Sir George Staunton, that in the former country, many of the slaves and idle persons are frequently missing about the time that the canes become ripe, hiding themselves, and living entirely in the plantations.

A writer from India observes, "The comfort and health arising to a poor family from a small patch of sugar-cane, exclusive of what the jaggry may sell for, can only be known to such as may have observed them in the time of cutting the canes, and noted the difference of their looks before the crop begins, and a month or six weeks after."

The Cochin Chinese consume a great quantity of sugar; they eat it generally with their rice, which is the ordinary breakfast of people of all ages and stations. There is little else to be obtained in all the country but rice and sugar; it is the common nourishment of travellers. The Cochin Chinese not only preserve in sugar all their fruits, but even the greater part of their leguminous vegetables, gourds, cucumbers, radishes, aruchokes, the grain of the lotus, and the thick fleshy leaves of the aloe. They fancy nothing is so nourishing as sugar. This opinion of its fattening properties has occasioned a whimsical law. The body-guard of the king, selected for the purposes of pomp and show, are allowed a sum of money with which they must buy sugar and sugar-canes, and they are compelled by law to eat a certain quantity daily.

This is to preserve the *embonpoint* and good looks of those soldiers who are honoured by approaching so near the person of the king; and they certainly do honour to their master by their handsome appearance. There are about 500 of them, all equally sleek and plump, being actually fattened by sugar. Domestic animals, horses, buffaloes, elephants, are all fattened with sugar-cane in Cochin-China.

Sugar has been found to be an antidote to the poison of verdigris, if taken speedily and in abundance; and, unlike many other organic substances, its nutritious qualities are not liable to change from the operations of time or seasons.

\* Dr. Stare says that nature seems to have recommended this taste of sugar to all sorts of creatures, the birds of the air, the beasts of the field; many reptiles and flies seem to be pleased and delighted with the specific relish of all sweets, and to distaste its contrary.

† The celebrated Dr. Franklin had taken large quantities of blackberry-jam for the pain of the stone, and found benefit from it; but discovered at length that the medicinal part of the jam resided wholly in the sugar. From half a pint of syrup prepared by boiling brown sugar in water, and taken just before he went to bed, he declared that he had often found the same relief that he did from a dose of opium.

‡ A vessel came from the West Indies heavily laden with sugar; a calm that had not been foreseen, prolonged the passage till all their provisions were exhausted. The sugar was the only resource left to the crew, and, nourished by it, they at length arrived safely in port. Some sailors had died of scurvy during the voyage, and many were threatened with death from the same cruel malady. The scurvy ceased when its victims were from necessity reduced to the sugar diet, and the remedy was at the same time an agreeable aliment.



## — Appendix, No. 54. —

LIST of the SHIPS, BRIGS, SCHOONERS, GRABS, &c. Built for the Service of the British Government, the East India Company, and Private Merchants, from 1736 to 1840.

From *Jehangeer Nowrojee, Esq.*, son of the present head-builder of the Bombay Dockyard, which was founded by their family more than a century ago.]

Names of Vessels.	In what Year.	For whom.	Names of Vessels.	In what Year.	For whom.
Arab Success - - -	1736	East India Company.	Ship Milford ✓ - -	1786	- - Pestonjee Bomanjee and John Tasker.
Ship Princess Augusta - -	—	- - ditto.	Ship Ardaseer - - -	1787	Dady Nesserwanjee. ✓
Defiance - - -	1738	- - ditto.	Snow Cornwallis - - -	—	Calcutta.
Arab Rustrasons - - -	1739	- - ditto.	Snow Jona - - -	—	ditto.
Arab Bombay - - -	1740	- - ditto.	Snow Quid - - -	—	ditto.
Arab Success Galley ✓	1741	- - ditto.	Ship Surat Castle - -	1788	- - built in Surat, and completed in Bombay dockyard.
Defiance Ketch - - -	—	- - ditto.			Pestonjee Bomanjee. ✓
Schooner Direct - - -	1746	Private.	Ship Tauzbuz - - -	—	Calcutta.
Arab Sam Pedru - - -	—	ditto.	Snow Syren - - -	—	Sorabjee Muncherjee. ✓
Ship Sam Miggle - - -	1747	ditto.	Shah Muncher - - -	1789	Dady Nesserwanjee. ✓
Brigate Bombay, small - -	1750	East India Company.	King George - - -	—	Pestonjee Bomanjee. ✓
Brigate Bombay, large - -	1752	- - ditto.	Ship Boman Yad - - -	—	- - ditto, and Mr. Henshaw.
Ship Mary - - -	1750	Private.	Ship Anna - - -	—	Rebuilt.
Ship Indian Queen - - -	1751	East India Company.	Face and Sea-horse - -	—	Ship Lowjee Family - -
Ship Penney - - -	1753	Private.	Ship Sarah - - -	1791	Luggage Boat - - -
Ship Revenge - - -	1759	East India Company.	Luggage Boat - - -	1792	Ship Carron - - -
Ship Success Ketch - - -	—	- - ditto.	Ship Upton Castle - -	1793	Ship - - -
Ship English - - -	—	- - ditto.			Face and Sea-horse - -
Schooner Euphrates - - -	—	- - ditto.			Ship Lowjee Family - -
Ship Royal - - -	1762	- - ditto.			Luggage Boat - - -
Brize Rossian - - -	1764	- - ditto.			Ship Sarah - - -
Cutter Spy - - -	1770	- - ditto.			Luggage Boat - - -
Ship Grillich - - -	1769	- - ditto.			Ship Carron - - -
Arab Princess Augusta - -	1768	East India Comp any.			Ship Upton Castle - -
Arab Princess Royal - - -	—	- - ditto.	Ketch Strombolo - - -	—	1793
Vacht of Governor - - -	1767	- - ditto.	Bombay Frigate - - -	—	—
Swallow Ketch - - -	1770	- - ditto.	Brig Antelope - - -	—	—
Fly Snow - - -	—	- - ditto.	Brig Fly - - -	—	—
Mancy Ketch - - -	—	- - ditto.	Pilot Vessels Hoogly and Abercromby.	1794	—
Murruc Ketch - - -	—	- - ditto.	Schooner Harriet - - -	1795	—
Wolf Ketch - - -	—	- - ditto.	Ship Charlotte - - -	—	—
Ship Wallace - - -	1768	Banna Limbjee. ✓	Ship Asia - - -	1797	—
Ship Hunter - - -	—	ditto.	Ship Scaleby Castle - -	1798	—
Ship Alexander - - -	1769	Mr. Hunter.	Pilot Vessel Philip Dundas	—	—
Ship Britannia ✓ - - -	1772	Mr. Watson.	Schooner Comet - - -	—	—
Ship Lousa - - -	—	Governor Hornby.	Ship Kaikhuaroo - - -	1799	—
Arab, built for Agent of Bussora.	1773	—	Ship Seringapatam - - -	—	—
Ship Royal Charlotte ✓ - -	1774	Calcutta.	Brig Semuth - - -	—	—
Ship Nancy - - -	—	Captain Faulkner.	Ship Lord Mornington - -	—	—
Ship Shaw Allum - - -	1775	- - Mr. Watson, and sold to an Arab.	Ship Lord Cornwallis - -	1800	—
Ship Byramgore - - -	—	Muncherjee Juwanjee. ✓	Ship David Scott - - -	1801	—
Seisy Snow - - -	1776	Captain Philip.	New Yacht - - -	—	—
Indus - - -	—	- - ditto.	Brig Surat - - -	—	—
Arbudda - - -	—	- - ditto.	Frigate Oldface - - -	—	—
Packet Vesel Swallow - -	1777	Built by a Commodore.	Supply Water Boat - - -	1801	—
Ship Virgil - - -	—	Calcutta.	Ship Alexander - - -	1802	—
Boys Amphitrite and Bengal.	1778	—	Tauzbuz Arab - - -	—	—
Ship Britannia - - -	—	Rebuilt.	Ship Charlotte - - -	1803	—
Boys Sea Horse and Hoogly.	—	Calcutta.	Sable and Comrance - -	1803	—
Ship Ad' Hugley - - -	1780	—	Stamp Boat - - -	—	—
Large Boat Defence - - -	—	—	Pack Horse large Boat - -	—	—
Ship Intrepid - - -	—	—	Large Boat - - -	1804	—
Ship Hornby - - -	—	Governor Hornby.	Frigate Pitt - - -	1805	—
			Cruiser Prince Wales - -	—	—
			Ship Blour - - -	1806	—

Names of Vessels.	In what Year.	For whom.	Names of Vessels.	In what Year.	For whom.
Brigs Mercury, Notless, and Sylph.	—	Government.	Sloop of war Coote	1827	East India Company.
Ship Bombay	1807	Forbes & Co.	Homoujee Bomonjee	1828	- - Motichund Amichund & Co.
Ship Benares	—	Government.	Sir Charles Malcolm	—	Thomas Crawford & Co.
Frigate Salsette	1807	His Majesty.	Brig Euphrates	—	East India Company.
Schooner Greenwell	1808	Honourable Company.	Brig Tigris	1829	- - ditto.
Charles Grant	1809	- - built by Captain Harrington.	Pattamar Bhima	1828	- - ditto.
Aurora, Vestal and Ariel	—	East India Company.	Pattamar Panna	—	- - ditto.
Psyche and Thetis	1810	- - ditto.	Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay.	1829	- - ditto, (by Nowrojee Jamsetjee).
Earl of Balcarras	—	Captain Mackintosh.	Royal Tiger	—	East India Company.
Minden of 74 guns	—	His Majesty.	New Schooner Shannon	1832	- - ditto.
Abercrombie	1811	Forbes & Co.	Ship Earl Clare	—	Merchant.
Minerva	—	- - ditto, for Captain Timbril.	Ship Jamsetjee Jeogeebhoy	1833	Merchant.
Hannah	—	Bruce, Fawcett & Co.	Brig Two Sisters	—	- - ditto.
Luggage Boat Buffalo	1812	East India Company.	Ship Sultana	—	Imaum of Muscat.
Ship Herefordshire	—	Captain John Money.	Brig Muccoy	—	Merchant.
Ship Ann	—	Leckie & Co.	Brig Hamoody	—	- ditto.
Ship Cornwallis, of 74 guns.	1813	His Majesty.	A Water Boat	—	East India Company.
Parow Taptee, and Nurbudda Avon Boat.	—	East India Company.	A Wamp Boat	—	- ditto.
Timber Ship Ernaud	—	- - ditto.	Schooner Tause	1834	Imaum of Muscat.
Pilot Vessel Eliza	—	- - ditto, for Calcutta.	Cutter Nurbudda	1835	East India Company.
Pilot Vessel Cecilia	—	- - ditto - ditto.	Cutter Margaret	—	- ditto.
Ship Caroline	1814	Imaum of Muscat.	Ship Lady Grant	—	Merchant.
Pilot Vessel Flora	—	- - East India Company, for Calcutta.	Schooner Bombay	—	- - ditto.
Pilot Vessel Sophia	—	- - ditto - ditto.	Ship Sir Herbert Compton	—	Merchant.
Luggage Boat Thames	—	- - ditto.	Schooner Nassery	—	Imaum of Muscat.
Sloop of war Victor	—	- - ditto.	Surveying Boat Maldiva	1836	East India Company.
Ship Wellesley (74)	—	His Majesty.	Surveying Boat Caardiva	—	- - ditto.
Ship of 10 guns	1815	- ditto.	Surveying Boat Mootney	—	- - ditto.
Floating Vessel Sauze	—	East India Company.	Pilot Brig Taptee	—	- ditto.
Pilot Vessel Guide	1816	Calcutta.	Bengal Pilot Brig, No. 1, Megna.	—	Bengal Government.
Comerlian	—	His Majesty.	Bengal Pilot Brig, No. 2, Saugar.	—	- - ditto.
Ship Buckinghamshire	—	East India Company.	Barque Ardaseer	—	Merchant.
Frigate Amphitrite	—	His Majesty.	Ship John Fleming	—	- ditto.
Floating-light Vessel Planet	—	Calcutta.	Ship Rajesthan	1837	- ditto.
Supply Water Boat	—	East India Company.	Schooner Pearl	—	- ditto.
Ship Melville (74)	1817	His Majesty.	Bengal Pilot Brig, No. 3, Crisna.	—	Bengal Government.
Pilot Vessel Henry Mer- rington.	—	Calcutta.	Schooner Mahie	1838	East India Company.
Ship Trincomalee	—	His Majesty.	Anchor Boat	—	- - ditto.
Ship Dicurra	—	Baxter.	Schooner Constance	—	- - ditto.
Ship Malabar, 74 guns	1818	His Majesty.	New Tow-boat for iron Steamer.	—	- - ditto.
Pilot Vessel Jane	—	Calcutta.	New Pinace for H. H. Runjet Sing.	—	Runjet Sing. ✓
Frigate Seringapatam	—	East India Company.	New Snake Boat for ditto	—	- ditto.
Ship Shaw Allum	1819	Imaum of Muscat.	Iron Steamer Indus	—	East India Company.
Ship Vigilant Ketch	1820	East India Company.	Steam Snake Boat	—	Runjet Sing. ✓
Ship Hastings	1821	- - ditto.	Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa, No. 1.	—	Bengal Government.
Bombay and Experiment gun-boats.	—	- - ditto.	Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa, No. 2.	1839	- - ditto.
Ganges, of 80 guns	—	His Majesty.	Iron Steam Vessel, No. 1, Comet.	—	Honourable Company.
Palmirus	1822	- ditto.	Hatch Boat	—	- - ditto.
Nasree	—	Imaum of Muscat.	Iron Steam Vessel, No. 2, Meteor.	—	- - ditto.
Sloop of war Elphinstone	1824	East India Company.	Ship Mary Gordon	—	Merchant.
Ship Caledonia	—	Native owners. ✓	Steam Vessel Victoria	1840	- - East India Company, (by Nowrojee Jamsetjee)
Sloop of war Amherst	—	East India Company.	Iron Steam Vessel, No. 3	—	East India Company.
Ship Asia, of 80 guns	—	- - His Majesty (Nowrojee Jamsetjee).	Steam Vessel named Sea- forth.	—	Ceylon Government.
Sea Horse and Mermaid	1825	His Majesty.			
Clive, 18 gun Sloop	1826	East India Company.			
Ship Claremont	—	William Nicol & Co.			
Ship Mt S <sup>t</sup> Elphinstone	—	Captain Henning.			

[Several vessels, according to the knowledge of Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq., of Bombay, now in London, and who assisted in building several of these ships, are not given in this list; viz. the Madagascar and Medina, frigates; Calcutta and Bombay, 74 gun ships, &c.; all built for the Crown, &c. The vessels names are spelled according to the native pronunciation.—R. M. Martin.]

## —Appendix, No. 55.—

No. 55.  
Correspondence  
respecting the  
Ship "Sir Charles  
Malcolm."

CORRESPONDENCE between the Lords of the Treasury and Messrs. *Forbes & Co.* respecting the Ship "*Sir Charles Malcolm.*"

TO the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

Angel-court, 8 September 1835.

We beg leave respectfully to bring to your Lordships' notice the hardship of India shipping being obliged, on coming to this country, to carry back a double crew, in consequence of lascars not being considered British seamen on this side the Cape of Good Hope, even on board of vessels belonging to India. And we have more especially to represent to your Lordships the case of the "*Sir Charles Malcolm*," of 866 tons, owned by Thomas Crawford and Hormusjee Dhunjee of Bombay, built and registered there.

This fine new ship, for which we are agents, has recently arrived in this port with a cargo of tea from Canton, and as the principal employment of such a ship is confined to the country trade between India and China, she is about to return home in ballast, without earning anything on the voyage to India, beyond what may be derived from the conveyance to Ceylon of a portion of H. M. 80th regiment, which we have obtained for her, by tendering her at a very low rate, with a view of covering part of her expenses.

We accompany this representation to your Lordships with the affidavit of Captain James Lyon, the commander of the "*Sir Charles Malcolm*," stating, that previous to sailing from Canton, he made every exertion to procure a British crew, but without success, having only obtained six, besides her officers, and consequently had no alternative but to man the ship with lascars, of which he has brought 90 to this country, all of whom must go back in the ship, or as passengers in some other vessel, the owners being compelled by law to return every lascar to India, while they are required by the existing law to have four British seamen for every 100 tons, or 36 Europeans in addition to her present crew of 90 lascars.

Under these circumstances, by which a very heavy expense, amounting almost to a prohibition to India shipping coming to this country, is imposed on the owners of the "*Sir Charles Malcolm*," we hope your Lordships will be pleased to authorize the Commissioners of H. M. Customs to grant a clearance to this ship on her return voyage to India with the crew she brought to England, more especially as there is now a great want of seamen to man H. M. ships, as appears by numerous hand-bills stuck up, inviting seamen to enter on board the "*Rodney*," "*Cleopatra*," &c.

We trust we may be permitted to bring to your Lordships' notice the following extracts from two Acts of Parliament of the 3d and 4th of his present Majesty, placing in the strongest point of view the extreme hardship and inconsistency of the existing law with reference to the rights of H. M. subjects within the limits of the E. I. Company's charter, as compared with those of any other British possession on this side the Cape of Good Hope.

Sec. 16, c. 54, of 3 and 4 Will. 4.—(Act for Amending the Navigation Laws.)

"Provided always, that the natives of places within the limits of the E. I. Company's Charter, although under British dominion, shall not, upon the ground of being such natives, be deemed to be British seamen."

Sec. 87, c. 85, of 3 and 4 Will. 4.—(The East India Charter Act.)

"And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

We need hardly observe to your Lordships that the above prohibitory clause extends not only to the natives of India, but also to those of H. M. colonies of the Mauritius, Ceylon, and New South Wales, whilst the natives of the West India Islands of all descriptions, and of the Canadas, enjoy all the rights of British-born subjects.

We should feel particularly obliged by your Lordships' early and favourable decision on this application, the ship "*Sir Charles Malcolm*" being under engagement to H. M. Government, as already stated, to proceed to Cork on the 17th inst. to embark troops for Ceylon.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Forbes, Forbes & Co.*

No. 55.  
Correspondence  
respecting the  
Ship "Sir Charles  
Malcolm."

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TO the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

London, 18 September 1836.

We have had the satisfaction of learning at the Custom House this morning that your Lordships have been pleased to come to a favourable decision on our memorial of 8th inst. as communicated to the Commissioners of H. M. Customs, in a letter from Francis Baring, esq. dated 16th inst.

We have been furnished with a copy of Mr. Baring's letter, in consequence of a difficulty having arisen at the Custom House, from its directing the master of the "Sir Charles Malcolm" to be furnished with a clearance for India, under which she may proceed in ballast; whereas it has been found necessary, to bring the ship into proper sailing trim, to put on board 80 to 90 tons of iron, steel, and lead, in addition to her stone ballast; and also to ship various bonded goods, as stores for the troops she has to convey from Cork to Ceylon.

We therefore, under these circumstances, pray your Lordships will be pleased to amend your order by omitting the words "in ballast," which the Customs require before granting a clearance.

We have, &c.

(signed) Forbes, Forbes & Co.

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TO the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

London, 22 September 1835.

HAVING been informed at the Custom House this morning that a letter, dated 20th inst., has been received from Francis Baring, Esq., desiring that the master of the "Sir Charles Malcolm" should be furnished with a clearance, to proceed in ballast, with the exception of carrying part of the 90th regiment to Ceylon, as stated by the applicants, with the same crew as brought to this country, we presume it has been your Lordships' intention to grant the prayer of our memorial of the 18th inst., and consequently regret to have to inform your Lordships that the officers of the Customs still do not consider themselves authorized to grant the clearance in consequence of Mr. Baring's letter retaining the words "in ballast."

The circumstances under which the insertion of the words "in ballast" prevented the clearance of the "Sir Charles Malcolm," were explained to your Lordships in our memorial above referred to, and believing that their retention in Mr. Baring's letter of 20th inst. has arisen inadvertently, inasmuch as they appear to defeat your Lordships' intention, we have again to beg that your Lordships will be pleased to direct the order to be amended as prayed for, and as early as may be convenient, the ship being nearly ready for sea.

We have, &c.

(signed) Forbes, Forbes & Co.

N. B.—The answer was, a refusal.

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## — Appendix, No. 56. —

A LIST of MERCHANT SHIPS belonging to, or Sailing out of, the Port of Bombay in 1838. — [Bombay Almanack.]

SHIP'S NAMES.	Commanders.	OWNERS.	Where Built.	Years.	Tons.
Earl of Balcarras	J. Vaux	Remington & Co.	Bombay	1811	1,488
Castle Huntly	T. H. Johnston	Cursetjee, Cowasjee & Co.	Calcutta	1812	1,359
Charles Grant	Walker Pitcairn	Cursetjee, Cowasjee & Co.	Bombay	1810	1,311
Scaleby Castle	Wm. Morgan	Cursetjee, Ardaseer & Co.	Bombay	1798	1,274
Fort William	G. Melville	Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co.	Calcutta	1806	1,214
Charles Forbes	Thos. Willis	Hormajee, Bhicajee, & Co.	Calcutta	1821	969
Lowjee Family	B. Rowland	Forbes & Co., and Bomarjee Hormajee.	Bombay	1791	925
Earl of Clara	J. Scott	Dadabhoy Pestonjee Soorty	Bombay	1832	910
Golconda	W. H. Bell	Nanabhoy and Pestonjee, Framjee & Co.	Calcutta	1815	858
Sir Charles Malcolm	J. Lyon	Ranmull Lucca	Mazagon	1829	850
Lord Castlereagh	P. Tonks	Hormajee, Dorabhjee	Cochin	1802	798
Allalvie	A. Clark	Hajee Dosselbin Cauder, an Ebrambin Cauder.	Cochin	1832	760
Caledonia	J. F. Burn	Vicajee Merjee	Bombay	1824	710
Charlotte	C. Liebswager	Furdoonjee Sorabhjee	Bombay	1808	691
Sulemany	A. M'Farlane	Framjee Cowasjee	Damaun	1799	679
Cornwallis	Jas. Clark	Khemchund Motichund	Surat	1788	666
Helen	G. Setford	Nasservanjee, Edulgee, & Co.	Cochin	1816	621
Bombay Castle	D. Baxter	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Cochin	1816	609
Sultana	J. Page	Mitta Saiah	Cochin	1832	660
Good Success	F. Fraser	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co.	Damaun	1817	545
John Fleming	-	W. Nicol & Co.	Mazagon	1836	514
Futtay Salam	J. Keys	Hajee Jeckryah, Noor Mahomed.	Cochin	1829	485
Fazrabany	J. Keys	Metta Saya	Cochin	1838	477
Hannah	D. M'Gregor	Amerchund Khemcund	Bombay	1811	471
Fazel Currim	Hajee Moosa	Hajee Ebram bin Abdul Cader, and Hajee Dossett bin Cader.	Cochin	1828	459
Edmonstone	M. M'Dougal	Muconjee Nandjee	Malabar	1813	456
Dowlut Savoy (grab)	Syed Woomer Nacodah.	Abdull Rymon bin Ally Banker.	-	-	448
Fatel Karim	Moosa Nacodah	Ebram bin Abdool Curream & Co.	Cochin	1831	440

SHP'S NAMES.	Commanders.	OWNERS.	Where Built.	Years.	Tons.
Ardaseer - " -	A. M'Intyre -	Cursetjee, Cowasjee & Co.	Bombay -	1836	422
Francis Warden -	-- Shaik Amud Nacodah.	Shaik Dhaye bin Oan -	Beypoor -	1803	401
Kusrovie - - -	H. Morris Potter	Hajee Mahomed Tuckey -	Damaun - - -	-	348
Sir Herbert Compton (barque.)	F. S. Boulton -	- - Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.	Bombay - - -	1835	346
Futtay Rahimon -	Shaboobin Tyeb	- - Hajee Jackiria Noor Mahomed.	Cochin - - -	1830	319
Futtay Raymon - -	-- Hajee Abdulla Nacodah.	- - Hajee Ally and Hajee Jakeryah.	Cochin - - -	1830	319
Ruparell (barque) -	W. Butter -	Keekabhae Purshotum -	Damaun -	1807	313
Discovery (barque) -	W. Hawes -	- - Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.	Calcutta - -	1813	294
Harsingar (grab brig)	Hajee Elias -	Jewraz Balloo - -	Mazagon - - -	1835	289 ½
Julia - - -	R. Richards -	Veerjee Coonverjee -	Cochin - - -	1835	285
Futtay Hulbarry - -	-- Shaboo bin Tyab, Nacodah.	- - Abdool Cader Cassimjee & Co.	Surat - - -	1833	272
Dadaley (grab brig) -	-- Anzam, Mahomed, Nacodah.	Myaram Dyaram - -	Oomergaen -	1810	268
Hamooly (grab brig) -	-- Mahomed bin Hamad.	Mayaram Dyaram - -	Cochin - - -	1805	267
Sophia - - -	-- Furhaubin Daze, Nacoda.	Shaik Dahee bin Oan -	(repaired) -	1816	265
Nasrey (brig) - - -	-- Syed Zane, Nacodah.	Syed Abdull Rahim -	- - - - -	-	264 ½
Lady Grant (brig) -	W. Jeffries -	Khemchund Mottichund -	Mazagon - - -	1835	239
Fazel Karim - - -	-- Abdull Ally Hinderally, Nacodah.	Noordeen Razbally -	Surat - - -	1828	237
Futtay Elloy Shaw -	-- Dhunjee Paroo, Nacodah.	Paroo Ruttonsey - -	- - - - -	-	156
Pittamber Savoy (grab brig.)	Sulliman - -	Jewa Khetta - - -	Cochin - - -	1832	145
Tauz (brig) - - -	C. F. Poulter -	Bhowan Dewroz - - -	Cochin - - -	1829	125
Dolutt Persadd (grab)	-- Dawoodjee, Nacodah.	Visram Dewraz - - -	Gogo - - -	1834	108
					Tons. 27,274

— Appendix, No. 57. —

STATEMENT of the DECLARED VALUE of BARRIS and INTER PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from the United Kingdom, specifying the various Countries to which the same were Exported, in each Year from 1827 to 1836. — [Forster's Tables, Part vi. 1836.]

COUNTRIES.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Russia - - -	1,408,970	1,318,036	1,435,805	1,489,588	1,191,565	1,587,260	1,531,002	1,382,300	1,732,775	1,742,433
Sweden - - -	46,731	42,699	86,252	40,488	57,137	64,932	59,549	63,094	105,156	113,308
Norway - - -	39,129	53,562	64,234	63,926	58,580	34,528	55,033	61,988	79,278	79,469
Denmark - - -	104,916	111,880	95,247	116,813	92,294	83,296	99,951	94,595	107,979	91,302
Prussia - - -	174,388	179,145	189,011	177,923	192,816	268,556	144,179	186,423	188,273	160,722
Germany - - -	4,054,618	4,394,104	4,473,555	4,463,605	3,642,952	5,068,997	4,355,548	4,547,166	4,602,966	4,463,729
Holland - - -							2,181,893	2,470,267	2,649,402	2,509,622
Belgium - - -	2,104,561	2,142,736	2,050,014	2,022,458	2,082,536	2,789,398	886,429	750,059	818,487	839,376
France - - -	446,952	496,938	491,388	475,384	602,988	674,791	848,333	1,116,385	1,453,636	1,591,381
Portugal Proper -	1,400,044	946,016	1,105,404	1,106,695	975,991	540,792	987,091	1,600,123	1,554,326	1,065,934
" Azores - - -	26,687	27,940	31,244	33,629	41,638	77,920	54,430	63,275	49,717	53,574
" Madeira - - -	39,916	39,802	40,283	38,444	39,960	28,088	33,411	38,455	40,082	52,168
Spain and the Balearic Islands.	225,414	301,158	861,675	607,068	597,848	442,920	442,897	325,907	405,065	437,076
" Canaries - - -	48,821	38,152	50,010	42,620	33,282	21,053	30,507	30,686	24,960	40,370
Gibraltar - - -	1,045,260	1,038,925	504,163	292,769	867,285	461,470	385,460	460,719	602,569	756,411
Italy and the Italian Islands.	1,942,752	2,176,149	2,202,030	2,261,379	2,490,376	2,361,773	2,316,266	3,282,777	2,426,171	2,821,466
Malta - - -	200,949	239,458	224,010	189,185	134,519	96,904	135,438	242,626	136,925	149,015
Ionian Islands - -	37,106	41,078	30,465	56,968	50,883	55,725	38,915	94,498	107,904	109,128
Turkey and Continental Greece (exclusive of the Morea).		185,842	568,684	1,139,616	886,654	915,519	1,019,604	1,207,941	1,331,669	1,775,034
Morea & Greek Islands	531,704	335	-	9,694	10,446	10,140	25,914	27,179	28,334	12,008
Syria and Palestine										33,650
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean).	53,624	35,302	69,305	110,227	122,532	113,109	145,647	158,877	269,225	216,930
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco.	3,201	13,745	-	1,138	426	751	2,350	14,323	29,040	29,322
Western Coast of Africa	155,760	191,452	244,253	252,123	234,768	230,661	329,210	326,433	292,540	467,186
Cape of Good Hope	216,568	218,049	257,501	330,036	267,245	298,405	346,197	304,332	326,921	482,311
Cape Verd Islands -	76	5,856	240	1,710	215	-	146	530	575	413
St. Helena - - -	41,480	31,362	26,531	38,915	39,491	21,236	30,041	31,615	31,187	11,041
Ile of Bourbon - - -	127	35,188	16,341	19,042	-	-	-	7,991	-	-
Mauritius - - -	198,713	185,972	206,558	161,029	148,473	163,191	88,424	149,319	196,559	260,855
Arabia - - -								250	6,049	16,358
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.	3,662,012	4,256,522	3,659,218	3,895,539	3,377,412	3,514,779	3,496,301	2,378,569	3,192,092	4,285,529
China - - -	610,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	842,852	1,074,705	1,326,388
Sumatra and Java -	120,747	189,200	255,885	162,162	285,296	186,606	471,712	410,273	558,392	234,852
Philippine Islands -	66,926	300	4,721	71,220	39,513	102,284	185,266	76,618	129,748	51,778
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River.	339,958	448,639	310,681	314,677	398,471	466,238	558,372	716,014	696,345	633,637
New Zealand and South Sea Islands.	172	2,467	845	1,396	4,752	1,676	936	-	2,687	-
Ports of Siam - - -				10,467	-	-	-	19,742	-	-
British North American Colonies.	1,897,350	1,691,044	1,581,723	1,857,133	2,089,327	2,075,725	2,092,530	1,671,069	2,168,168	2,732,291
British West Indies -	3,583,222	3,289,704	3,612,055	2,838,448	2,581,949	2,430,308	2,597,589	2,680,024	3,187,540	3,786,453
Haiti - - -	257,931	248,338	297,709	321,798	376,108	543,104	381,528	367,297	305,796	251,063
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.	648,378	599,728	672,176	618,029	668,531	638,700	577,228	915,005	787,043	987,122
United States of America	7,918,972	6,810,315	4,823,415	6,132,346	9,053,583	5,468,272	7,579,699	6,844,989	10,568,458	12,425,695
Mexico - - -	692,600	307,629	303,562	978,441	728,558	199,821	421,487	459,610	402,820	254,822
Guatemala - - -	1,343	6,101	-	-	-	-	3,700	30,366	15,214	764
Columbia - - -	213,973	261,113	232,703	210,751	348,250	283,568	121,826	199,996	132,242	185,172
Brazil - - -	2,315,109	3,518,297	2,516,040	2,452,103	1,238,371	2,144,993	2,575,660	2,460,679	2,630,767	3,039,532
States of the Rio de la Plata.	154,895	312,389	758,540	682,172	339,870	660,162	515,362	831,564	658,525	697,334
Chili - - -	400,134	799,371	618,939	540,626	651,617	708,103	616,817	896,221	606,176	661,993
Peru - - -	228,406	374,615	360,171	368,469	409,093	275,610	387,524	299,235	441,324	606,332
Iles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	320,959	329,428	319,996	344,036	324,634	317,496	335,934	360,665	351,612	318,609
TOTAL - - £.	57,181,335	36,812,756	35,842,623	38,271,597	37,164,372	36,450,594	39,667,347	11,649,191	47,372,270	53,368,572

## —Appendix, No. 58.—

No. 58.  
Extracts from  
Treaties with Na-  
tive Princes.

EXTRACTS from the TREATIES and AGREEMENTS made with the Native Princes and Chiefs, showing the Freedom of Trade granted to the *English* on their Arrival in *India*.

1739, July 12.—Treaty between the Mahrattas and English, by which the English were prohibited from granting passes to other than East India Company's vessels; also from interfering with Bajeerow's fleet, or of giving convoy to foreign vessels. English not to put their goods on board of any vessels unprovided with passes from Bajeerow, whose subjects shall have a free trade in all sorts of commodities; and, in like manner, Bajeerow shall permit the English and their merchants the free trade of his country, and liberty of export of goods and provisions, paying the customs. Art. V.

English to preserve their dominion of the river Mahim, as granted them by the Portuguese; the merchant vessels of Bajeerow's government to have free passage through the said river. Art. VI.

1756, October 12.—Treaty with the Mahrattas, stipulating mutual concessions in trade, providing for the free navigation of the river of Bancote, except at two places (Gorgour and Mar), where the Mahrattas are to levy customs (Art. V.), and prohibiting the Dutch from landing at Rajahpore, or carrying on their trade there (Art. XI.); Bancote (Fort Victoria) to be delivered to the Mahrattas.

1756.—Treaty with the Prince of Cherikul, who agrees to put no impediments in the way of the English trade, but to use his influence to enlarge it. (Art. VI.) Stipulates to prevent the French or any other power attacking the English Company.

1757, February 12.—Treaty with Serajee Dowlee. "All goods belonging to the English to pass freely by land or water, in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, without paying any duties or fees of any kind whatsoever."

1757, July 15.—Similar agreement with Jaffier Ally Khan.

1758. Firmanund granted by the Bringah Rajah to the East India Company, which declares, "All goods you bring into my country shall pay only two per cent. customs, and if you do not sell the goods, you may export them again without any customs." Art. VII.

1758, September 22.—Perwannah from Golam Shah, Prince of Scindi, ordering that no more than one and a half per cent. customs be charged on Honourable Company's goods. Their trade to be carried on unmolested.

1759, December 11.—Golam Shah declares he will abolish all custom dues on the import of English goods.

1759, August 23.—Treaty with the King of Cotiote, who agrees to protect the Company against the French, or any other power (Art. I.), and prevent his subjects trading with any other European nation but the English. Art. VI.

1760. September 9.—Treaty with the King of Baddacalameur, granting all the pepper of his dominions to the English, and prohibiting the Dutch or any one else obtaining pepper.

Similar treaties with other states.

1761, January 3.—Treaty with Sciddee Hillol, on the part of himself and the inhabitants of Jaffrabad, alias Musafabad, provides for free trade between the merchants of Jaffrabad and those of Bombay; customs to be levied in reciprocity; vessels of both parties to be treated as friends. (Art. III.) Honourable Company's cruisers not to be subject to anchorage or any other fees of that nature. (Art. V.)

1761, April 22.—Golam Shah, Prince of Scindi, remits the duties of 25 rupees paid on each English vessel.

1763, April 12.—Treaty with Shaik Sadoon, of Bushire. No customs or duties to be levied on articles imported or exported by the English, and "only three per cent. to be taken from the merchants who buy or sell to the English." Art. I.

Woollen goods to be solely imported by English. Art. II.

No European nation to settle at Bushire, so long as the English continue a factory there. Art. III.

1763, May 27.—Treaty with the Nabob Hyder Ally Khan. Rent-free land for a factory; 1½ per cent. custom duties on various articles; sole liberty of purchasing pepper.



1763, July 10.—Treaty with the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier, conferring on the English the privilege of "Carrying on their trade in all parts of the country free from all taxes, duties, or impositions, excepting the article of salt, on which a duty of 2½ per cent. is to be levied." Art. III.

No. 58:  
Extracts from  
Treaties with  
Native Princes.

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(By this treaty the French were to be prohibited erecting fortifications, or holding lands; the Nabob agreed to maintain a subsidiary force of 12,000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry, and to augment this number when required by the East India Company; 300,000*l.* to be given to the Company, and all the losses of private persons reimbursed.)

1765, February 20.—Treaty with the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, by which he was to be secured in the Soubahdarry of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and to confirm freedom of trade to the English. Art. V.

1765, April 7.—Freedom of trade between the English and the subjects of the Bounallo. Art. V.

Sole right to English (except to Portuguese) of vending Europe cloths, metals, &c. Treaty dated Fort Raree,

1765, August 12.—Firmans or decrees of the Emperor Shah Allum, granting to the English the dewanee (stewardship) of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and exempting them from the payment of all the customs of the dewanee.

1768, January 12.—Treaty with Maha Raja Jeejabhoy, granting freedom of trade to English.

1771, November 30.—Treaty with Nabob of Broach. No duties to be levied by Nabob on English commerce. Dutch factory to remain, but in future no other but the English nation to reside at Broach.

1782, June 6.—Treaty with the Peishwa Mahoo Row Pundit Purdhaun. Reciprocity of commerce between the vessels of both states. Arts. XI. and XII.

1788, July 25.—Commercial reciprocity treaty with the Nabob Vizier Aseef ud Dowlah of Oude.

(By Marquess Cornwallis.)

1792, March 1.—Commercial treaty of reciprocity with Nepal; duties of 2½ per cent. to be levied.

(By Marquess Cornwallis.)

1793, February 28.—Commercial treaty with the Rajah of Assam. On broad cloths of Europe, cottons, &c. an import duty of 10 per cent. to be levied.

1795-96.—Commercial treaty with King of Ava.

1802.—Commercial treaty with the Nizam (Hydrabad).

(By Marquess Wellesley.)

*R. Montgomery Martin.*

## — Appendix, No. 59 —

CHART of the DEPENDENT, SUBSIDIARY, PROTECTED, and TRIBUTARY STATES in British India,

CLASSIFICATION.	N A M E of S T A T E.	Date of Treaty coming under British Protection.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Revenue in £ Sterling.
No. I.  Dependent States, over which we hold supreme political control, power of interference exercised on the mismanagement of their revenues; annual subsidies to the British Government for payment of troops, entirely or in part commuted by cessions of territory, contingent or auxiliary military force provided.	Oude - - - - (a)	1765, 16 August, Art. I.	25,300	6,000,000	2,000,000
	Berar (Nagpoor) - - (b)	1816, 27 May, Art. I. & II.	64,300	2,500,000	350,000
	Hydrabad - - - - (c)	1800, 12 October, Art. III.	108,800	10,000,000	3,000,000
	Baroda* (Guicowar) + (d)	1780, 26 Jan.; & 1802, 16 Mar.	5,523	2,000,000	-
	Kattywar - - - - -	- - - - -	10,424		
No. II.  States reconstructed by the British Government after conquest, and whose chiefs rule by our permission, under certain stipulations respecting right of interference, &c.; contingent or auxiliary military force provided.	Mysore - - - - - (e)	1799, 8 July, Art. I.	29,750	3,500,000	-
	Sattara - - - - - (f)	1810, 26 September, Art. III.	7,948	1,500,000	-
	Kolapore - - - - - (g)	1812, 1 October, Art. VIII.	2,184	-	-
	Caulbul - - - - - (h)	- - - - -	-	-	-
	Bhurtpoor - - - - - (i)	1803, 29 Sept. Art. II. & IV.	1,945	-	-
	Sawuntwaree - - - - (k)	1819, 17 February, Art. II.	984	-	-

Company and Senah Sahib Soubah Rajogee Bhoonslah at Deogaum, 17th December 1808, by which the province of Cuttack, including the port and —1816, May 27.—Treaty offensive and defensive.—The Maha Rajah agrees to pay annually 75,000 l. as a subsidy for the payment of one regiment troops, a contingent of 8,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with the necessary equipments of guns and warlike stores, to be maintained at all times fit which the Maha Rajah is bound by this Article perpetually to maintain, his Highness will keep up as large a number of troops as may be necessary, with the whole of his forces (Article XI.) The Maha Rajah agrees to give up all foreign political relations, except with the sanction of the East India Company, to be subservient to the British forces in the field during war.

(c) In 1759, May 14.—Salabat Jung, the Nizam or ruler of Hydrabad (a province or heutenancy of the Mogul empire), agreed to give the East as a free gift (annam), also to oblige the French troops within his country to pass the river Ganges within 15 days, and in future not to suffer them to pay Siccardi, Ellore, Rajalimang, Mustaphanagur, and Murazanagur, or Guntoor, for which the East India Company are to pay 20,000 l. per annum to be garrisoned by the East India Company.—1768, February 20.—Treaty by which Condapillee, with its jaghire, was to remain for ever in possession. Two battalions of sepoy, and six pieces of artillery, manured by Europeans, to be furnished by the East India Company when Marquis Cornwallis, to Seef Jung.—1799, June 1.—Treaty offensive and defensive with the Nizam Asaf Jah, who agreed to furnish a subsidiary Nizam's share of the territories taken from Tippoo during this war amounted to 526,400 l. per annum.—1799, September 1.—Treaty by which he agreed to disband the French force then in his service, and never again to permit any Europeans to remain in his territories without the consent of the Nizam (1,000 men), with the requisite proportion of guns, European artillerymen, stores, &c. The Nizam agreed to cede in perpetuity to the East India Company 6,000 infantry, for the use of the British Government, in the event of its being engaged in war; and engaged to employ any further effort in view to a speedy and effectual termination of the war in which the Honourable Company may be engaged. By a commercial treaty with the Nizam administration of the civil government of the Nizam's country, and retained the power until it had restored peace and prosperity to the people.—and within the district of Ahmednuggur, to the annual value of 45,178 l. sterling.

(d) 1773, January 12.—Revenues of Broach divided between the Guicowar Fatty Sing and the East India Company.—1780, January 26.—of Baroda (Fatty Sing), the country south of the Tappee, and a share of the revenues of Surat to the East India Company; also the district of Zinnore conjunction during the war.—1802, March 15.—Guicowar agrees to pay 6,500 l. per annum (78,000 l. per annum), to defray expense of subsidees to East India Company in event of the subsidy not being regularly paid.—1803, June 2.—Another 1,000 added to the previous 2,000 subsidiary the Honourable East India Company.—1805, April 21.—Definitive treaty.—Subsidized force fixed at not less than 2,000 regular native infantry, 117,000 l. per annum. No Europeans or Americans to enter the Guicowar's service.—1817, November 6.—Supplemental Treaty.—An addition of payment of the additional force. A contingent of 3,000 effective cavalry to be paid and mustered for the service of the British Government when called on of the war.

(e) 1799, July 8.—On the death of Tippoo Sultan, and the conquest of his usurped kingdom, a partition of his territories took place, and out of dated as above was made, by which a British force was to be subsidized for Mysore, and a sum paid annually to the East India Company of 280,000 l. Mysore state to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable

(f) 1810, September 25.—By a treaty under this date a portion of the Mahratta country was created by the East India Company into a State, as given to the British Government in all wars in which it may be engaged.

(g) 1812, October 1.—Treaty with the Rajah of Kolapore (a Mahratta state then dependent on the Poishwa), whereby the Rajah agreed to cede certain lands, to be put in possession of the East India Company. No armed vessels to be hereafter employed or fitted out by the Rajah. The termination of British Government.—1827, October 23.—Treaty by which the forts of Kolapore and Fannaalagurh were garrisoned by British troops;

(h) 1809, June 17.—Treaty of friendship and union with the King of Caulbul. No French or Persians to pass through Caulbul into British India.

(i) 1803, September 29.—Treaty offensive and defensive with the Bhurtpore (a Jant) state.—1805, April 17.—Treaty of peace after siege.—permitted to reside in Bhurtpore territory. Deeg fortress retained by East India Company as security.—1826, January 15.—Bhurtpore taken by

(k) 1812, October 3.—Treaty or agreement.—In order to suppress piracy, the fort of Vingoria and port and limits ceded to British Government. 1819, February 17.—Treaty.—The Bhoonsla acknowledges supremacy of British Government, and agrees to act in subordinate co-operation. A strip of sea coast from Carree river to Vingoria, thence to the Portuguese territory, ceded to East India Company.

Appendix, No. 59.—

as nearly as can be ascertained from Public Documents.—Prepared by Robert Montgomery Martin.

Annual Subsidy paid	Military Force maintained for the British Government.		Contingent to be Furnished, if required, by Native States.		ABSTRACT OF TREATIES, referring to the Subsidiary and Tributary Alliances between the British Government and Native Chiefs in India.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
£.					
80,000	4 regiments	5 regiments	1,000	—	<p>(a) 1773, September 7.—A treaty of subsidy made with Sujah-ul-Dowlah, Vizer of Oude (a soubah or lieutenancy of the Mogul's dominions), who agreed to pay the expense of a brigade, consisting of two battalions of Europeans, six battalions of sepoy, and one company of artillery, when required; the charge to be 21,000 l. per mensem. The East India Company agreed to cede the Vizer the districts of Corah, Currah, and Allahabad for ever, and to receive in payment 500,000 l.—1775, May 21.—Treaty of cessana of Benares and other territories from the Vizer to the English, who agree to defend the Oude country at all times. A brigade, when required, to be paid for at the rate of 26,000 l. per mensem. Europeans of every nation in the service of the Vizer dismissed.—1787, July 21.—Negotiation between the Marquess Cornwallis and the Vizer; subsidy fixed for the future at 500,000 l. per annum, to be increased if more troops were required by the Vizer.—1797, March 20.—Vizer to defray the charge of an addition of one regiment of European, and one of native cavalry, on account of the increase of the Company's military establishments; charge not to exceed 55,000 l. per annum for these two regiments.—1798, February 21.—Treaty by which the Vizer agreed to increase his subsidy from 507,000 l. to 780,000 l. per annum, also to cede to the East India Company the fortress of Allahabad, and to give 80,000 l. for its repairs to the Company, and 30,000 l. for the repairs of Futteghur. The British troops in the pay of the Vizer not to consist of less than 10,000 or more than 18,000 men. No communication to take place with any foreign state but with the knowledge and concurrence of the East India Company, and no Europeans to settle in the Vizer's country without their consent.—1801, November 10.—By treaty the Vizer commutes his subsidy of 700,000 l. per annum, by ceding the districts of Corah, Allahabad, Furruckabad, Goruckpoor, Azamghur, &amp;c., yielding annually 1,352,347 l. sterling. A detachment of British troops to be stationed near the Vizer's person.</p> <p>(b) After the Mahratta war, a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and the Peshwa. No Europeans or Americans to be taken into the service of the Maha Rajah. Six battalions of native cavalry, one company of European artillery, one company of pioneers, &amp;c., independent of the foreign for active service, at the disposal of the officer commanding the British subsidiary force; and, in addition to this contingent force of cavalry and infantry, and as the resources of his government may enable him to support; and on all necessary occasions he will be ready to assist the British Government India Company's government. By a subsequent treaty the Berar state is bound to pay us an annual subsidy of 50,000 l., and to maintain 1,000</p>
300,000 for payment of auxiliary force.	5 regiments of cavalry, and 2 corps of artillery.	8 regiments of infantry, and an engineer corps.	Auxiliary force 9,900	6,900	
—	2 regiments	4 regiments	3,000, or the whole of his military forces.	—	
250,000	Not specified	Not specified	4,000	—	
—	ditto	ditto	500	4,000	
—	ditto	ditto	—	—	
—	ditto	ditto	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	ditto	ditto	—	—	

district of Belasore, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Company.

No Europeans or Americans to be taken into the service of the Maha Rajah. Six battalions of native cavalry, one company of European artillery, one company of pioneers, &c., independent of the foreign for active service, at the disposal of the officer commanding the British subsidiary force; and, in addition to this contingent force of cavalry and infantry, and as the resources of his government may enable him to support; and on all necessary occasions he will be ready to assist the British Government India Company's government. By a subsequent treaty the Berar state is bound to pay us an annual subsidy of 50,000 l., and to maintain 1,000

India Company the circar of Masulipatam, with eight districts, as well as the circar of Nizampatam, and the districts of Condavri and Waelmanna, to have any settlements in his country. The treaty was offensive and defensive.—1766, November 19.—Treaty.—Nizam cedes to East India Company. East India Company to have a body of troops ready at Nizam's disposal, to be paid for when required by the Nizam. Fort of Condapillee cession of the East India Company. The Company agree to pay 70,000 l. per annum if the circars, &c., ceded by former treaty, are left peaceably required.—1779, April 27.—Treaty with Bazelet Jung for the Guntoor circar, which was delivered to the Company in 1780, at the request of the force of two battalions, and to join the Peshwa in advancing an army of not less than 26,000 men to attack the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. (The Nizam agreed to increase the subsidized British force to 6,000 men, with artillery, stores, &c., the annual cost to be 241,700 l. The Nizam also East India Company.—1800, October 12.—By treaty the Nizam was obliged to make the subsidiary force consist of 9,000 sepoy, two regiments of India Company, for the due payment of this force, territories yielding 803,641 l. per annum. The Nizam also agreed to maintain a contingent of 9,000 his power for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with the in 1802, we agreed to give him the use of the port of Masulipatam. Subsequently, and for several years, the British Government took upon itself the 1822, December 12, Art. 7.—Treaty.—The Nizam ceded to the East India Company rights and possessions on Ebor, right bank of the river Leena,

Treaty offensive and defensive, partition of the Guzarat province; Ahmedabad, and the country north of the Mysee, declared to belong to the Guicowar and villages in Broach pergunnah to the latter. Guicowar to join the English with 3,000 horse, and as many more as he can possibly raise, to act in dized force furnished by East India Company. Pergunnah of Chichly ceded to East India Company for ever.—1802, June 6.—Certain pergunnahs dized troops, and lands valued at 29,000 l. per annum ceded for the last-mentioned 1,000, in addition to land valued at 78,000 l. previously ceded to one company of European artillery, necessary ordnance, warlike stores, &c., the territories ceded by Guicowar in payment of this force valued at 1,000 native infantry, and two regiments of native cavalry to be added to the subsidized force. Revenues of the farm of Ahmedabad ceded for the required. The Guicowar further engages, in case of war, to bring forward the whole of his military forces to act with the British troops for the prose-

one portion was created the kingdom of Mysore, at the nominal head of which Lord Wellesley placed a young Hindoo the Rajah of Mysore. A treaty for its maintenance; British Government to garrison all strong places in Mysore. In the event of the East India Company being engaged in war, the charges of war, in a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenue of Mysore. No European foreigners to reside in Mysore.

a residence for the Sattarah family (descendants of the Mahratta sovereign Sevaje). Intercourse with foreign powers prohibited. Assistance to be

refer all differences with foreign states to the arbitration of the British Government. The harbour and fort of Malwaun, and other forts and detorines of Kolapore guaranteed by British Government to the Rajah. Piracy suppressed.—1825.—Treaty compelling the Rajah to attend to the cost defrayed by Rajah. Minister appointed by British Government to conduct the state affairs of the Rajah.

By recent treaty, a contingent force will be maintained at Cutchul.

Niah Rajah agrees to pay East India Company 200,000 l. Disputes with foreign states referred to arbitration of British Government. No Europeans the British troops, and 254,000 l. demanded as the expense of the siege.

No warlike vessels to be fitted out by the Bhoonsla (chief). British merchants to pay no greater tolls than the subjects of the Rajah.—tration and award of British Government final. Protection guaranteed. The forts of Rarree and Newtee, with surrounding lands, and the whole line

## APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE

CLASSIFICATION.	NAME of STATE.	Date of Treaty coming under British Protection.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Revenue in £ <sup>s</sup> Sterling.
No. III. Tributary States, acknowledging British supremacy; paying an annual subsidy, furnishing, when required, a body of troops or military aid, according to the extent of their means; integrity of territory guaranteed, prohibited, like all the other before-mentioned States, from holding any intercourse with foreign nations, or from permitting Europeans or Americans to reside in their dominions without our sanction. No right claimed of interference in their internal affairs, but frequently required to settle disputes as arbitrator, treaties, offensive and defensive, as in all the before-mentioned States. Nineteen of the States under this head are called the "Rajpoot States," where the sovereign power is to a certain extent controlled by a body of hereditary nobles, who possess distinct rights from their local sovereign, and who give somewhat of a popular form to each petty government.	Travancore - - - (l)	1768, 12 August, and 1805, 12 January.	4,573	1,000,000	400,000
	Cochin - - - - (m)	1791, 6 January - - -	1,997		- - -
	Joudpoor - - - (n)	1818, 6 January, Art. II.	34,131		- - -
	Jeypoor - - - (n)	1818, 2 April, Art. II. -	13,426		- - -
	Undeepore - - - (n)	1818, 13 January, Art. II.	11,724		- - -
	Indore (n) (Holkar) - - -	1818, 6 January, Art. I. -	4,245	- - -	
	Kotah - - - - (n)	1817, 26 December, Art. III. -	4,388	The whole of the Rajpoot States are estimated to possess a population of about 15,000,000	- - -
	Boondee - - - - (n)	1818, 10 February, Art. II. -	2,201		- - -
	Ulwar and Macheri - - - (n)	1808, 14 November, Art. II. -	3,234		- - -
	Bickatur - - - - (n)	1818, 9 March, Art. II.	18,059		- - -
Jesseelmeer - - - (n)	1818, 12 December, Art. III. -	9,779	- - -		
Kushengurh - - - (n)	1818, 28 March, Art. II. -	724	- - -		
Doongurpoor - - - (n)	1818, 11 December, Art. II. -	2,004	- - -		
Purtsubgurh - - - (n)	1818, 5 October, Art. I. -	1,457	- - -		
Banswara - - - - (n)	1818, 16 September, Art. II. -	1,440	- - -		
Keerowlee - - - - (n)	1817, 9 November, Art. II. -	1,878	- - -		
Serowee - - - - (n)	1823, 31 October, Art. I. -	3,024	- - -		
Bhopal - - - - (n)	1818, 26 February, Art. II. -	6,722	- - -		
Cutch - - - - (n)	1819, 13 October, Art. V. -	7,305	512,000	160,000	
Dhar - - - - (n)	1819, 10 January, Art. III. -	1,465	89,000	65,400	
Dholpoor Bharee - - - (n)	1806, 10 January - - -	1,825	- - -	89,500	
Rewah - - - - (n)	1812, 5 October, Art. I. & II.	10,310	- - -	200,000	
Ameer Khan, Serowee, Neembherd - - - (n)	1817, 9 November, Art. I. -	1,103 201 269	- - -	- - -	
Bandelcund (n) Jhansi - - - - - Terhee - - - - - Jaloun - - - - - Chatterpoor - - - - Dhuttea - - - - - Begawur - - - - - Chuckaree - - - - - Puanah - - - - - Other States - - - -	Jhansi - - - - -	1804, 6 February, Art. I. & II.	3,922	Total population, 1,378,400 Total area, 12,918 sq. miles.	280,000
	Terhee - - - - -	1812, 23 December, Art. I. & II.	2,160		192,000
	Jaloun - - - - -	- - - - -	1,480		180,000
	Chatterpoor - - - -	- - - - -	1,240		120,000
	Dhuttea - - - - -	1804, 15 March, Art. I. -	850		120,000
	Begawur - - - - -	- - - - -	920		90,000
	Chuckaree - - - - -	- - - - -	880		81,000
	Puanah - - - - -	- - - - -	888		67,500
	Other States - - - -	- - - - -	various		various
	Munnipoor - - - - -	- - - - -	6,200		50,000
Jynteh, and other States in N. E. (n)	1824, March - - - - -	3,433	27,000		
Sombulpoore, and South-eastern States, No. 22 (n).	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	20,000	
Hill States, No. 29 <sup>a</sup>	- - - - -	- - -	336,000	37,000	
No. IV. States in subordinate co-operation to the British Government prohibited forming foreign alliances, or employing Europeans or Americans, and as regards Gwalior, having troops commanded by British officers.	Puttala, Keytal, Naba, Sheen, and other Scik States (c)	- - - - -	16,602	3,000,000	550,000
	Gwalior (Scindia) - (p)	1817, 5 November - - -	32,944	4,000,000	- - -
	Scinde States (q)	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

\*. The area of the above-mentioned native states is estimated at 450,000 square miles, which, at the rate of 100 mouths to the square mile, would join the field at 120,000 cavalry and 480,000 infantry.

N.B.—I have found it exceedingly difficult to prepare any Tabular view of the Subsidiary States in India, or to classify them according to treaties, Treaties, will indicate the progress of our alliances, and show how intimately each State is identified with our Government, and how just and politic it  
May. 1840.



## — Appendix, No. 60. —

No. 60.  
Drain on India.

## DRAIN ON India by CHARGES in England.

The undermentioned Sums comprise Officers' Pay on furlough and retirement, including Off- reckonings, Passage of Military and Supplies on the voyage, Political Freight and Demorage, Pay Office demands, Political Charges General, Interest of India Debt (payable in England), Interest on Loan from the Public in 1812, Redemption of the same Loan, Retiring Pay of King's Troops, Absentee Allowances, Expense of Carnatic and Tanjore Commissions in England, Payments at China and the Cape to Military Officers, &c., Expenses of the Island of St. Helena, P. W. Island, and Miscellaneous, which are absolute charges upon the revenues of India, and for which no return is made to India.

YEARS.	Amount, exclusive of Stores for India.	Amount, including Consignments of Stores.
	£.	£.
1814-15 - - - - -	2,028,507	2,446,016
1815-16 - - - - -	1,676,772	2,048,030
1816-17 - - - - -	1,534,659	2,042,809
1817-18 - - - - -	1,745,697	2,023,996
1818-19 - - - - -	2,055,905	2,369,947
1819-20 - - - - -	1,499,713	1,861,381
1820-21 - - - - -	1,942,109	2,306,187
1821-22 - - - - -	2,874,854	3,203,611
1822-23 - - - - -	2,954,935	3,326,406
1823-24 - - - - -	1,623,926	2,027,420
1824-25 - - - - -	1,764,197	2,182,132
1825-26 - - - - -	1,613,681	2,362,360
1826-27 - - - - -	1,854,625	2,975,141
1827-28 - - - - -	1,886,139	2,694,219
1828-29 - - - - -	2,666,142	2,719,579
1829-30 - - - - -	2,319,654	2,613,527
1830-31 - - - - -	2,261,143	2,399,573
1831-32 - - - - -	2,307,853	2,475,569
1832-33 - - - - -	2,097,945	2,233,559
1833-34 - - - - -	1,876,097	2,053,141
	£. 40,184,583	48,364,603

## — Appendix, No. 61. —

NET PRODUCE OF SPECIE imported from India by the East India Company since 1810-11.

No. 61.  
Specie Imported  
from India.

	£.
1810-11 - - - - -	115,420
1811-12 - - - - -	855,895
1812-13 - - - - -	634,153
1813-14 - - - - -	803,013
1814-15 - - - - -	324,015
1815-16, 1821-22 - - - - -	Nil.*
1822-23 - - - - -	1,623,985
1823-24 - - - - -	Nil.
1824-25 - - - - -	989,163
1825-26, and 1826-27 - - - - -	Nil.†
1827-28 (Deccan prize-money) - - - - -	400,000
1828-29 - - - - -	629,698
1830-31 - - - - -	532,167
1832-33 - - - - -	877,947
1833-34 - - - - -	191,363
Total - - - - -	7,976,819

\* In 1818-19, the Company exported to India to pay off Debt, 1,000,537 l.  
† And in 1819-20 - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - 166,302 l.

The amount shown in the Memorandum does not bear a large proportion to the whole drainage from India, as the Company had recourse only to that mode of remittance to pay a part of the territorial charges in England, whilst individuals imported specie at the same time as merchandise.

The Company often obtained specie in China for bills on India, and imported the specie to pay territorial charges at home; that operation, of course, lessened the quantity of dollars sent from China to India to buy opium, the Company's bills being used instead, and therefore occasioned nearly the same results as if the bullion had been brought direct from India. It should also be mentioned, that when the Company paid off a considerable portion of the India 5 per cent. debt (say from 1828-29 to 1832-33), a good deal of the money not re-invested in the 4 per cent. loan was remitted to the proprietors in England in specie; parties having been afraid to take bills on mercantile houses, owing to the then recent failures.

Supplies of specie from India to Ceylon, and other possessions of Her Majesty's, have likewise been occasionally made, for which bills were granted upon the Lords of the Treasury.

## — Appendix, No. 62. —

IMPORT OF TREASURE at Bengal for Two Periods, of Five Years each.

No. 62.  
Import of Treasure  
at Bengal.

YEARS.	—	YEARS.	—
	S. R.		S. R.
1816-17 - - -	32,582,140	1832-33 - - -	5,362,596
1817-18 - - -	32,220,540	1833-34 - - -	5,863,942
1818-19 - - -	49,491,605	1834-35 - - -	5,668,736
1819-20 - - -	41,084,670	1835-36 - - -	6,951,986
1820-21 - - -	24,071,335	1836-37 - - -	9,441,616
	179,450,290		33,288,876

Deficit on the latter five years, compared with the former five years, S. R. 146,161,414.

## — Appendix, No. 63. —

No. 63.  
Charges on the  
Revenues of India.

ANNUAL CHARGES in *England* on the Revenues of *India*, from 1st May 1838  
to the 1st May 1839.

Government and Civil Expenses in England :		£.	s.	d.
Dividends to the Proprietors of East India Stock	- - - - -	638,558	-	-
Salaries to the Court of Directors	- - - - -	7,588	-	-
Contingent expenses of the Court of Directors	- - - - -	24,716	-	-
East India House establishment, secretaries' and examiners' offices, &c.	- - - - -	89,843	-	-
Board of Control ; commissioners', secretaries', clerks' salaries	- - - - -	24,716	-	-
Law charges of Home Government	- - - - -	6,463	-	-
Postages; overland and ships packets, &c.	- - - - -	5,000	-	-
Store department, charges, &c.	- - - - -	5,000	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses, allowances, &c.	- - - - -	10,000	-	-
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances and passage-money	- - - - -	43,344	-	-
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia	} portion paid by Indian territory	12,000	-	-
Do. establishment in China for general commerce		4,117	-	-
Tanjore commission in England	- - - - -	7,498	-	-
Haylebury College, for civil servants' education, net charge	- - - - -	10,232	-	-
Interest on home-bond debt (52,000 l. or)*	- - - - -	84,395	-	-
Passage and outfit of governors, judges, bishops, &c. &c. &c.	- - - - -	90,000	-	-
Civil service annuities payable in England	- - - - -	126,000	-	-
Dividends on India loan property, transferred to the books in England	- - - - -	114,900	-	-
Bills of exchange from India	- - - - -	131,000	-	-
Annual compensations to reduced servants of the Home Government	- - - - -	10,000	-	-
Disbursements under orders of secret Committee, Court of Directors	- - - - -	53,050	-	-
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid and other arrears	- - - - -	228,560	-	-
Total Civil Charges		1,643,980	-	-
Military charges in England :				
Pay-office demands on Queen's troops serving in India	- - - - -	420,000	-	-
Retiring pay, pensions, &c. of ditto, under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	- - - - -	60,000	-	-
Military officers' pay and off reckonings on furlough and retirement	- - - - -	489,500	-	-
Recruiting charges and Addiscomb Seminary	- - - - -	25,000	-	-
Lord Clive's fund, net charge for pensions, &c.	- - - - -	50,000	-	-
Maintenance of lunatics in England	- - - - -	5,000	-	-
Poplar fund	- - - - -	5,200	-	-
Annuity and pensioners, military and maritime	- - - - -	250,000	-	-
Military and other public stores exported	- - - - -	349,000	-	-
Transport of troops and stores	- - - - -	27,300	-	-
Late St. Helena establishment not paid by the Crown	- - - - -	10,000	-	-
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels	- - - - -	165,000	-	-
Miscellaneous charges and advances in England	- - - - -	144,000	-	-
Total Military Charges		2,000,000	-	-
Grand Total Charges, paid by the natives of India in England, in the years 1838-9		3,643,980	-	-

\* In one place the sum is put down at 52,000 l., in another at 84,395 l.



— Appendix, No. 64. —

REVENUES of Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, in Sica Rupees, exclusive of the *Nerbudda* and *Bhopal*, &c.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	B E N G A L.						
	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.
Customs (including town and transit)	7,204,050	6,521,307	7,207,998	6,527,911	7,073,727	5,922,553	7,007,065
Salt	19,610,557	16,434,370	20,137,086	19,158,084	17,262,962	17,013,043	16,323,844
Post-office	767,082	737,448	691,877	634,771	775,631	747,966	783,222
Mint	118,422	181,158	379,317	426,354	295,037	454,949	342,328
Stamps	2,632,317	2,765,183	2,638,963	2,466,864	2,571,048	2,765,817	2,796,066
Sayer and Abkaree	4,239,265	4,362,441	4,311,600	4,153,890	4,003,401	5,471,683	3,634,715
Judicial Fees and Fines	502,235	605,563	482,163	468,777	511,789	482,764	478,883
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	268,947	369,206	321,065	385,006	329,054	169,676	353,715
Miscellaneous Revenue Department	1,135,392	373,785	694,815	1,205,785	1,159,668	1,506,027	1,172,896
Marine Duties	316,607	289,996	336,142	232,538	273,119	396,802	478,876
Opium	43,645,612	15,262,029	12,613,358	12,266,637	11,511,841	12,815,145	10,919,673
Excise (Calcutta)	264,896	238,176	208,813	191,067	196,218	171,149	176,594
Moturpha (trades tax.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-tax (Calcutta)	258,847	241,431	233,351	284,256	229,913	233,545	251,169
Tobacco sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,002,168</b>	<b>43,283,245</b>	<b>50,610,046</b>	<b>48,441,590</b>	<b>46,098,400</b>	<b>46,090,109</b>	<b>45,213,804</b>
Land Revenue	65,284,801	65,650,877	65,399,394	63,588,291	65,403,293	60,998,208	67,268,754
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>119,286,969</b>	<b>113,934,123</b>	<b>116,009,340</b>	<b>112,030,181</b>	<b>111,501,693</b>	<b>107,088,317</b>	<b>112,502,658</b>

HEAD OF REVENUE.	M A D R A S.						
	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.
Customs (including town and transit)	5,337,562	5,168,848	5,069,262	4,838,096	4,463,110	4,077,725	4,474,366
Salt	8,546,641	4,108,391	5,863,320	3,789,433	3,550,283	3,966,330	4,008,745
Post-office	278,802	285,821	283,495	279,320	279,504	292,104	282,379
Mint	20,606	31,175	14,296	12,879	28,497	106,209	75,047
Stamps	495,570	462,609	425,335	417,863	411,870	374,031	426,006
Sayer and Abkaree	1,782,103	1,895,221	2,068,348	2,022,176	1,933,397	1,693,610	1,668,234
Judicial Fees and Fines	125,615	138,279	143,725	189,745	141,704	163,912	181,541
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	11,261	1,937	8,394	7,166	1,103	—	—
Miscellaneous Revenue Department	206,654	209,268	172,339	183,904	155,656	271,976	194,579
Marine Duties	68,668	78,373	188,158	66,259	117,338	179,372	139,663
Opium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excise (Calcutta)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moturpha (trades tax.)	1,104,374	1,076,178	1,063,350	1,168,308	1,047,309	924,533	968,443
House-tax (Calcutta)	106,845	82,050	122,730	110,991	108,452	97,997	108,756
Tobacco sale	744,872	712,085	665,028	630,489	661,371	688,794	689,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,863,473</b>	<b>14,141,135</b>	<b>13,970,275</b>	<b>13,682,234</b>	<b>12,890,085</b>	<b>12,336,370</b>	<b>13,217,794</b>
Land Revenue	32,107,329	31,097,020	30,636,507	30,519,174	27,422,315	30,155,925	31,061,366
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,970,801</b>	<b>45,238,155</b>	<b>44,606,782</b>	<b>44,201,398</b>	<b>40,312,400</b>	<b>42,492,301</b>	<b>44,279,160</b>

HEAD OF REVENUE.	B O M B A Y.							TOTAL.
	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	
Customs (including town and transit)	3,768,134	4,294,005	4,209,192	4,044,878	4,592,079	3,696,620	3,723,788	<i>Sica Rupees.</i> 109,306,138
Salt	185,820	343,129	199,400	202,303	198,660	160,195	232,197	184,697,276
Post-office	110,685	116,014	138,188	121,220	109,245	110,066	152,048	7,092,979
Mint	34,084	26,172	57,246	165,948	137,823	214,661	236,623	1,435,014
Stamps	57,299	337,963	358,882	396,379	371,183	397,465	377,371	23,839,040
Sayer and Abkaree	1,709,779	1,808,557	1,667,740	1,471,525	1,476,570	1,532,210	1,629,662	52,460,151
Judicial Fees and Fines	112,827	122,017	106,530	96,168	116,848	63,078	66,554	5,090,700
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	29,940	3,083	12,292	17,872	18,033	14,439	3,085	3,713,563
Miscellaneous Revenue Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,724,494
Marine Duties	155,036	142,370	192,669	110,951	117,451	110,631	124,203	4,160,318
Opium	—	—	803,525	3,169,063	1,407,413	2,081,858	1,762,803	100,242,020
Excise (Calcutta)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,430,792
Moturpha (trades tax.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,367,368
House-tax (Calcutta)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,473,853
Tobacco sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,781,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,157,954</b>	<b>7,093,310</b>	<b>7,735,863</b>	<b>6,798,007</b>	<b>6,545,295</b>	<b>6,500,243</b>	<b>6,297,359</b>	<b>488,630,555</b>
Land Revenue	14,452,324	14,303,705	14,836,450	13,394,717	13,880,575	15,302,825	14,820,058	770,093,427
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,610,278</b>	<b>21,402,015</b>	<b>22,572,313</b>	<b>20,192,724</b>	<b>20,425,870</b>	<b>21,803,068</b>	<b>21,117,417</b>	<b>1,258,723,982</b>

No. 65.  
East India Piece  
Goods Imported.

— Appendix, No. 65. —

IMPORTATION of East India Piece Goods, &c. into London (including Goods sent up in Bond from the Outports.)

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
<b>Cotton Goods:</b>						
Bengal muslins - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	867	992	2,429	470
— white calicoes - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	400	4,549	493	—
Coast long cloths - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	121,047	61,698	34,197	39,207
— sallampores - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	15,179	13,011	16,628	12,754
Bengal coloured calicoes	The accounts for		2,020	1,659	400	296
Coast blue sallampores -	1834 and 1835 have		115,252	215,648	96,213	231,181
Bengal cotton romals - -	been mislaid, or lost.		1,114	500	—	188
Madras handkerchiefs - -	- - - -	- - - -	99,755	57,779	26,173	46,031
Ventapollam handkerchiefs	- - - -	- - - -	35,743	23,875	14,271	1,353
China nankeens - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,762	117,316	42,177	36,323
— ditto blue - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,500	25,729	20,193	32,190
<b>Silk Goods:</b>						
Bengal bandannoes and choppahs.	173,800	205,200	104,700	163,800	119,400	146,400
— corahs - - - -	98,400	217,800	211,800	304,800	338,500	363,600
— silk romals - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	254	540	124	—
— taffaties - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	118	1,580	1,073	7
<b>China wrought silks<sup>o</sup></b>						
— satins - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	207	980	2	200
— velvets - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
— damasks - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1,794	1,453	1,070	682
— crapes - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	—	20	24	124
— crape gown pieces	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
— shawls and handkerchiefs (crape).	- - - -	- - - -	6,130	16,552	8,442	9,384
— silk handkerchiefs	- - - -	- - - -	3,397	13,587	5,843	9,272
— single ditto, shawls, &c.	- - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—
<b>Silk and Cotton Goods:</b>						
— pallampores - - - -	The accounts for		—	—	—	—
— gauzes - - - -	1834 and 1835 have		—	—	—	—
— banyans - - - -	been mislaid, or lost.		—	—	—	—
— pongee silks	- - - -	- - - -	1,949	9,646	3,345	10,928
— pongee silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured.	- - - -	- - - -	4,678	24,762	11,922	17,417
— silks not otherwise described.	- - - -	- - - -	624	1,920	581	46
<b>Bengal carpets</b>						
— carpet rugs - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	138	489	307	177
— tussore cloth, a manufacture of jungle silk.	- - - -	- - - -	1,183	843	866	—
— Shawls, &c. (cashmere) -	- - - -	- - - -	833	2,647	5,533	3,252
— Shawls, &c. (cashmere) -	- - - -	- - - -	2,277	1,493	177	2,835

— Appendix, No. 86. —

ACCOUNT of the Number of Pieces of Goods, manufactured from Silk or Cotton, imported from India and China, and housed in the Department of the Bengal and Coast Warehouse, from the 1st January 1814 to 31st December 1833, on Private Account.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	181.	1822.	1823.
<b>Cotton Goods:</b>										
Bengal muslins -	2,610	4,838	1,872	197	3,847	423	136	-	1,319	937
— white calicoes -	60,077	245,874	63,739	40,134	58,313	-	1,896	4,500	13,656	9,820
Coast longcloths -	8,760	39,183	31,393	29,233	480	-	2,370	-	8,546	24,950
— Sallampores -	3,906	21,653	28,460	5,220	3,319	-	-	-	4,374	6,328
Bengal coloured cali- coes -	6,145	-	6,949	821	1,320	10,849	4,634	743	75	1,732
Coast blue Sallampores, &c. -	2,139	13,459	10,362	20,032	33,189	50,218	56,108	9,440	23,296	32,570
Surat coloured goods -	-	-	600	1,400	-	-	808	400	2,710	931
Bengal cotton romals -	-	-	3,830	140	-	-	876	-	122	-
Madras handkerchiefs, &c. -	6,540	11,785	7,437	11,225	18,451	18,936	11,583	17,003	14,744	33,912
China nankeens -	600,244	697,516	178,000	307,884	222,059	350,794	714,388	360,062	147,327	377,049
— blue ditto -	32,248	65,741	12,093	29,673	94,164	55,619	20,762	1,599	11,900	22,955
<b>Silk Goods:</b>										
Bengal bandannoes -	33,448	91,846	83,326	56,914	45,404	20,151	32,785	38,254	65,755	109,294
— corals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	2,132
— silk romals -	-	-	1,695	2,840	2,075	1,393	350	-	549	-
— taffeties -	163	-	727	721	1,747	1,172	2,031	-	2,863	45
China wrought silks -	4,548	7,590	2,308	8,404	2,466	1,240	6,573	2,950	9,714	7,554
— satins -	436	669	50	233	50	175	315	252	-	715
— velvets -	10	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	100	2
— damasks, &c. -	214	494	194	149	39	-	287	77	1,371	220
— crapes -	1,436	3,211	498	2,338	565	1,755	920	2,096	2,117	102
Crape gown pieces, &c. &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,071	1,027
— shawls, &c. -	296	788	3,472	5,433	3,275	4,994	17,432	14,055	12,441	1,062
Silk handkerchiefs -	3,859	7,606	6,101	15,015	4,942	6,559	5,687	2,113	2,408	896
— single and shawls, &c. -	-	-	-	680	260	1,198	286	225	-	690
— and cotton goods -	-	-	1,740	210	1,313	-	-	150	900	511
— Pallampores -	-	-	-	-	80	220	-	-	2	-
— gauzes -	-	-	-	353	-	164	-	-	100	-
— banyans -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	767,079	1,212,453	444,856	539,317	497,258	526,736	819,751	454,819	329,772	635,424

	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
<b>Cotton Goods:</b>										
Bengal muslins -	176	118	6,644	2,983	136	1,698	-	-	-	-
— white calicoes -	45,222	56,252	71,893	-	2,070	-	-	-	-	-
Coast longcloths -	40,675	105,240	71,330	34,814	-	67	660	24,902	41,028	60,959
— Sallampores -	34,198	81,673	59,618	41,632	-	4	180	12,840	16,104	9,373
Bengal coloured cali- coes -	-	-	11,142	888	-	-	-	-	3,119	12,527
Coast blue Sallampores, &c. -	47,572	74,653	78,623	61,833	43,021	40,633	86,535	78,124	179,070	117,150
Surat coloured goods -	-	794	-	-	-	2,573	-	-	-	-
Bengal cotton romals -	3,400	4,910	19,323	10,486	-	-	840	490	-	171
Madras handkerchiefs, &c. -	32,632	27,291	28,895	15,466	27,853	43,646	30,677	14,787	9,941	40,911
China nankeens -	991,286	401,170	381,045	116,293	562,845	930,947	693,205	654,671	132,096	108,910
— blue ditto -	56,735	26,571	66,420	62,651	29,467	38,233	89,163	30,670	16,886	30,700
<b>Silk Goods:</b>										
Bengal bandannoes -	74,210	84,003	180,552	130,238	23,945	4,786	34,690	22,919	113,164	92,931
— corals -	611	1,192	4,533	10,456	48,329	27,817	61,409	65,148	64,377	112,226
— silk romals -	17	1	631	-	44	149	54	26	-	-
— taffeties -	-	2	200	300	159	88	57	120	9	57
China wrought silks -	2,484	3,715	8,500	3,945	1,827	1,908	453	3,819	2,999	3,999

	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Silk Goods— <i>continued.</i>										
China satins - - -	45	16	480	990	677	440	-	-	18	-
— velvet - - -	-	-	28	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
— damasks, &c. -	460	325	1,245	1,759	1,588	1,740	3,023	2,378	390	228
— crapes - - -	482	3,937	8,119	2,562	208	548	90	1,274	32	67
Crape gown pieces, &c. &c. - - -	4,825	4,428	15,836	2,741	1,297	1,386	26	-	161	-
— shawls, &c. - -	27,421	30,488	59,837	30,841	18,630	70,173	30,025	28,469	18,091	18,280
Silk handkerchiefs -	3,723	2,809	5,427	3,846	3,220	6,577	2,748	3,950	665	3,843
— single and shawls, &c. - - -	1,479	4,393	3,143	5,930	354	1,719	970	175	54	-
— and cotton goods -	2,380	2,704	141	-	368	467	-	-	-	-
— Pallampores - -	-	-	686	-	638	-	-	18	-	-
— gauzes - - -	-	-	200	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
— banyans - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	6	-
	1,366,093	916,685	1,084,491	540,665	766,676	1,175,659	1,034,862	944,778	599,110	612,332

## — Appendix, No. 87. —

## DELIVERY and Stock Account of Indian Piece Goods for the Months ending 30th April 1839 and 1840.

	1839.				1840.				Stocks.	
	Home.	Berth.	Export.	Total.	Home.	Berth.	Export.	Total.	1839.	1840.
Bandannoes - - -	4,949	5,883	1,365	10,197	11,713	14,345	420	26,478	46,611	87,254
Corahs - - -	4,033	27,961	500	32,494	3,100	45,742	756	49,598	140,614	115,525
Taffaties - - -	-	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	169	110
Tussore cloth - -	591	-	-	591	-	533	-	533	72	1,424
Romals Pullicat -	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	50	20
Gurrahs, white -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	600
—, blue - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48
Muslins - - -	76	6	-	82	81	240	-	321	2,497	1,075
Carpets - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	221	241
Carpet rugs - - -	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	101	26
Shawls, &c. - - -	35	10	173	218	8	-	43	51	518	1,628
Long-cloths, white -	-	-	4,216	4,216	-	386	3,590	3,976	45,840	55,676
Sallampores, white -	-	-	480	480	-	38	508	546	11,286	13,874
—, blue - - -	-	1,947	7,696	9,643	-	6,578	8,325	14,903	27,197	168,852
Madras handkerchiefs -	-	740	1,176	1,916	-	1,448	968	2,416	26,116	28,322
Ventapollam ditto -	-	580	180	760	-	483	-	483	6,168	3,073
Masulipatam ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pallampores - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	133

6 May 1840.

Ripley, Brown &amp; Co.

— Appendix, No. 68. —

PAPER delivered in by *A. Rogers*, Esq. explanatory of his Evidence.

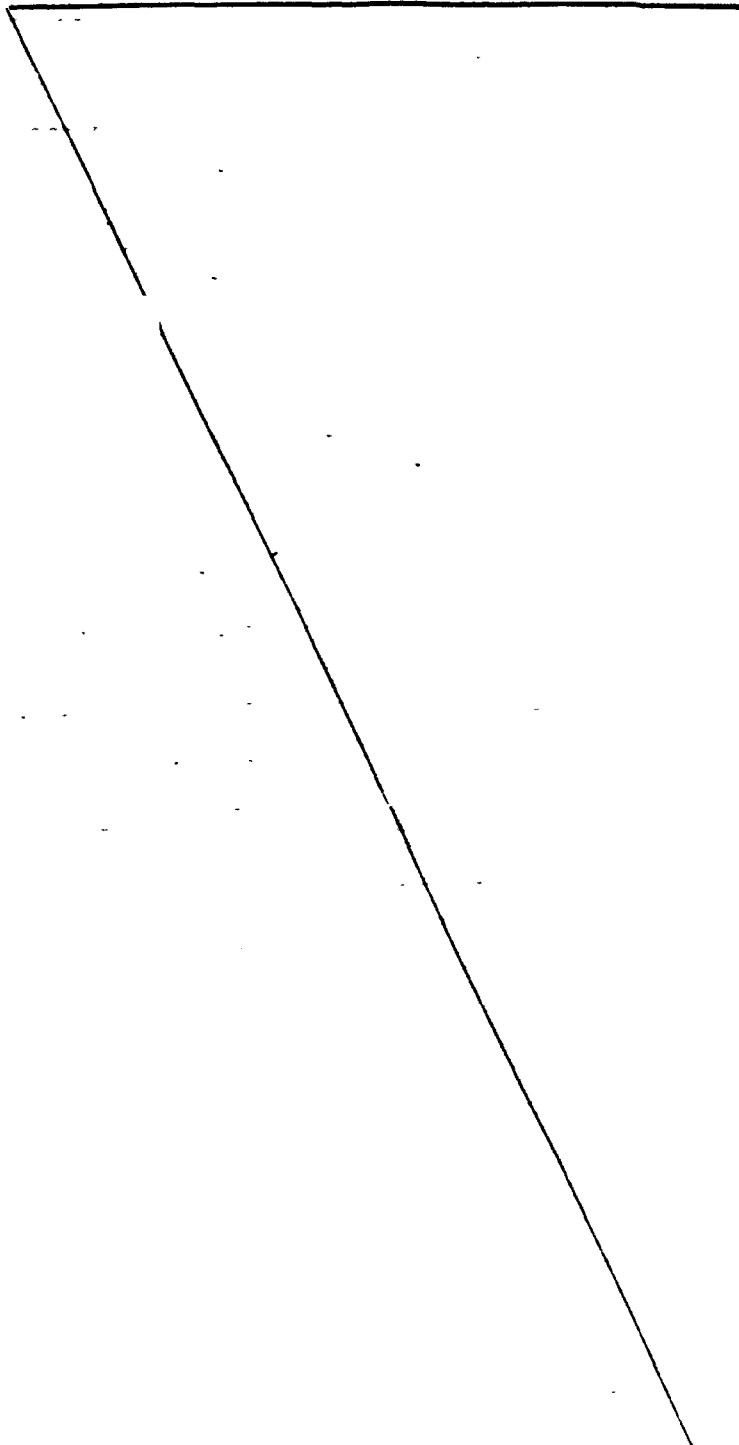
No. 68.  
Comparison of  
Value of Flax and  
Indigo Crops.

VALUE of FLAX and INDIGO CROPS, and Compared.

The lowest produce in Europe, is three cwt. per acre of the Flax of commerce, thus, 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres, or 1,000 Bengal beegahs will yield 50 tons; the value of which, at 40 <i>l.</i> per ton, is equal to		£. 2,000
Freight at 5 <i>l.</i> per ton of 20 cwt.		250
		1,750
The average produce of 1,000 Bengal beegahs, or 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres, is at most 50 mds. of 70 lbs. each of Indigo, the fair average value of which, at 5 <i>s.</i> per lb., is		£. 900
Freight at 5 <i>l.</i> per ton (of 50 cubic feet)		8
		892
Difference in favour of Flax		858
I calculate that there are 2,100,000 Bengal beegahs, or 700,000 acres cultivated annually for Indigo in Bengal, yielding 105,000 mds. (of 72 lbs. each) at 5 <i>s.</i> per lb.		1,890,000
If this extent of land were cultivated for Flax, it would yield 2,100,000 cwt., (at 3 cwt. per acre) or 105,000 tons, equal, at 40 <i>l.</i> per ton, to		4,200,000
Difference in favour of Flax		2,310,000
Great Britain consumes annually, of foreign Flax, 1,400,000 cwt., or 70,000 tons, equal, at 40 <i>l.</i> to		2,800,000
To produce that quantity of Flax in India, would involve the cultivation of 466,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, or 1,400,000 beegahs.		
The same extent of land cultivated for Indigo, would produce 70,000 mds. (of 72 lbs. each) equal, at 5 <i>s.</i> to		1,260,000
Difference in favour of Flax		1,540,000
This calculation shows, that the value of the produce of an acre of land in		
Indigo, averages		£. 2 14
That the value of the produce of an acre of land in Flax, would average		6
England imports 400,000 quarters of Linseed, worth here 800,000 <i>l.</i>		

Average price of all Flax sold in England for the last ten years, 44 *l.* 4 *s.* per ton.

*A. Rogers*,  
Managing Trustee.



INDEX.

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## ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

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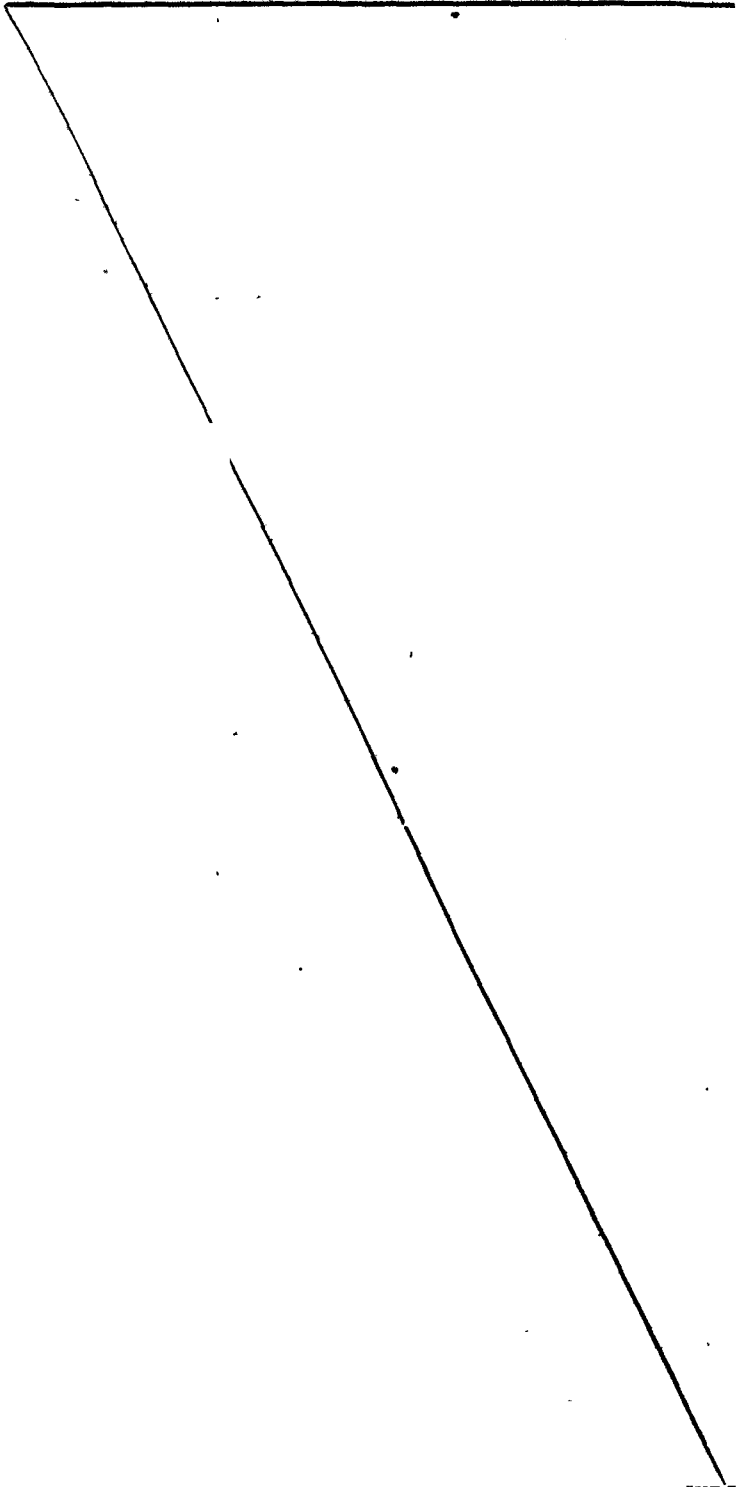
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1. *Great Increase in the Export of British Manufactures to India; Displacement of Indian industry; Distress occasioned thereby:*

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Great distress must have been caused to the natives by the interference of our manufactures, *Melville* 630-634—The taste in India for British manufactures, and for European luxuries, is much on the increase, *Sym* 1307-1329—Great extent to which English manufactures have interfered with Indian manufactures; distress occasioned; obstacles

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**BRITISH MANUFACTURES—1. Great Increase in the Export of, &c.—continued.**

obstacles of caste to the natives changing their trade, *Trevelyan* 1823-1827—The persons thrown out of employment by our manufactures have fallen back upon the land, *Trevelyan* 1950, 1951.

Although a part of the native population are injured by the introduction of our competing manufactures, yet the people generally derive advantage from it; it should therefore be encouraged, but not by restrictive duties, *Gouger* 2370-2374\*—Unjust manner in which we have pushed our manufactures in India by light export duties and prohibitory import duties, *Martin* 3877—By the exportation of our steam-wrought manufactures to India, we not only supplant the native manufacturer, but also the spinner of the twist and the grower of the cotton, *Martin* 3879—The manufactures of Manchester and Glasgow have superseded Indian manufactures both in England and in India, by reason of the discriminating duties, *Martin* 3888.

**2. Comparatively small extent, notwithstanding, to which our Manufactures are consumed in India:**

A very small portion of British manufactures is consumed in India compared with other British possessions, relatively to the population, *Melville* 593, 594—The demand is limited in Calcutta for so large a population; this arises from their poverty, *Gouger* 2359.—Relative consumption of British manufactures per head in the West Indies, Australia, British North America, and in India, *Martin* 4115.

**3. Modes of encouraging the Consumption:**

Measures that would extend the use of our manufactures, *Trevelyan* 1828, 1829—Lowering the duty on Indian produce would increase the ability of the inhabitants to consume our manufactures, *Gouger* 2344, 2345. 2354—India would import much more if she could export raw produce more freely, *Melville* 584-592—Any increase in the exportation of the raw produce from India would be a great benefit to the native labour; she would consume British manufactures to the full extent that Britain would take her raw material, *Sym* 1307-1329—Extraordinary extent to which the consumption of our manufactures in India might be extended by receiving the raw produce of India in return, *Martin* 4116.

**4. State of the Export Trade; Smallness of the Profits:**

Our manufactures often sell below their prime cost in Calcutta, and generally at a small profit, being sent out for the purchase of homeward cargoes, *Gouger* 2351, 2352, 2355-2360—On the whole the export trade to India is not a losing one, but the supply is equal and sometimes superior to the demand, *Gouger* 2361-2369.

**6. Duties on Importing them into India:**

The duties on British manufactures imported into India are levied by authority of the Indian Government, subject to the control of the Home Government, *Melville* 550-552—If the duties on British goods imported into India were raised, it would check our manufactures and injure India by increasing their price, *Melville* 575-578.

**6. Injurious Effect of Indian Competition upon British Manufactures:**

Injurious effect upon British manufactures of encouraging competition from the manufactures of India, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 3336-3339.

**7. Papers laid before the Committee:**

Account of the amount of British manufactures exported to India in the years 1814, 1821, 1828, and 1835, *App. p.* 580—Statement of the declared value of them exported from the United Kingdom, specifying the various countries to which the same were exported, in each year from 1827 to 1836, *App. p.* 615.

See also *Bandannas. Bandanna Weaving. Cargoes. Corahs. Cotton. Cotton Manufactures. Cotton Twist (or Yarn). Daeca. India Handkerchiefs. Silk. Silk Piece-goods. Silk Trade of Great Britain.*

“British Possessions.” A more liberal interpretation of the term “British possessions” is required; the native states which are deemed such by the local government should be so declared by the Legislature for fiscal purposes, *Melville* 508-514—A liberal interpretation of the term “British possessions” would include all those states which, though not directly governed by us, are subject to our influence, and form an integral part of our power in India, *Trevelyan* 1486-1494—The whole of India within the Indus would be included in the “British possessions” referred to in the petition of the East India Company, *Trevelyan* 1496, 1497—Sugars grown in the whole Peninsula of India, whether in the immediate territories of the Company or in the dependent states, should be admitted at the same duty, *Larpernt* 2405, 2406—The Punjab, Affghun, and countries beyond the Indus should be excluded; but states such as Oude should be included, *Larpernt* 2407, 2408.

See also *Mysore. Native States of India. Oude. Punjab, The. Sattarah, &c.*

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*Broad Silks.* Price of weaving broad silks before the introduction of French silks; twice the quantity is now woven at the same price, and there is not constant employment, *Cope* 6491-6505—The power-loom has not been successfully applied to the weaving broad silks, the hand-loom produces them as cheaply, *Cope* 6506, 6507—If silk is injured in the power-loom, it is cut out and given to the hand-loom weavers to make cloth of, *Cope* 6508—Some broad-silk weaving is more profitable than weaving bandannas; but generally there is an excess of labour which depresses wages, *Cope* 6532-6537.

*Bullion.* Quantity of bullion sent to India in the last five years, *Melville* 30-33—Average quantity of bullion sent from China to India, 1830-31—1837-38, *Melville* 34, 35—The increased export of opium from India to China has caused the large remittances of bullion from China, *Melville* 61-66—There has always been a large annual influx of bullion into India, and scarcely any efflux; difficulty of accounting for its absorption; its use in ornaments; practice of hoarding it, *Melville* 82-102—The bullion sent from China is in dollars and Sycee silver; scarcity of bullion lately in China, *Melville* 103-106.

Statement of bullion imported into India from China, in each year from 1830-31 to 1837-38, *App.* p. 485—Net produce of specie imported from India by the East India Company since 1810-11, *App.* p. 623.

*Burdwan Coal.* The coals used for steam navigation in India are chiefly brought from Burdwan, *Trevelyan* 1929—It does not answer so well as English coal for steam-vessels, but is used for them, being much cheaper, *Gouger* 1989-1992—Character of the Burdwan coal; its price at Calcutta, *Gouger* 1982-1988—The mines could supply it in any quantity; relative cost of English and Burdwan coal at Calcutta, *Gouger* 1995-2004.

*Burnley, William H.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been appointed by the Council of Government in Trinidad agent for the purpose of procuring additional labour from the United States, 5438-5439. 5471, 5472—Measures adopted to obtain that end; about 800 emigrants have already gone to the island, 5440—Parts of the United States from which that emigration has been procured, 5440-5443—Number of persons who can be furnished by the United States for free labour, for all or any of our colonies, 5444-5446—Proportion which the females have borne to the males in the emigration that has proceeded from the United States to Trinidad, 5447—The 800 emigrants were taken out at the expense of the colony, under the recent ordinance for promoting emigration; manner in which their engagements were made on their arrival in Trinidad; nature of their engagement, 5451-5456.

The ordinance affords facilities to the proprietors in the colony to obtain labourers for the West Indies from any other quarter than the United States, 5467-5470—Many of them come with the expectation of making a large and rapid fortune, 5474—Some of them have become proprietors of land, 5475-5478—The increased expense in the management of sugar estates arises from the very high wages proprietors are compelled to pay to induce any labourers to work on their estates, 5479, 5480.

Nine-tenths of the island belong to the Crown; a large portion of it is uncultivated, and capable of productive cultivation, 5481-5484—A law has been passed to prevent the unlicensed occupation of this land, and to prevent its acquisition otherwise than by purchase, under settled regulations; but it requires some further emendation to render it perfect, according to the opinion of the inhabitants, 5485-5487—The labourers from the Spanish Main come over merely for the crop season, 5488-5494.

Amount of the free Indian population of Trinidad; their occupation, 5495-5497—Amount of slave population in Trinidad at the time of the emancipation, 5498—The number was not adequate to the demand of the proprietors in time of crop, and the inadequacy has greatly increased since the emancipation; the portion of them who remain employed in agricultural labour work very badly, 5499-5504—Their labour as free labourers, compared with what it was during apprenticeship and slavery, is decidedly much less, 5505-5511.

Price of labour of different descriptions in the Island of Trinidad; gratuities received, 5512-5517—A great many of the labourers save their wages, and occasionally buy land, 5518, 5519. 5526, 5527—The proprietors in Trinidad continue to maintain the old people at their own expense, 5520, 5521—The emigrants from America receive the same wages and gratuities, 5522—Cost of building a house in Trinidad, 5523-5525—A great deal of mechanical labour is used in Trinidad; it has not much increased since the abolition of slavery; the plough has been tried, but did not succeed, 5528-5533.

It altogether depends on American policy whether it will be possible greatly to extend the supply of labour in the West Indies from the United States, 5534-5541—The population, since emancipation, must increase rapidly; as a slave population they decreased every year, 5542, 5543—The black population are now better off than any peasantry in any part of the world, 5544, 5545—There is no disinclination on the part

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*Burnley, William H.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

of the women to work in the field, 5546-5550—The present high wages will not be favourable to the moral improvement of the females, 5551, 5552—State of education among the free black population in Trinidad, 5553-5555—There has been no considerable diminution of produce in Trinidad, either during the apprenticeship or since, 5556, 5557—Few sales have taken place, and thus the saleable value of estates is not known, but they will be more valuable than ever if a proper system of emigration be established, 5558-5564.

Necessity of bringing persons in large numbers, and settling them in villages, 5565—The Hill Coolies in Demerara suffered from despondency, being few in number, and with a strange people, 5565-5575—They were in too small numbers, and separated much from each other, and were away from their wives and children, 5576-5586—Trinidad could employ double its present number of labourers, 5587-5588—The ordinance for promoting emigration to Trinidad will answer very well; sums applicable to the purpose, 5589-5599—Sufficient money could be raised on the credit of the waste lands in the colony, for any amount of emigration, 5600-5605—The Imperial Government could manage the importation better than the colonial authorities, 5606—A sufficient supply could be had from Sierra Leone and the coast of Africa, 5607, 5608.

With sufficient labour the West Indies will supply all England with sugar; Guiana alone could supply the whole world; there would be no dread of Indian competition, 5609-5617—Trinidad, at present, exports no rum, 5619, 5624, 5625—The price of molasses in Great Britain is so high, that it is more profitable to export them than to distil, 5621-5623—Every tropical produce that requires a rich soil can be grown in Trinidad, 5627-5629—Length of time that sugar crops can be grown on the land in Trinidad, without exhausting the land, 6630-5639—Mr. Wakefield's system of disposing of Crown lands, with a view to emigration, is the only sound one, 5640-5646—Error committed by suffering the existence of slavery after the abolition of the slave trade, 5647.

*Burrampooter.* The tracts of land in Assam, under tea cultivation, are near the Burrampooter; the Assam Company are preparing an iron steam-boat to navigate that river, *Melville* 676-678.

## C.

*Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.* Representations from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, and from merchants there, urging an equalization of the duties on rum and tobacco, *App.* p. 562.

*Calcutta Trade.* Comparing the years 1819 to 1835 with the years 1802 to 1818, there has been a decrease of tonnage of all nations entering Calcutta of 192,182 tons, *Martin* 3877—Account of the annual exports from Calcutta for the last 10 years, of goods and merchandize, distinguishing the quantities and values of each description of goods, and the countries and places to which exported, from 1st May 1828 to the 30th April 1838, *App.* p. 486-527—Account of the exports of sugar by sea from Calcutta, from the year 1803-4 to 1831-2, both inclusive, *App.* p. 528.

Imports from Great Britain at Calcutta in 1805 and 1806, in 1815 and 1816, in 1825 and 1826, and in 1836 and 1837, *App.* p. 601—Imports and exports of merchandize and treasure into and from Calcutta by sea, from 1827-28 to 1836-37, *App.* p. 605.

See also *Shipping*.

*Canada.* Table of duties on rum imported into Canada, *Larpent* 2606—Under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59, taken in connexion with a colonial Act, East India rum is admitted into Canada at 6d. a gallon lower duty than West India rum, *Larpent* 2606-2623, 2719-2732.

*Cape of Good Hope.* West India rum is admitted at a duty of three per cent. at the Cape of Good Hope, and East India at 10 per cent., *Larpent* 2673-2676—The Cape of Good Hope levies on British goods three per cent., and on East India goods 10 per cent., *Martin* 3877\*—Return of customs duties payable there, *App.* p. 537.

*Capital.* Sugar and indigo are generally cultivated throughout India on borrowed capital, *Sym* 1154-1156.—See also *British Capital*.

*Cardamoms.* The duty on them is 1 s. per pound, which is equal to 43 per cent. upon the value, *Melville* 559.

*Cargoes.* Not many ships sail from London to India with full cargoes; they return fully laden; the manufactured goods sent are more valuable than the produce returned, *Gouger* 2346-2350.—See also *Freight*.

*Carpets.* Heavy duty on Bengal carpets; some have been lying in this country unsaleable on account of the duty, *Martin* 4212-4216.

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**Cashmere Shawls.** Are not produced in the territories of the East India Company, *Martin* 3958-3965.

**Certificates of Baptism.** Have been required in Barbadoes; it was not a legal requirement, but the practice of the magistrates, *Prescod* 5951.

**Ceylon.** At Ceylon, the cotton goods of Great Britain are charged with a duty of five per cent.; those of India with duties varying from 10 to 20 per cent., *Melville* 722—Unequal duties in Ceylon upon British and upon Indian productions, *Melville* 722-726—The duties levied on goods imported into Ceylon are favourable to British manufacturers, at the expense of India, *Trevelyan* 1817-1819—Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of British possessions, are admitted into Ceylon at four per cent., and East India goods at 10 per cent., *Larpent* 2789, 2790; *Martin* 3877—Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for establishing a new tariff of duties on goods exported and imported, *App. p.* 559.

Table of duties on goods imported into Ceylon, and of the drawbacks to be allowed on the exportation of such goods, *App. p.* 583—Table of duties payable on goods exported from Ceylon, *App. p.* 584.

**Chandernagore.** Cargoes for this territory are unloaded at Calcutta, and pass up the river Hooghly in small boats, *Trevelyan* 1363-1370—There are no separate preventive arrangements for levying duties on their trade with our provinces, *Trevelyan* 1367.

**China Tea.** The best tea in China is from plants grown between 27 and 31 degrees north latitude, *Melville* 663.

**Chinsura.** Cargoes for this territory are unloaded at Calcutta and pass up the river Hooghly in small boats, *Trevelyan* 1363-1370—There are no separate preventive arrangements for levying duties on its trade with our provinces, *Trevelyan* 1367.

**Choppas.** Total annual importation and stock of choppas, including goods sent up in bond from the out-ports, from the year 1831 to 1839, both inclusive, *Ev. p.* 427.

**Chrome Ore.** Purposes for which chrome ore is used; the chrome ore now used in England is imported from America; the duty is 5s. per ton; it is subject to the same duty on importation from India, *Heath* 4680-4690—The India chrome ore can be used for the same purposes as the ore imported from America; prices at which it has sold, *Heath* 4684-4686—The amount of freight from India is against competition with the foreign producer of chrome ore, *Heath* 4691-4693—The petitioners ask for an entire abolition of the duty on it, *Heath* 4694—Extent of the importation of it into this country, *Heath* 4695, 4696—Quantity of colouring matter that could be extracted from a ton of chrome ore; chemical composition of it; districts in which it is found, *Heath* 4698-4701.

**Cloth Manufacture in India.**—Most of the cloth worn by witness's ryots is woven in the villages on his estates, *Sym* 1193.

**Coculus Indicus.** On coculus indicus the duty is 2s. 6d. per lb., which is equal to 3.500 per cent. upon the value, *Melville* 559.

#### COFFEE:

1. *Duties on East India Coffee; Certificate of Origin required.*
2. *Effect of Duty and the West India Monopoly in checking the Consumption of Coffee.*
3. *Production and Exports of Coffee in different parts of the World.*

##### 1. *Duties on East India Coffee; Certificate of Origin required:*

Duty on East India coffee previously to and since 1835; the certificate of the shipper is required to show that it is the growth of a British possession, *Melville* 427-438—Certificate of origin required on the importation of coffee from India, *Larpent* 2500-2502—Similarity of the case of Mysore to that of Travancore with reference to the admission of coffee on the low duty; adverse decision of the Board of Trade, *Melville* 488-507.

##### 2. *Effect of Duty and the West India Monopoly in checking the Consumption of Coffee:*

Unequal Duties on East and West India coffee traced since 1789 to 1835; great increase of consumption since the reduction of duty, *Martin* 3540—An increased consumption of coffee would increase the consumption of sugar, *Martin* 3544—The indirect mulct by reason of the West India monopoly of the coffee market fully compensates for the difference of duty upon it and upon tea, *Prout*, 6657.

##### 3. *Production and Exports of Coffee in different Parts of the World:*

Quantity of coffee imported from the West Indies in the years 1832, 1834, 1839, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 2875—Statement of the comparative crops of sugar and coffee, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 2875—Statement of the total quantities of sugar and coffee produced in the world; of the former England has one-fifth, and of the latter one-sixteenth, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 3323, 3324.

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**COFFEE**—3. *Production and Exports of Coffee in different Parts of the World*—continued.

The export of coffee from Hayti is about 60,000,000 lbs., which is more than three times the production of the whole of our West India colonies put together, *Martin* 3797—Coffee is more easily cultivated than sugar, and with less capital, but requires much care, *Martin* 3848-3850.

Account of the imports into Great Britain and Ireland from the West India colonies, Guiana, and Mauritius, to the quarters ending 5th April 1839 and 5th April 1840, *App. p. 544*—Coffee trade of the world, 1839, *App. p. 597*—Quantity of coffee in lbs. annually imported into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies, from the year 1821 to the year 1838, both inclusive, *App. p. 600*.

*Coffee Spirit.* A coarse weak spirit may be produced from the berry of the coffee, but it is not worth the expense, *M. Queen* 2798.

*Coffey Still.* Use of the coffey-still in the process of distillation and rectification; *Dunlop* 5182-5194.

*Colebrook, Sir William.* Extract of a letter from him relating to the increased value of property in the Leeward Islands, especially in Antigua, *Martin* 3094.

*Colonial Tariffs.* Unequal duties on East India goods imported into Ceylon, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, *Martin* 3877\*.

See also *Australia. British Colonies. Canada. Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon.*

*Commercial Assets of the East India Company.* Statement of various items composing the sum of 15,170,852 l. realized in England from the produce of the commercial assets, *App. p. 485*—Statement showing the application of the funds realized in England by sale of the East India Company's commercial assets to the termination of the official year 1838-39, *App. p. 567*.

*Commercial Intercourse.* Importance of encouraging commercial intercourse between our possessions in the northern and southern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, *Martin* 3970.

*Commercial League of India.* Proposal for an Act empowering Government to form commercial alliances with all the native states of India, with a view to the formation of a commercial league, *Martin* 4008. 4012-4014.

*Consumption of Sugar.* In England and Scotland the consumption of sugar could not be much increased under a reduced price, but it could in Ireland, *M. Queen* 2941, 2942, 2947-2949—The consumption should be 16 ounces a week to each individual, which, at 20 per cent., would yield a revenue of 13,000,000 l. per annum; the present consumption is about five ounces per head, *Martin* 3352-3355.

*Cope, Thomas.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A silk weaver from Macclesfield, representing operatives of that place, 6472—Time during which witness has been engaged in the silk trade, and as a soldier, 6473—The English corah trade has been injured by the admission of Indian corahs; the price of weaving then fell immediately, and has fallen as the importation increased, 6474, 6475—The manufacturers have also been compelled to use a worse material, 6476—The condition of the operatives is very bad; they cannot turn to any other branch of manufacture, as they are all over-stocked with hands, 6476, 6477—The cotton weavers who have turned to the silk trade would have made a comfortable livelihood had not foreign manufactures been introduced, 6478—Various ways in which the weaving of corahs is serviceable to the operatives; employment in bad times, and for women and children of different ages, &c. 6479—The decline of the trade began in 1826 or 1827, 6480, 6481.

If the duty on India corahs were reduced to three and a half per cent. this branch of trade would be destroyed, as the operatives would be brought into competition with people who can live upon less than an Englishman's taxes, 6483—The corah trade has declined more rapidly since 1834, 6484, 6485—One printer can print as many corahs as 30 weavers could weave, and each weaver requires three or four persons to prepare the silk, 6490-6493—There has been an increase of silk manufacture in England of late years without an increase of hands, 6494-6498—Price of weaving broad silks before the introduction of French silks; twice the quantity is now woven at the same price, and there is not constant employment, 6491-6505—The power-loom has not been successfully applied to the weaving broad silks; the hand-loom produces them as cheaply, 6506, 6507—If silk is injured in the power-loom it is cut out and given to the hand-loom weavers to make cloth of, 6508—Failure of experiments in applying the power-loom to silk-weaving, 6509, 6510.

Less wages are now paid for weaving all the silk worked up than were paid in 1828 for a less quantity, 6511, 6512—Wages in 1813 and now for corah weaving; amount that might be earned in a week at each period, 6513-6523—Manufacturers generally begin to stop some looms when they hear of importations of foreign manufactured silks, 6524-6526—Decrease of wages on the corah trade in 1815; its causes; it had no connexion with the importation of bandannas from the East Indies, 6527-6531—Some

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*Cope, Thomas.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

broad silk weaving is more profitable than weaving bandannas, but generally there is an excess of labour which depresses wages, 6532-6537—More silk is used in the fabrics manufactured since 1825, as we have since then lost the light fancy trade; a larger quantity of silk is thus used without employing more hands, 6538-6543.

The silk trade has declined in Macclesfield since 1826, 6544-6552—Many of the corahs are made lighter than they were in 1814; but some are as heavy as ever, 6553-6562—A class of corahs is made in Macclesfield superior in silk and make to the India corahs, 6563-6570—Macclesfield once exported 50,000 *l.* worth of corahs annually to France; but East India bandannas have entirely taken away that trade, 6571-6573—Injustice of putting Indian manufactures upon an equality with our own, considering the cheapness of labour and subsistence there, 6574-6592—The corn laws should not be repealed; it would not induce foreigners to remove the tariffs that protect their labour, 6593-6595.

**CORAHS:**

1. *Increased Imports of Indian Corahs into England.*
2. *Price thereof.*
3. *Fluctuating and uncertain supply from India.*
4. *Relative Weight and Quality of British and Indian Corahs.*
5. *Injurious effect upon the British Manufacture of a reduction of Duty on Indian Corahs; injury already sustained.*
6. *Export of Indian and British Corahs to France.*

1. *Increased Imports of Indian Corahs into England:*

Rapid increase in the import of corahs since 1831, amounting to 500 or 600 per cent. *Tucker* 6203—Total annual importation and stock of corahs, including goods sent up in bond from the outports, from the year 1831 to 1839, both inclusive, *Ev. p.* 247.

2. *Price thereof:*

Price of raw silk and of corahs in London, *Gouger* 2217-2238—Cost of corahs as imported; cost at which they can be delivered printed for exportation; their price compared with English goods of equal quality, *Tucker* 6172-6180—Witness has been able to purchase Indian corahs for less than the cost of the raw silk, and therefore was obliged to give up the manufacture of them, *Francis* 6814-6817.

3. *Fluctuating and uncertain supply from India:*

Fluctuating and uncertain supply of them from India; causes thereof; great inconvenience occasioned to the English manufacturer, *Tucker* 6185-6199—A reduction of the duty to three and a half per cent. would make the English printer entirely dependent upon the Indian supply, *Tucker* 6200-6202—The annual returns would not show much fluctuation in the import of corahs; it is from month to month, as required for printing, that the supply is irregular, *Tucker* 6244-6259—A reduction of duty would not cause the supply to be more regular, *Tucker* 6260, 6261.

4. *Relative Weight and Quality of British and Indian Corahs:*

Relative weight of different qualities of Indian and British bandannas, *Tucker* 6069-6081—Many of the corahs are made lighter than they were in 1814, but some are as heavy as ever, *Cope* 6553-6562—A class of corahs is made in Macclesfield superior in silk and make to the Indian corahs, *Cope* 6563-6570—British manufactured bandannas are in general use in this country of all qualities, *Tucker* 6063-6068.

5. *Injurious effect upon the British Manufacture of a reduction of Duty on Indian Corahs; injury already sustained:*

If the duty were three and a half per cent. the British manufacture would be annihilated, *Tucker* 6262-6265—The English corah trade has been injured by the admission of Indian corahs; the price of weaving them fell immediately, and has fallen as the importation increased, *Cope* 6474, 6475—The manufacturers of English corahs have been compelled to use a worse material in consequence of the introduction of India corahs, *Cope* 6476.

If the duty on Indian corahs were reduced to three and a half per cent. this branch of trade would be destroyed, as the operatives would be brought into competition with people who can live upon less than an Englishman's taxes, *Cope* 6483—The decline of the trade began in 1826 or 1827, *Cope* 6480, 6481—The trade has declined more rapidly since 1834, *Cope* 6484, 6485—Wages in 1813 and now for corah weaving; amount that might be earned in a week at each period, *Cope* 6513-6523—Decrease of wages on the corah trade in 1815; its causes; it had no connexion with the importation of bandannas from the East Indies, *Cope* 6527-6531—Various ways in which the weaving of corahs is serviceable to the operatives; employment in bad times, and for women and children of different ages, *Cope* 6479.

Under the present duty we do not suffer from the competition of Indian labour in corahs in the home market, as only a small portion is retained for home consumption, *Prout* 6692-6695—Small cost of labour in India by which they are produced, *Francis* 6818-6834.

6. *Export*



## CORAHS—continued.

6. *Export of Indian and British Corahs to France :*

Before 1836 Indian corahs were prohibited in France, and were, therefore, extensively smuggled, *Tucker* 6181-6184.—The decreased export of British bandannas to France has been caused by the substitution of Indian goods, and not by any French competition, *Tucker* 6082-6093.

See also *Bandannas. Bandanna Weaving. India Handkerchiefs. Silk Handkerchiefs.*

*Corn Laws.* The corn laws should not be repealed; it would not induce foreigners to remove the tariffs that protect their labour, *Cops* 6593-6595.—If the corn laws were removed, so as to make provisions cheaper, the wages would be on a lower scale, and we should be better able to compete with the foreigner, *Francis* 6800-6810.—The general opinion of the people of Norwich is, that their misery is caused by the corn laws, *Francis* 6887.

*Corn Spirits.* Consumption of corn in the manufacture of British spirits; the result of limiting that consumption would be injurious to the general agriculture of the country, *Dunlop* 5147-5154.

## COTTON :

1. *Growth of Cotton in India.*
2. *Importation thereof from India.*
3. *Duty on Indian and other Cotton.*
4. *Use of Indian Cotton in Manufacture.*

1. *Growth of Cotton in India :*

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## ✓ COTTON MANUFACTURES :

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2. *Quantity and Value of Indian Cotton Manufactures imported into England.*
3. *Value of British Cotton Manufactures exported to India.*

1. *Duties on Cotton Manufactures exchanged between England and India ; propriety of Equalizing them :*

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I. *Best Mode of conducting Emigration to the West Indies generally ; whence the Supply of Labour may be obtained.*

**II. Emigration to and from particular Colonies :**

1. Antigua.
2. Barbadoes.
3. British Guiana.
4. Jamaica.
5. Trinidad.

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**II. Emigration to and from particular Colonies :****1. Antigua :**

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**2. Barbadoes :**

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## F.

## FEMALE LABOUR IN THE WEST INDIES :

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1. Barbadoes.
2. British Guiana.
3. Jamaica.
4. Trinidad.

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II. *In particular Colonies :*

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2. *Competition of French Silks in our own Market.*

##### 1. *Export thereof to India; Duty, &c.:*

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1. *Its Price in a Raw State.*
2. *Its Use by the Natives of India.*
3. *Its Use for the Distillation of Rum.*

1. *Its Price in a Raw State :*

Goor is the produce of the cane, sugar and molasses together; its price at Calcutta previous to its manufacture, *Gouger* 2049-2053—Superior profit obtained from the sale of the raw sugar or goor compared with manufactured sugar, *M'Queen* 3108-3111.

2. *Its Use by the Natives of India :*

General use of goor or sugar and molasses, smoked in hookahs with tobacco, *Trevelyan* 1783-1787—The natives use goor for their sweetmeats; sugar is only manufactured for European consumption, and for export, *Gouger* 2062, 2063.

3. *Its Use for the Distillation of Rum :*

The goor used for distillation is of a dirty and inferior quality, *Gouger* 2146-2148—Rum can be made as profitably from the kind of goor used as from molasses with the sugar extracted, *Gouger* 2173-2182—Is brought down from the Ganges very cheaply, *Gouger* 2188-2191—There would be no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of goor from the Upper Provinces, *Gouger* 2328-2331—The East India rum made from goor would be very superior to West India rum, *M'Queen* 3224, 3225.

**Gordon, Joseph.** Has offered to lease, for 2,000l. per annum, two estates of the Duke of Buckingham's, in Jamaica, which are said not to have netted the late Duke 1,000l. per annum for many years past, *Martin* 3694.

**Goruckpoor.** In Goruckpoor numerous and extensive grants have been made of late, for the purpose of cultivating Indigo, cotton, coffee, sugar, and other articles, for periods extending to 30 and 50 years, *Melville* 197—Crops cultivated by the ryots or tenants; crops cultivated by witness in Goruckpoor, *Sym* 767-769—The native sugar cane is cultivated, *Sym* 771, 772, 796-803—The sugar is prepared in the native manner; mode of cultivation of the cane, *Sym* 782-795.

Quantity of jungle that must be cleared by witness by the terms of his grants; the jungle district, when cleared, will be the most productive, *Sym* 806-811—Parts of Goruckpoor in which witness's grants of land from the Company are respectively situated, *Sym* 993-1019—Tenure by which the land is held in Goruckpoor, *Sym* 1084-1088.

*See also Jungle.*

**Gouger, Henry.** (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A merchant in London; has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in India, 1956-1958—Is part-owner of extensive works at Fort Gloucester, 15 miles from Calcutta, for the manufacture of cotton tw.st, rum, oil, and paper; original cost of the works, and price given by the present proprietors; steam-power used, 1959-1970—Native cotton only is used, and natives attend to the machinery, 1971-1977—There will be no more factories for spinning yarn on account of the great original expense, 1978-1981—Character of the Burdwan coal; its price at Calcutta, 1982-1988—It does not answer so well as English coal for steam-vessels, but is used by them, being much cheaper, 1989-1992—The mines could supply it in any quantity; relative cost of English and Burdwan coal at Calcutta, 1995-2004

The original outlay on the works at Fort Gloucester would not have been a good speculation; all the machinery was sent from England, 2005-2021—The workmen originally came from Cuttack, but are now intermixed with Bengalese, 2022, 2023—At first American cotton was used with native cotton, but the latter was found cheaper, and is used alone, 2024-2027—It is only in the lowest numbers of twist that these works have



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*Gouger, Henry.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

have any advantage over the English; the Amrantee cotton is used; its price, 2028-2038—The mill had only been worked one or two years when purchased on the bankruptcy of Ferguson & Co., 2039, 2040.

Present price of Benares sugar at Calcutta; it is much higher than before the equalization of the duty; table of prices for 30 years given in, 2041-2048—Goor is the produce of the cane, sugar, and molasses together; its price at Calcutta previous to its manufacture, 2049-2053—Present freight of sugar from Calcutta to London as dead weight; it would be much higher if it became necessary to load the ships with it, 2054-2061—The natives use goor for their sweetmeats; sugar is only manufactured for European consumption and for export, 2062, 2063—The present duty on East India rum checks the manufacture; quantity that witness's works are capable of distilling; quantity actually distilled, 2064-2072—Price of Bengal rum compared with Leeward Island rum in the London market, 2073-2076—The import has been greatly increasing and the prices rising, so the market must be under supplied, 2077-2084—An admixture of spirit distilled from rice would much deteriorate the quality of rum, 2085-2100—If the product of the palm tree is found to have been mixed with goor, it is not used for distillation, as the rum would not be saleable; care taken to procure the pure product of the sugar cane, 2101-2110—Effect that would be produced by rectifying the spirit so obtained, 2120-2126—East India rum has been admitted into contracts for the supply of the Navy, 2127-2135.

[Second Examination.]—At witness's distillery rum is made both from goor and from molasses; price of each; relative quantity of rum that can be produced from each, 2136-2140—It is generally 30 per cent. above proof; if rectified it would lose all its flavour, 2141-2145—The goor used for distillation is of a dirty and inferior quality, 2146-2148—Sugar manufactories near Calcutta, 2149-2155—Extract from letter and evidence showing that date molasses are not used in the manufacture of rum, 2156-2166—If the price of rum continue as high as it has lately been, witness may probably import all he can manufacture, without any alteration in the duty, 2167-2171—The naval contracts have operated beneficially on the price of India rum, 2172—Rum can be made as profitably from the kind of goor used, as from molasses with the sugar extracted, 2173-2182—Rum is consumed by the army in India; contract price formerly, 2183-2187—The goor is brought down the Ganges very cheaply, 2188-2191.

The Indian rum is not inferior to Leeward Island rum; its lower price is caused by the duty, 2192, 2193—The works at Fort Gloucester are owned by a joint-stock company in London, 2198-2207—Articles imported by witness's firm, 2208-2216—Price of raw silk and of corahs in London, 2217-2238—Growth and cultivation of silk in India; it is all grown in tracts which are inundated; relative qualities of Indian, Chinese, and Italian silks; improvements that might be made in the former, 2239-2263—From 1803 to 1832 the export of silk from India has only increased a little, 2264-2268—But little European capital and skill have been applied to the cultivation of silk, 2269-2271—Falling off in the exports of silk in the years preceding 1832, 2272-2280—The importation of silk piece goods from India has increased lately, but that of raw silk and cotton goods has decreased, 2273-2301—Duty paid at Calcutta on silk exported thence, 2302-2307.

The duty on silk piece goods is 20 per cent. when imported into England; that on raw silk is merely nominal, 2308-2315—Quality of Indian cotton used in manufacture, 2316-2327—There would be no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of goor from the upper provinces, 2328-2331—Distillation of spirits from rice, 2336-2338—Bazaar arrack is disilled from the various products of palm, 2339, 2340—Not many ships sail from London to India with full cargoes; they return fully laden; the manufactured goods sent are more valuable than the produce returned, 2346-2350.

Our manufactures often sell below their prime cost in Calcutta, and generally at a small profit, being sent out for the purchase of homeward cargoes, 2351, 2352, 2355-2360—The demand is limited for so large a population; this arises from their poverty, 2353—Lowering the duty on Indian produce would increase the ability of the inhabitants to consume our manufactures, 2344, 2345, 2354—On the whole, the export trade to India is not a losing one, but the supply is equal, and sometimes superior to the demand, 2361-2369—Although a part of the native population are injured by the introduction of our competing manufactures, yet the people generally derive advantage from it, it should therefore be encouraged, but not by restrictive duties, 2370-2374—The people of India are not generally capable of purchasing European luxuries, and the old families are nearly all ruined, 2375-2380.

*Governor General in Council.* The Governor-general in Council has a general legislative power for India, subject to disapproval by the Court of Directors and the India Board, *Melville* 571-574.

*Guernsey and Jersey.* In Guernsey and Jersey all spirits pay 1 s. a gallon, *Larpent* 2733.

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*Grain.* India has a surplus of grain; there is an immense quantity of rice shipped to the Mauritius, *Sym* 1161.

*Grenada.* In 1814 the importation of sugar from Grenada was 208,230 cwts. and in 1837 161,922 cwts., *Martin* 3447.

## H.

*Hand-loom Weavers.* Great distress and destitution of our hand-loom weavers, *Martin* 3910-3913. 3916—We ought notwithstanding their distress and destitution to suffer them to be competed with by the Indian weavers, as an act of justice, *Martin* 3917-3919.

See also *Bandanna Weaving. Corahs. Macclesfield. Silk Trade of Great Britain. Spitalfields.*

*Hayti.* Reference to the history of Hayti during the French Revolution; its freedom; great increase of population; happy state of the people; testimony of Admiral Fleming and Mr. Sutherland to that effect, *Martin* 3796. 3799-3805\*—Imports and exports of Hayti; population of, &c., *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3172—Black population of Hayti; possibility of inducing emigration thence to Jamaica, *Martin* 3495-3506—Various statements of the imports and exports to and from Hayti and other countries, and the shipping employed; revenue and standing army of the republic, *Martin* 3797, 3798—The export of coffee from Hayti is about 60,000,000 lbs., which is more than three times the production of the whole of our West India colonies put together, *Martin* 3797—The imports into France in 1831, from Hayti, exceeded in value the imports from Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic towns, Holland, Portugal, Austria, the French East Indies, or China, *Martin* 3798—The revenues of Hayti are about 3,000,000 of dollars per annum, *Martin* 3798.

Causes of the small extent to which sugar is cultivated in Hayti; destruction of plantations near the sea, and of capital during its early conflicts with France, *Martin* 3799-3847—The standing army is not employed under the Code Rural to coerce the labour of the Haytians, *Martin* 3851-3866—The ransom demanded by France of Hayti for freedom, of 150,000,000 of francs, has been paid, *Martin* 3869, 3870.

Imports and exports of Hayti in the year 1836, *App. p.* 594.

*Heath, Josiah Marshall.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Signed the petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the duties on iron ore and chrome ore imported from our possessions in India; was 21 years in the civil service of the East India Company, 4582-4584—The association for the manufacture of iron in India, with which witness is connected, commenced operations in 1833, 4585, 4586—The works established are at Porto Novo, about 120 miles south of Madras, on the sea-coast, 4587—Reasons for supposing that working this iron would be profitable, 4589—Indian iron is as good for the purpose of making steel as Swedish iron, 4590. 4630-4633—Price which the steel produced from Indian iron has fetched in the home-market, compared with steel made from Swedish or Russian iron, 4591, 4592. 4638—The duty upon Indian iron is 2 s. 6d. per ton; upon Swedish, 30 s., 4593, 4594.

The Indian iron has not yet fairly come into the market; only about 4,000 tons have been imported into this country within the last few years; when consumers have had time to form a fair estimate of its quality, there will be no difficulty in disposing of it, 4595-4602. 4604-4607—The petitioners do not complain of the existing duty upon manufactured iron, but of the duty upon iron ore imported in a rough state; remedies they would adopt, 4608-4613—The duty being 5 s., amounts to an absolute prohibition as to importing the raw ore; proposal to reduce it to 6d., 4614-4619. 4642—Process the ore undergoes in being manufactured into steel; the process could not be applied to English iron, 4620-4624. 4639-4641—Every bar of iron that is imported into this country from Sweden and Russia is converted into steel; prices of Swedish iron, 4625-4629.

Difference between cast steel and shear steel; blistered steel described, 4634-4636. 4675—Indian iron is applicable to all the purposes to which iron is applied, 4643—Facilities of transport to the sea from witness's establishment at Porto Novo; number of natives employed at the manufactory; wages earned by them; they have been found expert in the manufacture, 4646-4670—The hardware of England is greatly inferior to what it would be were the supply of fine steel iron at all equal to the demand for it, 4671, 4672—The deterioration in the quality of English hardware has very much affected its sale in foreign markets, 4673, 4674.

Iron for the purpose of making steel comes only from India, and the north of Europe, 4678, 4679—Purposes for which the chrome ore is used; the chrome ore now used in England is imported from America; the duty is 5 s. per ton; it is subject to the same duty on importation from India, 4680-4690—The Indian chrome ore can be used for the same purposes as the ore imported from America; prices at which it has sold, 4684-4686—The amount of freight from India is against competition with the foreign producer of chrome ore, 4691-4693—The petitioners ask for an entire abolition of the duty

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*Health, Josiah Marshall.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

on it, 4694.—Extent of the importation of it into this country, 4695, 4696.—The principal manufactories are in Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, 4697.—Quantity of colouring matter that could be extracted from a ton of chrome ore; chemical composition of it; districts in which it is found, 4698–4701.

*Hemp.* If the experiment made by witness and others, with respect to the cultivation of flax in India, succeed, there is no reason why it should not also succeed with respect to hemp, *Rogers* 4254–4259.

*Hibbert, Mr.* Depreciation of an estate in Hanover parish, island of Jamaica, belonging to him, *Barkly* 5786–5797.

*Hides.* The duty on untanned hides is the same both from the East and West Indies; comparative import since 1828, *Martin* 4224.

#### HILL COOLIES:

1. *Their Classes and Character.*
2. *Their Condition in British Guiana.*

##### 1. *Their Classes and Character:*

There are three different kinds; the Danghurs, the Boonahs, and the Sungees, *Sym* 1074.—The Danghur Coolies are a quiet, well-meaning, unsophisticated kind of people, *Sym* 1078.

##### 2. *Their Condition in British Guiana:*

Larger houses were put up for the Hill Coolies; they pulled down the partitions that were put up, as they preferred congregating together, *Warren & Laing* 4975–4978.—The Hill Coolies have answered better than any other class of labourers that have arrived at British Guiana, *Warren* 5319.—The Hill Coolies in Demerara suffered from despondency, being few in number, and with a strange people, *Burnley* 5565–5575.—They were in too small numbers, and separated much from each other, and were away from their wives and children, *Burnley* 5576–5586.—See also *Assam Tea*.

*Home Expenditure.* Amount of the revenue of India expended annually in this country; items of expenditure enumerated, *Melville* 5–8.—Drain on India by charges in England from 1814–15 to 1833–34, *App.* p. 622.—Annual charges in England on the revenues of India, from the 1st May 1838 to the 1st May 1839, *App.* p. 624.

*Hyderabad.* Would be included amongst the “British possessions,” *Trevelyan* 1495.

### I.

#### INDIA HANDKERCHIEFS:

1. *Import thereof.*
2. *Effect of a reduction of Duty upon British Manufactures.*

##### 1. *Import thereof:*

Total annual importation, and stock of Bandannas, Choppas, and Corahs, including goods sent up in bond from the outports, from the year 1831 to 1839, both inclusive, *Es.* p. 427.—The British manufacturer has had the benefit of printing India handkerchiefs for the foreign market, but had not the quantity increased he would have supplied France with goods of his own manufacture, *Tucker* 6266–6271.—It is the quality of the Indian handkerchiefs, and not the duty, that keeps them out of consumption in the home market, *Tucker* 6292, 6293.

##### 2. *Effect of a reduction of Duty upon British Manufactures:*

Injurious effect upon the operatives of a reduction of duty on Indian handkerchiefs from 20 to 3½ per cent., unless provisions can be made cheaper, *Tucker* 6231–6243.—The introduction of them 20 per cent. cheaper would, to a great extent, destroy the British manufacture, *Tucker* 6294–6312.—The consumption might be increased by a reduction of price, but only to the displacement of British goods, *Tucker* 6313–6334.

See also *Bandannas. Corahs. Silk Handkerchiefs.*

*Indian Manufactures.* India ought not to be viewed as an agricultural country; her manufactures have existed for ages unrivalled, *Martin* 3920.—A reduction of duty might increase the import of silk but not of cotton goods, *Melville* 556.—Although labour is cheap in India, manufacturers labour under great disadvantages in science and skill, *Larperat* 2770–2775.—Value of manufactures imported from India in 1813, *Melville* 629.

See also *Bandannas. Bentinck, Lord W. Corahs. Cotton Manufactures. Dacca. Mixed Fabrics. Silk. Silk Piece Goods. Silk Trade. Woollen Manufactures (India).*

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**Indian Piece Goods.** Importation of East India piece goods, &c. into London (including goods sent up in bond from the outports), in each year, from 1834 to 1839 inclusive, *App. p. 626*.—Account of the number of pieces of goods manufactured from silk or cotton, imported from India and China, and housed in the department of the Bengal and coast warehouses, from the 1st January 1814 to 31st December 1833, on private account, *App. p. 627*.—Delivery and stock account of Indian piece goods, for the three months ending 30th April 1839 & 1840, *App. p. 628*.

**Indigo.** Competition of Java, Manilla, and Spanish America with Bengal in the production of indigo, *Martin 3877*.—There are immense sums of money embarked in the cultivation of indigo in India, *Rogers 4351*.—Comparative value of flax and indigo crops in Bengal, *App. p. 629*.

**Indus, The.** Arrangements made with regard to the navigation of the Indus; length of negotiation, *Trevelyan 1426-1435*.—Sugar will be grown on the banks of the Indus, where much indigo is grown now, *Trevelyan 1702, 1703*.

**Inequality of Duties.** Double the amount of duty is levied on foreign goods coming into India, as compared with British goods, while her own goods are only admitted into Australia and Ceylon as foreign goods, *Martin 3971, 3972*.

**Interest, Rate of, in India.** The rate of interest at which ryots borrow money for cultivating their land is from 24 to 75 per cent., *Trevelyan 1514*.—The rate of interest on loans for commercial purposes in India is eight per cent., with a commission of two-and-a-half per cent. for making the advance, *Larpen 2455\*-2462*.—On sugar crops advances of native bankers are made at 75 per cent., but generally the interest is one or two per cent. per month, *Martin 3928-3931*.

**Irish Manufactures.** Statement of the declared value of Irish manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, specifying the various countries to which the same were exported in each year, from 1827 to 1836, *App. p. 615*.

#### IRON, of India:

1. *Duty thereon; proposed Reduction.*
2. *Its Value in Manufactures; limited Demand for it.*

##### 1. *Duty thereon; proposed Reduction:*

The duty upon Indian iron is 2s. 6d. per ton; upon Swedish, 30s., *Heath 4593, 4594*.—The petitioners do not complain of the existing duty upon Indian manufactured iron, but of the duty upon iron ore imported in a rough state; remedies they would adopt, *Heath 4608-4613*.—The duty on Indian iron ore being 5s., amounts to an absolute prohibition as to importing it; proposal to reduce it to 6d., *Heath 4614-4619, 4642*.

##### 2. *Its Value in Manufactures; limited Demand for it:*

The Indian iron has not yet fairly come into the market; only about 4,000 tons have been imported into this country within the last few years, *Heath 4595-4602*.—When consumers have had time to form a fair estimate of the quality of Indian iron, there will be no difficulty in disposing of it, *Heath 4595-4602, 4604-4607*.—Process the Indian ore undergoes in being manufactured into steel; the process could not be applied to English iron, *Heath 4620-4624, 4639-4641*.—Indian iron is applicable to all purposes to which iron is applied, *Heath 4643*.

The hardware of England is greatly inferior to what it would be, were the supply of fine steel iron at all equal to the demand for it, *Heath 4671, 4672*.—Every bar of iron that is imported into this country from Sweden and Russia is converted into steel; prices of Swedish iron, *Heath 4625-4629*.—Iron for the purpose of making steel comes only from India and the North of Europe, *Heath 4678, 4679*.—There has not been any great decrease in price of iron exported from Sweden and Russia compared with what has taken place in English iron, *Heath 4711*.—Iron smelted by charcoal is of superior quality to iron smelted by coal, *Heath 4705*.—See also *Steel*.

**Irrigation.** Comparative produce of sugar on lands requiring irrigation, and those which do not require it, *Sym 957-969, 1002-1004, 1013-1016*.

**Italy.** In Italy the more elevated the district on which the silk is grown, the better it is in quality, *Rogers 4358*.—Some samples of silk sent from India have been equal to the average quality imported from Italy, *Rogers 4363-4367*.

## J.

## JAMAICA :

1. Imports and Exports of the Colony.
2. Population; Sufficiency of Labour.
3. Causes of the late Failure of Crops.
4. Wages.

## 1. Imports and Exports of the Colony :

Decrease in the import of sugar from Jamaica since 1814 traced, *Martin* 3440-3445—Declared value of exports to Jamaica for four years, "1830-1833," and for four years, "1835-1838," showing a large increase in the latter period, *Martin* 3695-3697—Exportation of different kinds of provisions to Jamaica, *Martin* 3710-3717.

General return of exports from the island of Jamaica for 53 years, ending 31st December 1836, *App. p.* 590—Crops of sugar, molasses, rum and coffee, in the years 1837 and 1838, *App. p.* 591—Return of the staple exports of Jamaica for the years 1838 and 1839, *App. p.* 591.

## 2. Population; Sufficiency of Labour :

The population has not decreased since the emancipation, and will greatly increase as the people are comfortable and are becoming more moral, *Barkly* 5773—There is a sufficient population in Jamaica to work the capital invested, *Anderson & Barrett* 6437.

## 3. Causes of the late Failure of Crops.

The estates in Jamaica will not pay their expenses this year (1840); *Barkly* 5833-5839—There was a drought last year, but that was not the cause of the short crop, *Anderson & Barrett* 6418-6420—Many planters would not plant, but sacrificed their property in order to raise an outcry that the people will not work, *Anderson & Barrett* 6421-6426.—The not planting arose from a misunderstanding between the people and their managers, *Anderson & Barrett* 6430—Bad feeling that existed between employers and their labourers in Jamaica; this has now very generally subsided, *Barkly* 5826-5830.

## 4. Wages :

Result of official tabular returns of the wages of labourers in Jamaica, *Martin* 3691-3693—The general rate of wages in Jamaica may be stated at 1 s. 8 d., 1 s. 3 d. and 10 d. a day for different classes of labourers, *Martin* 3740-3757—Wages in crop-time in Jamaica, *Martin* 3768-3770.

See also *Administration of Justice* (Jamaica). *Creole Population* (Jamaica). *Eatonton Estate* (Jamaica). *Emigration*, ii. 4. *Female Labour in the West Indies*, ii. 3. *Labour*, iii. 4. *Negroes in the West Indies*. *Provision-grounds of the Negroes in the West Indies*, i. 4, ii. 3. *Rent paid by Negroes*, 4. *Wages*.

*Java*. Crops of sugar, coffee, rice, indigo and spices of Java in 1839; rate of wages; crops in 1802; number of slaves, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 3315-3319—A few years since it furnished no indigo; in 1830 it contributed 75 chests, and has gone on increasing to 5000, which is about 20 per cent. of the whole of our supplies from Bengal, *Martin* 3877.

*Juanpoor*. Rent of sugar land (per begah) at Juanpoor, in the province of Benares, *Sym* 933-936.

*Jungpoor*. Quality and situation of the land at Jungpoor; produce of it, *Sym* 1206-1212.

*Jungle* (Goruckpoor). The tracts of jungle when cleared would at first grow sugar more luxuriantly than the old lands; proportion the jungle bears to the cleared lands in Goruckpoor, *Sym* 972-978—Expense of clearing it, *Sym* 1043—Money is advanced to the ryots to clear jungle; stipulations made, *Sym* 1044-1058—Witness's agreements with the ryots are devoid of any stipulation as to the quantity of land they clear yearly, *Sym* 1060, 1061—Under witness's bargain with the East India Company, he is bound to clear a certain portion of jungle, *Sym* 1064—Advantageous speculation in these grants; the same offer would not be received now by the Bengal government, *Sym* 982-984.

## K.

*Kitt's, St.* In 1814 the importation of sugar from St. Kitt's was 122,067 cwts.; and in 1837, 73,270 cwts., *Martin* 3449.

## L.

## LABOUR:

## I. Price thereof in India.

## II. Comparative supply of Labour in the East and West Indies.

## III. Supply and Cost of Labour in the West Indies.

1. Generally.
2. Barbadoes.
3. British Guiana.
4. Jamaica.
5. Trinidad.

## I. Price thereof in India:

The price of labour is nearly the same throughout all India, *Sym* 1018—Scarcity of labour in India; worth of labour; age at which the children are employed; nature of work, *Sym* 1216—General price of labour in India, *Trevelyan* 1558-1560.

Injustice of putting Indian manufactures upon an equality with our own, considering the cheapness of labour and subsistence there, *Cape* 6574-6592—Calculation that 30 l. duty paid on 100 l. worth of Indian goods is equivalent to 240 days' value of English labour, while three and a half per cent. on goods exported is 280 days of Indian labour, thus giving the latter an advantage of 40 days, *Poyton* 6952—Comparative effect of a day's labour in India and in England, *Poyton* 6954-6957.

## II. Comparative supply of Labour in the East and West Indies:

Comparative supply of labour in India and in the West Indies, *Martin* 3477-3494.

## III. Supply and Cost of Labour in the West Indies:

## 1. Generally:

The cost of labour since the emancipation has increased 45 per cent., and the amount of labour reduced one-half; example in an estate in Tobago, and another in Demerara, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2881-2888. 2896-2900—The supply of labour is very various, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2908—Comparative extent of labour required in different colonies to produce sugar, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2916—Information received by witness of estates thrown out of cultivation for want of labour, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3008-3011.

The task system of labour is pursued to a considerable extent in some colonies; its advantages and disadvantages, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2910—The negroes do not work harder than when they were slaves except for taskwork, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2920, 2921—Since labour is rearranged, and the negroes have gone to work, we shall have as much sugar and rum as ever we had from the West Indies, *Rogers* 4498-4500.

There is a deficiency of labour in almost all the colonies, and much uncertainty in commanding it at the time required, *Barkly* 5744—The negroes rarely perform more than four days' work in a week, and very seldom more than one task in a day, *Barkly* 5753-5759—The negroes of the West Indies generally are an industrious people, but they have no object to attain by work, *Barkly* 5771, 5772—If continuous labour could be obtained in sufficient abundance, the quantity of sugar produced in the West Indies would not fall off, *Barkly* 5812-5817.

## 2. Barbadoes:

Several persons accustomed to domestic labour have gone into the fields to work in other colonies, but this is not needed at Barbadoes, *Prescod* 5916—When the negroes can get as much work as they desire, they can do more than one task a day, but there is a superabundance of labour, and the masters wish them to extend the task over nine hours, *Prescod* 5907-5910—Impediments existing in Barbadoes to the free circulation of labour; difficulty of getting settlements, *Prescod* 5919-5927.

## 3. British Guiana:

Number of negroes that deserted witness's estate immediately on the abolition of the apprenticeship, 1st August 1838; loss incurred by witness for want of labour; means taken to obtain additional labourers; every estate in the colony lost labourers, *Warren & Laing* 4870-4909. 4911-4913—Since 1838 a great deal of land has gone out of cultivation; unless a very extensive introduction of labourers takes place immediately, the cultivation will continue to decrease every year, and in a few years no sugar will be made in the colony, *Warren & Laing* 5303-5308.

## 4. Jamaica:

If sufficient labour could be commanded from the negroes in the island of Jamaica, freedom would not be more expensive than slavery, but there is not an adequate stimulus, *Barkly*

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**LABOUR—4. Jamaica—continued.**

*Barkly* 5764-5769—There have been several cases in which canes have rotted on the ground for want of labour to get in the crop; case at Tulloch, *Barkly* 5823-5826—More difficulty was found in obtaining labour in Jamaica than in other places; the negroes were not so far advanced, and violent feelings had been encouraged by the Baptists, *Barkly* 5840-5844.

With sufficient labour as large a quantity of sugar may be produced as before the apprenticeship, *Barkly* 5869—The negroes work very cheerfully, and are willing to work whenever they can get wages, *Anderson & Barrett* 6409—The negroes do a great deal more work than when they were slaves; statement illustrative of the fact, *Anderson & Barrett* 6410, 6411—The present number of negroes is sufficient to keep up the cultivation to the amount of the last few years, as there is no other outlet for labour but the cultivation of the estates, *Anderson & Barrett* 6440.

**5. Trinidad:**

The labour of the black population in Trinidad is decidedly much less compared with what it was during apprenticeship and slavery, *Burnley* 5505-5511—Trinidad could employ double its present number of labourers, *Burnley* 5587-5588.

See also *Agricultural Labourers* (India). *Antigua, Barbadoes*, 3. *Female Labour in the West Indies. Jamaica*, 2. *Negroes in the West Indies. Provision-grounds. Rent paid by Negroes. Wages.*

*Laing, George*.—(Analysis of his Evidence.) See *Warren, Captain George, and George Laing.*

*Land Assessment.* The land in India is assessed according to its productive power, and not according to the crop it produces. *Melville* 613-624.

*Larpet, G. G. de H.* (Analysis of his Evidence).—Chairman of the East India and China Association, 2361—Objects for which the association was formed in 1836, 2382, 2383—The benefit of the lower duty should be extended to Madras by the local authorities, and not by the Privy Council in England, when importation has been prohibited, 2388-2390, 2402, 2403—There is an application to the Privy Council now pending from Madras; the prohibition to import having been made, 2391-2399—They are introducing the Mauritius sugar-cane into Bombay, but Bombay will not be in a condition to apply for the low duty for a long time, 2400-2401—The object of the prohibition was to exclude the sugars of the Eastern Archipelago, China, Java, and Manila, 2404.

Sugars grown in the whole peninsula of India, whether from the immediate territories of the Company, or from the dependent territories, should be admitted at the same duty, 2405, 2406—The Punjab, Affgaun, and countries beyond the Indus, should be excluded; but states such as Oude should be included, 2407, 2408—The great stimulus given to the cultivation of sugar in India has been the deficient supply from the West Indies; importance of further encouragement, lest the consumers should clamour for Brazil and Cuba sugars, 2409—India is a great consuming country for sugar, but has no export to the interior of Asia, 2410-2419.

India is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, but there are local difficulties in the way of its general introduction, 2420-2425—No large import into this country is to be expected, unless prices in this country should be very high, 2426, 2427—Average price of the best Benares sugar in the country, and the market price in London after payment of freight, duty, dock charges, and all expenses, 2428-2443—Present price of sugar in different parts of the Continent of Europe, 2444—Highest and lowest price of Benares sugar in the London market in 1839, 2445, 2446.

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## MACHINERY:

## I. Export of Machinery from England:

## II. Application of Machinery to the manufacture of Sugar:

1. In India.
2. In British Guiana.

## I. Export of Machinery from England:

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##### 1. *East Indies:*

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2. Jamaica.

II. *Their Physical Condition:*

1. British Guiana.
2. Trinidad.

III. *Saving of Money and Purchase of Land by them:*

1. West Indies generally.
2. Antigua.
3. Barbadoes.
4. British Guiana.
5. Trinidad.

IV. *Their luxurious and extravagant Mode of Living:*

1. West Indies generally.
2. British Guiana.
3. Jamaica.

I. *Their Moral Condition generally:*

1. Barbadoes:

There has been a general improvement in the religion, morals, and education of the negroes since emancipation, *Prescod* 5877, 5878.

2. Jamaica:

Respectability of the appearance of the negroes and propriety of their behaviour in chapel, *Anderson & Barrett* 6458.

II. *Their Physical Condition:*

1. British Guiana:

Since the abolition of the apprenticeship the proprietors have much improved their labourers' houses; reasons for this improvement; the labourers appreciate it very much, *Warren & Laing* 5266-5271.

2. Trinidad:

The proprietors in Trinidad continue to support the old people at their own expense, *Burnley* 5520, 5521—The black population are now better off than any peasantry in any part of the world, *Burnley* 5544, 5545.

III. *Saving of Money and Purchase of Land by them:*

1. West Indies generally:

The slaves had saved at least a million and a half of money; they have spent it all in dress and luxuries since their emancipation, *M<sup>r</sup>Queen* 2912.

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NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIES—III. *Saving of Money, &c. by them*—continued.

## 2. Antigua :

There has been a considerable accumulation of money by the negroes ; they are disposed to hoard, *Nugent* 5724-5727—They saved previous to emancipation, but not so much as since, *Nugent* 5728-5730—Many of the negroes have bought plots of ground on which they have built cottages, *Nugent* 5731.

## 3. Barbadoes :

The negroes have a great desire to purchase land in Barbadoes, but it is too dear, being sold for 100 l. or 200 l. an acre, *Prescod* 6000-6002.

## 4. British Guiana :

The receipts of the savings bank increased very much during the apprenticeship, *Warren & Laing* 4994—Many negroes, especially in Demerara and Berbice, have saved money and bought property, *Barkly* 5774, 5775.

## 5. Trinidad :

A great many of the labourers in Trinidad save their wages, and occasionally buy land, *Burnley* 5518, 5519-5526, 5527.

IV. *Their luxurious and extravagant Mode of Living.*

## 1. West Indies generally :

Extravagant and luxurious habits of the negroes ; these do not form a proper incentive to work, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 2911-2916.

## 2. British Guiana :

Effect produced upon the colony by the indulgence of luxuries ; effect produced by it on the industry and labour of the working classes, *Warren & Laing* 5208, 5209.

## 3. Jamaica :

The mode of living of the negroes is more luxurious than under the apprenticeship ; they buy hams and wines, and wear expensive clothes on holidays, *Barkly* 5859-5861—The negroes are very fond of luxuries ; of being well dressed and well fed, *Anderson & Barrett* 6453-6457.

See also *Education of the Negroes. Ejection. Female Labour in the West Indies. Labour. Marriages* (Barbadoes). *Middlesex and Beau-séjour Estate. Northbrook Estate* (Guiana). *Porus. Provision Grounds of the Negroes. Rent paid by the Negroes. Wages.*

*Nevis.* In 1814, the importation of sugar from Nevis was 54,012 cwts. ; in 1837, 24,269 cwts., *Martin* 3450.

*New South Wales.* Return of customs duties payable there, *App. p.* 535.

*Newspapers in India.* The number of newspapers and periodical publications in India is increasing, and instead of being confined as formerly to the presidencies, they are circulated in the country, *Melville* 562.

*North America.* The North American provinces are now getting their sugar from the foreign West Indies, which they pay for in specie taken from the British West Indies for supplies, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 2969-2972.

*Northbrook Estate* (Guiana). The estate called Northbrook, 500 acres of land in Demerara, was bought by 63 negroes for about 2,200 l. in 1839-40 ; nothing had been done on the estate down to the end of April 1840 except cultivating provisions, *Warren & Laing* 4999-5011—The negroes did not buy the estate with a view of settling there, and avoiding the necessity of labouring, *Warren & Laing* 5020, 5021. 5023-5028.

*Norwich.* Two out of three of the silk weavers at Norwich are now out of employment, *Francis* 6789-6792—The distress at Norwich has been the effect of the competition of India, Germany, and America, *Francis* 6793-6798—There never was more distress and poverty in Norwich than there is at present, *Francis* 6799—Low condition to which many of the industrious operatives of Norwich are reduced, *Francis* 6888-6893.

See also *Mixed Fabrics. Silk Trade.*

*Nugent, Dr. Nicholas, and Owen Pell.* (Analysis of their Evidence.)—*Dr. Nugent.* Has resided 25 years in Antigua, and was 23 years Speaker of the House of Assembly, 5648—Rate of wages for different descriptions of labour, by the day and by the week, in addition to provision grounds and cottages, 5649-5663—The labour of the country has been sufficient ; more simple modes of agriculture have been adopted, 5664-5667—Windmills are in general use, and a few steam-engines, 5668-5671—About 200 or 300 persons have emigrated to Trinidad and Demerara, some of whom have returned, 5672-5676—There has been no deficiency of production since the emancipation ; in sugar there has been an increase of 1,366 hogsheds in the last five years, 5677—

A severe

Report, 1840—continued.

*Nugent, Dr. Nicholas, & Owen Pell.* (Analysis of their Evidence)—continued.

A severe drought, common to all the West Indies, will diminish the crop of this year one-fourth, 5678-5681.

Before the abolition of slavery the agitation of the question depreciated property, but the value has begun to rise considerably, 5682—The falling off in the crop in Barbadoes will be entirely on account of the drought; so also in St. Vincent, 5684-5689—The equalization of the duty on East and West India rum would be injurious to Antigua, 5690-5693—Very little rum was made in Antigua in 1836, 1837 and 1838, as the price was very low and the price of molasses was high, 5694-5699—Leeward Island rum is weaker than Jamaica rum, but is of superior flavour, 5700-5702.

*Mr. Pell:* Has been connected with Antigua for 25 years, as a proprietor, 5704—Wages are continually increasing, 5704-5710—The proprietors have ceased to cultivate provisions, which are now imported from America; the price of them is not high, 5711-5719.

*Dr. Nugent:* There has been a considerable accumulation of money by the negroes; they are disposed to hoard, 5724-5727—They saved previous to emancipation, but not so much as since, 5728-5730—Many have bought plots of ground on which they have built cottages, 5731—If they could make their land very productive they would be disinclined to labour on the estates, 5732-5733.

*Nux Vomica.* On nux vomica the duty is 2 s. 6 d. per lb. which is equal to 4,000 per cent. upon the value, *Melville* 559.

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*Opium.* The increased export of opium from India to China has caused the large remittances of bullion from China, *Melville* 61-66. See also *Malwa Opium. Patna Opium.*

*Oude.* Proportion of the trade with Oude which crosses our Jumna preventive line, where goods destined for, or coming from Oude, pay a duty, *Trevelyan* 1358, 1359—In Oude the nabob maintains a military force under the orders of our resident; arms are supplied at his expense from the British arsenals, *Trevelyan* 1445-1449—The nabob of Oude was placed on the throne by our armed intervention, and executed a treaty favourable to British interests, *Trevelyan* 1459, 1460.

*Oude Indigo.* Is received as the produce of a British possession, *Melville* 522.

*Overland Communication with India.* Increased facilities of overland communication with India will take much of the passage-money from the ships, and thus increase the freight, *Melville* 234-257

## P.

*Patna Opium.* A heavier duty is laid on the Patna and Benares opium, by means of the monopoly of the East India Company, than is laid upon the Malwa opium by the duty in passing, *Melville* 165-177. 180.

*Peek & Price, Messrs.* Report of Messrs. Peek & Price, delegates to visit British Guiana, with regard to wages paid to labourers and mechanics, *Warren & Laing* 5275.

*Pell, Owen.* (Analysis of his Evidence.) See *Nugent, Dr. Nicholas, & Owen Pell.*

*Pepper.* Effect of successive reductions in the duty on pepper; further reduction would greatly increase the consumption, *Larpent* 2786-2788.

*Philip, Dr.* Statement made by him to witness that his estate is worth 20 per cent. more than previously to emancipation, *Martin* 3694.

*Ploughing for Sugar Canes.* Ploughing is now being used extensively in the West Indies for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, consequently diminishing the expense of cultivation, *Martin* 3553—Result with which the plough has been substituted for manual labour in Guiana, on a great many estates, *Warren & Laing* 5283, 5284—A steam plough is about to be tried in Guiana, *Warren & Laing* 5291.

See also *Machinery. Mechanical Labour.*

*Poppy Cultivation in India.* Poppy is a profitable crop; but there is a Government officer always having a right to superintend the cultivation of it, and interfere with the operations of the ryot, *Sym* 1032-1036.—See also *Malwa Opium.*

*Population of British India.* Estimated population, *Trevelyan* 1556, 1557.

*Porter, Mr.* Extract from his work on the sugar-cane, with reference to the qualities of sugar, *App.* p. 607.

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*Porto Novo.* Facilities of transport to the sea from witness's iron manufactory at Porto Novo; number of natives employed in the manufactory; wages earned by them; they have been found expert in performing the manufacture, *Heath* 4646-4670.

*Porto Rico.* Amount of sugar, molasses, and coffee exported from Porto Rico in 1836, *App.* p. 588—Comparative crops of sugar and coffee exported in the years 1808 and 1836, *App.* p. 589—Comparative slave population in the years 1808, 1830, 1833 and 1839, *App.* p. 589.

*Ports of India.* Ports within the limits of the Rivers Indus and the Burrampooter over which the English have no control; ports where they have a control as to the general access to the consumption of other parts of India, but no control over the local consumption, *Trevelyan* 1381-1391.

*Porus.* Springing up of a town at Porus by the sole energy of negro settlers, *Martin* 3607—Statement of Mr. Hall Pringle as to the employment of labourers who have settled at Porus, *Martin* 3718-3721.

*Poyton, John.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been 50 years a silk-weaver in Spitalfields, 6922-6924—Depression of the silk-trade since 1826; great reductions in wages and fluctuations in trade have reduced the weavers to a state of complete destitution, 6926, 6927—There are about 12,000 silk looms in Spitalfields, 6928—Very few are in constant employment, especially of those in the fancy branches, as articles of that description are largely supplied from abroad, 6929—The greatest injury sustained is from European competition, 6930, 6931—The silk trade generally has been on the decline since the repeal of the prohibition laws in 1826; although a greater quantity of silk is worked up, more labourers are not employed, 6932-6937—Various patterns exhibited, with statements of the price of working up a pound of silk in each, in order to show that the quantity of silk worked up is no criterion of the quantity of labour, 6938, 6939—About 1826 or 1827 an entire change took place in the fashion of ladies' dresses, a thicker silk was used, 6940-6943.

Very few bandannas are now made in Spitalfields; but a reduction of duty on Indian bandannas, by throwing persons in that branch of trade, in other places, out of employment, would bring them into competition with weavers in other departments, 6944-6947, 6951—They could easily turn to other branches of the silk trade, 6948—The majority of the looms of Spitalfields are for gros-de-naples and plain goods of various descriptions, 6949, 6950.

Calculation that 20 *l.* duty paid on 100 *l.* worth of Indian goods is equivalent to 240 days' value of English labour; while 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on goods exported is 280 days of Indian labour, thus giving the latter an advantage of 40 days, 6952—The English labourer being so highly taxed is entitled to protection, 6953—Comparative effect of a day's labour in India and in England, 6954-6957—Distressed condition of the silk trade in various parts of the country; facts stated by the hand-loom weavers' commission, 6958—Statement of raw and thrown silk imported from 1815 to 1839, with a view to show that the increase has not been so great under the free system as under the prohibition system, 6958, 6959.

*Prescott, Samuel Jackson.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been resident in Barbadoes since 1806, 5870-5876—There has been a general improvement in the religion, morals, and education of the negroes since emancipation, 5877, 5878—The wages formerly paid to negroes belonging to a jobbing gang were 1 *s.* 0  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* a day; the present wages are 10 *d.* a day, with a hut, for nine hours a day, or for the task, 5879-5904—Food of the negroes, 5894—When they can get as much work as they desire, they can do more than one task a day; but there is a superabundance of labour, and the masters wish them to extend the task over nine hours, 5907-5910—There has been emigration from Barbadoes, 5911.

In St. Michael's parish a society of coloured persons was formed for the maintenance of their own poor, and has received assistance from the vestry, 5912-5915—Several persons accustomed to domestic labour have gone into the fields to work in other colonies, but this is not needed at Barbadoes, 5916—Women have not been withdrawn from cultivation in Barbadoes; they are not able to go to other places, 5917, 5918—Impediments existing in Barbadoes to the free circulation of labour; difficulty of getting settlements, 5919-5927—Liability of negroes to ejection by magistrates, at the desire of masters, 5922-5925—If negroes do not work five days in the week, they are liable to fines in the shape of payment of rent, from which otherwise they are exempt, 5928-5931.

About 500 persons have emigrated from Barbadoes to British Guiana, and a few to Trinidad, 5932-5936—Able-bodied labourers were offered eight dollars a month, with a house and ground, and medicine and medical attendance, 5937, 5938—They were generally satisfied with their change, 5939, 5940—If the labourers were left at the full disposal of their own labour, the cultivation of Barbadoes could be carried to the highest pitch with one-third less population, 5941-5944—Registered population of the island; it is increasing, but during the apprenticeship there was a slight decrease, 5945, 5946—Impediment

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*Prescod, Samuel Jackson.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

—Impediment to emigration caused by the obligation imposed upon labourers, under an Act of the Legislature, to provide first for their aged progenitors, 5947-5951—Act of the Legislature prohibiting persons from acting as emigration agents, or inducing negroes to emigrate, 5952-5961—If this Act be allowed by Her Majesty, it will entirely stop emigration, even if Government should appoint agents, 5962, 5963—There would not be any general desire to emigrate, 5964, 5965—Emigration has not generally been resorted to by families, 5966-5968.

The imports into Barbadoes are greatly increasing, especially in the better description of middling goods; the masters formerly bought no more than was necessary; the negroes purchase superfluities, 5969-5973—The crop of Barbadoes will be scarcely more than one-third of the crop of last year; this is entirely in consequence of a severe drought, 5974-5978—There is only one steam-engine employed at Barbadoes; windmills are universally used, 5979-5983—Very few estates have lately been sold, but many have been leased for 21 years, 5984-5986.

Increase in the duties received by the colonial treasury of Antigua since 1830, 5987—Names of five estates which had been thrown out of cultivation, and which have been re-established and brought into a thriving condition between 1834 and 1840, 5987—The population is sufficient to cultivate the land; no estates have gone out of cultivation, 5988, 5989.

Provision grounds in Barbadoes are generally rented, 5991—There is scarcely a negro allotment on which the sugar-cane is not grown; it is manufactured into sugar, and exported; the quantity is estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 hogsheads, 5993, 5994—Success of the free-rent system in St. Lucia, as tried by Mr. Todd, 5995-5999—The negroes have a great desire to purchase land in Barbadoes, but it is too dear, being sold for 100 l. to 200 l. an acre, 6000-6002—The number of marriages has greatly increased in Barbadoes since the Emancipation Act; impediments existing to marriages, 6003-6007.

*Prescott, William.* Letter from Mr. W. Prescott, of Barbadoes, stating the increased value of property in Trinidad, *Martin* 3694.

*Press, The, in India.* The press in India has been within a few years entirely exempted from restraint, and all public questions are now discussed as freely as in England, *Melville* 502.

*Printing Silks.* The printing of silks in India for export is not a profitable trade, *Larpernt* 2766-2769—The value of weaving is 20 times that of printing handkerchiefs, and gives employment to 20 times the number of operatives, *Tucker* 6335-6347.

*Prout, John.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Silk-weaver at Macclesfield, 6596-6598—The silk trade of Macclesfield began in 1756, chiefly in bandannas, and rapidly extended to broad silks; prosperous state of the trade from 1815 to 1826, 6599-6603—The price of weaving bandannas remained nearly stationary from 1793 to 1826, when it fell one-third, 6604-6610—Earnings of bandanna weavers during that period; they earned as much as any other branch in the trade, 6611-6613—They were then comfortable and contented, but have been in extreme distress since 1826, 6614-6616—The cause of distress has been the admission of foreign manufactures at a low duty, while articles of subsistence have remained stationary in price, and subject to high duties, 6617-6627.

The poverty of the weavers has produced demoralization and discontent, 6628, 6629—The operatives would complain of being brought into competition with the comparatively untaxed natives of India, by the admission of Indian bandannas at 3½ per cent., 6630, 6631—They ought, at least, to have their sugar at a similar duty, 6631-6634—The silk trade should be protected in the home market, in the same manner as the agricultural interest is protected with respect to corn, 6635-6653—Table prepared by Mr. Montgomery Martin, of the taxation of different countries compared with population, with a view to show the inability of England to compete with other countries under a system of free trade, 6654-6656—Another table of the taxation of Great Britain, from 1791 to 1831, demonstrating decreased consumption from increased taxation, 6656—Evidence of Mr. Martin, showing the amount of tax paid by working men upon the ordinary articles of consumption, 6657.

[Second Examination.]—Another table of Mr. Martin's, given in to show the amount of taxes annually paid out of a labourer's wages of 1 s. 6 d. a day, 6659-6677—Impossibility of the English weaver competing with the Indian, whose wages are only 2 d. and 3 d. a day, 6678-6681—Increased value of exports of silk manufacture since 1826; accounted for by the export of a larger proportion of heavy goods, on which no great labour is expended, 6682-6691, 6697-6704—Under the present duty we do not suffer from the competition of Indian labour in corahs, as only a small portion is retained for home consumption, 6692-6696.

Worse materials are now used for silk handkerchiefs, in order that they may be sold so cheap as to compete with Indian goods, 6705, 6706—They have lost the foreign market, and are now contending for the home trade, 6707-6709—The French manufacture of  
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*Prout, John.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

light figured silks is superior to our own, 6710, 6711—Our cotton manufactures have competed successfully with those of India, because the power-loom is used; the hand-loom labour of silk-weaving could not compete, 6712—Calculations founded on Mr. Martin's tables of taxation, of the tax paid daily by a working man, and of the amount paid on different articles of consumption, 6713-6723—Witness, and those he represents, desire no further protection for the silk trade than that which they now possess, 6724-6727—Examination as to inferences to be drawn from the increased export of silk goods; whether the increase be in light or heavy articles, 6728-6748—Great increase in the export of machinery during the last 10 years; means of competition that will be thus afforded to the foreigner, 6760-6769.

**PROVISION GROUNDS OF THE NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIES:**

**I. Generally:**

1. Antigua.
2. Barbadoes.
3. British Guiana.
4. Jamaica.

**II. Cultivation of Exportable Produce thereon:**

1. Barbadoes.
2. British Guiana.
3. Jamaica.

**I. Generally**

**1. Antigua:**

If the negroes could make their land very productive, they would be disinclined to labour on the estates, *Nugent* 5732, 5733.

**2. Barbadoes:**

Provision grounds in Barbadoes are generally rented, *Prescod* 5991.

**3. British Guiana:**

During the apprenticeship, and since, the labourers have been allowed lands to cultivate for their own benefit, *Warren & Laing* 4979, 4980—Statement given in with regard to the value of gratuities made to labourers; lengthened examination on the subject, *Warren & Laing* 5230-5265.

**4. Jamaica:**

Profits of negroes from their provision grounds, *Martin* 3758-3767—Nearly all the estates have provision grounds, *Anderson & Barrett* 6412-6414—They will not interfere with the labour on plantations, *Anderson & Barrett* 6450.

**II. Cultivation of Exportable Produce thereon:**

**1. Barbadoes:**

There is scarcely a negro allotment on which the sugar-cane is not grown; it is manufactured into sugar and exported; the quantity is estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 hogsheads, *Prescod* 5993, 5994.

**2. British Guiana:**

Reasons for considering it improbable that the negroes will ever cultivate any exportable productions; there has never yet been any instance of it, *Warren & Laing* 5008, 5012-5019.

**3. Jamaica:**

The negroes in Jamaica do not cultivate produce for exportation, *Barkly* 5858—Some of the negroes cultivate the sugar-cane on their land, but not for sale, merely for their own consumption, *Barkly* 5862-5868—The negroes can grow coffee, but not sugar, *Anderson & Barrett* 6415, 6416.

*Provisions.* Some colonies depend upon imported food, *M<sup>rs</sup> Queen* 2909—In Antigua the proprietors have ceased to cultivate provisions, which are now imported from America; the price of them is not high, *Pell* 5711-5719—In Jamaica provisions are dearer than under slavery, which shows that overplus labour is not applied to the more extensive cultivation of provision grounds, *Anderson & Barrett* 6440—The scarcity of food under which all classes in Jamaica labour, is one of the heaviest evils; hay and corn are brought from England to feed horses, *Anderson & Barrett* 6440.

*Punjab, The.* The influence of the British Government is really as complete in the Punjab as in Oude, although the political relations are different, *Trevelyan* 1436-1444—In the Punjab the ruling class are the Sikhs, but there is a large and powerful Mahomedan population, *Trevelyan* 1450—The Punjab is not one of the subsidiary states, *Trevelyan*



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*Punjab, The—continued.*

1453-1458—In the Punjab there would be equal facility in obtaining a treaty as in Oude, but more practical difficulty in executing it, *Trevelyan* 1461-1464.

The Punjab would not be included in the petition of the East India Company, requiring that the subsidiary states should be considered as parts of British India, *Trevelyan* 1468—The Punjab grows sugar, but not enough for its own consumption, *Trevelyan* 1704.

## Q.

*Queen's Troops in India.* Amount of charge defrayed by the East India Company for the Queen's troops on the Indian establishment, *Melville* 4.

## R.

*Ramsey, Mr.* Extract of a letter from Mr. Ramsey, a stipendiary magistrate, stating the amount of wages paid for different descriptions of labour in Jamaica, *Martin* 3769.

*Raw Produce of India.* See *British Manufacture*, 4.

*Reeling Silks.* Method of reeling the different silks sent to England from India, *Rogers* 4264-4316.

*Refinement of Sugar.* Mode in which the molasses are precipitated, *M'Queen* 2815-2818—In the Mauritius rum is used to separate the molasses, and gives to the sugar a strong chrySTALLINE grain, *M'Queen* 2819-2821—In Demerara there was a plan of refining sugar by the use of a vacuum-pan, but this sugar was not then admitted on the muscovado duty, *M'Queen* 2823, 2832-2834—Foreign sugar, the produce of slave labour, is refined in bond, and exported to all the British possessions, *M'Queen* 2876-2878.

Drawbacks on British refined sugar exported in 1835, 1838, and 1839; value of refined sugar exported in the years 1834, 1835, 1838, and 1839, *App.* p. 586.

*Regulations of the East India Company.* By the "Regulations" of the Company all classes are equal; the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws are modified and corrected, and a discretion is vested in the judge to apply general equity to cases not provided for; voluminous nature of them, *Trevelyan* 1653-1656, 1671-1679.

*Remittances of the East India Company.* The East India Company's remittances are effected through the private trade directly from India, and indirectly by way of China, *Melville* 9, 10—At least one-third has been effected through the medium of the China trade, *Melville* 11, 12—Different modes resorted to by the Company for the purpose of remittance, *Melville* 13.

Average rate at which the Company's remittances have been made for five years, *Melville* 14-20—The East India Company have profited by the exchange; rate at which remittances could have been made in bullion, *Melville* 21-23—Various causes of the high rates of exchange which have been maintained, *Melville* 24, 25.

The East India Company's plan of remittances has been acceptable generally; but some complaints have been made, *Melville* 26—Advertisement issued, stating the average amount of the Company's remittances; the Company also discontinued the plan of making advances in China, *Melville* 27, 28—Mode of the East India Company's making remittances in silk; now discontinued, *Melville* 42-46.

Annual amount remitted to this country from India for which no equivalent is received, *Trevelyan* 1831—Statements with reference to the revenue of India, and the amounts transmitted to this country, *Martin* 4137—Remittances from the West Indies compared with those from India, *Martin* 4138-4161.

Statement showing the result of the different modes of remittance from India and China, for the supply of the Home Treasury from the years 1834-35 to 1838-39, *App.* p. 484.

See also *Bullion. Exchanges between England and India. Home Expenditure.*

*RENT PAID BY NEGROES:*

1. *West Indies generally.*
2. *Barbadoes.*
3. *British Guiana.*
4. *Jamaica.*

1. *West Indies generally:*

The negroes preferred commuting the rents of their provision-grounds and houses for two days' labour in the week, they look upon rent as a fine; mode of obtaining the labour, *Barkly* 5746-5752.

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**RENT PAID BY NEGROES**—continued.

**2. Barbadoes:**

If negroes do not work five days in the week they are liable to fines in the shape of rent, from which otherwise they are exempt, *Prescod* 5928-5931.

**3. British Guiana:**

There are no money rents paid by the negroes in Guiana; the plan was tried, but the negroes did not like it, *Warren & Laing* 4964-4974.

**4. Jamaica:**

Large deductions made in Jamaica from nominal wages by the demands for house-rent, *Martin* 3549—Inequitable mode of charging rent, not according to the extent of land occupied, but according to the number of persons in the negro family; unjust mode of enforcing payment of it by summary ejection with land in a full state of cultivation, *Anderson & Barrett* 6434.—See also *Provision Grounds*.

**Revenue of India.** Insufficiency of the revenue of India for great public improvements, heavy demands upon it, *Trevelyan* 1894, 1895—Statements in detail with reference to the revenue of India, *Martin* 4137—Revenues of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in sicca rupees, exclusive of the Nerbudda and Bhopaul, *App.* p. 625.

**Rice.** Price-current of a mannd of rice in Calcutta on the 10th January 1840, *Sym* 1233-1237—Ground rice is charged as a manufactured article with a duty of 20 per cent.; unground rice only 1s. the cwt., *Martin* 4225—If ground rice were admitted at the low duty, it would be very useful in various manufactures, and as an article of food, *Martin* 4226—Ground rice would be valuable for the manufacture of starch, if admitted at the same duty as sour flour for that purpose, *Martin* 4227-4231.

**Rice Spirits.** Distillation of spirits from rice, *Gouger* 2336-2338—Rice is not produced in any part of the West Indies, and if used in distillation, the spirit would be charged with the foreign duty, *M'Queen* 2837-2864—Quantity of rice imported into the West Indies; its price; impossibility of distilling spirits from it cheaper than from molasses, *M'Queen* 2968—Calculation of the cost of making spirits from rice, *M'Queen* 3162, 3163—Reasons for believing that the distillation of spirits from rice in India has been very general; witness never heard the fact doubted, *M'Queen* 3184-3223.

The value of rice has not yet been properly ascertained in this country; experiment made at Battersea to distil spirit from it; it was stopped in its operation by the excise, *Dunlop* 5086-5107—An admixture of spirit distilled from rice would much deteriorate the quality of rum, *Gouger* 2085-2100—Ease with which rice-spirit can be made into rum by admixture with a portion of rum, *M'Queen* 2865-2869—Such a practice could not exist in the West Indies without being known, and without taking false oaths; neither would it be profitable, *M'Queen* 2870-2874—A certain quantity of rice-spirit might be mixed with ordinary rum without being distinguishable; a mixture is allowed in the docks, without rectifying at all, of rum and British spirits, *Dunlop* 5165-5177, 5195, 5196.

**Roads (India).** Great difficulty and expense of constructing roads in India; want of stone; floods, &c.; imperfect nature of the road from Calcutta to Benares; it ought to be kept up at any expense, *Trevelyan* 1877-1893, 1903.—State of the road between Benares and Allahabad, *Trevelyan* 1896-1902—Except in the rainy seasons, the roads as they now exist are generally capable of bearing the carriage of heavy produce to the river; the carriages are adapted to the roads, *Trevelyan* 1931-1942.

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**Rogers, Alexander.** (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has factories in India; is agent here for selling the produce of those factories; has been interested in indigo concerns for a considerable time, 4232-4234—Experiment made in conjunction with Mr. James Mackillop, Mr. Henry Gouger, and other East India merchants, with reference to the cultivation of flax in India; comparative produce and profit per 1,000 Bengal begahs of flax and indigo, 4235-4238, 4424, 4425—A crop of flax might be grown and be off the ground in such time as not to interfere with a crop of indigo; the land being inundated by the Ganges, the deposit each year is sufficient to grow two crops, 4239-4241—A great deal of flax is now sown by the natives during the cold weather, 4242—During 1839 flax was grown in Belgium from seed imported from India, 4243.

In every part of India under the Presidency of Bengal, where it has been sown, the plant appears most promising; seed has been sent out to Madras and Bombay; no information has yet been received as to its success, but there is no reason to doubt it, 4243-4252—If the experiment succeed with flax there is no reason why it should not succeed with hemp, 4254-4259.

It is more desirable to encourage the importation of the raw material than to manufacture it in India; with the exception of corahs and bandannas, 4260-4263—Method of reeling the different silks sent to England from India, 4264-4316—Proportion of the

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the silk of India which fetches 20s. per lb., 4317-4319—Difference in the value of silk from China and from Bengal, 4320-4327—In India the worms are fed from the leaves produced from mulberry shrubs; no other crop can be grown beneath them, 4328-4334—Manner in which the shrubs are planted; they become shrubs in three months, and fine trees in about five years, 4344-4346—The general practice at present is to produce silk on low lands, but experiments are now trying to produce it on high lands, 4347, 4348—Causes of the falling off in the supply during the last four or five years as compared with the preceding four or five years, 4349-4351.

There has not yet been time for the application of private capital sufficiently to silk, 4352, 4353—Some samples of silk sent from India have been equal to the average quality imported from Italy, 4363-4367, 4379—It would be fair towards the industry of India to admit the silk manufactures of India to this market upon the same terms as the silk manufactures of this country are admitted to India, 4380-4383—The duty on the importation of British manufactured silk into India is 3½ per cent., and the duty upon silk piece-goods imported into England is 20 per cent. and upwards, 4384, 4385—It would be a great benefit both to India and England to equalize the duties, 4386.

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Effect that would be produced upon each country with regard to the manufacture of silk, if the duties upon silk piece-goods were equalized in India and in England, 4414-4422—In the progress of time we could meet the competition with France in the markets of India for silk goods, 4423—Witness and his co-partners are proprietors of a sugar manufactory, and an extensive indigo concern at Sericole; they are also talook-dars; extent of talooks of which they are possessed in that district, 4426-4437—Inducement for building the sugar manufactory; cost of building, 4438-4445—Result of the sugar manufacture; abstract of the produce of the Sericole sugar concern since its commencement in 1837, given in, 4448-4459, 4466-4469—Highest price at which witness has sold sugar from India this year, 4460—Average price at which witness sold East India sugar during the last year, 4465—Witness's sugar manufactory was built in the expectation that the duties on sugar and rum would be equalized; if the duties on East India and West India rum be not equalized, witness must give it up, 4470-4493.

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*Rogers, Alexander.* Paper delivered in by him, and referred to in his evidence, *App. p.* 629.

*Rogers, Mr.* Statement by Mr. Rogers of the profit on East India sugar; wastage on the voyage, &c, *Martin* 3367-3369.

*Rose, William.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—See *Barkly, Henry, & William Rose.*

#### RUM :

- I. *Differential Duty on East and West India Rum; Heavy Discouragement of the Former.*
- II. *Want of a Market for Rum made in India.*
- III. *Distillation thereof.*
  1. In India.
  2. In the West Indies.
- IV. *Comparative Value of East and West India Rum.*
- V. *Causes of the present Active Demand for East India Rum; Supply of the Navy, &c.*
- VI. *Effect upon British Spirits of Lowering the Duty on East India Rum.*
- VII. *Imports and Exports of Rum.*

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RUM—continued.

*I. Differential Duty on East and West India Rum ; Heavy Discouragement of the former :*

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Witness has hitherto been deterred making rum on account of the difference of duty between the East and West India rum, *Sym* 880-882—Effect of the inequality in the duties between East and West India rum as regards the trade in sugar, *Trevelyan* 1360-1362—Bad effects of the unequal duties on rum, *Trevelyan* 1498—The export of sugar will increase at all events, but more if the restrictive duty on rum be removed, *Trevelyan* 1790-1795.

The present duty on East India rum checks the manufacture; quantity that witness's works are capable of distilling; quantity actually distilled, *Gouger* 2064-2072—In New South Wales, West India rums have an advantage of 2s., and in Van Dieman's Land of 2s. 6d. per gallon, *Larpent* 2624, 2625—Under the present system of duties there is no effective competition between East India and West India rum, *Rogers* 4512-4563, 4568-4570—Rum could be produced as cheap in India as in the West Indies, and could be sold as cheap, were it not for the unfair duties, *Rogers* 4567\*.

*II. Want of a Market for Rum made in India.*

Advantage to the producer of sugar of having a market for his rum, *Melvill*, 399, 400—Very little rum is consumed in India by the natives: they take either toddy or intoxicating drugs, *Melvill* 409, 410—Rum has not been manufactured in India, as there has been no market for it; discontent amongst Europeans and natives at the unequal duty, *Trevelyan* 1764-1782, 1788, 1789—There is no market for East India rum where it can be sold at a profit unless England be opened, *Trevelyan* 1796-1815.

The grievance of the rum duty was brought more prominently forward after the reduction of the sugar duty, as until then sugar had been the greater grievance, *Larpent* 2692-2706—The larger the manufacture of sugar the more a market is required for rum, *Larpent* 2707-2718.

*III. Distillation thereof.*

*1. In India.*

How it is distilled, *Melvill* 370-398—If the product of the palm tree is found to have been mixed with goor, it is not used for distillation, as the rum would not be saleable; care taken to procure the pure product of the sugar cane, *Gouger* 2101-2119—Effect that would be produced by rectifying the spirit so obtained, *Gouger* 2120-2126—At witness's distillery rum is made both from goor and from molasses; price of each; relative quantity of rum that can be produced from each, *Gouger* 2136-2140—Extract from letter, and evidence showing that date molasses are not used in the manufacture of rum, *Gouger* 2156-2166.

Ease with which rice or other spirits, when rectified, can be mixed with rum, *M'Queen* 3164—Attention has been turned in India to the distillation of rum, and improvement has already been made, *Larpent* 2630, 2631—Inducements on which parties exported machinery to India for the manufacture of rum, *Larpent* 2660-2665—Cost of manufacturing rum in India from molasses and from goor; superior quality of rum made from the latter; if admitted at a low duty it would supersede malt and grain spirits, *M'Queen* 3144-3161.

No still in India has a licence unless it is capable of producing 300 gallons a day, and unless it is made in conjunction with the production of sugar, *Rogers* 4484.

*2. In the West Indies :*

In the West India Islands no rum is distilled from anything but the juice of the sugar cane, *M'Queen* 2797, 2798—Cost at which rum can be produced in the West Indies; cost of molasses, distillation, and freight to this country, *M'Queen* 2835, 2836.

*IV. Comparative Value of East and West India Rum :*

East India rum sells at a lower price than West India, *Rogers* 4503-4507—The West India rum is superior in flavour, and is on that account dearer without reference to duty, *Larpent* 2633-2636.

The Indian rum is not inferior to the Leeward Island rum; its lower price is caused by the duty, *Gouger* 2192, 2193—The Leeward Island rum without duty is 10 per cent more valuable in the home market than the Bengal rum, *Melvill* 364—Leeward Island rum is weaker than Jamaica rum, but is of superior flavour, *Nugent* 5700-5702.

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## RUM—IV. Comparative Value of East and West India Rum—continued.

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## V. Causes of the present active Demand for East India Rum; supply of the Navy, &amp;c.:

Present increase in the exportation of rum assigned to the overplus of molasses in the market, and also to its being recently admitted into the navy contracts, *Sym* 1246. 1250–1274—East India rum has been admitted into contracts for the supply of the navy, *Gouger* 2127–2135—The navy contracts have operated beneficially on the price of India rum, *Gouger* 2172—The quantity of rum imported and the prices have both increased lately; quantity imported; number of gallons delivered for the use of the navy, *Larpent* 2579–2599—Anticipation of a decrease in the prices of East India rum; the falling off in the supply has been so great, that the Government have taken foreign rum into consumption in the navy, *Rogers* 4501–4504.

If the price of rum continue as high as it has lately been, witness may probably import all he can manufacture, without any alteration in the duty, *Gouger* 2167–2171—East India rum is purchased up with avidity months before it arrives, *Rogers* 4490.

## VI. Effect upon British Spirits of lowering the Duty on East India Rum:

The introduction of Indian spirits into England, at the same duty as rum from the West Indies, would be most injurious to malt spirits produced in Great Britain and Ireland, *M'Queen* 3144–3161; *Dunlop* 5145, 5146.

## VII. Imports and Exports of Rum:

Quantity of rum of all sorts exported in 1837 to British North America, Australia, Western Africa, and Guernsey and Jersey, *Larpent* 2604, 2605.

Quantity of West India rum imported in 1839, and quantity entered for home consumption, *Larpent* 2600–2602—Quantity of rum imported from the West Indies in 1832, 1834, and 1839, *M'Queen* 2875—Reason assigned for the quantity of rum produced in the West Indies and imported here increasing instead of decreasing rateably, with reference to sugar, *Rogers* 4494–4497—Trinidad at present exports no rum, *Burnley* 5619. 5624, 5625.

Account of the quantity of rum imported and entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, with the amount of duty received thereon, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, *App. p.* 565—Quantities, in gallons, imported into England from each British possession in the West Indies since 1814, *App. p.* 598.

See also *Antigua*, 3, *Bengal Rum*. *Canada*. *Cape of Good Hope*. *Goor*.  
*Mauritius Rum*. *Rice Spirits*. *Spirits*. *Sugar*.

*Rum and Molasses*. Proportions of rum and molasses yielded to the produce of sugar of the whole of the West Indies, in the year 1838, *App. p.* 584.

*Runjeet Singh*. His dominion in the Punjab was entirely formed and kept together by his own abilities; his difficult situation; his determination never to hold out against the British, *Trevelyan* 1451, 1452.

*Rupees*. The intrinsic value of the East India Company's rupee is about 1s. 10½d. at the market price of silver in London, *Melville* 17—The East India Company's rupee is of the same weight and fineness as the Madras and Bombay rupee, and has superseded the sicca rupee; its value, *Melville* 17–20. 53—There is a regulated coinage of rupees under the Indian Government; any one may have silver coined at a seignorage of two per cent., *Melville* 114–116.

*Ryots*. The ryot has a right to the land as long as he pays rent to which the landlord is entitled, *Trevelyan* 1641–1642—Compulsory labour cannot be said to exist in India; the ryots pay rent in produce, according to the custom of India, *Trevelyan* 1643–1651—The ryots are generally in debt to the sahoocars, or village bankers, who, if they cannot get the high rate of interest, take what they can, *Trevelyan* 1705. 1716—Europeans do not lend their money to the sahoocars; indigo planters sometimes advance money to the ryots, and take the produce at a fixed price, *Trevelyan* 1724. 1731—The right of the ryot continues by local custom, if the owner sells the land, *Trevelyan* 1717–1723.—See also *Slavery in India*. *Villeinage in India*.

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*Salt*. There is a transit duty on salt passing the British frontier, *Melville* 178, 179—Salt manufactured out of the Company's territories is subject to a heavy duty, as a protection to the Government revenue, *Melville* 181—Preventive line established with reference to the salt monopoly, *Trevelyan* 1350.

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**Sattarah.** Special manner in which Sattarah is dependent on us politically, and incorporated with our dominions commercially, *Trevelyan* 1472.

**Scindia.** The treaty with Scindia was one of entire independence; but we formed treaties with other states by which they were not to form any relations without our leave, by which we hemmed in that country; and we have formed a subsidiary treaty with it within the last four or five years, *Trevelyan* 1496.

**Scotch Handkerchiefs.** The Scotch handkerchief trade has greatly increased within the last three years, but will be driven out of foreign markets by the Indian corahs, *Tucker* 6356-6368.

**Scotch Spirit Trade.** The Scotch spirit trade has gradually fallen off since it was opened in 1826, *Dunlop* 5159-5164.

**Seasons in the West Indies.** Throughout the West Indies the last three seasons have been remarkably fine, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2980-2984.

**Serampoor.** Cargoes for this territory are unloaded at Calcutta, and pass up the river Hooghly in small boats, *Trevelyan* 1363-1370—There are no separate preventive arrangements for levying duties on its trade with our provinces, *Trevelyan* 1367—After the termination of the war the Danes sent out a ship to Serampoor, but found it would not answer, Calcutta having become the great port of trade, *Trevelyan* 1370.

**Serampoor and Chandernagore.** The abolition of the preventive lines which formerly surrounded Serampoor and Chandernagore formed part of the general arrangement for the abolition of the internal customs system, *Trevelyan* 1378.

**Serfs in India.** The serfs are attached to the soil, and are transferred with it; their civil rights, *Trevelyan* 1561-1599.—See also *Ryots. Villenage.*

**Sericole Factory.** Inducement for witness and his partners building a sugar manufactory in India; cost of building; result of the sugar manufacture; abstract of the produce of the Sericole sugar concern since its commencement in 1837 given in, *Rogers* 4438. 4445. 4448-4459. 4466-4469—Witness's sugar manufactory at Sericole was built in the expectation that the duties on sugar and rum would be equalized; if the duties on East India and West India rum be not equalized witness must give it up, *Rogers* 4470-4493.

**Settlement of British Subjects in India.** Any British subject may now acquire land in India, and hold it in perpetuity, *Melville* 187—It is not likely that persons without capital will emigrate for agricultural pursuits, *Melville* 188-190—Advantageous terms offered to persons who will occupy waste lands in the Sunderbunds and at Goruckpoor; several parties have accepted them, *Melville* 191-206.

The Company reserve the right to overlook the cultivation of witness's grants of land in Goruckpoor; remedy reserved to themselves, in the event of their not being satisfied with it, *Sym* 773-776—Very few Europeans have bought land in the interior of India; the climate does not suit them, and they prefer renting, *Trevelyan* 1512, 1513—There is no impediment to the settlement of British subjects in India; under the permanent settlement they can have a freehold, and in other places they may have long leases at a fixed rent, *Martin* 4117-4121—To what extent settlement has proceeded might be ascertained, but cannot be stated, *Martin* 4122-4126—Persons paying rent to the Government have no other liability, *Martin* 4127-4136.  
See also *Goruckpoor. Jungle.*

**Scott, Rev. John.** Extract of a letter from the Rev. John Scott, a minister of the London Missionary Society, dated February 1840, with respect to the present situation of the blacks in Demerara, the wages received by them, and their prospects, *Warren & Laung* 5273, 5274.

**Shawls of India.** Impolicy of restrictions upon the admission of Indian shawls, *Martin* 3957.

**Shawl-weaving (Norwich.)** Shawl-weaving is the best trade at Norwich, but is limited, as very few of an inferior kind are made, *Francis* 6882-6886.

**Shipping (India).** Comparing the years 1819 to 1835 with the years 1802 to 1818, there has been a decrease of tonnage of all nations entering the port of Calcutta of 192,182 tons, *Martin* 3877.

Tonnage of all nations entering the ports of India: from Calcutta, from the year 1802 to 1818, and from 1819 to 1835; from Madras, from 1824 to 1829, and from 1830 to 1835; and from Bombay, from 1826 to 1830, and from 1831 to 1835, *App. p.* 606.

**Ship-building (Bombay).** Ship-building is now almost entirely abandoned at Calcutta; success of ship-building at Bombay by the Parsees, *Martin* 3987—Men-of-war are now building at Bombay, *Martin* 3988—List of the ships, brigs, schooners, grabs, &c. built since 1836 to 1840, for the service of Her Majesty, Honourable Company, and private merchants, *App. p.* 609.

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*Sierra Leone.* If a free intercourse were opened between the West Indies and Sierra Leone, a very large quantity of labourers might be procured from the latter, *Warren & Latou* 5331-5339.

*Sikhs.* Country of the protected Sikhs' states; their revenue and constitution, *Trevelyan* 1422, 1423.

## SILK:

1. *Duty on Silk imported from India.*
2. *Growth and Cultivation of Silk in India.*
3. *Quantities imported; Causes of a deficient Supply from India of late years.*
4. *Quality of the Indian Silk; its Deterioration latterly.*
5. *Prices of Indian Silk.*
6. *Consumption of Raw Silk in England.*
7. *Propriety of encouraging the Export of Raw Silk from India, instead of Manufactured Articles.*

1. *Duty on Silk imported from India:*

Duty on raw silk in 1824; present duty; India has no preference over other countries, *Melville* 644-649—Duty paid at Calcutta on silk exported thence, *Gouger* 2302-2307.

2. *Growth and Cultivation of Silk in India:*

Attempt made to grow silk in the district of Goruckpoor, *Sym* 1196-1205—Growth and cultivation of silk in India; it is all grown in tracts which are inundated; relative quantities of Indian, Chinese, and Italian silks; improvements that might be made in the former, *Gouger* 2239-2263—But little European capital and skill have been applied to the cultivation of silk in India, *Gouger* 2269-2271—The general practice at present is to produce silk on low lands, but experiments are now trying to produce it on high lands, *Rogers* 4347-4348—In Assam they are producing silk on high lands, *Rogers* 4347.

There is not sufficient private capital or private credit as yet in India to produce one-twentieth part of the quantity of silk the country is capable of producing, *Rogers* 4350—There has not yet been time for the application of private capital sufficiently to silk, *Rogers* 4352, 4353.

3. *Quantities imported; Causes of a deficient Supply from India of late years:*

Average quantity of raw silk imported from India; it forms about a third of the whole import, *Melville* 568-570—Quantities of raw silk imported in each year since 1834, *Melville* 654—From 1803 to 1832 the export of silk from India had only increased a little, *Gouger* 2264-2268—Falling off in the exports of silk in the years preceding 1832, *Gouger* 2272, 2280—Imports of raw silk in 1813, 1829, 1834, 1835, and 1836; the cause of declension has been the transfer of their filatures from the East India Company to private individuals, *Martin* 4201-4208—Causes of the falling off in the supply during the last four or five years, as compared with the preceding four or five years, *Rogers* 4349-4351—The supply of raw silk capable of being produced in India can only be limited by the demand, *Rogers* 4393, 4394.

4. *Quality of the Indian Silk; its Deterioration latterly:*

The silk lately imported from India has not been of equal quality with that produced by the Company, *Melville* 650, 651—Quantities of bad silk is imported from India, and is bought in lots together with the good, *Tucker* 6272-6291—The silk that is now imported is 10 per cent. worse than when it was purchased at the India-house sales, *Francis* 6917-6921.

5. *Prices of Indian Silk:*

Price of raw silk and of corahs in London, *Gouger* 2217-2238—Proportion of the silk of India which fetches 20s. per pound, *Rogers* 4317-4319—Difference in the value of silk from China and from Bengal, *Rogers* 4320-4327.

6. *Consumption of Raw Silk in England:*

The average consumption of raw silk in England from 1824 to 1836 was immensely larger than from 1812 to 1824, *Rogers* 4389, 4390—The consumption of silk has increased all over the world since the peace; causes of this increase, *Rogers* 4391, 4392—About 1826 or 1827 an entire change took place in the fashion of ladies' dresses; a thicker silk was used, *Poyton* 6940-6993—Statement of raw and thrown silks imported, duty paid in the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1839, both included, with a view to show that the increase has not been so great under the free system as under the prohibition system, *Poyton* 6938, 6959.

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*SILK*—continued.7. *Propriety of encouraging the Export of Raw Silk from India, instead of Manufactured Articles:*

Silk being the only remaining manufacture in India, should not be discouraged by a prohibitory duty, *Larperet* 2771-2774—It is more desirable to encourage the importation of the raw material than to manufacture it in India, with the exception of corahs and bandannas, *Rogers* 4260-4263—The best thing would be to encourage India to send the raw material, and to let British industry work it up, *Francis* 6835-6838—Encouragement formerly given by the East India Company to the importation of the raw material, *Francis* 6839-6859.

*SILK HANDKERCHIEFS:*

1. *Quantities imported from India.*
2. *Injury sustained by the British Trade in Handkerchiefs by Indian Competition.*
3. *Export of Silk Handkerchiefs to France.*
4. *Export of British Handkerchiefs to India.*
5. *Comparative excellence of the Indian and of the British Manufacture.*

1. *Quantities imported from India:*

Quantities of bandannas and corahs imported each year since 1834, *Melville* 653—The increased import of silk handkerchiefs from India of late years is accounted for by persons having been driven from the manufacture of cotton to that of silk, *Martin*, 4178-4184—Number of corahs and bandannas imported in 1834 and in 1839; causes of the deterioration of the quality of the latter, *Martin*, 4185-4193.

2. *Injury sustained by the British Trade in Handkerchiefs by Indian Competition:*

Number of silk handkerchiefs printed annually by witness at his print-works at West Ham, Essex, *Tucker* 6019-6026—Up to 1832 witness's dealings in silk handkerchiefs were chiefly in British goods; since that time the trade has increased in Indian corahs, and the demand for British goods, especially for exportation, is nearly destroyed, *Tucker* 6029—Table showing the falling off in the export of British silk handkerchiefs, and the substitution of India handkerchiefs in the markets of the Continent, *Tucker* 6030-6033.

The Indian goods are much cheaper, and are therefore preferred; there is also a prejudice in favour of them, *Tucker* 6034-6042—Witness's firm exported to France in 1832, 1833, and 1834 more than half the whole quantity of handkerchiefs exported, and now buy and print two-thirds of the Indian corahs imported, *Tucker* 6058-6062—A large population in England, formerly employed in the manufacture for the home and foreign markets, now retain only the former, India having the latter, *Tucker* 6170, 6171—The consumption in the home market of British silk handkerchiefs has increased since 1831, but not so as to counterbalance the loss of the foreign trade caused by the Indian goods, *Tucker* 6204-6219—Annual value of handkerchiefs supplied for the home market, *Tucker* 6348-6355.

3. *Export of Silk Handkerchiefs to France:*

Duty in France on British and Indian silk handkerchiefs; this country gives an advantage of 6½ per cent. more to Indian goods than France, *Tucker* 6142-6149—There is a very small export of silk handkerchiefs direct from India to France; they first have the benefit of our capital and skill applied to them to increase their value abroad, *Tucker* 6151-6169—There is a larger consumption of silk handkerchiefs in England than in France; a portion of those exported to France are only in transit, *Tucker* 6369-6390.

4. *Export of British Handkerchiefs to India:*

English handkerchiefs are sent out to India in very small quantities; circumstances which may cause them to be sold cheaper than Indian handkerchiefs, at Calcutta, *Tucker* 6043-6052—Not one per cent. of the English silk handkerchiefs exported go to India, *Tucker* 6053-6057.

5. *Comparative excellence of the Indian and of the British Manufacture:*

The English dye used for silk handkerchiefs is superior to the Indian both in brilliancy and permanency, *Tucker* 6094-6098—The patterns are not copied from the Indian, except for Africa, where English imitations sell 30 per cent. higher than Indian handkerchiefs, *Tucker* 6099-6103—Many handkerchiefs are printed in England, chiefly for exportation, in colours which do not stand; the Indian colours, except the yellow, are generally permanent, *Tucker* 6104-6108—Different qualities of India and English silk handkerchiefs produced; relative value of each; advantages possessed by the former in foreign markets, *Tucker* 6115, 6141—Worse materials are now used for silk handkerchiefs, in order that they may be sold so cheap as to compete with Indian goods, *Prout* 6705, 6706—Success of the manufacture at Norwich; they could not be distinguished from Indian; were produced at about the same price, and sold at a profit, *Francis* 6777-6783.—See also *Bandannas. Bandanna Weaving. Corahs. India Handkerchiefs.*

*SILK*



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## SILK PIECE GOODS :

1. *Discriminating Duties on Indian and British Silk Piece Goods ; Propriety thereof considered.*
2. *Imports of Silk Piece Goods from India.*
3. *Exports of British Silk Piece Goods.*

1. *Discriminating Duties on Indian and British Silk Piece Goods ; Propriety thereof considered :*

The duty on silk piece goods is 20 per cent. when imported into England ; the duty on raw silk is merely nominal, *Gouger* 2308-2315—The duty of 20 per cent. on India piece goods is almost prohibitory, and should be reduced ; effect of reduction ; our silks are exported at 3 ½ per cent. duty, *Larper* 2744-2750\*—The tariff on silk piece goods from India is, 20 per cent., and from foreign countries 30 per cent., *Martin* 4197-4200.

It would be fair towards the industry of India to admit the silk manufactures of India to this market upon the same terms the silk manufactures of this country are admitted to India, *Rogers* 4380-4383—The duty on the importation of British manufactured silk into India is 3 ½ per cent., and the duty on silk piece goods imported into England is 20 per cent. and upwards, *Rogers* 4384, 4385—It would be a great benefit both to India and England to equalize the duties, *Rogers* 4386—Effect that would be produced upon each country, with regard to the manufacture of silk, if the duties upon silk piece goods were equalized in India and in England, *Rogers* 4414-4422.

A reduction of the duty on India silk goods to 3 ½ per cent. would increase the distress of the weavers ; it would also limit the supply of raw silk, as it would induce the Indians to manufacture, *Francis* 6914-6916.

2. *Imports of Silk Piece Goods from India :*

Average import of silk goods from India ; the consumption is increasing, *Melville* 554, 555—The importation of silk piece goods from India has increased lately, but that of raw silk and cotton goods has decreased, *Gouger* 2273-2301—Decrease in the imports of Indian silk piece goods, *Martin* 4196.

3. *Exports of British Silk Piece Goods :*

Increased value of exports of silk manufacture since 1826 ; accounted for by the export of a larger proportion of heavy goods on which no great labour is expended, *Prout* 6682-6691, 6697-6701—Examination as to inferences to be drawn from the increased export of silk goods ; whether the increase be in light or heavy articles, *Prout* 6728-6748—A great portion of the increase in the export of manufactured silk goods is to be attributed to speculation, *Francis* 6869-6873.

See also *Indian Piece Goods*.

## SILK TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN :

1. *Its decline generally ; Distress of the Operatives.*
2. *At Norwich.*
3. *At Spitalfields.*
4. *Necessity of Protection.*

1. *Its decline generally ; Distress of the Operatives :*

The silk trade, generally, has been on the decline since the repeal of the prohibition laws in 1826 ; although a greater quantity of silk is worked up, more labourers are not employed, *Poyton* 6932-6937—The silk trade, generally, throughout the country, is in a very distressed state ; various places enumerated in which the distress exists ; facts stated by the hand-loom weavers' commission, *Poyton* 6958—There has been an increase of silk manufacture in England of late years without an increase of hands, *Cope* 6494-6498—Less wages are now paid for weaving all the silk worked up, than were paid in 1825 for a less quantity, *Cope* 6511, 6512—Various patterns exhibited, with statements of the price of working up a pound of silk in each, in order to show that the quantity of silk worked up is no criterion of the quantity of labour, *Poyton* 6938, 6939.

The operatives engaged in silk manufactures are in a state of distress, *Tucker* 6290-6294, 6231-6234—The condition of the operatives is very bad ; they cannot turn to any other branch of manufacture as they are all overstocked with hands, *Cope* 6476, 6477—The cotton weavers who have turned to the silk trade would have made a comfortable livelihood had not foreign manufactures been introduced, *Cope* 6478.

2. *At Norwich :*

Number of operatives thrown out of employment by the abandonment of witness's works for the manufacture of silk handkerchiefs in 1838, on finding that he could not continue them without loss, *Francis* 6784-6788.

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## SILK TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN—continued.

3. *At Spitalfields:*

Depression of the silk trade since 1826; great depression in wages and fluctuations in trade have reduced the weavers to a state of complete destitution, *Poyton* 6926, 6927—The greatest injury sustained is from European competition, *Poyton* 6930-6931.

4. *Necessity of Protection:*

The silk trade should be protected in the home market in the same manner as the agricultural interest is protected with respect to corn, *Prout* 6635-6653—Witness, and those he represents, desire no further protection for the silk trade than that which they now possess, *Prout* 6724-6727—Manufacturers generally begin to stop some looms when they hear of importations of foreign manufactured silks, *Cope* 6524-6526—Impossibility of the English weaver competing with the Indian, whose wages are only 2 d. or 3 d. a day, *Prout* 6678-6681.

See also *Bandanna Weaving. Bandannas. Broad Silks. Corahs. French Silks. Macclesfield. Norwich. Spitalfields.*

*Silk Weaving by Power Loom.* In Manchester and Coventry experiments have been tried in silk, which show the vast aptitude of steam power for the producing of silk goods, *Rogers* 4407-4413—Failure of experiments in applying the power-loom to silk weaving, *Cope* 6509-6510—If steam power could be applied in England to the manufacture of silk, silk of the gossamer sort would have an unlimited consumption in India, *Rogers* 4403.

"*Sir Charles Malcolm,*" The. See *Forbes, Messrs.*

*Slavery in India.* Slavery exists for agricultural purposes to a very limited extent, and in a modified form; it is rather villeinage than slavery, *Trevelyan* 1561-1599—No right to a slave exists in India unless proved to have been established before 1811; modes of emancipation, *Trevelyan* 1600-1608—The Government could not interfere with advantage with the customs which bear any appearance of slavery, there is no practical grievance, *Trevelyan* 1652. 1657-1670.

See also *Villennage.*

*Slavery in the West Indies.* Error committed by suffering the existence of slavery after the abolition of the slave trade, thus limiting the supply of labour, *Burnley* 5647.

*Slave Trade.* Calculation of the whole expense incurred by this country in attempting the suppression of the foreign slave trade, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3321, 3322.

*Specie.* Statement of specie imported into India from China, in each year from 1830-31 to 1837-38, *App. p.* 485.

See also *Bullion.*

*Spitalfields.* There are about 12,000 silk looms in Spitalfields, *Poyton* 6928—Very few are in constant employment, especially those in the fancy branches, as articles of that description are largely supplied from abroad, *Poyton* 6929—The majority of the looms of Spitalfields are for gros-de-naples and plain goods of various descriptions, *Poyton* 6949, 6950.

See also *Silk Trade, 3.*

*Soap.* The labouring man pays a direct tax of 2 d. per lb. on soap, and an indirect one of 1 d. more, *Prout* 6657.

## SPIRITS:

1. *Cost of distilling Spirits from different Substances.*
2. *Effect of Importations of Spirits from India upon West Indian and British Spirits.*
3. *Consumption of Spirits in India.*
4. *Exports of Spirits from India.*
5. *Consumption of Spirits in the United Kingdom.*

1. *Cost of distilling Spirits from different Substances:*

Cost of grain and malt spirits in this country, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3165—Loss of quantity in rectifying grain and malt spirits, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3166-3169—Calculations of the relative cost of producing spirits from rice and sugar in India, from sugar in the West Indies, and from grain and malt in England, with the duty on each class of spirit, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3175-3181—Produce of spirit from a cwt. of Muscovado sugar; produce from a cwt. of molasses; and produce from a cwt. of rice, *Dunlop* 5082-5085—Numerous experiments on distillation tried by witness from rice and molasses, dates, &c., and from potatoes, mangel wurzel, Swedish turnips, and other vegetables; the results in most instances have been unsatisfactory, *Dunlop* 5108-5133—Expense of making spirits in the

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**SPIRITS:—1. Cost of distilling Spirits from different Substances—continued.**

East Indies, *Dunlop* 5137, 5138—Difference in the expense of bringing spirits from the East and West Indies, *Dunlop* 5139-5144.

Estimates and calculations of the cost of the produce of East India rice spirit, East and West India rum, English spirits, and British malt spirits, *App.* p. 595.

**2. Effect of Importations of Spirits from India upon West Indian and British Spirits:**

Effect of a large importation of rum from India, at a low duty, on the producers of spirits in the West Indies and in England, *Trevelyan* 1749-1763—Injurious effect of Indian spirits from sugar and rice upon West India rum and British spirits, *McQueen* 3183—The importation of spirits from the East Indies would most likely be in rice, *Dunlop* 5178-5180—The admission of spirits into England from the East Indies, at a low duty, would be injurious to the trade and manufactures of this country, *Dunlop* 5181.

**3. Consumption of Spirits in India:**

The Mahometans never drink them, but some among the Hindoos drink them, *Sym* 873—There are some villages of Roman-catholic Christians on witness's estate, and two or three villages of Hill Coolies; both of them drink spirits when they can procure them, *Sym* 873—Kind of spirit supplied to the troops in India, *Sym* 1243-1245.

**4. Exports of Spirits from India:**

Statement of the quantities of spirits exported from Calcutta in the last three years, specifying the places to which they have been exported, *App.* p. 566.

**5. Consumption of Spirits in the United Kingdom:**

Quantity of spirits consumed, and cost of making them, and duty in Ireland, Scotland, and in England, in the year 1838, *Dunlop* 5072-5081.

See also *Rice Spirits.* *Rum.*

**Steam-Engines.** There are only two steam-engines in the province of Bengal, for the manufacture of sugar, *Sym* 1152, 1153—There is only one steam-engine employed at Barbadoes; windmills are universally used, *Prescod* 5979-5983.

**Steam Navigation (India).** Present state of steam navigation in India; whether profitable; wear and tear of machinery, high wages of engineers, &c., *Trevelyan* 1910-1930.

**Steel.** Difference between cast steel and shear steel; blistered steel described, *Heath* 4634-4636. 4675—Price that steel produced from Indian iron has fetched in the home market, compared with steel made from Swedish or Russian iron, *Heath* 4591, 4592. 4638—Indian iron is as good for the purpose of making steel as Swedish iron, *Heath* 4590. 4630-4633. See also *Iron of India.*

**Subsidiary States.** Distinction between subsidiary, and tributary and feudatory states, *Melell* 446-453—Witness understands the petition of the East India Company to require that the subsidiary states should be considered as parts of British India, *Trevelyan* 1465-1467. See also "*British Possessions.*" *Native States.*

**SUGAR:****I. Growth and Cultivation of Sugar:**

1. In the East Indies.
2. In the West Indies.
3. In Foreign Countries.

**II. Manufacture of Sugar:**

1. In the East Indies.
2. In the West Indies.

**III. Supply of Sugar:**

1. Generally.
2. From the East Indies.
3. From the West Indies and the Mauritius.
4. From Foreign Countries.

**IV. Consumption of Sugar:**

1. In the United Kingdom.
2. In India.

**V. Prices of Sugar:**

1. Generally.
2. East India sugar.
3. West India sugar.
4. Prices of Sugar in England and on the Continent, compared.

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VI. Regulations concerning the Import of Sugar :

1. East India Sugar; Certificate of Origin; Prohibition of Import, &c.
2. West India Sugar.

VII. Importation of Sugar into India :

I. Growth and Cultivation of Sugar :

1. In the East Indies.

The largest quantity of sugar grown in the East Indies is within the territories of the Company; some is sent over the frontier. *Melvill* 346-350—There is a disposition on the part of witness's tenants to increase the growth of sugar on their lands, as compared with other products, *Sym* 818, 819—Expenses of cultivation of sugar per begah (two-thirds of an English acre); number of labourers that would be required on a farm of 100 acres, *Sym* 821-846—The cane is sown yearly, but not in the same land, in the province of Benares, *Sym* 942-945.

There is much more land in India that is capable of profitable cultivation for sugar than has at present been brought under that cultivation, *Sym* 1005-1012, 1157-1159—In Goruckpoor the ryots do not prefer the cultivation of sugar to tobacco; they prefer sugar to indigo; reasons for so preferring it, *Sym* 1027-1031.

The valley of the Ganges is the great sugar district; the cultivation could be greatly extended; it could supply the whole world, *Trevelyan* 1500-1503, 1532, 1533—If in the valley of the Ganges the cultivation of sugar were much extended, grain must be imported; sugar could not then be manufactured so cheaply, *Trevelyan* 1504, 1549-1555—Europeans would not cultivate sugar, but buy it of the natives, for manufacture, *Trevelyan* 1545-1554—The Punjab grows sugar, but not enough for its own consumption, *Trevelyan* 1704.

The great stimulus given to the cultivation of sugar in India has been the deficient supply from the West Indies; importance of further encouragement, lest the consumers should clamour for Brazil and Cuba sugars, *Larpent* 2409—India is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, but there are local difficulties in the way of its general production, *Larpent* 2420-2425—Reasons for anticipating no great increase in the production of sugar in India; expensive mode of cultivation; advances made, &c.; great changes must be effected before any great increase can take place, *Larpent* 2555-2565.

Planting and growth of the sugar-cane in India, *M'Queen* 3057-3060—Much capital has gone to India for the manufacture of sugar, *M'Queen* 3102-3107, 3112-3123—West Indians are going to India, *M'Queen* 3124-3132—Capital that must be invested in India to produce enough sugar for the supply of the English market, *M'Queen* 3226, 3228-3233—Witness has not heard of much capital having been invested in the cultivation of sugar in India, *Martin* 3522-3531.

Rude cultivation in India compared with the West Indies; rent of land and interest of money in India, *Martin* 3372-3375—Difficulty of producing sugar in India at a cheap rate, *Martin* 3382-3386—Difficulty of introducing improvements in the cultivation of sugar in India, arising from the habits of the natives, *Martin* 3459.

Cultivation of East India sugar; expense of manufacturing; produce of the mills; produce of sugar per acre in India, *App.* p. 586.

2. In the West Indies.

Statement of the comparative crops of sugar and coffee, *M'Queen* 2875—Unsatisfactory state of the sugar cultivation since the emancipation; unsettled state of the negroes; improvident wages given, *M'Queen* 2901—Disheartening effect of the agitation of the question of introducing sugar from other places, upon cultivation in the West Indies, *M'Queen* 3256.

Statements showing the superior natural advantages of the West Indies, as compared with India, in the production of sugar, *Martin* 3370, 3371—Length of time that sugar crops can be grown on the land in Trinidad, without exhausting the land, *Burnley* 5630-5639—The general deficiency of crops in Jamaica this year (1840) is mainly caused by the canes not having been put in in 1838 or the beginning of 1839, *Barkly* 5818-5822.

3. In Foreign Countries.

Progress of sugar cultivation in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Brazils; increase of the slave population, *M'Queen* 2961, 2962.

II. Manufacture of Sugar :

1. In the East Indies.

Improvements in the manufacture of sugar since the equalization of the duty, *Melvill* 303-322—Difference of process in the manufacture of East and West India sugar; a great

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SUGAR. II. *Manufacture of Sugar*: 1. In the East Indies.—continued.

great loss is sustained in the process in the East Indies, from the rude way of manufacture, *Sym* 1121-1151. 1177, 1178—Season at which it is made, *Sym* 1183-1185—Very little improvement has been made in the manufacture of sugar, *Trevelyan* 1507-1511.

Manufactories near Calcutta, *Gouger* 2149-2155—Witness would neither invest money himself in sugar factories in India nor advise others to do so, *Larpernt* 2551-2554—Disadvantage under which the manufacture of sugar in India labours on account of the unequal duty on rum, *Larpernt* 2576-2578—Paper concerning the manufacture of sugar in the East Indies; its primitive and rude nature, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3018-3030.

It undergoes a process almost amounting to refinement, but is admitted at the low duty, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3031-3056—This process described; its similarity to that of claying in the West Indies, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3061. 3084—The greater quantity of East India sugar is in a higher state of refinement than the clayed sugar of the West Indies, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3096-3097—East India sugar is almost always superior to West India, *Rogers* 4457-4462.

## 2. In the West Indies.

Series of boilers through which the juice of the cane passes before it becomes granulated, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2802-2814—The object of several boilers is to clear the sugar of the dirt mixed with it *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2824-2826.

III. *Supply of Sugar*.

## 1. Generally.

Quantity of each kind imported in 1837, 1838, and 1839, *Melville* 358-363—Decrease in the imports of sugar from 1834 to 1839, *Martin* 3433, 3434.

Sugar trade of the world, 1839; produced in various countries, stated as Muscovado, *App. p.* 596.

## 2. From the East Indies.

No large import of East India sugar into this country is to be expected, unless prices should be very high, *Larpernt* 2426, 2427—If high prices in this country should continue, the export of sugar from India, if not the production, would increase, *Larpernt* 2557-2559—A fall of 10s. the cwt. would cause Indian sugar to be imported at a loss, *Larpernt* 2570-2573—Production has not been much increased since the duty was reduced, but the supply of other markets has been sent here, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 3099-3101—Very little sugar is exported from India direct to the continent of Europe; some is exported to Europe through England, *Larpernt* 2518-2520.

Account of the exports of sugar by sea from Calcutta, from the year 1803-4 to 1831-2, both inclusive, *App. p.* 528—Return showing the quantity of sugar annually exported from Bengal from the year 1834 to 1838, distinguishing the countries to which the export has been made, *App. p.* 562—Exports of sugar from India in 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; and also from 1833 to 1839, both inclusive, *App. p.* 592.

## 3. From the West Indies and the Mauritius.

Quantities of sugar imported from the West Indies and from the Mauritius, from 1826 to 1830, and 1832, 1834, and 1839, showing a decrease of one-third in West India sugar, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2875—The average production of sugar was nearly the same from 1815 to 1821, and to the period of emancipation, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2979—The diminished production of sugar dates from 1833, *M<sup>c</sup>Queen* 2990-2996—Table given in to prove that there has been no increased supply of sugar from the West Indies for a quarter of a century, and that it has not been affected by the abolition of slavery; bonus to the West Indies, *Martin* 3357-3366—Causes of the increased supply of sugar from the West Indies in 1838, *Martin* 3437, 3438—Supply of sugar from various colonies since 1814, *Martin* 3446-3458.

Causes of the great increase of sugar produced in Demerara, Berbice, and Trinidad, *Martin* 3459-3465—The import of sugar from the West Indies in 1838 exceeded that of several years previous to the emancipation, *Martin* 3532-3535—Diminution of the supply of late years from the West Indies, *Martin* 3541.

With sufficient labour, the West Indies will supply all England with sugar; Guiana alone could supply the whole world; there would be an end of Indian competition, *Burnley* 5609, 5617.

Account of British plantation sugar imported in each year, from 1814 to 1840; of the quantity retained for home consumption in each year; and of the quantities exported; refined sugar exported being reduced to its equivalent of raw sugar, *App. p.* 534—Account of the imports into Great Britain and Ireland from the West India colonies, Guiana, and Mauritius, to the quarters ending 5 April 1839 and 5 April 1840, *App. p.* 544—Quantities in cwts. imported into England from each British possession in the West Indies since 1814, *App. p.* 598.

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## SUGAR. III. Supply of Sugar :—continued.

## 4. From Foreign Countries.

If the supply of East and West India sugar be deficient we must consume sugars the produce of slave labour; foreign sugar now used for refinement, *Larpent* 2450-2455—The sugars of China, Manilla, Siam, Cochin China, and Java, are not produced by slave labour; these might compete with Brazil and Cuba sugar, *Larpent* 2521-2529—If production in the West Indies is put an end to, the East Indies will enter into an unsuccessful competition with Cuba and Porto Rico, *M'Queen* 2955, 2956—This is not the time for admitting East India produce at a low duty, as the West Indies would be ruined, and the whole struggle would be carried on between India and the foreigner, *M'Queen* 3325, 3326.

## IV. Consumption of Sugar :

## 1. In the United Kingdom.

Quantity of sugar imported in 1839; quantity consumed and exported, *M'Queen* 2876—The consumption is now on the increase, while the production is diminished one-third, *M'Queen* 2943-2946—The great increase in the consumption of sugar has been caused, not by a reduction of the duty, but by a change in the habits of the people, *M'Queen* 2949.

Rates of duty on sugar traced from the time of Charles II. and the quantities consumed, showing a decreased consumption in proportion to the population, *Martin* 3352—Notwithstanding the increase of population, the high price of sugar has diminished the consumption, *Martin* 3436—The consumption of 1839 exceeded that of 1838, *Martin* 3536-3538—The consumption of sugar in Great Britain, excluding Ireland, was annually per head, in 1801, 440 ounces; in 1811, 429 ounces; in 1821, 333 ounces, *Martin* 3352—The consumption of sugar in this country ought to be at least 16 ounces a week for each individual of 28,000,000 inhabitants, which, at a duty of 20s. per cwt. on all British sugars, would yield a revenue of 13,000,000*l.* per annum, *Martin* 3352.

## 2. In India.

Consumption of sugar by the different classes in India, compared with the same classes in England, *Trevelyan* 1732-1746—India is a great consuming country for sugar, but has no export to the interior of Asia, *Larpent* 2410-2410.

## V. Prices of Sugar.

## 1. Generally.

Price of sugar in 1834 and in 1839, *Martin* 3435—Notwithstanding the increased supply generally, the prices have been high, *Martin* 3541-3543.

## 2. East India Sugar.

Average price the East India sugars bring in the English market, *Sym* 807—Average price of a standing crop of sugar cane in the Juanpoo and in the Goruckpoo districts, *Sym* 955, 956—Remunerating price of sugar to a cultivator of bought land, *Sym* 1041.

Charges made in Calcutta on sugar shipped for England, *Sym* 1091-1104—Price current of sugar per maund at Calcutta on 10th January 1840, *Sym* 1120—Statement of prices of sugar in June and July at Calcutta, in each year from 1812 to 1821, and from 1827 to 1839, *Larpent* 2468.

The finest East India sugar is dearer in the market than the finest West India; it is much used by grocers for mixing, *M'Queen* 3084-3090—Case in which a profit of 80 per cent. was made upon an investment in East India sugar, *M'Queen* 3133-3143—The high price of sugar has stimulated production in India, *Martin* 3378-3381—Highest price at which witness has sold sugar from India this year, *Rogers* 4460—Average price at which witness sold East India sugar last year, *Rogers* 4465.

Price of East India sugar, given monthly, from January 1838 to April 1840, both inclusive, *App.* p. 600.

## 3. West India Sugar.

Result of the sales of sugar in the home markets during the periods of slavery, apprenticeship, and since the abolition; the prices of the produce have advanced materially, entirely from the diminution of produce, *Warren & Laing* 4921, 4922, 4924.

## 4. Prices of Sugar in England and on the Continent compared.

Present price of sugar in different parts of the continent of Europe, *Larpent* 2444—Irrespective of duty the consumer on the continent of Europe (France excepted) has sugar from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt. cheaper than in England, *Larpent* 2488, 2449—The English pay 12*s.* a cwt. more for sugar than any other country, *M'Queen* 2940—The price of sugar in England is about 10*s.* a cwt. higher than on the Continent, *Martin* 3423-3429.

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## VI. Regulations concerning the Import of Sugar:

## 1. East India Sugar; Certificate of Origin; Prohibition of Import, &amp;c.

By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27, the Queen in Council is authorized to admit sugar from other parts of India than Bengal on importation being prohibited; application is now making for Madras, *Melville* 221-224—Bombay will not be, for some time, in a situation to ask for the same privilege, *Melville* 225—The East India Company desires that the Governor in Council, without any intervention of the Queen in Council, should have the same power with regard to the import of sugar from Madras and Bombay as he now has with respect to Bengal, *Melville* 265-302—Certificates are required from the collector of the district that the sugar is the produce of the country, *Melville* 226-232—Certificates of the origin of sugar are easily obtained, and may be entirely depended upon, *Trevelyan* 1517.

The importation of sugar into Bengal is prohibited both by sea and land, and smuggling is prevented by a sufficient establishment, *Melville* 323-338—We might exclude the importation of sugar into most of the native states by prohibition; from others by arrangement, *Melville* 524-533—Where districts depend upon importation, regulations might be framed to suit them, *Melville* 539-544—Before the prohibition, no sugar was imported into Bengal, but was, on the contrary, exported thence in large quantities, *Trevelyan* 1518-1520—In the event of Madras and Bombay exporting sugar, there would be no difficulty in preventing its importation by land from adjoining states, *Trevelyan* 1820, 1821.

## 2. West India Sugar:

With regard to the West Indies, every importation of sugar is accompanied with a certificate, stating the island from which it comes and the estate which produces it; the estate is not mentioned in the certificate in the East Indies, *Sym* 1165.

## VII Importation of Sugar into India:

Importation of sugar into India, *M'Queen* 3098—Account of the value of sugar imported into Bengal, Madras and Bombay, from the year 1830-31 to 1836-37 inclusive, *App* p. 566.

See also *Benares Sugar. Bengal Sugar. Bombay. Br. vis. Coffee. Consumption of Sugar. Ganges, Valley of the. Goor. Goruckpoor. Irrigation. Jungle. Machinery, II. Mowrao Sugar. Provision Grounds of the Negroes in the West Indies, II. Refinement of Sugar. Rum.*

*Sugar and Coffee.* Statement of the total quantities of sugar and coffee produced in the world; of the former, England has one-fifth, and of the latter one-sixteenth, *M'Queen* 3323, 3324.

*Sunderbunds.* Certain rules were promulgated by the Indian Government for the occupation by individuals of waste lands in the Sunderbunds, which are contiguous to Calcutta, *Melville* 192.

*Sutherland, Robert.* His testimony with regard to the happy state of the people of Hayti, *Martin* 3796.

*Sycee Silver.* Is a pure silver, the produce of the mines of China, *Melville* 106—Sycee silver imported into India has increased in proportion to the export of opium, *Melville*, 117, 118.

*Sym, Andrew.*—(Analysis of his Evidence.) His grants of land from the Company in India, situated in Goruckpoor, is interested in three grants, comprising altogether about 60,000 English acres, 759-761—Tenure by which the land is held; amount of rent p. 1, 762-766—Crops cultivated by the ryots or tenants; crops cultivated by witness at his own risk, 767-769—Witness keeps a very small proportion of land in his own hands for cultivation, 770—The native sugar-cane is cultivated; witness buys the juice from the ryots, 771, 772. 796-803—The East India Company reserve a right to overlook the cultivation; remedy reserved to themselves in the event of their not being satisfied with it, 773-776—The sugar is prepared in the native manner; quantity exported by witness, mode of cultivation of the cane, 782-795.

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Average value per begah of a standing crop of cane in the *Juanpoor* district and in the *Goruckpoor* district, 955, 956—Comparative produce of sugar on lands requiring irrigation, and those which do not require it, 957-969. 1002-1024. 1013-1016—The Benares district is one of the oldest and most highly cultivated, it is generally densely populated, 970, 971—The tracts of jungle when cleared would at first grow sugar more luxuriantly than the old lands; proportion that the price bears to the cleared lands in *Goruckpoor*, 972-978—If the jungles were cleared a portion would be necessary, 979-982.

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Tobacco has been grown on witness's land by the ryots and found very good; comparative quality of it and of the tobacco of *Manilla* and *Cuba*; comparison of the price of *Manilla* and *Indian* cigars, 1275. 1280. 1284-1301—The reduction of the duty to 2s. 9d. would lead to the cultivation in India of tobacco suited to the home market, 1302-1306—Any increase in the exportation of raw produce from India would be a great benefit to the native labourer; India would consume British manufactures to the full extent



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extent that Britain would take her raw material; the taste for British manufactures and for European luxuries is much on the increase, 1307-1329—Witness's partners in the Pudrowna grant, 1333-1337.

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*Toffetus.* In 1814 there were 6,415 pieces imported into Great Britain from India, and in 1838 the number was only 816, *Melville* 640.

*Taxation of the United Kingdom.* Table prepared by Mr. Montgomery Martin of the taxation of different countries compared with population, with a view to show the inability of England to compete with other countries under a system of free trade, *Prout* 6654-6656—Table of the taxation of Great Britain from 1791 to 1831, demonstrating decreased consumption from increased taxation, *Prout* 6656—Evidence of Mr. Martin, showing the amount of tax paid by working men upon the ordinary articles of consumption, *Prout* 6657—Table of Mr. Martin's, showing the amount of taxes annually paid out of a labourer's wages of 1s. 6d. a day, *Prout* 6659-6677.

*Taylor & Scott, Messrs.* Estimate by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Scott, of Kinloss, of the profits of an estate with a given produce, in 1830 and in 1838, *Martin* 3699-3709.

*Tea.* The best tea in China is from plants grown between 27 and 31 degrees of north latitude, *Melville* 663—Tea is grown a great way from Canton, with mountains intervening, *Melville* 660-662.

Memorandum relative to the application of private speculators for leave to cultivate the tea plant, measures agreed to by the Court of Directors and by the Indian Government, *Melville* 665—As long as discriminating duties continue, it would be only consistent to apply them to tea, the growth of British possessions, *Melville* 666-668—Under the present duty tea will be produced in India; there is competition for land, *Melville* 669-671—The direct taxation thereon is full 100 per cent., *Prout* 6657.

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*Territorial Payments.* Made in England by the East India Company, 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1839, *App. p.* 483.

*Territorial Revenues.* Charges paid out of the territorial revenues of India, *Melville* 3—“Territorial Revenue” includes the whole income of the Government of India, *Melville* 37, 38.

*Timber.* The great weight of Indian timber is the objection to its introduction into England, *Martin* 390, 391.

*Tobacco.* Small quantity of East India tobacco imported; quantity from the United States and from the West Indies, duty on each, *Melville* 421-424—Advantage of equalizing the duty on tobacco; representation of Messrs. Grant & Hodgson, *Melville* 425, 426—Tobacco has been grown on witness's land by the ryots and found very good; comparative quality of it, and of the tobacco of Manilla and Cuba; comparative price of Manilla and Indian cigars, *Sym* 1275-1280, 1284-1301.

The reduction of the duty to 2s. 9d. would lead to the cultivation of it in India; suited to the home market, *Sym* 1302-1306—If the duty on East India tobacco were lowered to that on West India, there would be an increased import and production, *Largely* 2734-2738—On manufactured tobacco the duty is the same both from the East and West Indies, comparative import since 1822, *Melville* 4222, 4223.

*Tobago.* In 1814 the importation of sugar from Tobago was 120,571 cwts., and in 1837, 90,803 cwts., *Martin* 3446.

Crops of Tobago, from 1832 to 1838, both inclusive, *App. p.* 593—Wages paid to labourers in this island, *App. p.* 593.

*Toddy.* Generally the lower class of Hindoos intoxicate themselves with the juice of the palm tree, called toddy, *Sym* 874, 1238-1242.

*Tortola.* In 1814 the importation of sugar from Tortola was 14,909 cwts., and in 1837, 13,534 cwts., *Martin* 3452.

*Town Duties.* The town duties generally were a local tax upon consumption, *Melville* 121.  
See also *Transit and Town Duties.*

*Trade of India.* There is a considerable trade between the Bombay presidency and Nagpore and the other states in the interior; of what that trade consists, *Trevelyan* 1349—The object of all our early treaties with native Indian states was to secure reciprocity of trade, *Martin* 4008—India has always been a country for exporting, not importing, opium, *Sym* 1160

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Statement showing a decrease or stationary condition of the trade of India for the last 20 years, *Martin* 3876, 3877—For 10 years, ending 1836, our trade with India remained stationary, while with most other places it had doubled, trebled, or quadrupled, *Martin* 3994—As regards imports, the trade of India has decreased, and the increase of exports is caused, not by profitable trade, but by remittances, *Martin* 3995-4007.

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*Transit and Town Duties*. Abolition of the inland transit and town duties by the East India Company, *Melville* 120—Were duties levied upon numerous articles of produce and manufacture, and collected at various stations; the rates were variable and the duties levied were drawn back upon exportation, the articles being then subject to the export duty, *Melville* 121—The transit duties are abolished, as regards Bengal and Bombay, throughout the British possessions in India, *Melville* 123-128—The abolition of them has affected the price of articles of the first necessity to consumers, *Melville* 129, 130—The abolition of them in Bombay and Bengal has been effected within the last three years, *Melville* 131, 132.

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The transit and town duties have been entirely abolished in the Agra, the Bengal, and the Bombay presidencies; date of the abolition; measures that have been adopted for their gradual abolition in the Madras presidency, *Trevelyan* 1343-1345, 1379, 1380—The Afghan war, and the failure of the opium monopoly, have caused the delay in the abolition of the transit and town duties in the Madras presidency, *Trevelyan* 1379, 1380—The abolition of the transit duties by the native states is far from complete, *Trevelyan* 1392, 1393.

Act No. 14, of 1836, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, on the 30th May 1836, repealing the regulations as to the transit duties, *App. p. 545*—Act No. 1, of 1836, passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India, in Council, on the 2d January 1838, repealing the regulations as to the transit duties, *App. p. 550*

*Travancore*. Travancore was for a time managed by the British Government, but was restored to the Rajah, *Melville* 440—The British assumed the government of it, but it was restored to the Rajah, *Melville* 481-487—Would not be included in the petition of the East India Company requiring that the subsidiary states should be ceded as parts of British India, *Trevelyan* 1472—The pepper of Travancore was sold in 1834 at a low duty, *Melville* 441.

*Treasure*. Statement of treasure imported into India from China in each year from 1830-31 to 1837-38, *App. p. 485*.

Import of treasure at Bengal for two periods of five years each, 1816 to 1821, and 1832 to 1837, *App. p. 623*.—See also *Bullion*.

*Treaties*. Extract from the treaties and agreements made with the native princes and chiefs, showing the freedom of trade granted to the English on their arrival in India, *App. p. 616*.

*Trelawney, Jamaica*. Examination as to the rate of wages in Trelawney, *Martin* 3722-3739—Extract from letter of M. Lyon, stipendiary magistrate, Jamaica, on the cheapness of labour in Trelawney compared with slave labour, *Martin* 3698, 3699.

*Trevelyan, Charles T. Esq.* (Analysis of his Evidence).—Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; has been in India, 1836-1838—Appointments held by witness in India, 1340—Nature of the internal customs system formerly 1341, 1342—The transit duties and town duties have been entirely abolished in the Agra, the Bengal, and the Bombay presidencies; date of abolition; measures have been adopted for their gradual abolition in the Madras presidency, 1343-1345, 1379, 1380—Nature of the native customs system, 1346—It would be both desirable and practicable to include the whole of India under one customs system; advantages of this arrangement, 1347, 1348—Nature of our trade with the native states with which we have subsidiary alliances; our customs arrangements with them; rate of duties, 1349, 1351-1357, 1363-1367—Preventive line established with reference to our salt monopoly, 1350.

Effect of the inequality in the duties between East and West India rum as regards the trade in sugar, 1360-1362—Cargoes for the territories of Serampoor, Chinsura, and Chandernagore are unloaded at Calcutta, and pass up the river in small boats, 1363-1370—The British Government has absolute commercial control over these territories; if their right were disputed they would immediately re-establish the double duties on the frontiers of Serampoor, 1371-1376—Ports within the limits of the River Indus

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The influence of the British Government is really as complete in the Punjab as in Oude, although the political relations are different, 1436-1444.—In Oude the Nabob maintains a military force under the orders of our resident; arms are supplied at his expense from the British arsenals, 1445-1449.—In the Punjab the ruling class are the Sikhs, but there is a large and powerful Mahomedan population; determination of Runjeet Singh never to hold out against the British; his delicate position and dependence, 1450-1452.—The Punjab is not one of the subsidiary states. 1453-1458.—The Nabob of Oude was placed on the throne by our armed intervention, and executed a treaty favourable to British interests, 1459, 1460.—In the Punjab there would be equal facility in obtaining a treaty, but more practical difficulty in executing it, 1461-1464.

Witness understood the petition of the East India Company to require that the subsidiary states should be considered as parts of British India, 1465-1467.—The Punjab would not be included, 1468.—Reasons for including Mysore within the territories of British India, 1469, 1470.—Travancore would not be included, 1471.—Special manner in which Sattarah is dependent on us politically and incorporated with our dominions commercially, 1472.—Damaun was the outlet of a large smuggling trade in opium, but other articles, on which there would be a less profit, would not be smuggled, 1473-1483.—Reasons why Mandavia in Cutch has not become an important port; preference given to Bombay, 1484, 1485.—A liberal interpretation of the term "British Possessions," would include all those states which are directly governed by us, are subject to our influence, and form an integral part of our power in India, 1486-1494.—Hydrabad, Lucknow, and all the sulthanates would be included, 1495.—The whole of India within the Indus would be included, 1496, 1497.

Bad effect of the unequal duties on rum, 1498.—It is desirable, in a moral and political point of view, that entire equality should be established among all our foreign dependencies.—The duties on sugar cannot be said to be equalized while the duties on rum are unequal, 1499.—The valley of the Ganges is the great sugar district; the cultivation could be greatly extended; it could supply the whole world, 1500-1503, 1512, 1533.—If the cultivation were much extended, grain must be imported; sugar could then be manufactured so cheaply, 1504, 1549-1555.—Very little improvement has been made in the manufacture of sugar, 1507-1511.—Very little British capital has been invested, 1512.

Very few Europeans have bought land; the climate does not suit them, and they prefer renting, 1512, 1513.—The rate of interest at which ryots borrow money for cultivating their land is from 24 to 75 per cent., 1514.—Certificates of the origin of sugar are easily obtained, and may be entirely depended upon, 1517.—Before the prohibition no sugar was imported into Bengal, but was, on the contrary, exported thence in large quantities, 1518-1520.—Enormous population supplied with sugar from the valley of the Ganges; this sugar supplies Central India, as far as a Russian Tartary, where it meets the beet-root sugar of Russia, 1521-1531.—Europeans would not cultivate sugar, but would buy it of the natives for manufacture, 1545-1554.

[Second Examination.]—Statement elucidating our intimate connexion with the native states of India, *Ev p. 89*—Estimated population of British India, 1556, 1557.—General price of labour in India, 1558-1560.—Slavery exists for agricultural purposes to a very limited extent, and in a modified form; it is rather villenage than slavery; the serfs are attached to the soil, and are transferred with it; their civil rights, 1561-1599.—No right to a slave exists in India, unless proved to have been established before 1811; modes of emancipation, 1600-1608.—Difference between the villeins and ryots; the latter can have the land, the former cannot, 1609-1630.—the system of villenage exists only in the wild and hilly districts of Bahar and Malabar, 1630-1640.—The ryot has a right to the soil as long as he pays rent to which the landlord is entitled, 1641, 1642.—Compulsory labour cannot be said to exist; the ryots pay rent in produce, according to the custom of India, 1643-1651.—The Government could not interfere with advantage with the customs which bear any appearance of slavery; there is no practical grievance, 1652, 1657-1670.—By the "Regulations" of the Company all classes are equal, the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws are modified and corrected, and a discretion

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The valley of the Ganges embraces nearly the whole of the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, 1680-1684.—The principal consumption of sugar is where the population is greatest; it is exported to Rajpootana, 1685-1701.—Sugar will be grown on the banks of the Indus, where much indigo is grown now, 1702, 1703.—The Punjab grows sugar, but not enough for its own consumption, 1704.—Rajpoots are generally in debt to the sahoocars, or village bankers, who, if they cannot get the high rate of interest, take what they can, 1705-1716.—The right of the ryot continues by local custom, if the owner sells the land, 1717-1723.

Europeans do not lend their money to the sahoocars; indigo enters sometimes advance money to the ryots, and take the produce at a fixed price, 1724-1731.—Consumption of sugar by the different classes in India compared with the same classes in England, 1732-1746.—Effect of a large importation of rum from India at a low duty on the producers of spirits in the West Indies and in England, 1740-1763.—Rum has not been manufactured, as there has been no market for it; discontent amongst Europeans and natives at the unequal duty, 1764-1782, 1788, 1789.—General use of rum or sugar and molasses, smoked in hookahs with tobacco, 1783-1787.—The export of sugar will increase at all events, but more if the restrictive duty on rum be removed, 1790-1795.—There is no market for East India rum, where it can be sold at a profit, unless England be opened, 1796-1815.—The duties levied on goods imported from Ceylon are favourable to British manufactures at the expense of Indian, 1817-1830.

[Third Examination.]—In the event of Madras and Bombay exporting sugar, there would be no difficulty in preventing its importation by land from adjoining states, 1820, 1821.—Great extent to which English manufactures have interferred with Indian manufactures; distress occasioned; obstacles of caste to the natives changing their trade, 1823-1827.—Measures that would extend the use of our manufactures, 1828, 1829.—Annual amount remitted to this country from India, for which no equivalent is received, 1831.—The plan of growing tea in Assam is likely to be successful; if the best kind cannot be grown, a tea fit for consumption by the poorer classes will be raised, 1832-1835.—Hill-coolies migrate without their families for a time, to cultivate it, as there is a great want of labour, and arrangements made with them as in the cultivation of indigo, 1836, 1809.

The production of opium in India would not be very much increased by a remission of the land-tax; other modes of encouragement, 1870-1876.—Great difficulty and expense of constructing roads in India; want of stone; floods, &c.; imperfect nature of the road from Calcutta to Benares; it ought to be kept up at any expense, 1893, 1903.—Insufficiency of the revenue of India for great public improvements, any demands upon it, 1894, 1895.—State of the road between Benares and Calcutta, 1898, 1902.—The traffic will be much decreased by steam navigation on the Ganges, 1903-1909.—Present state of steam navigation in India; whether profitable; wear and tear of machinery; high wages of engineers, &c., 1910-1930.—Except in the rainy seasons, the roads, as they now exist, are generally capable of bearing the carriage of heavy produce to the river; the carriages are adapted to the roads, 1931-1942.—Wages in India, 1943-1949.—The persons thrown out of employment by our manufactures have fallen back upon the land, 1950, 1951.

*Tribute.* Increasing exports from Calcutta since 1829; the trade of the country cannot be estimated from this, as India pays from 4,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.* annual tribute to England, *Martin* 3921-3926.—Tribute is an amount of money transmitted from one country to another, for which no equivalent is returned, *Martin* 3933.

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#### TRINIDAD:

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2. *Production and Exports.*
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##### 1. *Population:*

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## 2. Production and Exports.

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## 3 Waste Lands:

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*Tucker, Joseph*. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Of the firm of Baker & Co., silk printers and general dealers in silk-handkerchiefs, 6008-6015.—Extensive print-works at West Ham, 6015-6018.—Number of silk handkerchiefs printed annually, 6019-6026.—Up to 1832 their dealings were chief, in British goods; since that time the trade has increased in Indian corahs, and the demand for British goods, especially for exportation, is nearly destroyed, 6029.—Table showing the falling off in the export of British silk handkerchiefs, and the substitution of Indian handkerchiefs in the markets of the Continent, 6030-6033.—The Indian goods are much cheaper, and are therefore preferred; there is also a prejudice in favour of them, 602-6042.

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## VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE WEST INDIES

## 1. West Indies generally

## 5. Jamaica.

## 6. Leeward Islands.

## 7. Trinidad.

## 1. West Indies generally:

The West India estates, on an average, are now cultivated at particular estates have been sold, *M<sup>r</sup> Queen* 2922-2928—Estimated property in the West Indies; the whole would be lost to this country *M<sup>r</sup> Queen* 2929-2935—Further statement of the increased value of estates in the West Indies, *Martin* 3694.

## 2. Antigua:

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## 3. Barbadoes:

Very few estates have lately been sold, but many have been leased for 21 years, *Prescod* 5984-5986.

## 4. British Guiana:

Witness concurs in the correctness of the contents of a letter from the Rev. John Scott, stating, that "if wise men were in the management of the estates in British Guiana, the capitalist would still find there a better return than in any other part of the world," *Laing* 5276-5281—The depression of property in British Guiana may be dated from the period when the question of emancipation was so much agitated in this country; an estate which would have sold in 1833 for 100,000*L* is now only saleable at about 40,000*L*, *Warren & Laing* 5340-5356—In the year 1823, at the period of the rebellion, property was much more depreciated than at the present moment, *Warren & Laing* 5357-5362—The condition of property in British Guiana is, if anything, worse than it was 12 months ago, *Warren & Laing* 5367-5371-2.

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6. *Leeward Islands*:  
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7. *Trinidad*:  
 The owners of Trinidad state that their estates now are more valuable than ever they were. *Martin* 3694—Copy of a *lettre* from Mr. Prescott of Barbadoes, stating the value of property in Trinidad, *Martin* 3694—Few sales of estates have taken place and thus the saleable value of estates is not known, but they will be more valuable if a proper system of valuation be established, *Burnley* 5558-5564—In 1837 they have introduced the system of valuation and property is not therefore much depreciated. *Barkly* 5808, 5809.  
 See also Hibbert, Mr. Light, Philip, Dr. Prescott, W.

8. *Lucia's Land*. Return of customs duty payable there. *App. p.* 535.

9. Difference between the *villains* and *ryots*; the latter can leave the land, the former cannot. *Trevelyan* 1609-1630—The system of *village* exists only in the wild and hilly districts of *Batavia* and *Malabar*, *Trevelyan* 1630-1640.

10. *St. Vincent*. In 1814 the importation of sugar from *St. Vincent* was 225,405 cwt., and in 1837, 201,191 cwt., *Martin* 3448—The falling off in the crop in *St. Vincent* this year will be entirely owing to the drought. *Nugent* 5684-5688.

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- I. In India.
- In the West Indies:
  1. Generally.
  2. Barbadoes.
  3. British Guiana.
  4. Jamaica.
  5. Trinidad.

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Present rate of wages in Jamaica; cost of houses, grounds, and medical attendance, *M'Queen* 3691-3693—Official tabular statements of the wages, *Martin* 3722-3730—The general rate of wages in the West Indies, *Martin* 3740-3751—Wages in the different classes of labourers, *Martin* 3768-3770—The negroes dig and plant for 5 l. 12 s. 8 d. in a year; in the time of jobbing gangs would not do the same work for less than 8 l. 10 s. 6 d. *Barrett* 6407, 6408—Wages have not always been high, on account of the great difficulty of getting coin in Jamaica, *Barrett* 6407.

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*Warren*, Captain George, and *George Laing*. (Analysis of their Evidence.)—*Captain Warren*: Captain in the army on half-pay; resident in the colony of British Guiana from 1823 to 1839; is conversant with the system of labour upon plantations in that colony, 4740-4742—Protracted examination as to, and detailed statement of the present money-rate of wages for agricultural labour on plantations, time the same work took to be performed during slavery, apprenticeship, and now by free labourers, 4743-4760, 4778-4833—Loss of cattle sustained by witnesses through the negligence of the cattle-masters since 1838, when the apprenticeship system was abolished, 4761-4777, 4925-4929—Manner in which the terms were fixed for the purchase by the apprentices of the unexpired term of their apprenticeship, 4834-4845.

Reason



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money pay  
 tion of the

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# MAP OF MYSORE

AND COORG

Shewing the  
River Systems, Timber Tracts,  
Coffee Zone, &c. &c.

SCALE IN MILES TO AN INCH

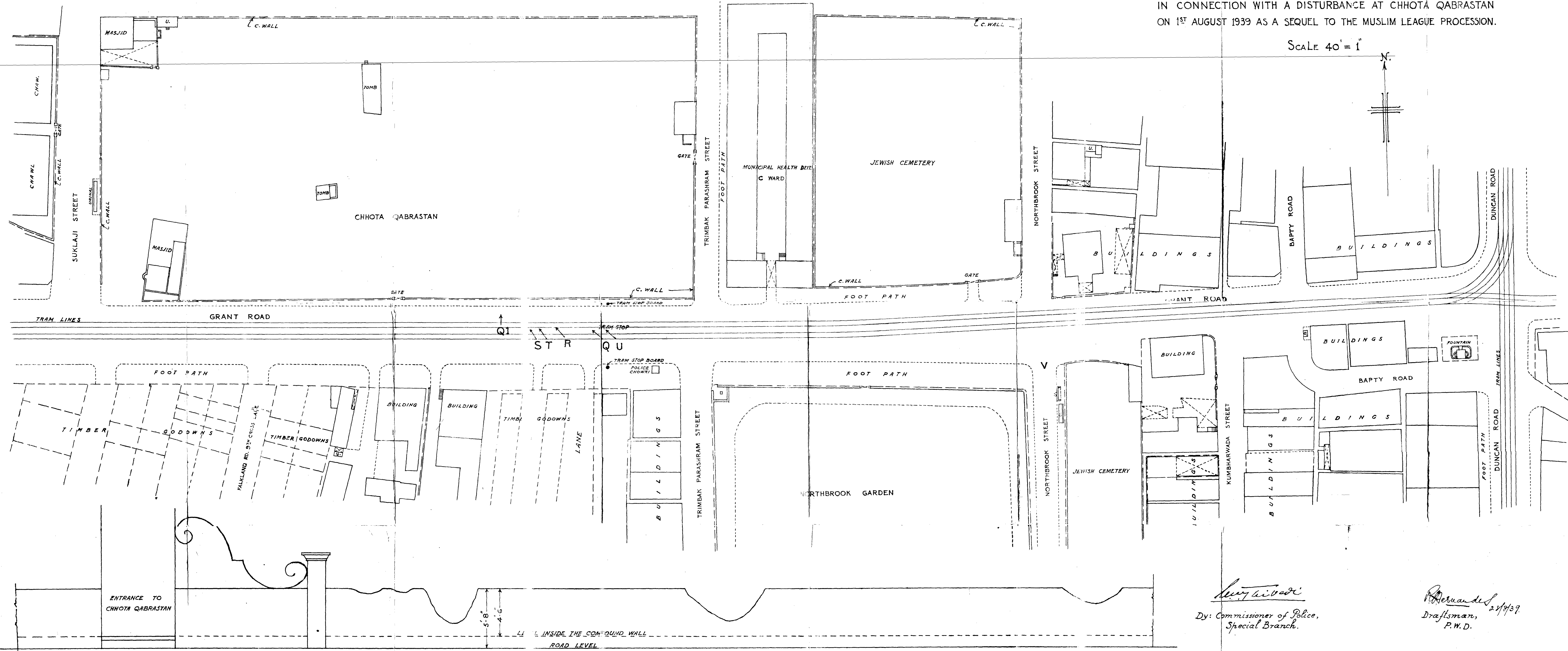


-  Region of River-grown Forest
-  Deciduous Forest
-  Sandal
-  Fuel Plantations
-  Iron Tracts
-  Gold Tracts



PLAN OF THE SCENE OF POLICE FIRING ETC.  
 IN CONNECTION WITH A DISTURBANCE AT CHHOTA QABRASTAN  
 ON 1<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 1939 AS A SEQUEL TO THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PROCESSION.

SCALE 40' = 1"



PART ELEVATION OF COMPOUND WALL OF  
 CHHOTA QABRASTAN ALONG GRANT ROAD  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'

*Neeraj Vasani*  
 Dy: Commissioner of Police,  
 Special Branch.

*R. Bhandari*  
 Draftsman,  
 P.W.D.