

14251

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY  
POONA 4.

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION

To be returned on or before the last date stamped below

7 JUL 1912		
34 AUG 1912		

# REPORT

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER OF

THE PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY  
FOR RELIEF;

AND TO REPORT THEREON TO THE HOUSE.

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE,

AND

AN APPENDIX AND INDEX.

---

Ordered to be printed 2d March 1840.

---

<b>THE REPORT</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. iii.
<b>MINUTES OF EVIDENCE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 3
<b>APPENDIX</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 161
<b>INDEX</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 187

# THE REPORT.

---

BY THE LORDS COMMITTEES appointed a SELECT COMMITTEE to consider of the PETITION of the EAST INDIA COMPANY (presented to the House on the 14th of February 1840), complaining of many Grievances set forth in their Petition, and praying for Relief; and to report to the House; and to whom were referred certain Petitions and several Papers in relation to the Inquiry before the Committee :

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT the Committee have met, and, in the Execution of the Duty intrusted to them by the House, the Committee have examined several Witnesses in elucidation of the Matters referred to in the Petition, or in support of the Statements contained in it, and of its Prayer. They have likewise examined other Witnesses connected with the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane in the West Indies, with a view of ascertaining what Effect a Compliance with the Prayer of the Petition would have upon their Interests.

The Committee think that it may be convenient to the House that they should first place before it the Substance of what appears to them to be the most important Part of the Evidence they have received, and some of the more material Facts which it seems to be necessary to consider with reference to the Allegations and Complaints of the Petitioners.

It appears from the Evidence of Mr. Melvill, Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that the average Amount of Payments necessarily made every Year in this Country by the Court of Directors on account of the Territory of India is about 8,200,000*l.*, and that there is no material Reason to expect that this Charge will either be much increased or much diminished. 2. 31.

In addition to this Sum, the Impression, both of Mr. Melvill and of Mr. Larpént, is, that about 500,000*l.* a Year may be the Amount of private Fortunes transferred from India to this Country. 62. 166.

An Individual desirous of so transferring his Property would probably, except under particular Circumstances, not transfer it in One Year, unless the Exchanges were favourable for such a Transmission; but the 3,200,000*l.*, which, on the Average of Years, the Company demand in this Country, must be furnished, no Matter what the Cost at which it is transmitted. 63. 65.

If the Company begin the Year with an affluent Cash Balance, that Balance will admit of some Reduction on the Termination of the Year, and to that 69.

70. Extent may supply a Deficiency in the Remittances from India. If a Disappointment occurred to the Extent of Half a Million, more or less, in one  
 74. Year than another, it would not put the Company to any great Inconvenience. They have likewise the Power of issuing Bonds in this Country to the Extent of 7,000,000*l.*, a Power at present exercised only to the Extent of about  
 75. 72. 1,700,000*l.*; but an Increase of their Debt in this Country is the last Measure which the Company would willingly adopt. There is only One Year (since  
 45. the Termination of the last Charter) in which the Remittances from India have been less than the Expenditure, viz. 1834-35, and in that Year the  
 46. Amount taken from the Assets was 2,188,000*l.*

The Proceeds of the Company's Commercial Assets have now been entirely appropriated.

The Items of Remittance for the Years subsequent to 1834-35 have been as follow :—

	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.
	£	£	£	£
Bills on India - -	2,045,253	2,042,232	1,706,185	2,346,591
Advances in China - -	957,738	968,236	297,852	394,396
Advances in India - -	1,099,017	1,052,573	990,655	630,915
Sales of Silk - -	284,516	56,292	122,038	66,833

86. 87. The average Rate at which the Company have realized all their Remittances during the whole Period of Five Years is 2*s.* per Company's Rupee; including the Remittance of Silk, and excluding that Remittance, 1*s.* 11.761*d.*  
 88. per Rupee, the Bullion Value of that Rupee at the Market Price of Silver in  
 82. London (from 4*s.* 11½*d.* to 5*s.* an Ounce) being 1*s.* 10½*d.*  
 80. In calculating these Rates the Interest is left out.  
 83. The Company have had no Difficulty whatever in realizing the Demand which this Country has had upon India during the last Five Years; but the Circumstances of the Exchange are more unfavourable at present than the Average of those Years; the Exchange is now only 1*s.* 11*d.* the Company's  
 113. Rupee.  
 114. The Variations during the last Year have been, from 2*s.* 1½*d.* the highest, to 1*s.* 11*d.* the lowest, the Exchange at the present Moment, which it is apprehended must be affected by the State of our Relations with China.  
 115. Mr. Melvill is of opinion that the present Interruption of the Trade at Canton must affect all Remittances from India to the Extent of One Third, and materially embarrass the Company, should it continue, in the Remittance  
 116. of the Sum necessarily paid in this Country; for the Imports from China to this Country have been very considerably greater in Value than the Imports into China from this Country in the course of the last Twenty Years, the  
 139. Difference having been supplied by Imports into China from India.  
 140. It will be seen, on referring to the Statement in the Appendix showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure at each of the Presidencies of India from 1814-15 to 1836-37, that in the Years from 1814-15 to 1830-31, both inclusive, the net Import of Treasure into Bengal amounted to 28,49,89,370  
 137. Rupees,  
 138.

It will be seen, on referring to the Statement in the Appendix showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure at each of the Presidencies of India from 1814-15 to 1836-37, that in the Years from 1814-15 to 1830-31, both inclusive, the net Import of Treasure into Bengal amounted to 28,49,89,370 Rupees,

Rupees, being a Sum of more than 28,500,000*l.*; that in the succeeding Two Years there was a net Export from Bengal of 1,05,63,090 Rupees, being a Sum of about 1,056,000*l.*, that is, about One Twenty-seventh Part of the Treasure imported into Bengal in the previous Seventeen Years; and yet Mr. Trevelyan observes, "about the Year 1832 such Quantities of Silver had been remitted to England, to supply the great Remittances which the Company was making at that Time, that there really was no Silver left in Bengal to pay the Land Tax; and in several Districts the Zemindars told us that they should be very happy to pay it in Copper or in Produce, but that they had no Silver to pay it in."

804.

Again, Mr. Trevelyan says, "For several Years previous to the last Renewal of the Charter extraordinary Demands were made upon India for Remittance by the Company. Great Sums were remitted to England over and above what had been usually remitted, and I attribute to that the remarkable Way in which the Country was drained of Silver. This was productive of serious Effects; Money became much scarcer and more valuable; the Price of Grain and other Articles for Home Consumption fell in an extraordinary Degree; and the Land Tax, which is payable in fixed Sums of Money, was felt for a Time as a most oppressive Burden, even where it was not, in an ordinary State of Things, heavier than it ought to be."

812.

During the Two Years above referred to, 1831-32 and 1832-33, there was a net Import of Treasure at Bombay of 84,12,069 Rupees, or 841,200*l.*, and a net Export at Madras of 46,46,325 Rupees, or 464,600*l.*, and the total net Export from the Three Presidencies was 67,97,346 Rupees, or only about 679,734*l.*; the total net Import into all India during the preceding Seventeen Years having been 43,91,70,155 Rupees, or about Forty-four Millions Sterling, a Sum nearly Sixty-five Times greater than that of which the Export in Two Years produced so great a Fall in Prices, and so much Difficulty in paying the Revenue.

The Cause of these Results is to be found principally in the great Consumption of the Precious Metals which takes place in India.

The Natives of India have always been in the habit of hoarding the Precious Metals, and of using them profusely in Ornaments. There is also great unnecessary Waste in the Coinage of the Native States. It is to be remembered too, that in India a temporary Deficiency of Metallic Currency is not supplied, as in this Country, by an Issue of Paper. An Export of Treasure is a net Diminution of the Circulating Medium; and, while the Habits of the People remain what they are, and the Monetary System what it is, any considerable Export of Treasure must produce Embarrassments similar to those which have been described by Mr. Trevelyan.

813.

It is therefore upon the Import of the Produce and Manufactures of India, and upon that alone, that the Government of India must rely for realizing every Year in this Country the Sum of 3,200,000*l.*, required to meet the Territorial Payments.

They advertise the Terms and Conditions upon which Advances will be made under Hypothecation, and specify the Rate of Exchange at which they are proposed to make such Advances.

92.

If they find that they cannot procure the Sums they must necessarily send to England at the Rate of Exchange so mentioned, inasmuch as at that Rate of Exchange it is not profitable for a Merchant to remit Goods, they raise the

93.

Rate of Exchange until they effect their Purpose; that is, they give more and more Rupees for the Pound Sterling until they make it profitable to remit Goods hypothecated to them for the Purpose of realizing that Sum in England.

95. The Allegation of the Representations made to the Court of Directors is, that, by the System of advancing Monies in India upon Goods undue Encouragement is given to Speculation, which deranges the Calculations of Merchants; and the Committee cannot but admit the Correctness of the Allegation, and see, in all the Facts they have detailed, the most urgent Reasons for giving to the Export Trade of India the utmost possible Freedom, for the common Benefit of India and England.

The Petition.

The first Complaint of the Petitioners is, that although the Sugar of Bengal is now subjected to the same Amount of Duty as that of the West Indies and the Mauritius, and the same Principle has been applied to Coffee the Produce of the British Possessions in India, yet in both Instances the Admission is fettered by Restrictions which diminish its Value. They say that the Means prescribed by the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. for extending to the other Parts of the British Territories in India the same Advantages which were conceded to Bengal by the 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 26. are circuitous, tardy, and uncertain. "Evidence is to be produced to satisfy the Privy Council that the Importation of Sugar into any particular District is prohibited, and then it is declared to be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to issue an Order allowing the Importation of Sugar from such District into Great Britain at the lower Rate of Duty." In support of this Complaint, Mr. Larpent, the Chairman of the East India and China Association, stated, that "the Parties in India think that the Proof of such Prohibition should be left to the Authorities in India, and not reserved, as it were, for the Satisfaction of the Privy Council here, which would raise open Questions as to the Nature and Extent of the Prohibition to import Sugars, and would, perhaps, throw Obstacles in the Way of these Presidencies of India (which, by their own Authority, prohibit the Importation of Sugar) benefiting by the Advantage of being placed on an equal Footing of Duty with the West Indies."

Sugar.

220.

By the 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 26. (passed on the 4th of July 1836) it was enacted, that after the 1st of December in that Year it should not be lawful to import into any Part of Bengal, or of any Dependency thereof, being a British Possession, any Foreign Sugar, nor any Sugar the Growth of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar could be legally imported.

A Power was however given to the Governor General in Council to except from this Prohibition any of the Districts or Dependencies of Bengal, with the Proviso that Sugar the Produce of the Districts or Dependencies so excepted should not be admitted into the United Kingdom at the lower Rate of Duty.

The Act likewise required, before the Entry of any Sugar at the lower Rate of Duty, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector and Assistant Collector of Land or Custom Revenue of the District within which such Sugar was produced, that such Sugar was of the Produce of the District, and that the Importation into such District of Foreign Sugar, or of Sugar the Growth

Growth of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited; and such particular and minute Provisions are made with respect to this Certificate as seem calculated to effect the evident Purpose of the Act, that the Privilege of Import at the lower Rate of Duty should be strictly confined to Sugar bonâ fide the Produce of a British Possession.

The Act of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. (passed on the 4th of July 1838) provided, that if at any Time satisfactory Proof shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council that the Importation of Foreign Sugar into any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter is prohibited, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to allow the Importation of Sugar the Growth of any such British Possession at the lower Rate of Duty specified in the before-recited Act, subject to the same Restrictions and Conditions as Sugar the Growth of Bengal may be imported under the Provisions of that Act.

In the first of these Acts, Parliament, assured that Bengal was under such Circumstances as enabled it at once to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Sugar, and to commence the Exportation of Sugar the Produce of its own Soil, made Provisions for the Purpose of effecting such Prohibition, and of encouraging such Exportation.

In the Second Act, desirous of extending a similar Advantage to all British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter at the earliest Period consistent with their several Circumstances, it left to the local Legislative Authorities the Power of determining the Period at which the System of Prohibition, with its concomitant Benefits, should commence, reserving only to Her Majesty in Council, not unreasonably, the Power of judging whether the Prohibition as enacted by such local Legislative Authorities was in fact efficient for the Purpose of satisfying the Condition upon which alone the Entry of Sugar at the lower Rate of Duty had been conceded.

It was not probable that a local Legislature would, without ample Notice to the Dealers in Foreign Sugar, pass a Law prohibiting its Importation; and in fact it appears that in Madras such Prohibition now enacted by Law is not to take effect till next June; so that, as might be expected in all Cases, it appears that in the Case of Madras ample Time is afforded to the Parties interested to lay before Her Majesty in Council the Act of Prohibition, and to obtain an Order in Council permitting the Importation of Sugar at the lower Rate of Duty from the Date at which the Prohibition shall take effect.

223.

The Petitioners next submit, that with regard to Coffee great Uncertainty and Inconvenience have arisen from the Ambiguity of the Words "British Possessions;" that the strictest Interpretation of the Words, notwithstanding the earnest Remonstrances of the Court of Directors, has been in some Cases adopted; and this has not only excluded those Native States with which the British Government has subsidiary Alliances, but also Mysore, where the Government is actually administered by the British Authorities, and where all the Resources of the Country are under its Control.

Coffee.

On the Subject of the Relations subsisting between the British Government in India and the Native Powers, the Committee examined Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, who lately held the Situation of Deputy Secretary in the Political Department to the Indian Government.

That Gentleman stated,—“Mysore is a Portion of the British Dominions in every thing but in Name. The Government is administered by us in every respect. The Country is divided into Districts, which are managed by English

736.



Collectors and Magistrates on the System of our own Provinces; and these Officers are superintended by a Commissioner residing at Bangalore, and are guided by a Set of Regulations based on our general System."

738. It appears, further, by the Evidence of Mr. Trevelyan, that at the present Time a Certificate of Origin can be obtained from the authorized Officers in the Territory of Mysore, upon the Export of any Goods from Mysore, just the same as if it was an Export from our own Territories. That our Occupation of the Country is in effect permanent; that the Tenure is the continued Incapacity of the Rajah; and that in the event of the Rajah's Decease the Government would revert to us; the Country originally belonged to us, and it would lapse to us as a matter of course.

740. 741.

742.

743.

744.

752.

755. 756.

758.

It appears, further, from that Gentleman's Evidence, that the State of our Relations with Travancore, the Territory of the Nizam, the Rajah of Berar, the Chiefs of Bundelcund, and generally of Central India, is that of supreme Political Control on our Part, and dependent Alliance on their Part. Internally they are independent, but externally their Relations are managed by us. We impose Duties upon the Import of their Commodities, and they impose Duties on ours, unless there are special Reasons for leaving the Trade free on our Side. We never interfere with their Power of levying Duties; but when we do not think it worth while to keep up our own preventive Line, we leave the Trade, as far as we are concerned, free; and that is the Case with respect to the Trade with Lucknow (Oude) and Nepaul, and all the States on that Frontier of India. It is evident, therefore, there is no Territory in all India, except our own and the Territory of Mysore, in which a Certificate of Origin can be obtained under the Act of Parliament.

250.

With regard to the Coffee from Mysore, Mr. Larpent says, that Merchants always considered that there was practically so little Distinction, if any, between dependent States, entirely surrounded by the East India Company's Territories, and in fact almost identified with them, that Coffee from thence should be imported as if the Produce of a British Possession. Mr. Larpent says, in illustration, that, at the Time there was a discriminating Duty upon Pepper, Pepper was exported from Alepe, upon the Coast of Malabar, a Port of Travancore, subject to a Rajah politically dependent upon the East India Company. An Application was made to the Treasury, he believes, in 1833, for the Admission of Pepper from Alepe at the then low Duty of 1s.; and the Order from the Treasury, dated the 14th of December 1833, gave Permission for Pepper from Alepe to be imported into the United Kingdom on the same Terms as from a British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter.

The Committee understand that the Facts were as follow:—Pepper, the Produce of Travancore, having been imported from Alepe in 1833, the Merchants Importers applied for the Sanction of the Treasury to allow of its Entry for Home Consumption at the lower Rate of Duty. The Relief applied for was granted on the Recommendation of the Board of Trade, so far as related to the Pepper actually on hand; and this Indulgence was subsequently extended by a further Order. But it is under the Authority of the 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 60. that the Duty on all Pepper has been reduced and equalized, the Distinction between Pepper the Produce of British Territories and of Foreign Countries having been altogether repealed.

Spirits.

The Petitioners next complain, that "Spirits the Product of any British Possession in America are subject to an Import Duty of only 9s. a Gallon, and

and Spirits the Produce of the British Possessions in India are subject to an Import Duty of 15s. per Gallon; an Excess of 66 per Cent. over the former."

Mr. Larpent says, on the Part of the East Indians, that Rum is a component Part of the Cane Manufacture; and that when Sugar was placed on the same Footing in the East and West Indies, East India Rum should have been considered, as the Mauritius Rum has been, entitled to all similar Advantages; that the Manufacturer of Sugar in the East Indies has no Inducement to send Rum to this Country, and in fact the Use of his Rum in this Country is actually prohibited by the Rate of Duty. He observes, too, that the Import of East Indian Rum is not allowed in any British Colony, except Canada, without an extra Duty. The Importation of Sugar from Bengal has materially improved since the Equalization of the Duty. In 1834 the Quantity imported was very little more than 3,800 Tons, and in 1839 it was about 26,000 Tons; but Mr. Larpent is of opinion that the Export of India is very much dependent upon the State of Prices here, and that no very large Quantity (unless our Prices be high here) will come from India.

The Effect of recent Measures in the West Indies has been, to diminish the general Supplies of Sugar from 232,000 Casks, in the Year 1835, down to 178,000 Casks in 1839, and there is no Surplus. The Prices have therefore considerably advanced,—nearly 20 per Cent.—and they are considerably higher, 12s. to 15s. and more, than the Prices of Sugar of similar Quality used on the Continent.

Mr. Larpent further states, that the Introduction of Rum, so as to bring it into Home Consumption, is essentially necessary; that in point of fact the Exclusion of Rum from the Home Market makes the Cost of Sugar dearer; and, consequently, if he is right in his Views, that it is nothing but the high Price of Sugar here from the diminished Quantity from the West Indies that is likely to lead to any larger Exportation of Sugar from the East Indies. He considers it very desirable to give the Benefit of the Home Market to all the Produce of the Cane. Mr. Sym, a Gentleman very largely interested in Land in the District of Goruckpore, and engaged in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane upon an Estate of 25,000 Acres, states, that since the Alteration of the Duty his Shipments of Sugar to this Country have largely increased; that before that he shipped almost none; that in this Year he shall ship 20,000 Maunds; that the Export of Sugar has been of late Years a profitable Transaction; that various Circumstances have combined to render it so; the high Prices here, and the low Rate of Freight. The Ships taking out Emigrants to New South Wales come on to India for Return Cargoes, and the Freights have fallen to Three Guineas a Ton for Sugar. He intends to persevere in the Extension of the Cultivation, but has now got to a Point that renders it difficult to get rid of the Molasses. Hitherto he had been able to sell it the Native Confectioners, to make Sweetmeats; now the Quantity is so great that he finds the greatest Difficulty in getting rid of it at any Price at all. He does not know that this Year he has been able to sell it all. Last Year he had great Difficulty in getting 18d. for 82 lbs. Weight. He adds, that unless he entertained the Prospect of being able to export to this Country a considerable Quantity of Rum, made from this cheap Molasses, he certainly should not be induced to extend very much his Manufacture of Sugar; the not having a Market for the Molasses is becoming a serious Grievance. He further says, that being unable now to sell the Molasses at all, whatever he

277.

277.

264.

279.

496.

493.

497.

501.

503.

509.

531.

got for his Rum, after deducting the Expense of making it, and the Freight, would be Profit.

1103. Mr. Benjamin Greene has made a Calculation, that, assuming 82 lbs. of Molasses to cost in India but 18*d.*, it could be manufactured into Rum and landed in England for 1*s.* a Gallon, and would now sell for 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* a Gallon.
561. The Sugar Cane upon the Estate in which Mr. Sym is interested is cultivated with the Plough. The daily Wages of Labour are 1½*d.* or 2*d.* a Day. The Soil is a sandy Soil, but very retentive of Moisture; it is not manured. The Sugar Cultivation is not allowed to last more than Three Years in general, and Sugar ought not to be cultivated again for Three Years. The Land is not in Fallow during that Period, but cultivated with some light Grain Crop. His Land he should think very inferior in Richness to the rich Lands of Bengal; it would not stand the excessive cropping that the Bengal Lands would stand, but it is not so liable to Inundation. He should think the alluvial Deposit left by the Ganges Manure sufficient in Bengal. Mr. Trevelyan says, that the Increase which might take place in the Production of Sugar if the Encouragement were given as prayed for by the Petition is quite unlimited. The Valley of the Ganges is a Tract of alluvial Country of extraordinary Fertility, about 1,000 Miles long, and from 150 to 300 Miles broad; and if perfect Freedom of Trade prevailed, and the necessary Degree of Capital and Skill were applied to the Production of Sugar, it might grow Sugar sufficient for the Consumption of the whole World. By "perfect Freedom of Trade" he means no more than the Admission into this Country of East Indian Produce at the same Duty as the West Indian Produce. The Machinery by which the Sugar is made is of a very rude Description. Mr. Sym has One Cattle Mill, but not a very good one; and the other Machinery is the common Pestle and Mortar of the Natives. Mr. Gouger is concerned in an extensive Establishment near Calcutta, where Sugar has been made to a small Extent, and where Rum has been made to a considerable Extent with Machinery imported from England. The Rum has been made both from Goor and from Molasses; Goor being the entire Product of the Cane,—the Sugar as well as Molasses. He states that the Molasses have been rather the reverse of cheap; they have been rather in greater Request for the Manufacture of Rum, which is increasing materially in India, for Export to this Country, for Home or Indian Use, and for Export to the Colonies. He thinks, that if Sugar were manufactured more extensively he should be able to produce Goor at such a Price as to enable him to manufacture it into Rum at a Profit, for the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane is very general throughout the Upper Provinces, and the Natives boil the Juice into Goor in very small Quantities where it would not answer their Purpose to refine it into Sugar. But if there were a great Demand for Sugar the Natives would manufacture Sugar, and only leave to him the Molasses to make into Rum at a Profit, and he has found that the Case already for Goor is of late much increased in Price. His Position, and that of a Gentleman residing at Goruckpore, are very different. At Goruckpore the whole of the first Juice of the Cane would be used for the Purpose of making Sugar in the first instance, and then the Molasses would be converted into Rum; but where there was no Demand for the making of Sugar, or an inferior Demand, the Goor would be used, which contains both Sugar and Molasses; and Mr. Gouger thinks that the Person who made Rum from Molasses alone would make it much cheaper than the Person who made it from Goor.
- 1011.
880. 941.
884. 915.
- 898.
899. 900.
- 934.
- 935.
- 936.

On a subsequent Examination Mr. Gouger stated, that it appeared to him to be so far from the Fact that the Market for Rum was a glutted Market, that he considered Rum to be the only Article of Indian Produce imported into this Country the Supply of which was quite inadequate to the Demand. He made this Observation, not as to Indian Rum only, but as to Rum generally. The Importation, taking a considerable Average of Years, had fallen off; but it had been during the last Three Years rather on the Increase, so that with an increasing Import we had still advancing Prices. From 1837 to 1839 inclusive the Advance of Price had been from about Thirty to Thirty-five per Cent.

1041.

1042.

1044.

1045.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of RUM imported into the United Kingdom entered for Home Consumption and exported in each of the Years ending on the 5th January from 1834 to 1840, both inclusive, and of the Quantity of Rum remaining in Bond on that Day in each of the above Years, distinguishing in each Case East India from West India Rum.

		RUM.				
		Years.	Of the British Possessions in the East Indies.	Of the British Possessions in the West Indies, &c.	Other Sorts.	TOTAL.
		Gallons (including Over-proof.)				
Quantities imported	1833	26	5,140,878	5,973	5,146,877	
	1834	515	5,121,185	36,789	5,158,489	
	1835	10,671	5,481,559	47,940	5,540,170	
	1836	37,864	4,885,526	70,552	4,993,942	
	1837	65,761	4,422,515	124,819	4,613,095	
	1838	45,212	4,644,203	222,812	4,912,227	
	1839	170,380	4,079,013	1,228,283	5,477,676	
Quantities entered for Home Consumption	1833	-	3,492,193	-	3,492,193	
	1834	-	3,345,156	21	3,345,177	
	1835	23	3,416,939	4	3,416,966	
	1836	-	3,324,744	5	3,324,749	
	1837	-	3,184,239	16	3,184,255	
	1838	-	3,135,631	20	3,135,651	
	1839	1	2,830,520	11	2,830,532	
Quantities exported as Merchandize	1833	1,031	1,772,029	9,045	1,782,105	
	1834	515	1,610,382	28,218	1,639,115	
	1835	6,061	1,652,512	39,214	1,697,787	
	1836	28,240	1,244,647	74,117	1,347,004	
	1837	63,985	1,064,436	129,113	1,257,534	
	1838	36,598	1,064,358	161,151	1,262,107	
	1839	59,086	659,528	572,779	1,291,393	
Quantities delivered for Ship's Stores for the Use of the Navy, &c.	1833	-	800,850	-	800,850	
	1834	-	790,398	-	790,398	
	1835	-	672,661	-	672,661	
	1836	-	815,928	-	815,928	
	1837	-	707,746	-	707,746	
	1838	3,978	690,492	-	694,470	
	1839	87,998	634,470	-	722,468	

## An Account of the Quantity of Rum imported into the United Kingdom, &amp;c.—continued.

R U M.				
Years.	Of the British Possessions in the East Indies.	Of the British Possessions in the West Indies, &c.	Other Sorts.	TOTAL
Gallons (including Overproof).				
1833	1,005	5,359,489	16,608	5,377,102
1834	-	4,435,295	13,536	4,448,831
1835	-	3,810,544	22,086	3,832,630
1836	4,587	3,549,991	30,808	3,585,386
1837	14,211	3,050,198	27,238	3,091,647
1838	15,987	2,516,292	22,928	2,555,207
1839	20,623	2,270,014	84,569	2,375,206
1840	43,918	2,224,509	740,062	3,008,489

Inspector General's Office,  
Custom House, London,  
27th March 1840.

WILLIAM IRVING,  
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

1067. 1070.  
1079.  
1122.

Mr. Benjamin Greene, who is a large Proprietor of Estates in the West Indies, is extensively acquainted with the Manufacture of Rum, and has directed his Attention to the Question of the Equalization of the Duties on East Indian and West Indian Spirits. He is of opinion that the West Indians would not be able to stand the Competition (if the Duties were equalized); that it would ruin them entirely; that they could not carry on the Cultivation of Sugar if the Rum Market was taken from them. That it is from the present Price of Rum that they are enabled to pay the additional Expenses of Labour.

1246. 1245.  
1242.  
1216.  
1239.  
1240.

Those additional Expenses in St. Kitt's Mr. B. Buck Greene calculates to amount, on an Estate which had 270 Slaves, to nearly Three Times what it was. Formerly the Clothing, Herrings, and other Things for the Use of the Negroes on such an Estate might cost from 400*l.* to 500*l.* a Year; now the Expenses are increased altogether from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*; yet on that Estate the Plough is used to reduce manual Labour, and Labour is reduced Three Fourths in the Ploughing Departments; for instance, in opening the Land. They are beginning to use the Plough for the Purpose of clearing the Land between the Cane Plants; and Mr. B. Buck Greene has sent out Implements to open the Land, to do away with the Necessity of the Hoe at all in planting the Cane.

1216.  
1218. 1221.  
1235. 1259.  
1258. 1235.  
1257.

In the West Indies, however, the Hoe is most used. There are some Soils on which the Plough could not be used. The Opinion begins to prevail that to plant Canes by the Use of the Plough is the most advantageous Mode, and it is coming more into Practice.

The Price of Black Labour is from 9*d.* to 1*s.* a Day; but continuous Labour cannot be obtained. There may be Fifty Labourers To-day, and To-morrow not Ten. To the White Labourers 45*l.* Sterling a Year is given; the Plough is used by them. They were introduced at the same Time the Emancipation took place; not altogether as a Substitute for other Labour, but to give additional Labour, as a sufficient Number of Labourers could not be obtained to do the Work without some such Assistance. They are employed as Head Men.

Mr.

Mr. B. Buck Greene had at One Time Eighteen Estates under his Direction, upon Twelve or Thirteen of which Rum was made; all in St. Kitt's. Last Year, out of 12,000*l.*, the Proceeds of the Sales that were paid to the Owner, 6,800*l.* and odd was for Rum alone. This is an Estate in Jamaica. Upon the other Estates he manages the Result would be nearly the same, or would rather show a larger Amount for Rum, the Proceeds of the Rum amounting to nearly Two Thirds of the Balance in favour of the Estate.

This Proportion is very different from what it used to be formerly. In 1837 the net Proceeds of that Estate were something like 17,000*l.*, and the Rum was only 4,000*l.*

He is not aware that more Rum is now produced in proportion to the Quantity of Sugar than was formerly the Case; but he has written out to alter the Proportions on One or Two Estates in Jamaica, and directed more Rum to be made and less Sugar, in consequence of the Rum being of greater Value than the Sugar from which it is made. If it became less profitable to introduce Rum into this Country, the greater Surplus of Molasses which remained at his Disposal would be sold to the Americans, or shipped to England for Sale; but the Effect would be so to reduce the Price of Molasses as materially to affect the Profits of a West Indian Plantation. The only Use that could be made of Skimmings, if they were not manufactured into Rum, would be to give them to the Stock; and they are not often required for that Purpose, or they might be boiled into Molasses.

The present Price of Rum is about 1*s.* a Gallon above the average Price.

Mr. Benjamin Greene states that Distillation from Rice had been carried on very profitably in London, for some Time past, by a Person who had taken out a Patent for it, until he was stopped by the Excise, on the technical Ground that Rice was not Grain. The Results of that Person's Experiments were, that upwards of 150 Gallons of Proof Spirit could be obtained from a Ton of Rice; and that from the Cost of Rice in Bengal, which is estimated at about 3*l.* per Ton, he could manufacture Proof Spirit, to be delivered in London at the Cost of 1*s.* 4*d.* per Gallon; and that, taking the Price of Rice in London at from 10*l.* to 13*l.* per Ton, (because the Rice which is used for Distillation does not require to be of the finest Quality, if it is discoloured it does just as well for the Purposes of Distillation,) he could extract 150 Gallons of Proof Spirit from a Ton of Rice, which could be manufactured in England at a Cost of 2*s.* 1*d.* a Gallon. The Cost, taking the present Price of Barley at 5*s.* a Bushel, of English Spirit at Proof, would be 2*s.* 8*d.* a Gallon; whilst the Spirit made from Rice, which costs but 2*s.* 1*d.* a Gallon, sells, in consequence of its Quality, for 9*d.* a Gallon more in the English Market; therefore the Distiller from Rice, who makes his Spirit at the Cost of 2*s.* 1*d.*, has the Advantage of 7*d.* a Gallon plus 9*d.*, the higher Price arising from its Quality; making 16*d.* by which he could undersell the Distiller of Grain; the Rice Spirit would be 9*d.* better and 7*d.* cheaper. This Calculation is made on the Assumption that the Duty on Rice is 1*s.* a Hundred Weight.

Mr. B. Greene is of Opinion, that the Combination of Molasses and Rice is the best Material for Distillation, that combined they are the best, but that Rice is the next best. He considers Rice to be the best and cheapest Grain with which he is acquainted, and that a larger Quantity and a better Quality of Spirit can be produced from Rice than can be obtained from an equal Weight of any other Corn.

1087. 1088. In a Sample of Spirit (which he produced), which came over under the Denomination of East Indian Rum, Mr. B. Greene thought he discovered a Portion of Rice. With Maple Rum or Date Rum he was not acquainted; but he said that Spirit, when it is distilled up to anything above Fifty per Cent. over Proof, is almost tasteless Spirit with regard to Flavour, and you may colour it, or give it almost any Flavour you please; and he thinks, that if judiciously done, it would be impossible to find out what it was distilled from.
1090. 1091.
- Mr. Dehany gives Evidence to the same Effect.
507. On the other hand, Mr. Sym says, that Spirit is not made from Rice in any Part of India in which he has been, but he has heard that it is made from Rice in Ceylon; and it appears by Mr. B. Greene's Evidence already referred to, that from Molasses at the Price mentioned by Mr. Sym, 1s. 6d. for Eighty-two Pounds, Rum could be made and landed in England for 1s. a Gallon, while Rum made from Rice costing 2l. 18s. or 3l. 2s. a Ton could be made and landed in England for 1s. 4d. a Gallon.
- 1100.
- 1107.
892. Mr. Gouger says, that he has seen Spirit made from Rice, but he imagines that it would be impossible so to adulterate that Spirit as to make it resemble and be mistaken for Rum, the Flavour being quite different. He says too, that a very small Quantity of the Products of any Palm mixed with Goor or Molasses will immediately deteriorate the Quality of the Rum; and his Distillery was stopped, rather than use Molasses in which a Mixture of Palm Product might be apprehended.
- 893.
- 889.
- 890.
- Mr. B. Greene having been asked, if the Mixture of Rice with Molasses made so perfect a Spirit, would not the West Indians have got into the Practice of importing the Carolina Rice, and mixing it with their Material, for the Purpose of improving the Spirit; he replied, that the Labour in any thing that requires Manufacture in the West Indies would amount almost to a Prohibition, besides the Expenses of Freight, and greater Cost of Carolina Rice, which appears however to be importable into the West Indies at not a high Duty, although Mr. Greene could not exactly speak to its Amount.
- 1100.
- 1099.
- Mr. James Macqueen states, that he understands a Maund of Molasses, equal to from Seven and a Half to Eight Imperial Gallons, can be obtained in the East Indies for 1s. 6d.; that the Price of Molasses in the West Indies is from 1s. 3d. to perhaps 1s. 6d. a Gallon; he estimates therefore the Price of Molasses in the West Indies as being fully Six Times greater than the Price in the East Indies. He says that the Maund of Molasses of Seven Gallons and a Half ought to produce Six Gallons and a Half of Proof Spirits, of which the current Price here would be from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. the Gallon. The Mercantile Freight and Charges he calculates at 9d. a Gallon, the Cost of Production and Distillation 6½d., and the Value of the Molasses about 2½d., making together 1s. 6d. as the Cost of the Gallon delivered in England.
- 1331.
- 1332.
- 1333.
- 1339.
- 1340.
- 1382.
- 1383.
- Mr. Macqueen states, that the Price of Labour now varies from 8d. or 9d. a Day in the old Leeward Island Colonies to 1s. 6d. in Jamaica, and that it is even as high as 4s. in British Guiana and Trinidad; but it appears from his Evidence, that when the various Productiveness of these several Colonies is taken into Consideration, the various Price of Labour presses with equal Weight upon all.
- 1397.
1424. 1425. Mr. Macqueen entered into several Details to show that in consequence of the Deficiency of Labour in past Years a greatly deficient Produce might be expected in 1840 and 1841, and any present Increase of Labour would not
1426. 1427. be

- be shown in the Crops till 1842 or 1843. He is afraid that this Year and the next are the worst Days the West Indies have to see; after that, he hopes they will get better. 1432.
- He considers that the East Indian Sugar is introduced in a more refined State than the West Indian, and that consequently the Duty presses less heavily upon it. 1433.
1491. 1492.  
1493.
- He considers too, that the West Indies are, as compared with the East Indies, subjected to a Disadvantage by being compelled to purchase Fish, Lumber, and certain other Articles from the British North American Colonies at a higher Price than they could obtain such Articles from the United States. 1448.
- He likewise gives Evidence as to the increased Expense of Cultivation since the Termination of the State of Slavery. 1458. and seq.
- The Petitioners next complain, that "Tobacco, the Produce of the British Possessions in America, pays a Customs Duty of 2s. 9d. a Pound; if raised in British India it is charged 3s. a Pound, the same as is paid on the Article when imported from Foreign States." Tobacco.
- It appears that this Distinction was made in 1825. It has become entirely inoperative with respect to the British Plantation in Canada, to which it was directed. The Export from Lower Canada in 1836 was 22,100 Pounds, whilst the Import was 92,326; practically, therefore, the Competition in the Article of Tobacco is between the United States of America and British India. 285.
- In a Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, dated April 1839, it is stated, that, the Fact of East Indian Tobacco having been used in England during the Scarcity of American Tobacco at the Difference of 3d. is a Proof that the Article needs only the Reduction of Duty to bring it into regular Consumption. 286.
- The Quality of the East Indian Tobacco is admitted to be inferior to the Quality of that from the United States, but it is hoped that by Encouragement it might be improved and adapted to the English Market. 292.
- Mr. Trevelyan thinks that the Inferiority in the Tobacco of India is partly inherent in the Plant, and partly arises from the Circumstance that there is not so much Care given to its Manufacture as in America. 797.
- Mr. Larpent has never understood that there is any Reason to suppose that Tobacco could not be produced in the East Indies of as good a Quality as that which we derive from the United States; that there is nothing in the Nature of the Soil to prevent it. 294.
- It appears that the American Freights vary on Tobacco from 30s. to 70s. per Hogshead, or 40s. to 90s. per Ton of Fifty Cubic Feet. 295.
- The East India Freight is about 5l., but it varies from 3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. in consequence of the Variation in the Quantity of Shipping. 288.
- The average Freight from the United States may therefore be considered to be lower than that from India; the Length of the Voyage from the United States is much less, and, as Mr. Trevelyan observes, East Indian Tobacco has to pay the same Duty as Virginian Tobacco, which is much more valuable; so that the Duty upon East Indian Tobacco is really much heavier than that on Virginian Tobacco. 289.
- The Petitioners next submit, that it is alike unnecessary and oppressive to aggravate the Difference between the British and the Indian Manufacturer by Cotton Goods.



unequal Duties, the Inequality being in favour of the former and at the Expence of the latter. They observe that the Cotton Piece Goods of England are imported into Calcutta at an ad valorem Duty of only Three and a Half per Cent. if in British Bottoms, and Seven per Cent. if in Foreign Bottoms; while the Cotton Piece Goods of India brought to an English Port pay an ad valorem Duty which is in no Case less than Ten per Cent.

362.

Mr. Larpent does not apprehend that if the Duty upon the Importation of Cotton Goods from India were lowered to the Amount of the Duty upon the Importation of British Cotton Goods into India, any considerable Importation of Indian Cotton Goods would take place; for, in point of fact, Bengal Cotton Goods have ceased to be an Article either for Home Consumption or for Export, our own Manufactures having superseded them in all the Markets to which they were formerly sent. Madras Cotton Goods, consisting of Salampores and Madras Handkerchiefs, are not at all used in this Country, except a few Bales of fine Longcloths and a few Madras Handkerchiefs too trivial to notice. They are exported from hence to our various Possessions in the West Indies, and wherever there is a Black Population, for whose Use they are destined. Mr. Larpent submits, that it would be better to put an end to the Inequality; no practical Evil can result from doing so, and it would be beneficial as a Matter of Feeling.

Silk.

The Petitioners next complain, that in regard to Silk Piece Goods the Inequality is still greater, they being subjected in British Ports to a Duty of Twenty per Cent., while British Silks are admitted into Calcutta at Three and a Half per Cent. if imported in British Bottoms, and Seven per Cent. if in Foreign.

366.

Mr. Larpent is of opinion, that if this Duty were reduced the Home Consumption would be materially increased, and the Trade benefited. He alludes particularly to the Article of Corahs, which is a White Silk Handkerchief, not printed; in fact, the raw Material for our Manufacture, inasmuch as it is to be printed here.

In 1839 the Quantity entered for Home Consumption was 38,000, and the Export was 352,000.

On a subsequent Examination, Mr. Larpent stated, that of the 352,000 Corahs exported, very much the largest Portion was taken out of Bond under Security; was printed here; was returned into Bond and exported, the Security being cancelled on Exportation.

It is considered that if the Duty did not operate so heavily, the Consumer here would purchase the Corah when printed, as well as the Foreigner; the Silk Printer would have a larger Quantity to print, and the Revenue would gain.

The Petitioners further complain, that while Articles which long formed the Staple Manufactures of India are not admitted into Great Britain at a less Rate of Duty than Ten per Cent., the Rate in many Instances, especially on Drugs and Spices, amounts to 100, 200, and 300 per Cent. on the Value of the Article.

379.

Mr. Larpent says, that it is the Opinion of the India Trade that the very high Duties do prevent the Introduction of Drugs and other Articles from India. The Indian Drugs are well known to be inferior to the Drugs produced from the other Parts of the World; and the great Object Merchants have in view is to encourage them in the English Market, and improve their Qualities. They are in a rude State now; and the Answer Merchants

384.

get,

get, when they urge their Correspondents to improve their Qualities, is, "Your Duties are so high that it is of no Use to attempt to improve them."

The Petitioners then suggest, whether it may not be deserving of Consideration,—whether it may not be politic,—to make some Difference in point of Duty between the Tea produced in British Possessions and that obtained from a Foreign Country. Tea from Assam.

It appears from the Evidence of Mr. Larpent, who is Chairman of the Company, that a Company has been formed in this Country for the Cultivation of Tea in Assam, and that a Company which it was attempted to establish in India for the same Purpose has joined the English Company; that the Capital which it is intended ultimately to invest in the Undertaking is 500,000*l.*, of which 5*l.* per Share has been already paid; and that confident Hopes are entertained that on raising 7*l.* 10*s.* more per Share the Company will be able to obtain an Act of Incorporation. Not less than 2,000 or 3,000 Coolies, and Sixty or Seventy Chinese, have already been or are about to be sent from Calcutta for Location upon the Land which the Indian Government is to make over to the Company upon the Dikho River, which communicates, through the Barhampoota, with the Delta of the Ganges. The Country is much covered with Jungle, and the Population scanty; in fact, the Company have to convey the Population into the Country, which is the chief Drawback upon the Progress of the Experiment. The Accounts which have been received here of the Cost of Production, with every Charge for Conveyance, are such as to render it likely that the Company will considerably undersell the Chinese; and it is considered that Assam Tea would probably be now classed with good and fine Congou Tea. It is declared by the most competent Persons to be a good, strong, and very useful Description; holding out the Expectation, that by continued Attention to the Culture, and improved Experience in the Manufacture, it will become a most valuable and important Article of Commerce, and gradually lessen the entire Dependence upon China which has hitherto prevailed.

The Petitioners further complain, that at Ceylon the Cotton Goods of Great Britain are charged with a Duty of Five per Cent., those of India with Duties varying from Ten to Twenty per Cent. Goods not specially enumerated in the published Table are directed to be charged Five per Cent. if the Growth or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or even any Part of Europe; but if the Growth or Manufacture of any other Place (India being included), they are subjected to a Duty of Ten per Cent.; so that not only Great Britain and Ireland, but the whole of Continental Europe, is placed in a better Condition than the Indian Portion of the British Empire. They add, that in the Australian Colonies, British Productions, with the Exception of Spirits, are admitted Duty free. The Goods of all other Countries, including British India, are charged with an ad valorem Duty of Five per Cent. Duties in Ceylon and Australia.

It appears that the Duty upon the Importation of the Manufactures of India into Ceylon did amount to from Twenty to Fifty per Cent., but that it has now been reduced to Ten per Cent.; and that the Wares and Merchandize imported from Great Britain into Ceylon are charged (not Five, but) Four per Cent. It is a Trade of no great Importance; there may be no very great practical Grievance; but there is apparently an Injustice upon the Face of it, of which the Petitioners complain.

474. They consider, likewise, that the Difference of Duty in Australia is, to the Extent of it, injurious; and it is, equally with the other, an unjust Preference given to the British Manufacturer. If the Goods of India are imported into Australia through Great Britain they pay Two and a Half per Cent. still more, therefore marking invidiously the Difference between British Goods and
476. Indian Goods. The most important Export from India to Australia is Grain, which is required only in Times of Drought; so that the Duty of Five per Cent. is practically imposed only when there is great Distress in that Country.

Seamen. ✓

The Petitioners lastly submit, that those Provisions of the Navigation Law which relate to Natives of the Territories in India, subject to the British Government, serving as Seamen, operate injuriously to the Interest of such Natives, and that the Policy of continuing the existing Restrictions is a fitting Subject for Consideration.

- s. 21. By the 4 Geo. 4. c. 80. Four British Seamen only are required for every 100 Tons of the registered Burthen of any Ship partly manned with Lascars, and if that Proportion of British Seamen should not be procurable the Governments of India, and the Governors of any of His Majesty's Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, are authorized to permit the Ship to sail with a less Proportion; and within the Limits of the Charter no Number of British Seamen is required as Part of the Crew.
- s. 22.

478. The Inconvenience is, that a Vessel with a Lascar Crew from India to this Country cannot return but under the Provisions of the Law as applicable to all other British Vessels sailing from a British Port. Negroes, Natives of British Possessions, it appears, are deemed to be British Seamen, although the Natives of British Possessions in India are not so deemed; and there is a Feeling that the Natives of India are entitled to be considered in the same Light.

---

THE Committee cannot proceed to report to the House their Opinion with respect to the various Matters referred to in the Petition without first directing the Attention of the House to the very peculiar Position in which India is placed amongst all the other Dependencies of the British Crown, and to the peculiar Claims, arising out of that Position, which it appears to have upon the Justice and the Generosity, as well as upon the Policy, of Parliament.

Possessed of a Population Four Times greater than that of the United Kingdom and of all the rest of the British Empire in all Parts of the World, defraying from its own Resources the whole Charge of its Civil Government and of its Military Defence, subjected to the Rule of British-born Subjects in all the higher and more lucrative and honourable Offices of the State, India is further required to transmit annually to this Country, without any Return except in the small Value of Military Stores, a Sum amounting to between Two and Three Millions Sterling, of which by far the largest Portion must necessarily be transmitted in each and every Year without regard to the Cost at which such Transmission may be made, or to the Derangement of the ordinary Calculations of Merchants which it may occasion.

The Committee cannot doubt that Parliament will see in these Circumstances imperative Reasons for giving to the Prayers of the Petitioners, who approach it on the Part of the People of India, the most favourable and indulgent Hearing; and that it will be a Subject of Regret, if Circumstances of temporary Pressure

Pressure in other Dependencies of the Crown, or general Views of Policy embracing the whole Empire, should render it necessary to decline complying with any Part of the Claims which have been so strongly urged upon its Consideration.

It appears to the Committee that the general Principle upon which Commercial Regulations affecting the Intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Colonial Dependencies, and the mutual Intercourse of those Dependencies with each other should rest, should be that of perfect Equality, subject to Exception only where the permanent Interests of the whole Empire, or the temporary Circumstances of any Part of our Foreign Possessions, may seem to render such Exception necessary or expedient; that no partial Favour should grant to one Colony any Advantage over another either in the Colonial Ports or in those of the United Kingdom; still less that Parliament should partially secure for the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom any Advantage in any Colonial Port over the competing Produce and Manufactures of its own Dependencies; for it is the firm Conviction of the Committee that Colonial Possessions scattered over the Four Quarters of the Globe, and legislatively dependent on the Acts of a distant Government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing Obedience by making strict Justice and Impartiality the sole Guides of every Legislative Proceeding by which they may be affected.

In accordance with this Principle of Equality, the Committee first strongly recommend the immediate Removal of all those distinctive Duties in Australia and in Ceylon, by which Advantage is given to the Industry of the United Kingdom over that of India and of our other Colonial Dependencies.

In accordance with the same Principle, they should recommend that no Advantage be given in British Ports to the Tobacco of British America over that of British India.

To a certain Extent, East and West Indian Spirits are already placed on a Footing of perfect Equality. Both in respect to the Export of Spirits from the Bonded Warehouse and to the Victualling Contracts, no Distinction is made between the Two Descriptions.

It would have been very gratifying to the Committee, had they deemed themselves justified in recommending further, at the present Moment, that the Duty on East Indian Rum should be at once, and in all Cases, assimilated to that levied in British Ports on Rum the Produce of the Colonies in which Slavery has been recently abolished; but they are reluctantly compelled to admit, that the Circumstances detailed in the Evidence as to the State of Transition in which those Colonies now are, afford Grounds for excepting them at present from the rigorous Application of the general Principle of Equality. It has, however, been stated by one of the Witnesses, a Person well acquainted with the practical Working of the new System, that the West Indies have, in his Opinion, seen their worst Day as to the Difficulty with respect to Labour; and, taking into consideration the productive Powers of India, the Richness and Extent of its Soil, and the Cheapness of its Labour, as well as the present and probable State of the Market for Sugar in this Country, the Committee cannot but indulge the Hope that an Adherence for some further Period to the present Rate of Duty on Rum the Produce of the East and West Indies, while it affords to the West Indies present Relief and the Means of future Prosperity, will not diminish the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane in India, although it must have the Effect of withholding from those

engaged in its Cultivation a new Source of Profit, in which it is admitted that, on general Principles, they have a just Right to participate, and of postponing for a Period the important Relief which the Consumer in this Country would derive from the increased Cheapness of Sugar.

It is highly gratifying to the Committee to remark how considerable has been the increased Importation of East India Sugar, consequent upon the Equalization of the Sugar Duties. The State of this Branch of Trade for the Three Years antecedent and subsequent to the Equalization of these Duties is exhibited in the following Table :

YEARS.	East India Sugar unrefined, imported.	Rate of Duty.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	
1833	111,731	} £ s. d. 1 12 0 per Cwt.
1834	76,613	
1835	100,856	
1836	152,163	} 1 4 0 per Cwt.
1837	296,657.	
1838	428,854	

The Committee abstain from offering to the House any Opinion upon the Question which has been raised, whether Mysore and other Countries politically dependent upon the British Government in India be entitled to be considered as British Possessions under the Terms of the Act of Parliament, because that Question will probably be brought at an early Period before Her Majesty in Council, when Application shall be made for the Admission of Sugar the Produce of Madras and its Dependencies at the low Rate of Duty, in consequence of the Prohibition to import Foreign Sugar into those Territories, which is to take effect in June next, under a Law made by the Government of India.

It appears by the Schedules of Customs Duties leviable in the Ports of India, that the Government of India has set the Example of Liberality by the Admission of all the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom at a very low Duty; and, as the Petitioners state, the Cotton Manufactures of England and Scotland have in a great Degree superseded those of India, even in India itself. As far as this is the Effect of the natural Course of Trade, it is not brought forward by the Petitioners as a Ground of Complaint; but it is natural that they and the People they represent should view with painful Feelings the continued Maintenance in this Country of a high Duty upon an Article of Import, which the British Manufacturer undersells in the very Country in which it is produced; and it would surely be well to remove from our Schedule of Duties an Inequality which serves no Purpose but that of marking the Political Dependence of the People against whose Industry it is directed.

It would appear from the Evidence that a Diminution of the Duty on the Import of Indian Silks might have more practical Effect, and enable India to extend the Sale of that Article of her Manufacture in the Market of the United Kingdom.

It has so long been the Policy of this Country to foster its own Silk Manufacture, and the Interests involved therein are so extensive, that there may be Reasons for declining to make any such Alteration in the Duty as might have the Effect of leading to any considerable Displacement of British Industry in that Branch of Manufacture; but one Amendment of the Law has been suggested, on the ground that its Effect upon the Import of the Article of Corahs would be not only to benefit the Manufacturer of India, but the British Manufacturer and Consumer also; and generally the Committee must observe that it would be perfectly consistent with the Principle upon which the Silk Manufacture in the United Kingdom is now protected, if some Advantage were given to our own Colonial Manufacturers of Silk Goods over the Foreign Manufacturer of such Goods more considerable than that which is enjoyed by a Reduction of the Duty now levied upon Silks the Manufacture of India. The Committee have to regret, however, that the actual State of the Revenue seems to oppose present Obstacles to the Alteration in the Rate of Duty both on Silk Goods and on Tobacco, which on general Principles they deem it expedient to recommend.

The Duties on Drugs and Spices have within the last few Years been largely reduced; the Revenue derived from them is not very important, however disproportioned it may still be to the Value of some of the Articles; and the Committee recommend a careful Re-consideration of those Duties, with the view of making in them any further Reduction which may appear to be required for the Purpose of affording adequate Inducements to the Producers to direct increased Care and Attention to the Cultivation of them.

In the present infant State of the Speculation for cultivating the Tea Plant in Assam, the Committee think that it would be premature for them to offer to the House any Opinion as to the Expediency of affording any Advantage in the Rate of Duty to Tea which may be exported from that Country, but the Government of India appears to them to have exercised a sound Discretion in giving Facilities to an Experiment which, if successful, would make an important Addition to the Commercial Resources of India, and confer a material Benefit upon the Consumers of Tea in the United Kingdom.

In the Provisions of the Navigation Laws relating to the Natives of India the Committee cannot recommend any Alteration. It appears to them that the Law, as it at present stands, affords to the Merchant Exporter from India every Indulgence which it is consistent with the general Interests of the Empire that he should possess; and they cannot but think that the Petitioners themselves will, on Consideration, reconcile themselves to Restrictions which, however occasionally inconvenient to Individuals, have for their Object and Effect the Maintenance and Extension of that hardy Race of Native British Seamen by which alone our Colonial Dependencies can be protected, and the Independence of the United Kingdom itself can be secured.

**MINUTES OF EVIDENCE**

**TAKEN BEFORE THE**

**SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS**

**APPOINTED TO CONSIDER OF**

**The Petition of the East India Company for Relief;**

**AND TO REPORT THEREON TO THE HOUSE.**

Session 1840.

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

---

Die Lunæ, 2° Martii 1840.

	Page
<i>James Cosmo Melvill, Esquire</i>	3, 32
<i>George G. de H. Larpent, Esquire</i>	17, 33

Die Mercurii, 4° Martii 1840.

<i>George G. de H. Larpent, Esquire</i>	37
---	----

Die Veneris, 6° Martii 1840.

<i>Andrew Sym, Esquire</i>	67
----------------------------	----

Die Lunæ, 9° Martii 1840.

<i>Charles Edward Trevelyan, Esquire</i>	83
<i>Henry Gouger, Esquire</i>	94

Die Jovis, 12° Martii 1840.

<i>Henry Gouger, Esquire</i>	107
------------------------------	-----

Die Lunæ, 16° Martii 1840.

<i>Benjamin Greene, Esquire</i>	111
<i>Benjamin Buck Greene, Esquire</i>	119

Die Jovis, 19° Martii 1840.

<i>William Knight Dehany, Esquire</i>	127
---------------------------------------	-----

Die Veneris, 27° Martii 1840.

<i>George G. de H. Larpent, Esquire</i>	131
<i>James Macqueen, Esquire</i>	134

Die Jovis, 2° Aprilis 1840.

<i>James Macqueen, Esquire</i>	153
--------------------------------	-----

---



*Die Lunæ, 2<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

JAMES COSMO MELVILL Esquire is called in, and examined as follows :

1. YOU are Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company?  
I am,

2. Can you state the average Amount of Payments necessarily made every Year in this Country by the Court of Directors on account of the Territory of India?

About 3,200,000*l.*

3. Have you any Statement of the Details of that Sum?

I have a Statement of the actual Expenditure in the last Year, which, although it exceeds the Average, will give the Committee Information of the Items.

The same is delivered in, and read, and is as follows :

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS made in ENGLAND by the EAST INDIA COMPANY from 1st May 1838 to 30th April 1839.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange drawn on the Court for Interest of India Debt	100,017	17	8
Bills of Exchange for Effects of deceased Officers, and other Remittances	8,104	6	0
Dividends on India Loan Property standing on the London Books	117,782	2	10
Advances to the Compassionate Funds of India, repayable there, and Annuities chargeable to the Civil Annuity Funds.	329,867	4	11
Family Remittances and Miscellaneous Payments on account of India	51,283	3	0
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	632,558	15	10
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	84,995	15	11
Military and other Public Stores exported	236,120	14	11
Purchase and Equipment of Steam Vessels, deducting Amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government.	136,548	11	10
Transport of Troops and Stores	30,012	9	2
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers of Indian Establishments, including Off-reckonings.	520,906	19	1
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown.	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.	406,201	9	4
Payments under Act 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 71. on account of Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India.	60,000	0	0
Civil Establishments of India, Absentee Allowances, and Passage Money	43,344	9	10
Expense of Tanjore Commission in England	7,498	16	0
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia	12,000	0	0
Her Majesty's Establishment at Canton	—	—	—
Annuitants and Pensioners, including Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. Cap. 85.	253,287	19	9
Lord Clive's Fund—Pensions	49,347	17	2
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, Salaries and Pensions	29,455	8	5
Salaries of the Court of Directors and of the Home Establishment	82,843	3	1
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates, Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Bookbinding and Stamps, Postages, and various petty Charges.	24,716	18	1
Charges of the College at Haileybury and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	11,797	14	10
Carried forward	3,238,351	16	5

Evidence on the  
Petition of the East  
India Company for  
Relief.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2d March 1840.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

J. C. Melville, Esq.

Territorial Payments made in England from 1st May 1838 to 30th April 1839 — continued.

2d March 1840.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,238,351	16	5
Recruiting Charges, including the Expense of the Depot at Chatham	23,641	10	2
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.	18,484	5	0
Grant to the Most Noble the Marquess of Wellesley	—	—	—
	8,280,477	11	7
Balance of Miscellaneous Items of Receipts and Payments: —			
Excess of Receipts			
Excess of Payments	33,836	17	10
	£ 8,314,314	9	5

East India House, 2d March 1840.

4. Are there any of those Charges which are likely to experience any Reduction in future Years, with the Exception of the Compensation to the Officers of the Company who retired upon the Alteration of the Charter?

The Dividend to the Proprietors of East India Stock is redeemable, at the End of Forty Years from the Year 1834, by the Payment of Twelve Millions, and there is a Sum of Two Millions placed in the Public Funds of this Country accumulating as a Guarantee Fund, which will ultimately go towards the Redemption of the Dividend. The Tanjore Commission has ceased, and the St. Helena Pensions are only a temporary Charge. The Compensation Pensions, and other Pensions to the Commercial Servants of the Company, will gradually fall in.

5: That constitutes the Sum of 253,000*l.*, does it not?

The Sum of 253,000*l.* includes all Annuityes, political as well as commercial. The Compensation Pensions form 144,000*l.* of that Sum.

6. Still all those Charges are Annuityes, subject to Diminution as the Lives fall in?

They are, so far as regards Commercial and Compensation Pensions,

7. As those Annuityes are diminished by the Death of the Persons who hold them, are any other Annuityes annually granted which will create a similar Charge?

Not as respects the Compensation and Commercial Annuityes, but as regards other Annuityes there is an Accession of new Annuityes as well as a Falling-in of old.

8. Is there any annual Remittance on account of that Guarantee Fund of Two Millions?

None.

9. It accumulates here in the Public Funds?

It does, by the Re-investment of the Interest.

10. Then it does not form any Part of that Charge of 3,200,000*l.*?

No.

11. Is the whole of that Interest every Year added to the Capital?

It is.

12. With respect to the Sum payable upon the Indian Debt; was it not intended, when the Charter was renewed, that that Portion of the Indian Debt of which the Interest was payable in England should be paid off by the Application to that Purpose of the Assets?

A very large Portion of the Debt was so paid off.

13. As much as it was expected at that Time could be paid off by the Application of that Money?

Quite as much.

14. Then the remaining Sum, that which you pay annually as Interest upon the Indian Debt, is likely to remain as a permanent Charge?

Yes.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2d March 1840.

15. As regards these Military Stores; the Sum at which you have estimated the Expenditure for Military Stores is considerably less than would be required in the event of any continued War in India?

The Amount stated is 236,000*l.*, which was the actual Expenditure of 1838-39, when there was a larger Demand for Military Stores than has been usual of late Years. 236,000*l.*, exclusive of the Charge for Steam Vessels, is, I think, a full average Estimate of this Expenditure.

16. Are you not aware that in One Year there was shipped from this Country an Amount of Stores which cost nearly 1,100,000*l.*?

I am. That was during the Burmese War, and, so far as I recollect, caused a great Accumulation in the Arsenals of India.

17. In what Year was that?

In 1824; during the War with Ava.

18. Is not the average Expenditure, taking the Probability of War, on account of Military Stores, larger than that which appears in that Paper?

If War were to continue for a long Period the Amount would probably exceed what I have stated.

19. Do you apprehend that to be the average Expenditure since the Termination of the Ava War?

The Average has not, I think, been so much as 236,000*l.*

20. With respect to the Debt, the Amount stated is that Portion of the Debt which the Company engaged to pay in England; it does not comprehend that Portion of the Debt which, being received by the Agents of the different Creditors in India, is remitted by them?

Certainly not.

21. Is not that also a considerable Amount?

We have no Means of ascertaining what Proportion of the Interest of the India Debt is remitted to England through private Channels.

22. Do you suppose that to bear any great Proportion to the Amount paid by the Company itself?

I do not think it is considerable.

23. Considering the Extent to which Steam Navigation will in all probability be carried in future Years, do you apprehend that the Charge which you have mentioned for Steam Vessels is likely to be increased or to be diminished upon the Average of Years hereafter?

Rather diminished than increased, I think, 136,000*l.* is the Sum stated in this Account for the Purchase and Equipment of Steam Vessels, after deducting Amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government.

24. Between what Places does that Steam Navigation proceed?

This Expenditure is partly for the Mail Communication between Bombay and Suez, and partly for Vessels intended to be attached to the Indian Navy for general Service.

25. Does it include any Expense in building Steam Vessels?

Yes, it does.

26. Can you distinguish to what Extent?

The principal Part of this Expenditure was for building.

27. Is that an Account ending in May 1839?

It is. If the Committee please I can deliver in a Statement of the Payments made under each Head in each of the Five Years of the present System.

The same is delivered in, and read, and is as follows:

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS made in ENGLAND by the EAST INDIA COMPANY from 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1839.

	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	620,283	0	8	536,501	13	2	462,201	2	5	108,692	7	5	100,017	17	8	1,827,696	1	4
Bills of Exchange for Effects of deceased Officers, and other Remittances	40,991	17	8	22,141	18	8	18,869	6	0	9,845	14	6	8,104	6	0	99,953	2	10
Dividends on India Loan Property standing on the London Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,628	11	10	110,394	15	2	117,782	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	8	270,357	17	9	274,516	15	3	311,284	18	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	89,504	9	5	51,283	3	0	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	3,159,139	7	10
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	92,857	18	9	83,555	17	8	115,131	16	9	139,341	7	0	84,395	15	11	515,282	16	1
Military and other Public Stores exported	202,855	8	0	186,483	18	7	224,912	6	5	226,750	16	0	236,120	14	11	1,077,123	9	11
Purchase and Equipment of Steam Vessels, deducting Amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government.	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,426	12	4	37,812	11	4	136,548	11	10	226,787	15	6
Transport of Troops and Stores	44,411	14	4	23,709	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	475,576	17	2	489,200	1	10	488,570	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	0	0	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	406,201	9	4	886,201	9	4
Payments under Act 4 Geo. IV. Cap. 71, on account of Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India.	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	300,000	0	0
Civil Establishments of India, Absentee Allowances, and Passage Money	38,633	0	4	39,792	5	3	32,483	3	7	33,169	17	1	43,344	9	10	187,422	16	1
Expense of Tanjore Commission in England	7,927	7	4	7,921	12	4	7,884	11	4	7,903	8	5	7,498	16	0	39,140	15	5
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia	6,500	0	0	23,733	10	2	15,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	69,233	10	2
Her Majesty's Establishment at Canton	7,633	6	8	7,633	6	8	-	-	-	11,286	6	0	-	-	-	26,552	19	4
Annuity and Pensioners, including Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. Cap. 85.	145,457	16	9	250,602	17	5	251,115	14	7	259,386	6	5	253,287	19	9	1,159,850	14	11
Lord Clive's Fund — Pensions	47,792	1	3	43,109	5	4	46,409	19	3	47,348	0	0	49,347	17	2	234,007	3	0
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; Salaries and Pensions	31,310	4	8	31,378	0	0	29,801	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	82,859	10	8	82,800	19	6	75,016	8	7	77,160	19	0	82,843	3	1	400,681	0	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, Bookbinding, and Stamps, Postages and various petty Charges.	28,621	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	23,444	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 Chatham	20,901	5	1	23,160	17	2	23,420	2	11	24,417	13	5	23,641	10	2	115,541	8	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	13	9	20,518	13	9	16,278	16	11	13,484	5	0	97,748	6	11
Grant to The Most Noble The Marquess of Wellesley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	0	0	-	-	-	20,000	0	0
Balance of Miscellaneous Items of Receipts and Payments:—	3,087,614	5	10	2,989,358	11	8	3,092,532	0	3	2,933,634	4	2	3,280,477	11	7	15,383,616	13	6
Excess of Receipts	24,292	7	1	29,383	6	2	1,949	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	} Excess Payments.		
Excess of Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,879	9	3	33,836	17	10	24,091	9	1
£	3,063,321	18	9	2,959,975	5	6	3,090,582	9	6	2,979,513	13	5	3,314,314	9	5	15,407,707	16	7

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

28. In consequence of the Demand for more British Troops in India the Payments in this Country on account of those Troops will be larger in the Year now current than in the Year to which you have referred, will they not? J. C. Melville, Esq  
2d March 1840

The Demand for the Service of this Year will be larger than that for 1838-39, but in the latter Year there was a large Sum paid to the Queen's Government for Arrears of former Years. The total Payment in 1838-39 was 466,000*l.*; the Average of the future annual Payments on that Account may, I think, be taken at about 270,000*l.*

29. Is that on the Supposition that the present Number of British Troops will be maintained in India?

Yes.

30. Taking the whole of the Items together, from your Knowledge of the Affairs of the Company, have you any Reason to suppose that the Charge of 3,200,000*l.* is a fair Average of what may be in future expected?

I think it is.

31. You see no material Reason to expect that it will be either much increased or much diminished?

I think not.

32. There is an Item in that Account with respect to the Mission to the Court of Persia; is the Diplomatic Mission to the Court of Persia at the Expense of the East India Company?

The Persian Mission is under the Queen's Government, to whom the Company pay on that Account 12,000*l.* per Annum so long as an efficient Mission is maintained.

33. In what Manner has the Court of Directors provided in this Country the Sum necessary to meet those Charges since the Termination of the Charter?

By Bills on India, by Advances in India and China upon Goods hypothecated, by Bills drawn on Her Majesty's Government in Repayment of Advances made for the Queen's Service, by Consignments of Silk, and also by Appropriations from the Proceeds of the Commercial Assets of the Company realized under the Arrangement of 1834.

34. Can you furnish a Statement to the Committee showing in what Proportions the Sums required for Payments here have been derived from those different Sources?

In the first Year, 1834-35, by Bills on India, 732,000*l.*

35. What is meant by Bills on India?

Bills drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company upon the Government of India, and exchanged in this Country for Cash.

36. That is, payable out of the Public Revenue in India?

Yes. The Amount remitted in 1834-35, by Advances made in China, was 511,000*l.*

37. Was that on Property belonging to the Company there?

Advances made by the Company's Agents in China to Shippers of Tea and Silk, which were hypothecated to the Company as Security for the Repayment of the Advances.

38. In what Way were the Advances made?

Under Regulations framed by the Company, and promulgated both in India and in China, specifying the Terms upon which Advances would be made to a limited Amount proportioned to the Value of the Goods, repayable at a certain Rate of Exchange.

39. In what Manner did the Company make an Advance; by a Bill upon India?

The Company's Agents obtained Funds in China by Bills upon India. The Amount remitted in 1834-35, by Advances made in India, was 222,000*l.*

J. C. Melvill, Esq.  
2d March 1840.

40. That is Advances upon Goods in India sent to Europe?  
Yes. The Amount realized in 1834-35, by Sales of Silk consigned from India, was 513,000*l*.

41. In what Manner is that done?

The Silk was consigned by the Bengal Government to the Company, and sold in this Country.

42. Consigned by the individual Merchants of India?

No; by the Government of India, under an Arrangement reserved to the Company in 1834, to obviate an apprehended Danger from the sudden Termination of the Company's Transactions in Silk. They were therefore allowed to continue their Consignments for a Time, and to take proper Opportunities for disposing of their Filatures.

43. Did they buy Silk in India?

The Silk has generally been obtained in India by means of Advances made by the Government. This Business has now ceased; the Company have disposed of their Filatures, and the Trade in Silk is wholly in the Hands of Individuals.

44. In the last Year was any Sum appropriated to the Payment of Territorial Charges in this Country from the Proceeds of the Company's Commercial Property?

Not in the last Year. The Deficiency in the Territorial Remittances in former Years to meet the Territorial Payments has been made up out of those Funds.

45. Are you not capable of stating how much has been appropriated in each Year?

Yes. There is only One Year in which the Remittances from India were less than the Expenditure, viz. 1834-35, and in that Year the Amount taken from the Assets was 2,188,000*l*.

46. Is that Fund which was created by the Sale of the Company's Commercial Property now so exhausted as to be no longer capable of being applied to make up the Deficiency between the Remittances from India and Payments in this Country?

It is; the Proceeds from the Company's Assets have been entirely appropriated.

47. Will you give the Items of Remittances for the subsequent Years?

They were as follow; viz.

	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.
	£	£	£	£
Bills in India - - -	2,045,253	2,042,232	1,706,185	2,346,591
Advances on China - - -	957,738	968,236	297,852	394,396
Advances in India - - -	1,099,017	1,052,573	990,655	630,915
Sales of Silk - - -	284,516	56,292	122,038	66,833

48. In the course of those Five Years the Court of Directors has paid off a Portion of the Bond Debt, has it not?

It has.

49. Will you state to what Amount?

1,771,000*l*

50. Has there not likewise been discharged in this Country a Portion of the Indian Debt, of which the Capital was payable in this Country?

There has.

51. To what Extent has that been?

5,445,000*l*., on account of the Principal of the old remittable Debt.

52. Has any other Payment been made, since the Termination of the Charter, which will not occur in future Years?

The Carnatic Debt has been discharged; Principal 2,667,000*l*., and Interest 49,000*l*.

53. The

53. The whole of the Carnatic Debt?

Yes.

*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

2d March 1840.

54. What is the total Amount of the Charges on account of the Payment of Debt which have occurred since the Termination of the last Charter, and which will not occur again?

The Debt discharged has amounted to nearly Ten Millions Sterling.

55. The whole of that Sum has been furnished by Proceeds of the Sale of the Company's Property?

Yes; and also 2,000,000*l.* for the Guarantee Fund, 2,188,000*l.* in aid of Territorial Charges, and 570,000*l.* for outstanding Obligations; making a Total of more than Fourteen Millions and a Half of Commercial Assets realized and appropriated.

56. On the Average of future Years the Demand upon India for Remittance will be larger than it has been upon the Average of the last Five Years; not that the Charges in this Country to be defrayed will be larger, but the Remittances from India will be larger, inasmuch as 2,000,000*l.* has in the last Five Years been contributed from Commercial Assets of the Company?

Clearly so.

57. A Portion of the remittable Debt is still payable in this Country?

The whole of the remittable Debt was advertised for Discharge, but simultaneously a new Loan, called the Transfer Loan, was opened, which is also remittable Debt, but at a lower Rate of Interest, and also at a lower Rate of Exchange, for the ultimate Discharge of the Principal. The Amount transferred to the new Loan from the old remittable Loan was about 3,500,000*l.*; the Remainder of the remittable Debt was paid off to the Extent, as I have before stated, of 5,700,000*l.*

58. Is the new Loan equally a remittable Debt?

It is, but upon different Terms.

59. The Amount then of the remaining remittable Debt of this new Transfer Loan is about 3,500,000*l.*?

It is.

60. Of which the Interest is payable in this Country?

Yes.

61. And the Capital, when it is paid off?

Yes.

62. Can you form any Estimate of the Amount of the necessary Remittances in the Transfer of private Fortunes from India to this Country?

I have Difficulty in forming any thing like a satisfactory Estimate of that Amount. The Fortunes made in India are less than they formerly were, and a Portion of what is made is left in India. Part of the Savings of the Civil and Military Servants of the Company consist of Subscriptions to Funds upon which they will ultimately become Annuitants. To the Extent of these Subscriptions the Savings remain in India. My Impression is, that about 500,000*l.* a Year may be the Amount of private Fortunes transferred from India to this Country.

63. An Individual desirous to transfer his Property from India to England would probably, except under particular Circumstances, not transfer it in One Year, unless the Exchanges were favourable for such a Transmission?

No.

64. And consequently there would be no forced Pressure upon the Exchanges for that Transmission?

No.

65. But the 3,200,000*l.*, which on the Average of Years the Company demand in this Country, must be furnished, no Matter what the Cost is at which it is transmitted to this Country?

It must be.

*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*  
 2d March 1840.

66. Do you consider that a greater Portion of the Fortunes made in India than formerly are retained in India now for the Purpose of being embarked in Speculation or other Operations in that Country?

Probably, as Europeans are now permitted to settle and to hold Lands.

67. Has that Permission the Effect of retaining in India Money which would, under other Circumstances, have been remitted to this Country?

I think it must have that Effect.

68. When you say that the 3,200,000*l.* are necessarily to be remitted every Year from India to this Country, have not the Company the Means of allowing a Portion of it to pass over from One Year to another, according to the State of the Exchange, or are they obliged to have the precise Amount each Year?

The 3,200,000*l.* must be paid in this Country.

69. Have you not, by the Management of your Finance in this Country, either by increasing or diminishing your Bonded Debt, or by other Means, the Possibility of passing the Surplus of One Year into another, so as not to make it absolutely imperative to have the precise Sum in any particular Year?

Clearly. If the Company begin the Year with an affluent Cash Balance, that Balance will admit of some Reduction at the Termination of the Year, and to that Extent may supply a Deficiency in the Remittances from India. The Company have the Power also of issuing Bonds much beyond the present Amount of that Debt.

70. If a Disappointment occurred to the Extent of Half a Million, more or less, in one Year than another, it would not put the Company to any great Inconvenience?

I should hope not.

71. But would not the Court of Directors resort with great Reluctance to the Measure of increasing their Debt in this Country, payable here?

With the greatest Reluctance.

72. It is the last Measure they would willingly adopt?

Yes.

73. Have they a limited Power of issuing Bonds?

It is limited, I think, to 7,000,000*l.*

74. What does that Limit mean; does it mean that the Bond Debt may not exceed 7,000,000*l.*?

It must not exceed 7,000,000*l.*; that is the Extent beyond which Parliament does not permit it to go.

75. What Amount is there now out?

About 1,700,000*l.*

76. Can you state at what Rate of Exchange in each Year the Company have obtained their necessary Funds from India since the Termination of the last Charter?

By Bills on India, in 1834-35, at 1*s.* 10½*d.* the Company's Rupee.

77. What is the Company's Rupee?

A new Rupee, designed to take the Place of the Sicca Rupee.

78. Is it of the same Value?

It is of less Value.

79. That is an Alteration made since the last Charter?

It is.

80. What is the Difference between that and the Sicca Rupee?

The Company's Rupee is worth 1½*d.* less than the Sicca Rupee; the actual Value of the Company's Rupee, taking the Market Price of Silver in London, is 1*s.* 10½*d.*

81. Is that its Bullion Value?

Yes; taking the Market Price of Silver in London,—not the Mint Price.

82. What



82. What is the Market Price of Silver?

The Market Price is from 4s. 11½d. to 5s. per Ounce. The Rates realized in the other Modes of Remittance in 1834-35 were, by Advances made in China, 2s. 0½d.; by Advances made in India, 2s. 0¾d.; by Silk, 2s. 10d.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2d March 1840.

83. When you say that the Drafts in India have only realized 1s. 10¾d., do you mean allowing for the Interest of Money and the Difference between the Time of Payment of the Bills?

No; in those Rates the Interest has been left out.

84. Can you state what the Difference of Period is?

The Bills on India are drawn at Sixty Days Sight; the Overland Communication carries those Bills to India in Two Months, consequently the Bills are paid at about Four Months after the Company have received the Money here.

85. So that you obtain the Advantage of Four Months Interest upon the Sum that you raise in this Country?

Yes. On the other hand, the Bills from India and from China are at Six Months Sight; and it is not the Practice of the Company to send them Overland; they are sent simultaneously with the Goods, and, consequently, there is a Period of Ten Months during which the Company lose the Interest.

86. Then you estimate that there should be an Allowance for Ten Months Interest?

Yes. The average Rate at which the Company have realized all their Remittances during the whole Period of Five Years is 2s. per Company's Rupee.

87. Does that include the Remittance of Silk?

It does.

88. Have you a Statement of the Average, exclusive of Silk, by Bills?

1s. 11.761d. per Rupee.

89. When you state the Exchange realizing 2s. 10d. upon Silk, a Portion of that must be properly taken as Profit upon your Trade in Silk, not as a mere Exchange?

Certainly.

90. In what Manner does the Court of Directors proceed when it desires to realize Funds in this Country by means of Bills on India?

It advertises. The Company's Treasury is always open for Cash for Bills upon India. The Company regulate the Amount paid in by the Exchange; when they want Money they lower the Rate, and when the Money comes in too rapidly they raise it.

91. But they fix in their Advertisement the Amount of the Exchange at which they are willing to receive the Money?

They do.

92. Is the same Course pursued in India?

It is. The Government of India advertise the Terms and Conditions upon which Advances will be made under Hypothecation, and specify from Time to Time the Rate of Exchange at which they are prepared to make such Advances.

93. In India, therefore, if the Government finds that it cannot procure the Sums, it must necessarily send to England, at the Rate of Exchange last mentioned; inasmuch as at that Rate of Exchange it is not profitable for a Merchant to remit Goods, they raise the Exchange until they effect their Purpose; that is, they give more and more Rupees for the Pound Sterling until they make it profitable to remit Goods hypothecated to them for the Purpose of realizing that Sum in England?

Exactly so.

94. Have there not been Representations made to the Court of Directors upon the Subject of that Remittance from India by Merchants interested in the Trade with that Country?

There has been a Representation made complaining of the Operation of that

*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

2d March 1840.

Arrangement as respects India, and as respects China there were several such Representations.

95. Can you state the Substance of those Representations; of that relating to India?

The general Allegation was, that by the System of advancing Monies in India and in China upon Goods undue Encouragement was given to Speculation, which deranged the Calculations of Merchants.

96. What was the Request preferred by the Merchants who made that Representation?

It was that the System of Advances might be discontinued, and that the Company might resort entirely to Bills upon India, as the sole Means of Remittance.

97. Their own Drafts?

Yes.

98. Would not that have precisely the same Consequence?

I think not exactly; the Bills upon India are exchanged for Capital deposited here. The Advances in India are Capital advanced to Shippers.

99. But if the Company, in order to raise so very large a Sum in this Country, had been obliged to give a Rupee in India for a comparatively very small Payment in this Country, would not that still have had the Effect of encouraging the Trade in India beyond that which the ordinary Demand would have warranted?

I think the primary and principal Effect of a great Fall in the Exchange would be to discourage the Export of British Manufactures.

100. What was the Answer given by the Court of Directors to that Representation?

The Court of Directors have abolished the China Agency, and discontinued making Advances in China.

101. In consequence of that Representation, or from its not answering its Purpose to continue it?

That Representation may have had some Effect, but the Court of Directors found that they obtained sufficient Funds independently of those received by Advances in China, which they therefore relinquished, as the Mode to which the strongest Objection was taken.

102. Since what Time had that Relinquishment been made?

It takes effect at the Close of the present Season.

103. As regards the Drafts upon India from this Country, to what Extent was the Court of Directors capable of acquiescing in the Desire expressed by the Merchants?

They advertised that their Demands upon India would amount to about \$,200,000. per Annum, and that if there should be any material Alteration in that Amount further Notice would be given.

104. Do the Directors find or do they apprehend any Difficulty in being able to draw to the full Amount of their Wants?

There is, I think, a growing Impression that they will ultimately be able in that Mode to obtain all that is required.

105. Do you not suppose that leaving Transactions to the ordinary Operations of private Trade must necessarily increase the Means to the Company of acting by direct Drafts on India?

Certainly.

106. Is the Company apprehensive that by abandoning the other Mode of operating they may expose themselves to be acted upon by a Combination on the Part of the Merchants trading to India so as to force the Exchanges?

I do not think that there is much Apprehension of a Combination; the Court of Directors have considered that they must proceed with great Caution before they stop any Mode of Supply where the Amount of Remittance required is so large.

107. But

107. But you state the average Rate of the Exchange to be about 2s., and you state the Rupee in Bengal to be only worth 1s. 10½d. intrinsically; is it not clear that you are getting considerably above what may be called the Par of Exchange?

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2d March 1840.

Perfectly clear.

108. And do not those Circumstances rather indicate that there cannot be any material Difficulty in realizing this Balance on the Part of the Company?

Certainly; judging only from the Experience of the last Five Years.

109. There does not appear to be any Difficulty in realizing the Demand on the Part of the Company in India?

So far as we can judge from the Experience of the Five Years there is not.

110. It is quite clear, is it not, that in the present State of the Exchanges none of the precious Metals can come from India?

Quite clear.

111. Would not there in fact be, at the Rate you have stated, a Loss of upwards of Ten per Cent. upon the Transmission of Silver?

There would; but that is the Rate for the Five Years; the present Rate is lower.

112. Does that Circumstance tend to carry Silver from Europe to India to any great Extent?

Silver went to a considerable Extent last Year, when the Company, in consequence of the Sums paid in being more than were required, raised the Exchange beyond the Cost of sending the Bullion.

113. The Committee must therefore infer from those Circumstances that there is abundant Means on the Part of the Company to realize from India, by the ordinary Mode of Exchange, the Demand which this Country has upon India?

The Company have had no Difficulty whatever, during the last Five Years; the Circumstances of the Exchange are more unfavourable at present than the Average of those Years; the Exchange is now only 1s. 11d. the Company's Rupee.

114. Can you state the Variations which have taken place in the Exchange during the last Year?

2s. 1½d. was the highest, and 1s. 11d. the lowest.

115. What is the Exchange at the present Moment?

1s. 11d.

116. Do you apprehend that to be affected in any degree by the State of our Relations with China?

I think it must be.

117. You have stated that a considerable Exportation of Silver from this Country to India took place last Year; can you give the Committee the Amount, or an Approximation to it?

It could be obtained from the Custom House, so far as it has passed through that Department; but your Lordships are aware that Bullion often goes away of which there is no Entry at the Custom House.

118. Can you state during what Portion of Time the Remittance of Silver Bullion from this Country to India, from the State of the Exchange, would have afforded a considerable Profit, and consequently during what Period of Time it is probable that such Bullion was exported?

It was, during the last Year, from the Spring, I think, to the Winter, when the Exchange was again lowered.

119. What were, in former Times, the principal Articles of Remittance from India, directly and indirectly, to England?

Directly:—Indigo, Silk, Cotton, Saltpetre, Hemp, Drugs, Sugar, and Oils of various Kinds. Indirectly:—Cotton and Opium sent to China, and the Proceeds invested in Teas and Silks brought from China to England.

*J. C. Melvill, Esq.*  
 2d March 1840.

120. Of these Articles of Remittance which have ceased to be remitted to England of late Years?

There is no material Difference, I think, in the Trade now as compared with 1814, except in the Article of Sugar from Bengal, which has increased and is increasing; but, as compared with earlier Periods, the Difference consists in this, that the Exportation from India of Manufactures has almost wholly ceased, whilst the Import into India of the Manufactures of the United Kingdom has largely increased.

121. Are there any Articles of Export from India which the present Rate of Duty in this Country practically excludes from the British Market?

Yes; Spirits.

122. Do you allude to Spirits generally, or do you allude to any particular Spirits; the Sugar Spirits or Grain Spirits?

In answer to the Question which was put to me I alluded to Spirits generally, that Question being, as I understood, whether the Duty prohibited the Import into this Country.

123. It is a prohibitory Duty at present?

There is scarcely any brought.

124. And the Duty has also a great Effect, has it not, upon the Importation of Tobacco?

There is a Representation from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta upon that Subject, from which it would appear that an Expectation is entertained in India, that if the Duty upon Tobacco were reduced to 2s. 9d. there would be a considerable Exportation of that Article from India.

125. The Duty at present is no higher than the Duty that is paid upon American Tobacco. Is it not 3s. Duty which is paid?

It is the same as the American, but it is 3d. more than the Duty upon any Tobacco brought from British Possessions.

126. But, in point of fact, there is very little Tobacco brought from any of the British Possessions in America?

I believe very little; but they have an Opportunity of bringing it.

127. So that practically the East Indian has not been under any Disadvantage in respect to Tobacco as compared with the Country from which the Supply comes?

No; but he has not the Encouragement which he conceives he ought to have.

128. Then the Complaint of India, on that Score, is that they have not some Preference; but they do not complain that they are at any Disadvantage as compared with those Countries which at present supply the Tobacco which is consumed?

The Complaint of India is that there is a differential Duty, and that although the British Possessions in North America may not be able to import Tobacco at the reduced Duty, still that India ought to have the same Advantage as other British Possessions.

129. Are you aware that the British Possessions in North America produce no Tobacco whatever?

I have understood that to be the Case.

130. So that India does not stand upon any Disadvantage as regards the Duty on Tobacco as compared with the Countries which supply the Tobacco consumed in this Country?

No.

131. In the event of that Duty being lowered so as to place Indian Tobacco in the same Situation with the Tobacco grown, however small the Quantity may be, in the British Possessions, would it lead to the Extension of the Cultivation of Tobacco generally, as well as in the Districts where it is now cultivated?

The Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta are of opinion that it would extend the Cultivation in the Places where it is now cultivated.

132. Have you a Copy of the Application of the Chamber of Commerce to the Court of Directors?

I have.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

2d March 1840.

133. Will you put it in?

The same is delivered in, and read as follows:

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 Eighteen 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 for some Years. The Fact also of East Indian Tobacco having been used in England, during the Scarcity of American Tobacco, at a Difference of about 3d. 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 the Honour to be,  
Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble Servants,  
(Signed) W. MORISON.  
T. C. ROBERTSON.  
W. W. BIRD.

Fort William,  
30th April 1839.

From W. LIMOND Esquire, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to H. T. PRINSEP Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, 17th April 1839.

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, 3s. per lb., while on Canadian it is only 2s. 9d.

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 Eighteen 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 3d. per lb., which the Canadian Produce has enjoyed for some Years.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.  
2d March 1840.

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 Honour, 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.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. LIMOND, Secretary.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce,  
17th April 1839.

No. 33.

From H. T. PRINSEP Esquire, Secretary to the Government in the General Department, to W. LIMOND Esquire, Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

Council Chamber, 24th April 1839.

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 lb. to that imposed upon the Canadian Tobacco, viz. 2*s.* 9*d.*

2. 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 Government.

Letter to India on the Financial Department, dated 11th September 1839.

No. 22.

1st. 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.

2d. 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.

134. Does not the Application on the Subject of Tobacco assume that there are greater Facilities for the Cultivation of Tobacco in British India than there are in British North America, and, consequently, that the Difference of Duty may be operative in the one case though it is not operative in the other?

Yes.

135. It depends upon that Matter of Fact?

Yes.

136. Are there any Means of ascertaining how the Matter of Fact really stands?

I have no Doubt that Gentlemen locally conversant with India will be able to inform the Committee.

137. Have not the Exports from China to this Country been very considerably greater in Value than the Imports into China from this Country in the course of the last Twenty Years?

They have.

138. The Difference has been supplied by Imports into China from India, has it not?

It has.

139. Will

139. Will not the present Interruption of the Trade at Canton most materially affect all Remittances from India? *J. C. Melvill, Esq.*

I think to the Extent of at least One Third.

2d March 1840.

140. And materially embarrass the Company, if that Interruption should continue, in the Remittance of the Sum necessarily paid in this Country?

That must be its Effect.

141. Have they already experienced any of that Inconvenience?

Not materially, at present. The Amount of Money paid into the Company's Treasury here in exchange for Bills has, however, been less lately than in former Periods; but there has been no Difficulty as yet.

142. Can you state what has been the total Amount of Funds realized by the Company since the new Charter, arising from the Sales of their Commercial Stock?

14,701,947*l.* is the total Amount realized from the Commercial Assets.

143. Every thing is now realized?

It is.

144. And all their Warehouses sold?

Yes.

145. Since the Trade in Silk has been given up, there remains no one Article in which there is any Trade on the Part of the Company, in India or anywhere else?

None whatever.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

GEORGE G. DE H. LARPENT Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

*G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.*

146. YOU are Chairman of the East India and China Association?

I am.

2d March 1840.

147. How long have you held that Situation?

Since its Formation, Four Years back, in the Year 1836.

148. In your Capacity of Chairman of the East India and China Association, have you made any Representation to the Court of Directors upon the Subject of the Realization in this Country of the Funds required by them for the Payment of Territorial Expenses?

I have; and I now hold a Copy of that Representation in my Hand.

149. Will you state the Substance of the Representation that was made to them?

The Substance of the Representation was, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had urged us to prevail upon the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to fix in due Time the Sums to be raised at home by Drafts on the Indian Treasury, and the Supplements of Remittance by the several Presidencies on the Security of Shipments, publishing to the Community as early as possible such prospective Arrangements, that those engaged in Trade might take their Measures accordingly, and that the Tenor of its Course might not be disturbed by abrupt Interference generating Uncertainty and unnatural Excitement.

150. What was the Date of that Application?

The 27th of February 1837. I should go on to state that we proposed to the Company certain Modes by which we thought the Evils might be remedied. First, that the Company should, in the first Week in March, advertise the Sum they proposed to raise for the Year—say, for Illustration, 3,200,000*l.*—and continue in each successive Year to make similar Communications; that the Advertisement should declare that the Money so required should be raised in a specific Manner, leaving the precise Sum for the future Regulation of the Court,—so much by Bills raised in London or India, so much by Advances in

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

Bengal, so much by Advances in Madras, and so much by Advances in Bombay: by that Arrangement it was hoped that the Mercantile Community would be able to judge of the Effect of those Operations upon the Indian Trade. With respect to the Advances in China, it was the unanimous Opinion of the Committee of the East India and China Association (comprising at that Time, as it does now, Members from almost every House connected with the Trade) that, since the opening of the China Trade, Experience had shown (though contrary to the earlier Anticipations entertained) that the Establishment of a Committee of the Company's Servants at Canton for the Purpose of advancing Money on the Hypothecation of Goods was disadvantageous to the best Interests of the Trade between Great Britain and China, and therefore they requested that the Court of Directors at the earliest Opportunity would transmit Directions to Canton to withdraw their Servants from that Duty, and that those Operations might cease. Several Communications took place, both verbally and in Writing, with the Court of Directors; and since that Time they have agreed to abandon raising Money in China, and they have from Time to Time given Notice of the gross Amount that they should require in this Country for their Home Charges.

151. They have not further acquiesced in the Desire expressed by the Merchants?

They have not done so; and on the Part of the Indian Trade we contend that the Sum annually required by the East India Company, which we assume to be somewhere about 3,000,000*l.*, injuriously interferes with the Course of Trade; for unless the Sum be known by Persons engaged in mercantile Pursuits, and the Mode also in which it shall be raised, the Operations of the Company come suddenly upon the Market, and derange those of Individuals. The Practice hitherto has been to raise a Sum partly by purchasing in India Bills on England, secured by Shipments of Produce, partly by similar Operations in China, but which have now ceased, and partly, and much the larger Part, by selling Bills on India in this Country. Practically the Company fix the Rate of Exchange abroad, by throwing Funds into the Market in India for the Purchase of Bills, and in England also by being the largest Drawer; and this is done without reference to the State of Trade between the Two Countries; although, of course, in the long run these Operations were always governed, as to Rate of Exchange, by the Cost of Remittances of Bullion. From the 1st of May 1834 to the 31st of December 1837 the Amount raised was, by Bills on Bengal, 4,934,684*l.*; on Madras, 541,090*l.*; on Bombay, 511,883*l.*: making a Total of Remittance, by that Source, of 5,987,658*l.* The Remittances from Bengal, during the same Period, were 2,284,587*l.*; from Madras, 89,560*l.*; from Bombay, 255,977*l.*: making a Total of 2,630,124*l.* By the Way of China, 2,437,461*l.*; by Raw Silk from Bengal, the Proceeds of which were estimated at 854,445*l.*, and by Bills for Money advanced in India to Her Majesty's Government, 131,102*l.*: making, during the Period of Three Years and Two Months, 12,013,790*l.* Since that I have got a Return of the Remittance in the Year 1838, by all Sources, which amounts to 2,628,950*l.* The Remittance from all Sources, up to the 25th of October 1839, was only 599,068*l.*; making, according to my Calculation, altogether, from the very Commencement of those Operations to October 1839, which is the last Return I have got, 15,263,806*l.* For the Five Years an Average of a little better than 3,000,000*l.* per Annum.

152. Has the Demand of the Company for Bills in this Country and in India produced sudden and great Variations in the Rate of Exchange?

Sudden and great Variations have certainly taken place. I have the Rate of Exchanges here: they have always been higher, I think, than the Bullion; but during the last Year—1839, partly from the State of our Money Market, and partly by the high Rate fixed by the East India Company, the Amount of Bills drawn by the Court on India, as I have stated, was small. In fact the Trade consider that those Operations, unless we know the Mode in which they will be carried into effect, are something analogous to a Demand for Corn abroad, or for Foreign Subsidies; and that the Tendency of them, unless we know the Amount, and the Mode in which they will be raised, is to derange the Operations of Trade.



153. Has one Consequence of those Demands upon India, and the drawing of those Funds from India, been a Difference in the Exchange upon England at Bombay and Calcutta? *G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.*

The East India Company, not having surplus Funds in their Treasury at Madras and Bombay, have always kept up a Difference, in their Bills upon Madras and Bombay, of One Halfpenny higher; by which means the whole Stream has been directed upon the Indian Government at Bengal.

2d March 1840.

154. You have spoken of the Representation made by the East India and China Association to the East India Company. Are the Committee to understand that the Company have remedied the Complaints of that Association, as it respects the Abandonment of the raising of Money in China, and that they have given you Information, as far as they have been able, of the total Amount of what they would require; so that in fact the Company complied with the Request of the Association in every thing, except distinguishing the different Modes by which they would raise the Money?

Entirely so.

155. They have stated the gross Amount which they would require, but they did not comply with that Part of your Request which was that they should distinguish the different Modes of raising it?

Our Complaint now, in fact, is confined solely to this; that we ought to know, if possible, (at the same Time we admit the Difficulty, because it must in some measure be governed by the Wants of the East India Company,) what Sum will be thrown, as it were, as Capital into the Market of India, and what Sum will be open to us to send as Capital out to India. In Times of Difficulty in this Country, when the Company can raise only a limited Sum, and leaving a large Amount to be remitted from India, there is an Encouragement held out to excessive Speculation in India, by forcing, as it were, the Export of Goods; Speculators being found willing to take a certain Advance upon the Goods, trusting to the Market in England paying them for the Operation. If we had beforehand a certain Knowledge of the Amount required by the Company, we should be able to take advantage of it, and make use of that Mode of Remittance; the Bills of the Company upon India being always available for mercantile Operations, particularly now, with the Advantages of the Overland Communication. This tends to give a Preference to Bills over Bullion, because if Bullion be lost, unless the Insurance be effected payable in India, an Operation of a complicated Character, and one admitting no Delay as to Time, intended to be performed by the Remittance of Bullion (especially if of a speculative Nature), may be completely deranged.

156. But you admit that the Company, having so large a Sum to receive from India every Year, cannot safely at the Beginning of the Year precisely determine the Mode by which the Operation is to be conducted; that they cannot bind themselves as to what Amount shall be realized by drawing on India, or what Amount shall be drawn by Remittances from India?

My Opinion is that the Company ought not to look for a higher Rate of Exchange than the Value of the Rupee; that they ought to look to 1s. 10½d. as the Value of the Rupee; and that the Operation ought to be considered as unconnected altogether with any Profit upon the Exchange. The East India Company have a Revenue to remit for certain Purposes to this Country, and I should contend that if they get their Silver Rupee over into this Country for 1s. 10½d. they accomplish the Object, and therefore that they should not interfere with commercial Operations, and that they might, knowing pretty well now that the gross annual Amount required will be about 3,000,000l.; and that they have only to get an Exchange of 1s. 10½d., make such anticipated Arrangements as would prevent any Derangement in the Trade of the Country either here or in India.

157. Do not you think that the Company are bound, in Justice to the People of India who pay those Charges, to make the Exchange at as favourable a Rate for them as they can make it?

The Company are not to trade in Exchanges; and if they make their Remittance to this Country of their Revenue at the Price of the Silver Rupee I think India cannot complain, and a real Benefit to the Country will be conferred

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.,  
2d March 1840.

ferred when Circumstances shall enable the Court of Directors to draw for the Home Charges in such a way as to make the Operation regular and certain, and thereby prevent any Derangement in Trade.

158. Is it not their first Duty, as a Government, towards the People of India, to obtain their Remittance at the cheapest Rate?

The cheapest Rate consistent with the real Advantage of the Country and the beneficial Prosecution of Trade.

159. That is, if the Advantage given to the Country from the greater Freedom of Commercial Transactions, overbalances the Advantage from the cheaper Mode of Remittance?

Yes; they are not to lay themselves out for profitable Modes of making that Remittance so as to derange the Trade of the Country, but they are, of course, to avail themselves of the general Operations of Trade, and obtain as high a Rate for their Revenue payable in this Country as the regular Course of Trade will afford.

160. You are aware that when the British Government at home have wanted large Sums for any Purpose abroad they always realize them there in the most favourable Manner that they can?

Certainly; those Operations are, however, done through Trade; and I believe it is one of the acknowledged Evils of having large Payments to make accidentally, as it were, to the Continent, that they derange the Course of Trade more than any other Circumstance. I am, however, quite aware, that the Argument that has been used with reference to the 3,000,000*l.*, calling it a Tribute from India, is not a fair Way of putting the Case. Undoubtedly a large Portion of that Sum is remitted for Payment of Stores for which India receives an Equivalent; it is the same as the Payment made by this Country for the Hemp and Stores for the Navy to Russia. Again, another Part is of a Character analogous to Payments to Persons having legitimate Claims upon this Country, but residing abroad. In fact, with regard to India, it is a Question that resolves itself into Taxation. The People of India have the Benefit of Civil and Military Services; they obtain Security from the Army, and good Government by the Civil Service, and thus receive an Equivalent for the Pensions and Home Charges; and as to the Dividends on the Company Stock, probably the Capital which the East India Company has expended, and for which this is in some degree a Return of Interest, has largely benefited India, and, therefore, this Payment may be looked upon as a Consideration for that Benefit.

161. Are you aware of the Amount of Tonnage employed in the direct Trade from this Country to China in the course of the last Four Years?

In 1839 the Total to China was Twenty-four Ships, 11,705 Tons; in the previous Year it was Forty-three Ships, and 23,729 Tons; and in 1837 Fifty-four Ships, 30,470 Tons.

162. To what Circumstance do you attribute the great Falling-off in the Amount of Tonnage in the Year 1839 below that of the Years 1838 and 1837?

The Difficulties in which the Trade of China has been placed.

163. Did those Difficulties begin in the Year 1838?

The Vessels alluded to are those cleared outwards for China direct; but Vessels clearing generally for India go down to China, and we should take the whole Trade of China and India as one connected Trade.

164. Do not the Accounts rather indicate that of late Years there has been some Change in the Course of Trade, and that a large Portion of the Tonnage from this Country has gone, in the first instance, to India, and afterwards to China?

Certainly. As the large Ships, that were exclusively employed in the China Trade, have worn out, the Tonnage has been supplied by the general Trade of India seeking Employment first in India and afterwards going down to Canton, according to the Seasons. In fact, the China Trade may be considered now in such Returns as merged in the general Trade of India.

165. Is the Tonnage employed in the direct Trade between this Country and China larger, or not so considerable as it was?

G. G. de H. Larpen,  
Esq.

I do not believe there is any Falling-off in the Trade between this Country and China; on the contrary; though Returns separating China from India will show a Diminution in the Number of Vessels cleared out for China.

2d March 1840.

166. Will not the Interruption of the Trade with China have a most material Effect upon the Remittances from India, and upon the general Trade of the East?

Upon the general Trade of the East it will have a most serious Effect. I have sketched out what may be taken roughly as the State of the Trade, considering China as a component Part of the Trade with India, which, I think, since the Alteration in 1834, it ought to be considered. I have put down here the Exports that come from India and China, which must be paid for in some Way or other. The first Article upon my List is Indigo, amounting to about 2,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; I take it in Sterling by way of showing the Operation. Sugar at about 600,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; Silk at 750,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; Silk Piece Goods at 350,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; Saltpetre, 300,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; Rice at 100,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; Sundries, comprising a Variety of Articles which it is impossible to state, they are so numerous, I calculate at about a Million. Then the Tea from China, which must be paid for, 2,300,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; the Silk from China, about 800,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ . The Exports from Bombay, chiefly Cotton, may be calculated, at 1,400,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; making the Value upon the Estimate of all the Products of India and China brought to this Country, whether for Home Consumption, or for Export somewhere, amounting in the Year to about 9,600,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ . I have tried to find how this was paid for. I estimate that the Manufactures sent direct to India may be considered to amount in Commercial Value to about 2,500,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , those to China to about 600,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , and the Funds by private Individuals remitting their Fortunes to this Country I put down at 500,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; the East India Company's Home Charges I put down at 3,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , raised either by Advances in India or by Drafts upon India. I have taken the Opium, which amounts to about 3,400,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; the Cotton which is sent to China 1,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; making altogether 4,500,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; from which I deduct the Difference that, in the course of the Year was returned from China in Bullion to Calcutta and Bombay, and which, upon the Statement I have, may be considered as about 1,500,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ ; by that I mean the Sum arising upon the Balance of Trade between India and China in consequence of the Increase of Opium, and which Sum was returned to Calcutta or Bombay in Bullion, having been abstracted from China. Deducting this Sum from the 4,500,000 $\text{\textsterling}$  leaves (by that internal Operation, as it were, for the Payment of the Tea and Silk) 3,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , which 3,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$  to be added to the other Items which I have mentioned, and which I make to amount to 6,100,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , gives the Amount of Payments for the 9,600,000 $\text{\textsterling}$  in nearly the exact Sum. Of course this is only a rough Mode by which I attempt to estimate the whole State of the Trade as one connected Trade, showing thereby that in the event of the Opium Trade ceasing there will be a Deficiency of about 2,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ , which must be provided for from some other Source.

STATEMENT.

INDIA and CHINA TRADE.

Exports to England,		Mode by which per contra is paid for,	
Indigo, estimated Value of	2,000,000	Manufactures	2,500,000
Amount exported		Do. to China	600,000
Sugar Do.	600,000	Remittances of private Fortunes	500,000
Silk Do.	750,000	East India Company's Home Charges	3,000,000
Silk Piece Goods	350,000		
Saltpetre	300,000	Opium sent to China,	3,400,000
Rice	100,000	Cotton Do.	1,000,000
Sundries, various Articles	1,000,000		4,400,000
Bombay, Cotton, &c. and all other Articles	1,400,000	Less Return of Bullion from China to Calcutta & Bombay	1,500,000
Tea from China	2,300,000		say 3,000,000
Silk from Do.	800,000		
Total	9,600,000	Total	9,600,000

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

167. Have you any Statement of the Quantity of Bullion exported from China to India and Europe for the last Ten or Fifteen Years?

Not for the last Ten or Fifteen Years; but I have here an Account of Opium, amounting to 3,376,000*l.*, sent to China in the Years 1837 and 1838; and the Balance of the China Trade, after paying for Tea and Silk, was sent to India in Bullion. It is stated by the Chamber of Commerce at Canton, which is my Authority for it, that in 1837 and 1838, from Canton, the Amount returned was 8,974,776 Dollars.

168. Have you any Means of comparing that Export in the Years 1837 and 1838 with the Export in the previous Year; for instance, with the Year 1829-30 and the Year 1830-31?

I have not got it before me; but the Impression upon my Mind is, that it greatly increased; that as the Opium Trade increased so did the Amount of Treasure from China into India increase.

169. Should you be able to furnish the Committee with the total Export of Bullion from Canton for the last Ten Years?

I think I could do so.

170. Can you state the Import of Silver by the Americans in those Two Years, 1838 and 1839?

It has been very small, in consequence of the Mode which the Americans adopted of not sending out Dollars, but sending out Credits. The Bills of the United States Bank, and Bills of other Houses connected with America upon London, were circulated there, and formed the Mode by which they raised Funds; they sold the Bills there as Remittances.

171. Can you state when that Custom, commenced on the Part of the Americans, of making their Purchases with Bills rather than with Silver at Canton?

I am afraid I cannot give the exact Date.

172. Should you be able to furnish the Committee with any such Statement?

I will do so.

173. With what Bills did the Americans make their Purchases in China; how did they procure them?

They were Bills in the Nature of Credits that they took out with them upon Houses in London connected with the American Trade, and also Bills of the large Banking Companies in America, which were sold there, and purchased by Parties wishing to make Remittances to England. They were circulated again in Calcutta. These Bills were sent up to Bengal and sold for Remittance home to this Country.

174. What Class of Persons took them in China; did not the Market for them cease when the Company ceased to take Bills there?

The Company practically have never ceased yet; they limited the Amount, I think, to 300,000*l.* for the last Year. The Company's Advance of Funds has not practically ceased. This Disturbance in China took place when they were about to give up the China Business; but before it was actually closed there was 300,000*l.* to be remitted for the present Year.

175. Then Parties taking those American Bills in Canton must have been Importers of Cotton from Bombay or of Opium?

Yes. The Importers of Opium and Cotton made their Returns upon London in American Bills, and those American Bills being forced as it were upon the Market proved the best Means of Remittance upon London; the Buyers got the Remittance cheaper than from any other Source; it was a Sale of American Credit in India.

176. You have stated that the Bills so negotiated by the Americans in Canton were taken for the Purpose of paying for the Cotton coming from Bombay to Canton; was not the Draft of the American on the London House ultimately to a great Extent paid by the Shipment of American Cotton to Liverpool?

It was certainly a combined Operation, by which American Credit was sold in the Ports of India and China and remitted to this Country, and ultimately provided for by American Produce sent to this Country.

177. Of which Cotton is the principal Item?  
Yes.

G. G. de H. L. Esq.

178. The Interruption, therefore, of the Trade of Canton interrupts, not only the Commerce of the East, but the Commerce of the whole World?

2d March, 1840.

Certainly; but this had ceased with regard to American Credit antecedent to the Disturbances in Canton.

179. In what Manner have the Americans carried on their Concerns with China since?

I hardly know how they have done it lately.

180. Has it been materially diminished?

We know very little of the State of the Trade in the Year 1839; I hardly know what Purchases they have been able to make.

181. Was it diminished in 1838?

I am not able to state.

182. You have not the same correct Information as to the Trade carried on by Foreign Nations with Canton which you possessed at the Time of the Charter of the Company, have you?

We have no other than that which the private Industry of Merchants would collect to guide them in their Operations; before, the East India Company, being a Monopoly Trade, made themselves acquainted with the State of the Trade with every Part; now, it is Information acquired by the Chamber of Commerce, or such Information as private Merchants may collect.

183. Do you think you may place the same Reliance upon the Statements as to the Trade of Foreigners in Canton as you could place upon the Statements made at the Time of the Company's Monopoly?

I should think not; because my Impression is, that the Servants of the Company made it their Business, and it was Part of their Duty, to communicate to their Masters the State of the Trade with all Parts; and now Information as to the Foreign Trade, except when recorded by the Chamber of Commerce, must be entirely derived from private Channels,—such Information as Individuals may seek for and obtain for their own Purposes.

184. Does not the Superintendent report?

As a Consul he probably does.

185. Even as regards British Trade, that direct from England and from Canton, is Information now as full and correct as it used to be?

The Superintendent, if he has been instructed to make periodical Returns in the same Manner as Consuls do, will, of course, have communicated to the Foreign Office, and probably, upon moving for a Return, such Information may be obtained.

186. Is that as accessible as the former Information used to be to private Merchants?

I hardly know. The former was only through the Medium of Returns moved for by Parliament.

187. The Company were never very communicative with private Merchants as to the Trade with China?

No; we had nothing to do with it, and therefore we got it only through the Medium of the Parliamentary Returns.

188. Do the Committee understand you that, with respect to American Bills, the American Merchant took the Bills to China, for which he received Goods from the Chinese Merchant, that the Chinese Merchant then paid over those Bills to the Merchant in India for other Goods, and that the Bills were ultimately negotiated in India?

The American sold his Bills upon London, and obtained Dollars for them in China; the Bombay Merchant received the Bills of the Chinese for his Opium, or for his Cotton. By this Means the American was enabled with those Dollars to buy Tea. It was an Operation by which a Mode of Remittance to London was thrown in as a Power of Purchase.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

189. Then the Chinese Merchant received hard Money for his Goods from the American?

Of course; the American having sold his Credit, if the Chinese did not choose to take Credit somebody else would take the Credit and supply the American with Tea.

190. Money actually passed; it was not that the Bill circulated without Money passing?

No, the Bill was sold.

191. The American paid back to the Chinese that very Silver which the Chinese had paid who bought the American Bill?

Yes. Adverting now to the Petition, I have now stated one of the Grievances with respect to India, or rather, one of the peculiar Circumstances, namely, the Payment of the 3,000,000*l.* Home Charges of the East India Company, and the Way in which the Trade of India is affected thereby. There is also one other Circumstance to which I think the Attention of your Lordships should be directed in considering India and the various Duties charged upon its Produce; it is, that this Company has, in various Ways, encouraged and assisted by our great manufacturing Ingenuity and Skill, succeeded in converting India from a manufacturing Country into a Country exporting Raw Produce, and therefore more peculiarly is this Country called upon by every Means to facilitate the Introduction of the Raw Produce of India. The peculiar State of the Relations between this Country and India, and the Necessity of extracting from the latter Three Millions of Money for the Home Charges of the East India Company, and the altered State of Indian Industry, in its being converted from a manufacturing Country into a Country exporting Raw Produce, are Circumstances which, in my Opinion, ought to influence the Legislature to afford every possible Protection to its Agricultural Produce.

192. You have stated that altogether from the East, or from this Part of the East formerly within the Limits of the East Company's Charter, we get Goods to the Amount of 9,600,000*l.*; but that those Countries only take, in Manufactures, 2,500,000*l.* for India, and 600,000*l.* for China, making 3,100,000*l.*; all the Remainder is the Fortunes remitted, the Company's Debts, Opium, and Cotton to China, and other Things; but that, in point of fact, we get in Europe, in Goods, 9,600,000*l.*, India and China only taking back 3,100,000*l.*; is that not the Fact?

There is also the Balance of the internal Trade of India, of Opium and of Cotton, which amounts to about 3,500,000*l.*, that enabled you to pay for it.

193. That is only a Trade carried on in the East, having no reference to the Consumption in Europe of the Produce of the East?

No.

194. Does it not appear, from the Evidence that you have given, that we take in Goods from those Countries to the Amount of 9,600,000*l.*, they taking from us, in fact, no more than 3,100,000*l.*?

It does; and, as I have stated, if it were not for the other Sources of Trade, that Difference would be balanced by the Export of Bullion, which would so derange the State of Prices in India, that it would render it impossible to remit a large Quantity of Indian Produce.

195. Would it not also very much derange Prices, and the Circulation of Money, in Europe?

It would. I should also say that in some Measure the East India Company, when they offer their Advances in India to buy Bills upon the Hypothecation of Goods, perhaps force out a larger Portion of Indian Produce than would, in the natural Course of Events, have been sent to this Country. In fact, the Remittance thus sent to this Country is a Remittance of Revenue in Kind through Trade.

196. If the Company did not require Three Millions for the Purpose of political Payments, or Payments independent of Trade, the State of the real Commerce as between Europe and India would require many Millions sent out every Year in Specie?

Certainly.

197. From the Fact also being stated that the Exchanges now are such that you are almost upon the Verge of sending Silver to India, suppose you could, by any Alteration of the Laws in this Country, or by any Encouragement, as it is called, increase to the Amount of Two or Three Millions the Exportation from India to this Country, would it not be necessary to provide for that by the Shipment of Specie?

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

I should hope that a very large Increase of British Manufactures might be the consequence. The Power of India to use our Manufactures depends upon what they get for their own Produce, and, therefore, once suppose that we should find it of Advantage to export the British Manufactures for the Purpose of paying for Indian Produce, I should think the natural Tendency would be that the Powers of Payment in India would be increased, for that I take to be the Limit of the Use of our Manufactures through India; the Mode of Payment will be affected by the Increase of our Manufactures.

198. Does it not appear, from the State of our Exchanges, that there is no Difficulty whatever in paying for any further Consumption of British Manufactures; that, on the contrary, the Exchanges are in a State almost to take Specie from this Country; and, therefore, that as far as Reciprocity of Consumption of their Produce is concerned there is no Want of Encouragement for their Produce?

Certainly, the State of the Exchanges, the Appreciation of the Rupee in India, is attended with some curious Circumstances. I confess I am not quite able to understand how the Rupee in the Exchange came to be so high as it is; it perhaps is the very Interference in large Masses by the East India Company, with Capital that has occasioned an apparent Elevation in the Exchange in India; and, besides, Circumstances connected with India should be considered that have been in operation since the Year 1830, namely the total Derangement of the Commercial Houses in India about that Time; that India can scarcely be considered as having yet recovered its natural State; but there is undoubtedly this apparent Difficulty in the Case, that the Rupee is higher than it ought to be from the working of ordinary Causes.

199. It clearly indicates that there is no Difficulty on the Part of India to pay this Balance to Europe?

Certainly; because the Rupee of Exchange is higher than the Bullion Value of the Rupee.

200. From your Acquaintance with India do you suppose that the Consumption of British Manufactures among the great Mass of the Population could be much increased?

From all I have heard,—but it is not a Question of absolute Knowledge, never having been in India,—I should say that India is, in the use of our Manufactures, limited only by the Power of purchasing; that essentially they are a poor Country, and consequently cannot obtain many of the Indulgences of our Manufactures. In proof of this I should say, that the Period when there was a very severe Famine in India, and great Distress, was the Period when our Manufactures sold worst, and when there was a greater Glut of them than at any other Time. That shows, I think, that the Sale of our Manufactures must be very much dependent upon the Returns of the annual Crops, in the Case of an agricultural People like the Natives of India. We have seen, simultaneously, with Famine and Distress in India, a falling off in the Consumption of our Manufactures.

201. Is not the Consumption of our Manufactures almost wholly confined to our own People and their Descendants?

They are spreading all over the Country, particularly the Manchester Goods and the Glasgow Goods; in fact it is a Question of Cheapness. Cheapness has forced our Manufactures into India, and as long as we can, by the Power of Machinery, make them cheaper, though they may not be so durable as their own, yet that is nothing compared with the Cheapness which, to a poor People, is the first Object they have in view; I should say it depends, as far as my limited Knowledge goes, derived from the Information I have obtained, but without having been resident in India, that it is the annual Produce of the Soil, the actual Return to the Farmer in India, that enables him to buy our Manufactures.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

factures. I may perhaps be allowed to give an Instance in Metals. There was, no Doubt, a great Depression in the Article of Copper for a considerable Time, although the Exports of Copper from this Country were not upon a large Scale, indeed rather smaller than they had been for some Years, and yet the Depression continued. The Reason assigned was, that the Cooking Utensils of the Natives being composed partly of Spelter and of Copper they had not the Means of affording to buy them, in consequence of their Poverty, from the bad Return the Land had given; and that Poverty rather than any thing else, not a Disinclination to purchase, prevented their buying such Articles, which, from their Custom of each having separate Cooking Utensils, are usually in great Demand. It was not that there was any other Source of Supply for Copper, which kept the Market down so low, but that the Natives were unable to pay for it.

202. Do you then suppose that the Circumstance of an additional Trade could so raise the Condition of the common labouring Population as to make them Consumers of our Manufactures?

That enters into a Question of how far they are an over-taxed People, or how far we are able to raise the Condition of the People of India, and secure for them greater Prosperity and Wealth. But I feel satisfied, from what I know on the Subject, that the Power of Purchase is very much dependent upon the annual Returns of the Produce of the Soil; and it is to that, therefore, that the Consumption of our Manufactures is necessarily limited.

203. In what Articles of Export from this Country to India has the greatest Increase taken place, since the first Opening of the Trade in 1834?

I am hardly able to state that off-hand; it would require to go into some Examination. Manchester and Glasgow Goods are the principal Goods.

204. Has any great Increase taken place in the Consumption of Articles which, being imported from this Country, have supplanted the Use of Indian Manufactures?

Undoubtedly. It is not the Increase in the Consumption of Articles for Europeans, but for the Clothing of the People of India, and for their own domestic Comfort. It is not the Increase of Europeans that has led to it; what we must look to for the Consumption of our Manufactures is the great Mass of the People of India, and their own Dress and Wants.

205. In what Articles of Export from India to this Country has the greatest Increase taken place?

In the main Articles the Export has been steady since 1834. Some, like Sugar, have increased; also Seeds. Indigo has remained much the same. The Indigo Crops vary from 90,000 Maunds of Seventy Pounds Weight to 120,000 Maunds or 130,000; and the Supply depends upon the Season, the same as the Crops of Corn, or any other of a similar Character.

206. The Export of Opium from India to China has been the practical Mode of paying for the increased Export of Goods to India?

It has formed one Link of that great Chain of commercial Operations in this Country to India, including China.

207. Are you aware whether, with the Exception of Opium, there has been a considerable Increase of Export to China in the last Twenty Years?

No, I do not think there has.

208. Has there not been a Diminution?

No; I should say that the Export of British Manufactures has increased to China, and Twist is sent in considerable Quantities to China.

209. Very recently, is it not?

Within the last Six Years; since the opening of the Trade, which took place in April 1834.

210. Is Twist sent to any considerable Amount in Value?

Yes. I put down in my Statement British Manufactures from 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* now exported to Canton, and it is a growing Trade, which I should have hoped would have amounted to 1,000,000*l.*; in short there is no telling to what



what Extent the Trade with China could be carried if we could get Access to the Empire, because the Population is so immense, and we know so little of what the Cost of Production is there.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

211. Is not the Case of China, from which you take 3,000,000*l.* of Goods every Year, China only taking 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.* from you, a Proof that the mere Circumstance of taking the Produce of another Country is no Security for that Country taking a corresponding Produce from you?

If that Country wants to sell her Tea and her Silk she must be willing to buy something else of some other Country, to be paid for out of that Sale; there must be some circuitous Mode of paying for it, or we must purchase the Metals to pay; the Balance in Trade must be reciprocal.

212. As you have stated that it was impossible for China to carry on the Trade which she has without paying a large Balance in Silver, are you enabled to state whether China has any Relations in other Quarters through which she procures the Silver that enables her to pay that Balance, or whether she pays it in constant Diminution of a Stock actually accumulated in the Country?

I believe she pays it out of a Stock accumulated in the Country and out of her own Mines, but she cannot obtain it in any other Mode except from her Trade with the Indian Archipelago.

213. You have not taken into account the Imports of Bullion by the Americans in former Years?

I considered the European Trade as one. Whatever Bullion China got from America was, of course, included in the Mode of carrying on the general Trade.

214. Is it an uniform Price for Tea and Silk?

Tea and Silk depend, like all other Things, upon the Demand for them; but, during the Company's Time, through the Medium of their Supercargoes and their Factors, they made anticipated Arrangements with the Hong Merchants, with whom they dealt, and they with the Tea Dealers, so that the Company laid in their Investment of Tea at certain annual Prices for the Season, and as nearly as possible that System has been adopted by the private Merchants. Through their Houses and Agents there they have adopted the same Arrangements, which have enabled them to make Purchases of Tea at average Prices; of course the Chinese have endeavoured to obtain as high Prices as they could, and the British and American Merchants have endeavoured to make them as low as possible.

215. But the Power of Production in China appears to be without Limit?

We have so little Knowledge of China that we cannot say.

216. Can you state whether China has natural Relations with other Countries sufficient to uphold her Commerce?

None, I should say, of importance, except her Trade with the Indian Archipelago.

217. Has she not with Russia?

It is a very small Commerce; there is a little Caravan which goes with a certain Quantity; but the immense Land Conveyance limits the Trade, and the Price of Tea is high.

218. Are you aware what the Amount of that Trade is?

No, I am not.

219. Are you aware, whatever may be the Amount of that Trade, what Returns are made by Russia for Chinese Produce; whether the Chinese Commodities are exchanged for Silver?

I believe for manufactured Goods, Furs, Woollens, &c.; but I really am not prepared with Statements to answer that Question in detail.

220. Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee how the Law stands with respect to the Importation of Sugar from India?

The Importation is regulated by the Act of the First of Victoria, Chapter 27, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight (subsequently continued), certain Duties

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom ;” the Provision of which Complaint has been made is to the following Effect: “ Provided always, and be it enacted, That if at any Time satisfactory Proof shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, that the Importation of Foreign Sugar into any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company’s Charter is prohibited, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of Her Privy Council, or by Her Majesty’s Order in Council, to be published from Time to Time in the London Gazette, to allow the Importation of Sugar the Growth of any such British Possession, at the lower Rate of Duty in the said Act specified, in like Manner and under the same Restrictions and Conditions as Sugar the Growth of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal may be imported, subject to a lower Rate of Duty under the Provisions of the said recited Act.” The Case is this: by that Clause it is necessary, before any Part of India can take the Benefit of the Equalization of the Duties upon Sugar, that satisfactory Proof shall be laid before Her Majesty in Council, that the Importation of Foreign Sugar into such Possession has been prohibited. The Parties in India think that the Proof of such Prohibition should be left to the Authorities in India, and not reserved, as it were, for the Satisfaction of the Privy Council here; which would raise open Questions as to the Nature and Extent of the Prohibition to import Sugars, and would perhaps throw Obstacles in the Way of those Presidencies of India (which by their own Authority prohibit the Importation of Sugar) benefiting by the Advantage of being placed on an equal Footing of Duty with the West Indies.

221. Has Sugar at a reduced Duty been admitted under Order of Council from any Part of India since the passing of that Act?

It has not, Bengal excepted.

222. Is it at the present Moment admissible from the Territories under the Government of Madras?

No.

223. Has the Importation of Foreign Sugar into the Territories under the Government of Madras been prohibited by the Supreme Government?

It has; to take place in June next.

224. Has any Application consequent upon that Prohibition been made to Her Majesty in Council?

It is about to be made.

225. Is Sugar at the present Moment admissible at the reduced Duty from the Territories under the Government of Bombay?

No, at present it is confined to Bengal.

226. Is the Importation of Foreign Sugar into the Territories of Bombay prohibited?

No, it is not; they have not complied with the Condition of prohibiting the Import of Sugar; as, in Bombay, they could not supply themselves without Import at present; it is quite out of the Question for them to do so. It is in Madras, where they think the Advantage of exporting Sugar will be larger than the Benefit derived from importing Foreign Sugar, that they have complied with the Act prohibiting Foreign Sugar to take place in June next. In Bombay, I presume, they do not think of it at present.

227. Then the Difficulties you anticipate to arise under the Provisions of that Act have not hitherto been experienced, inasmuch as no Application to the Queen in Council has yet been made?

Certainly.

228. Do you apprehend that there can be any Difficulty in the Proof that the Importation of Foreign Sugar into the Territories under the Government of Madras is prohibited?

I should think not; at the same Time it would delay the Operation of the Act if the Mode by which each Presidency in India is to obtain the Benefit of equal Duties be continued, and if Reference is to be made to this Country before allowing it to take effect. After the Authorities in India have declared that it shall be prohibited it requires a Reference to this Country, and of this Complaint is made.

229. But

229. But, supposing the Prohibition once to take effect in the Government of Madras, no such Difficulty can hereafter be experienced?

No; supposing that Prohibition is sanctioned by the Government at home and is a permanent Prohibition.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

230. The Prohibition taking effect at the End of June, might it not be possible to obtain that Order in Council so as to admit in England all the Sugar shipped from India after the End of June?

On the Presidency of Madras complying with the Act, and that being sanctioned by the Home Authorities, and the Prohibition of Foreign Sugars being made permanent, they will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Equalization of Duties.

231. And the Order in Council might arrive in India in Time to enable the first Sugar sent from the Territories of the Government of Madras to be admitted at the low Duty?

Yes.

232. When you talk of the Prohibition of Importation into Out-ports, does that apply to the Importation from any tributary States in India?

It is Sea Imports,—not by Land.

233. So that it does not prevent the Importation by Land from any States in India not belonging to the Company?

No.

234. Are you aware whether there exists any Produce of Sugar in Asiatic States, independently of the Company, from whence Sugar might be imported into those States?

I know of none but in the Territories of the Company.

235. Might there not, in Bengal, come Sugar from Territories not belonging to the Company; from Oude, for example?

The Cane being so universal throughout India the Case is possible; but it would perhaps only strengthen the Case of the Petitioners, when we come to consider the whole of India as one great Country, and that the independent States should be so considered in all Fiscal Regulations.

236. Are they not so considered now?

They are not so, at least as regards Coffee; but, in answer to the Question with regard to Sugar, I should say, take all India as one great Country. The Intention of the Act was that Sea-borne Sugar, coming from Java and Siam and Cochin China, and that Class of Sugar, should not be admitted into a Country which avails itself of the Equalization of Duties by exporting Sugar to this Country.

237. Was that the Operation of the first Act for the Repeal of those Duties bearing solely upon Calcutta?

It was the Operation and Intention that in those Parts of India which would prohibit the Introduction of Foreign Sugar, they should become entitled to export Sugar to the Home Market upon an equal Duty with the West Indies.

238. Then you consider under the first Act that was passed, supposing that there was a Power of introducing Sugar from the Interior into Bengal, that there would have been a Power of exporting at the low Duty Bengal Sugar into England?

I think it was never contemplated that Sugar grown in States dependent on the East India Company should be differently classed, but that, by the Arrangement under that Act, the whole of the Indian Sugar was taken as Indian Sugar, whether produced in the Territories of the East India Company or their Dependents.

239. Was not a Certificate of Origin expressly required, to show that the Sugar imported into this Country was Sugar grown in British Territories?

I should say that the original Sugar Act turned upon the Certificate of Origin. Under the Certificate of Origin Sugar was to be imported from a British Possession, but the Question was never raised as to British dependent

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

States; the Equalization was given upon the Certificate of Origin from a British Possession, and upon the Prohibition of Foreign Sugars, and the Question was never raised as to supposed Foreign internal Sugars; there was no Certificate of Origin to meet that if there were any such Sugars; but it was the Law that Siam and Java and Manilla Sugar should not be imported into such Parts of India which at the same Time took the Benefit of exporting at the low Duties.

240. There was a double Protection, the Certificate of Origin and the Prohibition?

Yes.

241. The Act to which you refer was the Act of the 6th and 7th of William the 4th, Chapter 26.?

Yes.

242. By that Act the lower Duty may be paid upon Sugar exported from Bengal; and it is enacted, that "it shall not be lawful to import into any Part of that Presidency, or any Dependency thereof being a British Possession, any Foreign Sugar, nor any Sugar the Growth of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported"?

Yes.

243. Do you understand that under that Act of Parliament Sugar could be imported into the Territories of the Bengal Government from the different States which border upon it; for instance, the State of Oude?

My Opinion is that such Sugars are not practically prohibited, certainly not; the Act has been considered as applying to Sugar Sea-borne and no other.

244. Do you mean that the Act has received that Construction?

It has been so considered in looking at the Condition of Prohibition, that it has only reference to the Sugars of the Indian Archipelago and China; that it never had reference to the Sugars of different States in the Peninsula of India, as far as the Condition of Prohibition went.

245. Is it not required, by another Clause of that Act, "that before any Sugar shall be entered as being of the Produce of any of the Provinces composing the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or of any of the Dependencies thereof being a British Possession, at the lower Rate of Duty fixed by this Act," there shall be a Certificate to the Effect that such Sugar was produced in the District from which it is sent?

Certainly; that is, as to Sugar actually exported, it must have a Certificate of Origin; that is, a Certificate of being the Produce of a British Possession in India.

246. The Clause to which reference has been made requiring a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector or Assistant Collector of the Land or Custom Revenue of the District within which the Sugar is produced, does it not follow that no Sugar, under the strict Interpretation of that Act, can be introduced into this Country at the lower Duty which is not actually grown within the Limits of a British Possession?

Certainly, it is in execution of their Duty impracticable that any Sugar but Sugar actually made in a British Possession in India can be introduced at the low Duty.

247. In fact, for Sugar so introduced, no Certificate of Origin could be acquired?

It could not consistently with the Terms of the Act.

248. Is the Committee to understand that that is one of the Complaints which the East India Company who presented this Petition wished to see remedied; is that considered as an important Obstruction to the Trade, that Sugar grown in a Dependency of the British Government of India and brought to Calcutta by River Communication or by Land, brought otherwise than by Sea, cannot obtain a Certificate of Origin sufficient to bring it in within the lower Duty?

We have no Complaint of that particular Grievance, namely, that Sugars cannot be exported for the lower Duties grown other than in the British Possessions in India.

249. You

249. You have read the Petition of the East India Company which is before the Committee at the present Moment?

G. G. de H. Larpen,  
Esq.

I have.

2d March 1840.

250. In that Petition it is stated "With regard to Coffee great Uncertainty and Inconvenience has arisen from the Ambiguity of the Words 'British Possession,' and that this Ambiguity it appears highly important to remove. The strictest Interpretation of the Words, notwithstanding the earnest Remonstrances of the Court of Directors, has been in some Cases adopted, and this has not only excluded those British States with which the British Government has Subsidiary Alliances but also Mysore, where the Government is actually administered by British Authorities, and where all the Resources of the Country are under its Control." Do you complain, on the Part of the British Merchants, that the Interpretation desired by the East India Company is not given to the Act, and that Sugar is not admitted at the low Duty from States which, having Subsidiary Alliances with the British Government in India, may be considered as being under our Control?

I should say the Distinction drawn in my Mind between Sugar and Coffee was this: there was a clear Understanding, at the Time of the Settlement of the Equalization of the Sugar Duties, that the Certificate of Origin proving it to be the Produce of a British Possession should accompany the Boon of the Equalization of the Duty, and the Prohibition of the Introduction, as I understood it, by Sea of Foreign Sugars, and to that Agreement I consider we were bound to adhere. That was my Understanding at the Time with regard to the Equalization of Duties on Sugars. With regard to the Coffee from Mysore, though the same Principle may apply, yet we have always considered that there was practically so little Distinction, if any, between those dependent States, entirely surrounded by the East India Company's Territories, and which were in fact almost, you may say actually, identified with the East India Company's Territories (for Mysore has no political Relations uncontrolled by the Company's Servants), that Coffee from thence should be imported as if the Produce of a British Possession. I should take, for Illustration, the Case of Pepper. At the Time there was a discriminating Duty upon Pepper, Pepper was exported from Alepe upon the Coast of Malabar, a Port of Travancore, subject to a Rajah, under the political Circumstances before stated. An Application was made to the Treasury, I believe in the Year 1833, for the Purpose of obtaining Permission to have Pepper from Alepe introduced at the then low Duty of 1s.; and the Order from the Treasury, dated the 14th of December 1833, gave Permission for Pepper from Alepe to be imported into the United Kingdom on the same Terms as from a British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, thereby in some Measure conceding that Principle upon Articles where there was not, as in the Case of Sugar, to my Mind at least, a clear Understanding that a Certificate should accompany the Boon of the Equalization of the Duty. In all other Cases I consider that dependent States should be considered as one Country.

251. Is there not, in point of fact, some Difference in the Provisions of the Act of Parliament which relate to Sugars and to Coffee; the Act of the Sixth and Seventh of William the Fourth requiring a Certificate of Origin from the Collector of the Customs in the District in which the Sugar is produced, and the Act of the Fifth and Sixth of William the Fourth, Chapter 66., requiring only a Declaration by the Shipper of the Cargo that the same was really and bona fide the Produce of some British Possession?

There is that Distinction; and I think that the Understanding of the Commercial Body was, that those dependent States should not be considered distinct, in this discriminating Duty, from British Possessions. I ground that very much upon the Decision with reference to Pepper; for I recollect at that Time making Application about the Pepper, and stating the entire Subserviency of the Rajah of Travancore to the British Authorities, and that Travancore ought to be considered as Part and Parcel of the British Possessions in India; as such a Treasury Order was granted, and Pepper was admitted as British, though the Produce of the Dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, from Alepe, the most convenient Port of Shipment from the Coast of Malabar; but, after a great deal of Negotiation, the Settlement of the Sugar Question was left on the Certificate of Origin.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

252. You have spoken of the Construction of the Act, of a more limited and a more enlarged Construction; have the Merchants, within your Knowledge, or has the East India Company, taken a legal Opinion in order to know what is the actual Meaning and Interpretation of the Act, by which, of course, the Government must be bound in carrying that Act into effect?

The Merchants have not, to my Knowledge.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.  
2d March 1840.

JAMES COSMO MELVILL Esquire is again called in, and further examined as follows:

253. ARE you aware whether the Government of the East India Company in India treat the States with which it has subsidiary Alliances, and which may be considered as in a Manner dependent upon it, as its own Subjects, freely admitting the Produce of those Countries?

They do.

254. Are there no internal Transit Duties whatever in India?

The Transit Duties are generally abolished. At Madras they are only in Process of Abolition; but, even when the Transit Duties existed, there was no higher Transit Duty in going into those States than there was in going into the different Parts of the Company's Territories.

255. Beyond the River Jumnah are there Countries with which we have subsidiary Alliances, which may be considered as dependent States?

No.

256. Are there any Duties upon the Importation into the Territories of Madras of any Goods the Produce of Mysore?

There are not.

257. Or from the Territories of the Guicowar into Bombay?

No.

258. Or into the Territories of Bengal?

No.

259. Would any Sugars from Calcutta, whenever they might be introduced, in whatever Part of the adjacent Countries they might be produced by the Company's Authorities, be considered as entitled to that Certificate of Origin which would bring them into this Country at the low Duties?

Certainly not, because the Certificate of Origin must be given by an Officer who is not to be found in Oude or in any of those Countries. In the Case of Coffee there was a Declaration on the Part of the Shipper that it was the Produce of Mysore, and the Question arose at the Custom House whether Mysore was a British Possession; a Reference was made to the East India Company upon that Subject, and they considered that, though technically the Property of the Rajah of Mysore, it was virtually a British Possession, the whole Civil and Military Government being in the Hands of the East India Company.

260. Can you state whether of the Sugar exported from Calcutta there is any Portion of it produced in Territories not entirely subject to the Company?

There is no Portion of the Sugar imported from Calcutta into England without a Certificate of Origin that it is the Produce of a British Possession.

261. Is there any Sugar brought into Calcutta which, if it could obtain such a Certificate of Origin, would be importable?

I cannot say; there is a very large internal Consumption of Sugar in India.

262. Is the raw Material brought any considerable Distance for the Purpose of Manufacture?

I believe not.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

GEORGE G. DE H. LARPENT Esquire is again called in, and further examined as follows:

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

263. IN what Part of the Territories of Bengal is the Sugar Cane cultivated?

It is one of the Cultivations of the Land through the whole of the upper Part of Bengal, and the Company's Territories there; but I would rather refer to any body who knows the Cultivation from having been there.

264. Has the Importation of Sugar from Bengal materially increased since the Equalization of the Duty?

It has; the Increase has been very considerable from the Year 1836. In 1834, I see the Quantity was very little more than 3,800 Tons; in 1835, about 5,000 Tons; in 1836, about 7,600 Tons; in 1837, about 14,800 Tons; in 1838, upwards of 21,000 Tons; and in 1839, about 26,000 Tons. But I should say that this latter Importation has been accompanied by a very favourable State of Prices here, which probably will lead to a considerable Increase of Import; the Diminution in the general Supply of Sugar into this Market having raised the Price of all Sugars imported at the low Duty. In fact, with regard to the Sugar Trade, it may be observed, that some Years ago there was a Surplus of Sugar in the British Market, which was exported. During that Time, the Prices being lower here than they were upon the Continent, the Introduction of East Indian Sugar was, comparatively speaking, of little Benefit to us or to India. Now, however, Circumstances have completely changed; the Effect of the recent Measures in the British West Indies has been to diminish the general Supplies from 232,000 Casks in the Year 1835 down to 178,000 in the Year 1839, and there is no Surplus. The Prices have, therefore, considerably advanced, nearly 20 per Cent.; and they are considerably higher, it has been stated to me from 12s. to 15s. and more, than Sugars of similar Quality used on the Continent; therefore the Introduction of Indian Sugar operates, at present, beneficially both to the Producer and to the Consumer. With regard to the Sugar in India, I conceive that India itself being a great consuming Country, except when Prices here are high, we cannot expect to have, under the present State of Things in India, any very great Increase in the Import of Sugar; and as one Reason for stating this I will submit a Calculation which I have made with reference to Sugar. An Order was given for a certain Quantity of Sugar in the course of the last Year, and it was given at the Rate of Twelve Rupees for the Bazar Maund of 82lbs. for the First Quality, and so on in proportion; that Order could not be executed in Calcutta, for the Sugar was not to be obtained there at that Price. Now that Price would be, at the Rate of Freight of 5*l.* per Ton; and the Exchange at 2*s.* 2*d.* per Company's Rupee, somewhere about 46*s.* per Cwt., without the Duty. Antecedent to the Rise in Prices in this Country, that Sugar was selling here, at the very highest, at 37*s.* to 38*s.* in Bond; it is now selling at about 48*s.*; consequently, had that Sugar been brought here at Twelve Rupees, it would have paid a Freight of 5*l.* and left a moderate Profit to the Importer. Even supposing it had been obtained by Contract up the Country at Two Rupees cheaper it would have produced a Profit, and given, as it was intended, for the dead Weight a fair Freight to the Ship; but the Advantage has been in the Rise of Price here, and proves, to my Mind, that the Export of India is very much dependent upon the State of Prices here, and that no very large Quantity (unless our Prices be high here) will come from India.

265. Do not you conceive it possible that the Production of Sugar in India may be made more profitable, and therefore more extended, by the Application of more Capital in its Manufacture?

Unquestionably it may be; but I believe it will be the Work of Time. It is very difficult to introduce Capital as it is called hastily into India; for as to erecting Machinery, or laying out a large Sum of Money in expensive Machinery, I suspect that will not give a corresponding Benefit; it will be only by European Superintendence and Management, still taking the native Mode of working the Cane as the Basis of Operations, that any considerable Improvement in Quality can be obtained. We cannot, I suspect, lay out any very large Capital in Plants and Works in India, with any thing like a Return, the Rate of Interest of Money being so high. The Probability is, that we must work up the Materials we find there, and trust to European Skill and Vigilance to make them more productive. What more may be done hereafter I cannot state,

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

except from what may be anticipated upon general Principles, and unquestionably the Application of Capital and Skill, and particularly Skill, may reduce the Cost of Production; but up to the present Time the Price in India would not afford a Profit in this Country, unless the Prices here were as high as they are now, and those high Prices arise from the State of our Imports from the West Indies. It is only as it were a Substitute for that which we got from the West Indies that India Sugars have got into the Market to any great Extent.

266. Is not the Manufacture of Sugar in the East Indies, as compared with that in our improved Establishments in the West Indies, in a singularly rude State?

It is so; but I dare say the Committee will examine Persons who are practically acquainted with the Manufacture there, who will confirm what I have heard from all Parties, that it is not likely that any very large additional Capital in Machinery could be applied to Sugar with Benefit for some Time to come; it will be principally by bringing a large Quantity of Land under the same Cultivation. Heretofore Sugar has been one of the Crops taken from Land in Patches; the Cane has been brought by the Natives to the Works; but if any Individual can obtain an uniform Growth to any large Extent, and employ Machinery for the Improvement of the Process, he will make a better Sugar at a lower Cost; but still that is a Work of Time, and, in a Country like India, itself consuming Sugar very largely, I think it is borne out by the Prices that the Article bears in India, that whilst heretofore we have only got very little more than what sufficed for dead Weight for our Ships, the increased Amount of Importations has been occasioned, and is likely to continue, only in consequence of the Profit derived from high Prices arising from the State of the West Indies.

267. Has there not been a large Establishment, with improved Machinery upon the Model of some of the most improved Establishments of Planters in the West Indies, carried on in India in which Mr. Gladstone is concerned?

The Committee will have that Gentleman probably before them, who will be able to give that detailed Information; but I believe, from the Information that I can collect, that we must in India look chiefly to the Mode of working by the native Population; but still I speak with Diffidence, from not actually having been in the Country. I can only say that, up to the present Time, the high Price in India is indicative of no great Extent of Quantity being applicable to this Country.

268. Does the East Indian Sugar undergo the same Process of Refinement that the West Indian does?

It is altogether in a rude State; there is nothing like the Refinement that is carried on in the West Indies; but there is a Process in some Degree analogous, though in a ruder Mode.

269. Does it bear the same Price as the West India Sugar?

At the present Moment it bears a high Price. It is in Bond, according to Quality, at 50s. to 70s. per Hundred Weight, the Duty being 24s. At the present Moment Jamaica fine Sugar is 68s. to 70s.; the Mauritius is 59s. 6d. to 70s.; and the best Bengal Sugar is somewhere about 70s. to 71s. The very fine White Bengal, of which there is a small Quantity only, stands thus in the highest Class of Sugar; but the general Run of India Sugar is from 64s. to 66s. per Hundred Weight, and perhaps 2s. or 3s. lower than Jamaica Sugar.

270. What is the Difference between the Freight from Calcutta and the Freight from the West Indies?

I hardly know what the Freight from the West Indies is; our Freight may be considered as 5*l.* for Sugar.

271. Would that be a fair practical Freight to put upon the Sugar, considering the Difficulty that there frequently is in getting dead Weight?

Probably not; it so entirely depends on the Quantity of Shipping at the Time.

272. You can only get what is called a Dead Weight Freight for a very limited Quantity; if it were a Question of supplying this Country largely from the East Indies you must have Ships destined to carry Sugar as their general Cargo?

Yes; the West Indians send Ships for their Sugar; now we have never, that



that I have ever heard, sent out Ships to bring home Sugar ; I know of no such Instance.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

2d March 1840.

273. You have said that Sugar is from 10s. to 15s. dearer here than on the Continent ; from whence does that cheaper Sugar come which is sold on the Continent ?

I believe from the Brazils, from Cuba and Porto Rico. There is no Question that the Cultivation of the fresh and fine Land in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in Brazil has been accomplished by great Accessions to the Slave Population, and therefore I would submit that if we are driven as it were by the diminished Supply from the West Indies to a very high Price of Sugar, that in order to carry out the Principle upon which we have stood with regard to the Slave Trade, it is our bounden Duty in every way to encourage that next Source of Supply, which is from India. After the West Indies and the Mauritius, the Slave Colonies that have been under the Operation of the late Alterations, have given us all they can, our great Object should be India, and to avoid if possible, from any high Prices, having Recourse to Foreign Sugars, cultivated and forced upon fresh Lands by the Increase of the Slave Population.

274. The Sources of Importation that you have mentioned are all in the West Indies ; are you aware whether there has been a considerably increased Quantity from Java and from Manilla ?

I do not think very large ; but I have not accurately the Figures.

275. You are not aware that since 1816 the Production of Sugar has increased Tenfold in Java ; it having in 1816 sent to Holland 72,000 Peculs, and in the last Year as much as 960,000 ?

I was aware that there was an Increase, but I did not know it went to that Extent.

276. Do you know whether it can be produced much cheaper in Java and Manilla than in Bengal ?

In Java it can be produced cheaply ; but, at the same Time, Sugar is not the Staple of Java ; Coffee is the Staple of that Island.

277. Is not the Manufacturer of Sugar in the East Indies, as compared with the Manufacturer of Sugar in the West Indies, under Circumstances of Disadvantage, inasmuch as he has no Means of finding a Market for his Molasses, and no Inducement to send Rum to this Country ?

Yes. He has no Inducement to send Rum to this Country, and, in fact, the Use of his Rum in this Country is actually prohibited by the Rate of Duty. The West Indian Rum pays 9s. per Gallon, Proof Strength ; the East Indian Rum, imported from the Mauritius with Certificate, pays the same Duty, and is in all respects on the same Footing as West India Rum. Now East India Rum pays 15s. per Gallon, which entirely excludes it from Home Use, and it is not allowed in any British Colony, except Canada, without an extra Duty ; for this Reason, it cannot be mixed with the West India Rum for Home Consumption, or for Exportation to the Colonies. East India Rum is in its Quality more acid, probably from the Imperfection of the Process of distilling, but, of course, as there is more Attention paid to the Manufacture of Sugar in India, that may be removed. It is, however, advantageous for what they call parting with West India Rum, for it adds Flavour, though it is deficient in Richness and Fullness of Quality, from the East India Sugar not being quite so strong as the West India Sugar. The Quantity has been increasing. There was, in 1836, 400 Puncheons introduced ; in 1837, between 600 and 700 ; in 1838, 1,000 ; but every Gallon was exported ; the 15s. Duty was actually prohibitory. Within the last Two Years East India Rum has been received by the Government Contract on the same Footing as West India Rum. On the Part of the East Indians I should say that Rum was a component Part of the Cane Manufacture, and that when Sugar was placed upon the same Footing in the East and West Indies, East India Rum should have been considered, as the Mauritius Rum has been, entitled to all similar Advantages.

278. In Value what Proportion do the Molasses and the Rum bear on a West Indian Estate to the Sugar ?

It would require more practical Information of West India Estates than I possess to answer that.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
2d March 1840.

279. If at present it is as you imagine only the high Price of West Indian Sugar which induces the East Indian Manufacturer to import his Sugar into this Country, do you apprehend that if his Rum were admissible at an equal Duty he would send his Sugar to Market notwithstanding a Fall of Price?

I think the Introduction of Rum so as to bring it into Home Consumption is essentially necessary; that, in point of fact, the Exclusion of Rum from the Home Market makes the Cost of Sugar dearer, and, consequently, if I am right in my Views, that it is nothing but the high Price of Sugar here, from the diminished Quantity from the West Indies, that is likely to lead to any large Exportation of Sugar from the East Indies. It is very desirable to give the Benefit of the Home Market to all the Produce of the Cane.

280. Are you acquainted with the Manufacture of Spirits from Rice?

I only know of it as being a large Manufacture in India of Arrack; but I should hope the Difference in Quality of Arrack would enable the Customs to discriminate between the Two Classes of Spirits, if such be necessary.

281. Will you state what is the Value that the Two different Descriptions of Spirits bear in the Indian Market?

I have not the Figures here to state what the Difference is, but my Impression is, that Rum from the Cane would be quite as cheap as Arrack from Rice; I should think cheaper.

282. Is it not cheaper, inasmuch as the Manufacturer of Sugar can find no Market at all for his Molasses?

Yes.

283. Whereas he must pay a Price for the Rice?

Yes.

284. Is there a Difficulty in distinguishing Rum from Arrack, or can it be made so to resemble the other as to make it difficult to distinguish them?

It is said that you can colour so as to be similar, but I should have thought the Flavour and Taste would be sufficient to distinguish them.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Wednesday next,  
Half past One o'Clock.

*Die Mercurii, 4<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

GEORGE G. DE H. LARPENT Esquire was again called in, and further examined as follows :

285. WILL you have the goodness to state to the Committee how the Law stands as to the Importation of Tobacco from the East Indies and from other Countries, and the Effect which you apprehend the Law has upon the Importation from India ?

British Plantation Tobacco pays 2s. 9d. per Pound Weight ; all other Tobacco, including British India Tobacco, pays 3s. The Distinction was made in 1825 ; it has become entirely inoperative as to the British Plantation in Canada, to which it was directed. By the Parliamentary Returns of 1836 I find Tobacco in Upper Canada quoted at the Price of 10d. to 1s. 3d. The Export from Lower Canada in 1836 was 22,100 Pounds Weight, whilst the Import was 92,326. Practically, therefore, the Competition in the Article of Tobacco is between the United States of America and British India. Our Supply comes almost entirely from America. It is the Opinion of the India Trade, in which they are borne out by the Opinion of the principal Dealers in London, that the Reduction of 3d. in the Duty, the other Duty remaining 3s., would increase largely the Consumption of the East India Tobacco.

286. That is, if the Importation of Tobacco from the East Indies were placed upon the same Footing as the Tobacco from the Colonies ?

Yes. In a Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, dated April 1839, I find the following Paragraph :—" That the Fact of East India Tobacco having been used in England during the Scarcity of American Tobacco at the Difference of 3d. is a Proof that the Article needs only the Reduction of Duty to bring it into regular Consumption." The Distinction in Duty, being inoperative as to Canada, if given to a British Possession really bona fide a Tobacco-growing Country, might prove of great Importance to that Country. The Question, as I humbly conceive, is a Question of Relation of Duties upon the acknowledged Principle of Legislation, viz. Preference to British Colonies and Possessions. It is not one as to the absolute Amount of Duty, which I believe has been the Objection taken to any Change, namely, that it involves a Reduction of the Revenue, because it appears to us, that whatever Price you fix the Duty at for the Purposes of Revenue, say at 3s., though I should be reluctant to raise the Duty, which is now 600 per Cent. upon the Price of the Article,—yet if it were 3s. upon East India Tobacco, and 3s. 3d. or 3s. 6d. upon American Tobacco, East India Tobacco would find a Vent in this Market. It is a Question of Relation. You might preserve your Revenue by not allowing anybody to have Tobacco at a lower Cost as to Duty paid than 3s. But if you establish a Relation in any way between Indian and American Tobacco we should be enabled to introduce Tobacco. The Competition is so great in this Country among the Manufacturers, that I have been assured but Yesterday, by a large Dealer, that almost a slight Difference would turn the Scale in the Employment of Tobacco from the East Indies ; and I need not point out how extremely important it would be to a Country like India. There is another Subject connected with the Trade of Tobacco, which is that of Segars. The East India Segars pay a Duty of 9s. per Pound Weight : Now there is no Distinction between them and the Segars imported from the Havannah, the Circumstances of which Colony as to its Slave Population are well known. The Duty is all but prohibitory as respects India. From the inferior Quality,

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

none are introduced paying a Duty, but a very considerable Quantity is introduced by smuggling. There is no Doubt that upon Application to the Revenue Officers it will be found that there is a very large Quantity smuggled. It is an inferior Segar, I am aware; but if the Duty were reduced, I am informed that there would be a considerable Consumption, and in all probability it would put an end to smuggling. The smuggling is carried on probably from the Ships arriving from India, and the Ingenuity in smuggling in this Article is quite proverbial with the Custom House.

287. You have stated that the Distinction in the Duty was made in the Year 1825. Before that Year were the Duties equal upon all Tobacco, both British and Foreign?

They were.

288. What is the Difference of the Freight from that Part of America in which the Tobacco is produced and from India?

The American Freights vary on Tobacco from 30s. to 70s. per Hogshead, or 40s. to 90s. per Ton of Fifty Cubic Feet.

289. What is the East India Freight?

About 5*l.* It entirely depends upon the Quantity of Shipping there. I have known it as high as 6*l.* 10s., and as low as 3*l.* 10s. per Ton. It fluctuates very much, in consequence of the Variation in the Quantity of Shipping.

290. Is there any Difference in the Freights of Tobacco as compared with other Goods?

None. It is all arranged according to the Mode in which it is packed and the Space it occupies; but I have little Experience of that, as we have none from India, and so little has been imported. With regard to the West India Freights, of which your Lordships asked me last Time I was examined, I have now ascertained what they are: West India Freights from Antigua, Trinidad, and Saint Vincent, are 4*l.* per Ton; from Saint Kitt's, where the Tonnage Duties are very heavy, the Freight is 4s. 6*d.* per Hundred Weight, or 4*l.* 10s. per Ton; Jamaica 5*l.*; Demerara it is rather lower, the Average being 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.* per Ton.

291. Do you happen to know what is the Freight from the United States?

The Freights from the United States on Cotton vary from One Half to Seven Eighths per Pound, or 40s. to 70s. per Ton; and on Tobacco 40s. to 90s. per Ton of Fifty Cubic Feet. But I do not speak from actual Knowledge.

292. Is not the Quality of the East India Tobacco very much inferior to the Quality from the United States?

It is inferior; it is of a sour Taste; but it is to be hoped that by Encouragement being afforded we should be able to improve it, and adapt it to the English Market.

293. Are you aware whether the Cultivation of Tobacco in India has been carried to a great Extent?

The Tobacco Plant is very generally cultivated throughout India.

294. Have you ever understood that there is any Reason to suppose that Tobacco could not be produced in the East Indies of as good a Quality as that which we derive from the United States?

None whatever, as far as in a general Inference can be drawn, except from those Impediments under which India may labour in its social State.

295. Nothing in the Nature of the Soil?

Nothing. Considering the immense Surface over which the Cultivation of India extends, I have no Doubt that the Tobacco Plant, for it is a common Plant, and the Price there is low, only needs the English Market to afford an Encouragement to improve it.

296. When you state the Freights from India for Tobacco or Sugar, is that upon the Presumption that those bulky Articles are merely as a Ballast to the Ship, or do you suppose that that would be the Freight supposing the Articles

Articles to be introduced into England to such an Extent as to make it necessary to send out Shipping on purpose for those Articles?

I think I directed the Attention of the Committee on Monday to that very Circumstance. No Case has yet occurred in which we have sent out a Ship for that Purpose, and therefore hitherto the Quantity of Sugar imported has been applied to the Purpose of dead Weight, and the Freight is regulated by that Circumstance. The Time may come when there will be so large a Quantity imported that we shall be obliged to send out Tonnage. There might then be a Difference made in the Freight for the Conveyance of it.

G. G. de H. Larpen,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

297. Could you at all conjecture at what Rate of Freight the Ship Owners of this Country could afford to bring those bulky Articles, from India, supposing the Trade to be extended considerably beyond that Amount which would come as dead Weight?

I should not think, from the great Concourse of Shipping to India for all Purposes, and the large internal Trade of India, and the Trade also with New South Wales, and the Number of Vessels that go to that Quarter, and the large Vessels that constantly arrive in different Parts of India, unless the Quantity became quite overwhelming, that for a long Time there would be any material Alteration in the Rate of Freight, and that Shipping and Tonnage would be abundant at very moderate Terms for many Years. The Difficulty hitherto has been that there has been an Excess of Tonnage for India.

298. You are aware that the Cost of Freight, under the Circumstances that you state the Trade now to be in, viz., that those Articles are merely brought as Ballast, is no Criterion of what the Freight would be on an extensive Trade?

In different Circumstances of course it would not be a Criterion.

299. Did you ever hear that for the Purpose of making up the dead Weight in the Manner you have mentioned even some Stone Granite has come from China to be used for the Pavement of the Streets of London?

I perfectly recollect it; and still more, with regard to India, I myself, instead of bringing home dead Weight, before the Alteration in the Act as to Sugar with regard to the Equalization of the Duties, should have preferred having Stone, if it could have been brought, to bringing any thing upon which there would be a Probability of Loss, but Stones were not to be obtained in Bengal.

300. Is there not every Year a considerable Quantity of Tonnage sent to India for which there is no Return; for instance, all the Tonnage which carries the Military Stores of the East India Company, and all that still larger Tonnage which carries out European Recruits and Reliefs?

Yes.

301. Are the Articles exported to India more bulky than the Articles imported from India?

The manufactured Goods, Hardware excepted, of course occupy a very small Portion of the Tonnage of the Vessel outwards; in fact the chief Profit is in the homeward Cargo. The Shipping to India is scarcely profitable; the Passengers pay the best, but it is to the Return Freight that the Ship Owners look as far as Goods are concerned.

302. Therefore there is a reasonable Prospect that there will be generally a Return Tonnage from India which might be filled with Sugar without any Increase of Freight?

I should think so; I have no Fear of any excessive Freight in India.

303. Suppose the Trade to continue as it now stands; are you decidedly of opinion that the Difference of Duty, supposing it to be regulated in the Manner you propose, would not afford a sufficient Inducement for the American Tobacco to go out to India for Re-importation into England?

I should think not, certainly.

304. When you speak of the possible Necessity hereafter of sending out Tonnage for bringing home Tobacco, do you mean sending out Ships in Ballast?

Of course; getting here, however, all the Freight they could. That is the

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

Case with the West Indians at the present Moment; that Trade is carried on by sending out Ships purposely under Contract.

305. That would very nearly double the Freight, would it not?

The Freight from the West Indies is very nearly equal to the Freight from the East Indies as dead Weight.

306. Would the Freight be altered if Steam Navigation were made use of instead of sailing Ships?

That I am scarcely able to answer; it is the large Space occupied by the Coals in Steam Vessels that makes it so difficult to use them in long Voyages.

307. Has that been a Matter of Speculation at all with respect to the Traders?

Not as yet. There has been a Vessel sent out to try how far Steam may be made consistent with sailing, but the first Result was not very satisfactory. I still entertain Hopes that this may lead to some Improvement upon the Conveyance round the Cape of Good Hope.

308. Some Accident happened to the Machinery, did it not?

Yes.

309. Do you think it might be made applicable for the Transport of Goods?

It might shorten the Voyage, without occupying too much of the Tonnage of the Vessel to make it very expensive.

310. Is it your Opinion that the Encouragement you have suggested would be sufficient to open a fair Field for the Employment of British Capital in India in the Cultivation of Tobacco?

It is.

311. Would India be able to afford a large Supply?

To any Extent.

312. From all the Provinces?

From the Peninsula of India; it is the common Growth in all those Countries. I was asked, in my last Examination, about Java Sugar. I have since obtained all the Information that I think may be interesting upon the Subject; and it is very interesting, certainly. In the Year 1832, it appears by some Parliamentary Returns, the Export of Sugar from the Island of Java amounted to about 12,000 Tons. In 1837 the Quantity imported into Holland was to the same Amount, Sugar being probably sent also to other Parts. In 1838 I find the Import into Holland was 20,000 Tons, and in 1839 the Import is not less than 25,000 Tons. By the Information I have received I find that the Dutch Authorities have made Contracts with several Proprietors of Land in Java for the Delivery of Sugar at remunerative Prices. The Prices of Sugar in Amsterdam, and generally upon the Continent, bear out the Statement I made on Monday, they being 15s. per Hundred Weight lower than those of Sugar in this Country; that is to say, that on the Continent they are eating their Sugar 15s. to 20s. per Hundred Weight cheaper than we are here.

313. What Per-centage is that upon the Price?

The Duty is 24s., and the Price 70s.

314. You state that upon the Continent, on an Average, they are consuming Sugar with a Benefit in point of Price of 15s., at the same Time that the Importations from Java are very largely increased; is not that a Proof of the Tendency of the Supply of Sugar to come from the East, and to beat out the West Indian planting of Sugar?

It shows what Efforts have been made to increase the Cultivation of Sugar in Java; and if corresponding Efforts be made in India I have no Doubt that the aggregate Quantity of Sugar for the Consumption of Europe would be very largely increased.

315. Have you any Idea what the Price of Labour is in Java?

It is very low, and it is a very rich Island.

316. Is the Price of Labour in Java as low as in India?

I can scarcely speak of my own Knowledge.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

317. Do you know what it is?

I do not. Information is to be had upon the Subject from those who have been there. It is a most flourishing Colony; a great Rival to British India in that respect.

318. Do you think it possible, supposing Encouragement were given to supply Europe from the East Indies, considering the low Price of Labour both in Bengal and in Java, that the Islands in the West Indies, where from 1s. 6d. to 2s. is paying for Negro Labour, can ever for any Time supply the Consumption of Europe with Sugar?

Perhaps it is difficult to answer that Question in any other Way than to say, that I should be afraid if I were a West India Proprietor that it would not.

319. Would not a great Diminution in the Price of Sugar possibly have a material Effect upon the comparative Consumption of Coffee and Tea?

I have no Doubt whatever that with reference to Coffee it would, because Coffee would require a very considerable Quantity of Sugar, and I believe the Use of Coffee has been materially affected by the high Price of Sugar. With reference to Tea, the lower Classes can drink that with Sugar of coarse Quality, and very little. But I am sure with regard to Coffee, such is the Taste of this Country, that they will not drink it unless there is a considerable Portion of Sugar, and I believe that has materially affected the Consumption of Coffee. I am now anxious to supply something that I was unable to give on Monday. I stated, with reference to Bombay, that a very long Time must elapse before Bombay could become an exporting Country under the Condition of its prohibiting the Import of Sugar. My Ground for saying so was, what I recollected in the Parliamentary Evidence given in the Year 1831 and 1832, in which I find the Substance of the Evidence to be to this Effect: "that the Soil and Climate of Bombay and Madras are suited to the Growth of the Sugar Cane, but no Sugar is produced for Export. In Bombay the Sugar Cane is grown in almost every Village, but it is not made into Sugar; it is imported from Bengal, China, Manilla, Mauritius, and occasionally Java. The Sugar Cane is common in Coimbatour." That is the South-west Part of the Deccan. I find this in the Digest of the Evidence, Appendix No. 2., Finance and Commerce, by the Committee of the Commons, and that was the Ground of my Observation. But in order to show to your Lordships the Feeling in Bombay upon the Subject, I wish to be permitted to read Extracts from the Reports of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay of 1837 and 1838. In the first, with reference to the Article of Sugar, there is this Observation, showing that it has attracted a great deal of the Attention of the Commercial Public; the Article is under the Head of "Sugar:"—"The increasing Importance of the Manufacture of this Staple in Western India is daily evincing itself; and the Committee's Correspondence with the Revenue Commissioner and others on this interesting Subject will abundantly manifest, that neither the Government, its public Servants, nor your Committee, are indifferent to its Encouragement. Several splendid Samples of the Mauritius Cane grown in different Districts of the Presidency have been received from the Revenue Commissioner, whose enlightened Suggestions for the Erection of public Sugar Mills (to be placed under the Superintendence of competent Persons) in the Districts where the Mauritius Cane is extensively cultivated have been laudably sanctioned by Government. Under such a State of Circumstances your Committee are led to hope, with some degree of Confidence, that the Day is not distant when the Restriction which is now suspended over Sugar manufactured within this Presidency will be removed." And in the Report of the following Year these Remarks are made under the Head of "Sugar:"—"The Committee have much Pleasure in referring the Chamber to the various Communications received by them on this Subject, especially those from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding Reports from Dr. Gibson, in charge of the Government Nursery Gardens in the Deccan, as bearing Evidence of a considerable Advance being made towards the Improvement of the Quality and Augmentation of the Production of Sugar in the Districts of this Presidency. The deep Interest

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

manifested in these Objects by this Government, the Zeal and Energy evinced by the Revenue Commissioner and the local Revenue Authorities, in encouraging and aiding the Ryots to cultivate the Mauritius which is fast superseding the Country Cane, and in having the Natives instructed in superior Modes of Manufacture,—the Willingness evinced by the latter to adopt these Improvements, Proofs of the practical Advantages of which are presented to them in the Results of Experiments in the Culture and Manufacture, conducted with equal Skill and Perseverance, by Dr. Gibson,—all have tended to produce the Effect above noticed, and justify a Hope that the Time is not far distant when Sugar may be expected to become a large and valuable Addition to the exportable Products of these Territories.” I should also state that it so happened that I was appointed the Agent here of a Sugar Company in Bombay with a moderate Capital, with a view of trying the Experiment in the Deccan of the Cultivation of the Mauritius Cane under European Inspection, and that there was sent out in August 1839 a Sugar Mill for that Purpose. I think all this tends to show the strong Feeling that exists, even in that Presidency of India which has been hitherto an importing Country of Sugar, to obtain the Advantages of the Home Market for the Export of that which is so common as to be grown in every Village in the Country.

320. Do you know whether any Attempt has ever been made by the East Indies to compete with the Java Sugar in the Markets of Europe; in Germany, for instance?

I think I explained on Monday, that before the Equalization of the Duties there was a Surplus from our own Possessions entitled to come in at the low Duty to this Country, consequently there was no Advantage in bringing Sugar from the East Indies to this Country, where there was a Surplus which was exported, and in the Markets abroad at that Time they met with Foreign Sugar from all the Slave Colonies, Cuba, Brazil, &c., which were at a lower Cost, or at quite as low a Cost. It is totally the reverse now, inasmuch as in consequence of what has taken place in the West Indies there is a diminished Supply to this Country, and it is now that it tells so much in bringing Sugar from the East Indies; the Price has got up to the Extent of 10s. or 12s. per Hundred Weight, which has enabled the Manufacturer of India to export Sugar under the equal Duty at a considerable Profit, to supply the Gap occasioned by the diminished Quantity coming from the West Indies.

321. When you spoke of Sugar being 15s. cheaper on the Continent than it is in this Country, do you mean exclusive of Duty?

Without Duty on either Side. I take the Java Sugar in Bond here, and the Java Sugar in Bond at Amsterdam. They can consume Sugar there at 15s. per Hundred Weight less Price than we can consume the same Qualities in this Country, without reference to Duty.

322. Can you state what is the Duty on Sugar in Germany?

I could not state that. I will get the Information, if your Lordships wish it.

323. Do you know whether practically the Sugar is drunk by the People on the Continent at a cheaper Rate than it is by the People of this Country; is their Duty lower than ours?

I cannot speak as to that.

324. When you say 15s. upon the Price without Duty, it would be the Difference of 15s. upon 25s.

Yes, upon whatever the Price may be less Duty.

325. Then, supposing it 25s. there, it would be 40s. here?

Yes. The Price of the best Sugar here is 70s.; that is the highest Price; take 24s. from it; that leaves 46s., the Price of our Sugars; whilst those on the Continent would be 30s., both irrespective of Duties.

326. If any great Improvement was given to the Cultivation of Sugar, should you look to the East Indies being able to supply any Portion of Europe?

I should not, as long as I find the immense Quantity annually increasing from Cuba, from the Brazils, and from those Colonies where they are enabled, by introducing an increased Number of Slaves, to open fresh and rich Land, and thereby to produce Sugar to a very great Extent. It is to that Cause, and the



the Increase of Quantity from Java, that I attribute the low Price on the Continent. G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

327. Then you would look to England alone to increase the Exportation of Sugar from the East Indies? 4th March 1840.

I should at present.

328. Do you know whether the Sugar in Java is made by Machinery, or in the rude Way in which it is made in India?

I presume in a Manner somewhat similar to that in India, but I cannot speak to actual Knowledge.

329. How is it made in Cuba?

There they have all the Advantage of Machinery and immense Capital from the large Profits that have been recently made.

330. Can you calculate to what Extent the Price would be affected by the improved Machinery?

I have no Means of making that Calculation; and, as I said before, if we attempt to introduce any very expensive Machinery into India I think it will fail, and the Return not be adequate to the Outlay of Capital. We must follow the Native Mode of making the Sugar, improved by European Inspection and Skill, to bring in an Article adapted to this Country; but if we lay out a large Capital in Machinery in India I think it will not answer.

331. The East Indian Sugar is never refined in this Country; it is not made into Loaves, is it?

No; it wants Strength or Grain. It is not used by the Refiners, but sold to the Grocers. I am not sufficiently practically acquainted with the Use of it, but I understand it wants Strength for our Refinery.

332. Have you read the Petition of the East India Company?

I have.

333. As it respects the Article of Sugar, what is it that the Government could do, in compliance with the Wishes of the East India Trade, with respect to the Article of Sugar; what does the East India Trade want?

The East India Trade wants, if I may be allowed to use the Expression, an Alteration made in the Act of Parliament, which, as I stated on Monday, renders it imperative, in the first instance, to prohibit the Import of Foreign Sugar into the Presidencies of India before they are entitled to the Benefit of the Equalization of the Duties. For instance, if Madras be prevented (which Presidency is now applying to be admitted to the equal Duties) from receiving the Benefit of the Equalization of the Duties because it does not prohibit the Importation of Sugar into its Territories from its dependent State Mysore (if there be any Sugar made there), the Case will be considered very hard. All Transit Duties are about to be abolished in that Presidency; the Attempt is to make the whole Peninsula as near as possible one Country, and by-and-by the same will be applicable to Bombay, as Hopes are entertained of that becoming hereafter an exporting Country. The Objection is to the Mode in which this is to be declared, by Reference to the Privy Council, and in its being necessary to show Proof that all Sugars are prohibited, not only those which are commonly supposed to be understood by that Prohibition, namely, Sea-borne Sugars from Java, Siam, and Cochin China, Manilla, &c., but also Sugars manufactured in Oude or Travancore. That that might embarrass the Question so much, adverse Interests being concerned, that it might render it extremely difficult for those Presidencies to obtain the Boon. That is the principal Ground upon which they rest their Complaint.

334. Then you want Power given to the Government of India to judge the Case where the Prohibition has been made, so as to empower you to import your Sugars into England, and that you should not be delayed in getting that Power from England?

That is what we want; and I beg to say that the Question of Spirits or Rum is connected, and forms Part and Parcel of our Complaint; because, unless we have a Market for that which is a component Part of the Produce of the Cane, Sugars from India will become dearer to the Consumer, or less profitable to the Indian Manufacturer.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

335. You are aware that the West India Colonies sending us their Sugars are prohibited from importing?

Yes.

336. Would it be fair to put them under the Disadvantage of leaving them subject to the Prohibition, while it would be taken away in India?

Certainly not; I never for One Moment wished to place ourselves in a better Situation than the British West Indies; and when the Proposition was originally adopted, of making it a Condition of the Supply from India (with an Equalization of the Duties) that the Importation of Sugars into India should be prohibited in a Manner analogous to the Law existing in the British West Indies, we conceived it to be perfectly fair and just. It is only the Fear we have, that by assuming that the Sugars which are grown in the dependent States of India are Foreign Sugars that we apprehend we might be deprived, for Madras soon, and for Bombay hereafter, of that great Benefit. Bengal has got it, and has prohibited the Introduction of Foreign Sugars. Madras has applied for it, and hopes to obtain it; but if the Difficulty be raised in the Privy Council in consequence of Sugar being introduced from these dependent States, although there is in fact no longer any Frontier, and although the Object of the Government of India has been to remove all Impediments to the Transit of Produce throughout India, and this be considered a Violation of the Compact with the West Indies, then it will be a serious Injury to British India; but we never supposed that for Water-borne Sugars there was to be other than a strict Prohibition.

337. Then the Committee are to understand that the Traders to India are satisfied with a strict Prohibition in the Importation of Sugars not grown within the great Peninsula of India, but that they wish for an entire Freedom of Communication between the different Parts of the Peninsula, without reference to whether they are strictly British or tributary or subsidiary States; without reference, in fact, to their political Condition?

The Question has expressed exactly what I mean.

338. You state that Bombay cannot suffer Importation to be prohibited, because it does not produce sufficient for its own Consumption; is Bombay content to get Sugar from any other Parts but British Possessions in India, or does it want to import from Foreign States?

It wants to import from Foreign States; it imports largely from China and Manilla, and Siam, and Cochin China; in short, it is a Country which at this Moment is importing Sugar from all Parts; it is therefore prospective with regard to Bombay. But my Object was to qualify what I stated on the First Day of my Examination, knowing the Feelings of the Parties in Bombay, and that they are looking forward to be placed ultimately, though it may be some Time hence, in the same Category as Madras and Bengal.

339. Then are the Committee to understand that at present, at least, you apprehend that no Relief can be given to Bombay in that Manner; that Bombay, importing Sugar from other Parts, is not entitled to Relief?

Undoubtedly Bombay strictly must comply with the Condition on which the Sugars were placed upon an equal Footing; namely, that as the West Indies are bound not to import Foreign Sugars, so should the East Indies not be allowed to do so when they have the Benefit. But the Question turns upon the Word "Foreign." We contend, with Submission, that all India is our Country at the present Moment; and as we have been attempting to knock down all the Barriers, and get rid of all the Transit Duties, we say, Do not let us be affected by hostile Interests; that because there may be Sugars from dependent States they should be considered Foreign, and therefore we should be excluded from the Boon.

340. How would you meet this Difficulty: Bombay is an Importer of Sugars from every Place; you could not permit a free Intercourse between Bombay and Calcutta?

Not in Sugars, certainly not.

341. Therefore you would be obliged to restrain that Part of the Commerce between British India which now exists?

Confining it to Water-borne; the whole Object is to confine it to Sea-borne Sugars.

342. But

342. But you could not permit Sea-borne Sugar to go from Bombay to Calcutta?

Certainly not; all Sea-borne Sugar is to be prohibited. All I ask is, that there is not to be a Difficulty raised before the Privy Council upon the Technicality that it is Foreign Sugar when it comes from any of the dependent States to Madras. Make it the Rule with respect to Sea-borne Sugar, but do not let us be impeded in getting the Boon we ask because there may be Sugar brought from dependent States by Land.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

343. Do you conceive it possible that Sugar may go by Land to any Port having the Power of Exportation?

Certainly not; it would be impracticable.

344. What is the Position of Madras with respect to the Consumption and Importation of Sugar?

Madras has prohibited the Importation of Foreign Sugar from June next, and has made Application to be permitted to export.

345. If Sugar could be produced to any Extent, and cheaply, in the Bengal Territories, might not the Consumption of the Bombay Territories be confined to that which may be produced by Bengal; could there not be an absolute Prohibition of Foreign Imports of Sugar, that from Bengal being permitted?

At the present Moment my Opinion is, that it would be detrimental to Bombay to attempt to fulfil that Condition. As an Emporium of Sugar it now receives Sugar, and afterwards distributes it, and at the present Moment it would not be beneficial to prohibit Importation; but the Time may come, and it is a Time which the Parties in Bombay are sanguine enough to look forward to, and therefore I thought it better to state their Case prospectively.

346. But Sugar imported from Calcutta and placed in Bond would not be considered as imported into the Bombay Territory, and that Power might still remain of making Bombay the Emporium?

There is no Bonding System in Bombay.

347. If that Prohibition was attempted at present would it subject Bombay to pay a higher Price?

Certainly; it would be detrimental to Bombay.

348. The Difference not being considerable between the Freight from Bombay and Calcutta and the Freight from those Parts of America in which the Cotton is produced, can you explain why there exists in India a Custom of subjecting Cotton shipped to Europe to so great a Pressure as materially to injure the Fibre and the Quality of the Cotton, and to diminish its Value?

The Bengal Cotton is screwed to the Density of 1,517 Pounds Weight of net Cotton, besides packing Materials, into a Ton of Fifty Cubic Feet; the Bombay Cotton is screwed to 1,312 Pounds Weight of net Cotton in the same Space; the American Cotton is pressed to about 700 Pounds Weight net Cotton to the Ton of Fifty Cubic Feet; the New Orleans Cotton is pressed to 844 Pounds Weight of net Cotton. An Experiment was tried, I believe at the Instance of Lord Ellenborough, when he was at the Board of Control, in 1830, of a Shipment per Elizabeth in July 1831. The Report of the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government, I think, is given in March 1832. The principal Parties consulted here acquainted with the Cotton Trade state, that if the Cotton were dry and clean it would not suffer from the Screw, and that in fact it is rendered less subject to be affected by the Atmosphere. But the sending a Parcel of Cotton not screwed by that Ship was not attended by sufficient Advantage, or even by any Advantage, with reference to its Quality, at all adequate to compensate for the Difference of Freight.

349. Was that clean Cotton?

No; it was not very well cleaned. The Freight of that Cotton made the Operation a profitable one, for I think the Freight was 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* only. It was at the Time when they had an Opportunity of shipping the Cotton at a very low Rate of Freight, and therefore it was a beneficial Operation. Had the Freight been the usual Freight it would have been a very losing one.

G. G. de H. Larpen,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

350. What is the Difference of Freight between the pressed and unpressed Cotton; the pressed Cotton takes rather less than One Half of the same Room as the unpressed Cotton?

The Freight is calculated at Fifty Cubic Feet to the Ton; it is the Space that it occupies; and if the Cotton occupies in one Case 1,312 Pounds Weight of net Cotton, and in the other Case 700 only, it will be nearly double Freight on the latter.

351. In reference to that particular Freight of Cotton, you said that that was brought here at the low Rate of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* a Ton. Did you not state that the usual Average was about 5*l.*?

This was about the Year 1830.

352. You consider that the usual Average now is about 5*l.*?

Yes. This was an Operation of the East India Company in the Year 1830, shipped by their own Officers, under the Direction of the Board of Control.

353. Is the Weight never calculated in charging the Freight?

No; it is always by Measurement.

354. Do you happen to know to what Extent they press the Smyrna Cottons?

No, I do not.

355. Are you aware, from your Acquaintance with the India Trade, that any thing can be done by the Government or the Legislature to aid or assist in the Improvement of the Trade in Raw Cotton?

Nothing, unless we branch out into another Consideration, namely, the Mode of Agriculture in India, and the Taxation of our Indian Subjects, which are perhaps foreign to the immediate Objects of this Committee.

356. Those are Remedies which the Indian Company has Power to apply, and does not want the Aid of Parliament to enable them to do so?

No; and those Remedies, as far as my limited Knowledge goes, they seem most desirous to apply in every way. The Letter of Lord Auckland which has been published, and the whole Stream of Instructions sent by the Board of Control and by the East India Company for a Series of Years, have had for their Object to improve the Cultivation of Cotton, and to bring it into this Country for the Use of our Manufactures. It is remarkable that America and the East Indies started about the same Time to supply Cotton for our Manufactures; the Americans have entirely beaten us in the Supply of the Article; and it is a Matter of considerable Interest to ascertain the Causes of that, and whether they lie in India itself, and the Nature and Character of the Inhabitants of India, compared with the superior mental Advantages, and the Capital, Industry, and Skill of the United States of America, which have been brought to bear in an unprecedented Manner, assisted by Steam, and the great Power of inland Communication in bringing the Cotton from all Parts of America; it becomes a Matter of very curious Speculation, both those Countries starting at about the same Time, and America having so completely beaten us in the Race.

357. What is the Reason of your persevering in packing Cotton in the Manner you have mentioned?

The screwing is not disadvantageous. The Result of that Experiment was, that there was not, from the Pressure being less, any Advantage derived in the Quality of the Cotton when it arrived in this Country at all compensatory of the greater Expense of the Freight. The Result of the Experiment was in favour of continuing the Screw, and it has been continued and will be continued. I apprehend it is quite impossible to import it without the Screw.

358. Do you know why the Americans do not screw their Cotton to such an Extent?

They bring it within the reasonable Compass of 700 and 800, and with no Inconvenience, and that enables them to bring it at a moderate Freight.

359. If the American was to screw the Cotton in the same Proportion it would reduce by One Half the Freight, would it not?

Better Information than mine may be obtained as to the Mode in which the Americans

Americans load their Ships. As to the Freight, I suspect that they understand it very well, and bring it as cheap as possible.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

360. The Americans clean the Cotton before they pack it, do they not?

Their Cotton is a great deal cleaner than Indian Cotton; and a great deal of the Attempt to improve Indian Cotton has been, in the Mode of cleaning it, by Machinery which has been sent out. A Premium for the Purpose of finding the best Machine for cleaning Cotton was thought expedient, and the East India Company gave 100l. for that Purpose. A Machine has been made, and sent out by the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow for that Purpose, of which great Hopes are entertained; something superior to the common Churka of India, but not like the Saw Gin, which has injured the Cotton in cutting it a great deal. All that is stated in Lord Auckland's Letter.

361. Do you consider that any Alteration could be made in the Mode of assessing the Rate upon cultivated Land in India which would be attended with the Effect of improving the Cultivation of Cotton?

I can hardly consider myself competent to answer the Question; it requires a local Knowledge of India.

362. Do you apprehend that if the Duty in this Country on the Importation of manufactured Cotton Goods from India was reduced to the Amount that it stands at when Goods are sent from this Country to India, viz., Three and a Half per Cent., there would be any Reason to expect any considerable Importation of Cottons from the Territories of the East India Company?

I certainly do not; for in point of fact Bengal Cotton Piece Goods have ceased to be an Article either for Home Consumption or for Export, our own Manufactures having superseded them in all the Markets to which they were formerly sent. Madras Cotton Goods, consisting of Salampores and Madras Handkerchiefs, are not at all used in this Country; except a few Bales of fine Longcloths and a few Madras Handkerchiefs, too trivial to notice, they are exported from thence to our various Possessions in the West Indies, and wherever there is a Black Population, for whose Use they are destined. But in England the Duty upon Indian Cotton manufactured Goods is Ten per Cent., and British Manufactures are admitted into British India at Three and a Half per Cent.; and therefore it is a Matter of Feeling rather more than one that would have any beneficial Effect upon the Trade, but as long as it exists it is pointed at as an Inequality in the Duty which the Legislature has imposed upon the Article, and, as one, I would venture to submit that it had better be withdrawn; no practical Evil can result from it, and it will be beneficial as a Matter of Feeling.

363. In what Manner would you propose to do that; would you do that by increasing the Duty upon English Cotton in India, or reducing the Duty upon Indian Cottons imported?

Not by increasing the Duty upon Cotton Goods in India, where in fact their Cheapness has been the great Cause of their Consumption.

364. Then you would do it by reducing the Ten per Cent. Duty?

Yes.

365. With regard to the Cost at which Cotton Goods are produced in India, do you believe that such a Reduction as that would produce any Importations into this Country?

None whatever.

366. Do you apprehend that, the Duty of Twenty per Cent. upon the Importation of Silk Goods from India materially diminishes the Importation, and absolutely prevents the Importation, of many Articles which might at a lower Duty be imported advantageously?

I am of that opinion certainly, and if the Duty were reduced I entertain no Doubt that the Home Consumption would be materially increased, and the Trade benefited. I allude chiefly to the Article of Corah, which is a white Silk Handkerchief not printed,—in fact the raw Material for our Manufacture, inasmuch as it is to be printed here. In 1838 the Quantity of Corahs delivered

G. G. de H. Larpenh,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

for Home Consumption was 16,000 Pieces only, whereas the Amount exported was 310,000 Pieces. In 1839 the Quantity entered for Home Consumption was 38,000, and the Export was 352,000.

367. Where did the Exports go to ?

To the Continent of Europe. I confess that I am unable to account for this, except that it is attributable to the Duty, which amounts to from 3s. to 4s. upon every Piece of those Goods, the Price of those Goods being about 15s. to 18s.

368. Is there a Drawback on Export to the Continent ?

They are exported in Bond, and the Difference is 3s. to 4s. upon an Article of 15s. or 16s., which in fact limits the Importation very strictly. I can state for myself, that we made an Attempt in 1830, upon rather a large Scale, to print in India, by sending Blocks from this Country to adapt the Handkerchiefs to British Taste, but it failed, and I consider myself that it failed from the Difficulty of introducing the Article for Home Consumption in consequence of the Duty; they were exported to all Parts, to Gibraltar, to Constantinople, and to different Parts of the Continent, wherever we could export them; but the Difficulty was to find a Market in this Country, though great Pains were taken to adapt the Printing, by Blocks that we ourselves sent out, to the Taste of the English Markets.

369. You say they are printed in this Country ?

The Corah is an Article unprinted. In the Case which I mentioned we wished to print them in India.

370. They are at present printed in this Country ?

When the Corahs are brought into this Country they are either used unprinted or are printed here.

371. They cannot be printed here, and then exported ?

No; they are allowed to be brought to this Country in Bond, and exported in Bond, of course.\*

372. So that they are exported in the same State as they arrive in ?

Yes.

373. They cannot be exported upon a Drawback ?

They cannot be exported upon a Drawback; they are entered for Bond, and exported; and therefore, as far as Printing goes, if used not in their White State the Benefit of Printing is on the Continent. The extra increasing Demand for the Article of Corahs in all the Foreign Markets, wherever they have been introduced, fairly leads us to infer that the Consumption would be increased in this Country if the Duty were reduced. I have a Statement of the total Importation of Bandannoes and Choppahs (those are the printed

\* Note.—Extract from the Evidence given before the Committee by Mr. Larpenh, on Friday the 27th March:—

“ 1294. Do you wish in any Manner to correct the Evidence you gave with respect to Corahs ?

“ If you will allow me to do so. I am not quite certain of the Expression I used. I rather think I gave the Idea that the Corahs were printed abroad; whereas they are printed here. I wish to state that the course of the Trade with regard to Corahs is as follows: Of the gross Quantity cleared in 1839, 390,000 Pieces, 38,000 Pieces only paid the Twenty per Cent. Duty, and went into Consumption; and of the Remainder, 352,000 Pieces; 349,600 Pieces were taken out of Bond under Security; they were printed here, and returned into Bond, and exported, and upon Exportation the Security was cancelled; 2,400 Pieces only were exported Grey, as they are technically called, direct from the Warehouses. That is the Course of the Trade; and the Argument I founded on it was, that this Export proves that there is a very great Demand for these Articles abroad. In Germany, Holland, and Belgium the Duty is low; and as the British Public is as rich, and perhaps richer, than the Foreign Public, and Silk Handkerchiefs are an Article liked here, there would be a considerable Demand for the Home Trade if the Duty did not prevent their Consumption. If we once could get Admission into the Home Trade the Printer in England would be benefited, as he would print for the Home as well as now for the Foreign Market only; and whatever Duty (if any be retained) would be an Advantage to the Revenue. The Silk Handkerchiefs, printed or unprinted, might partially affect the Consumption of British Silk Handkerchiefs; but that is the very Evil we complain of, the Injustice to India, in giving British Manufactures a Protection to the Exclusion of the Indian Manufactures.”

Articles), and the Corahs (which are the first or white Silk), which I will put in. G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

4th March 1840.

TOTAL IMPORTATION, DELIVERY, and STOCK of BANDANNOES, CHOPPAHS, and CORAHS, compiled chiefly from Warehouse Returns for the Port of London, including Goods sent up in Bond from the Outports.

N.B.—The Quantity on which Duty is paid in the Outports is very insignificant.

**BANDANNOES AND CHOPPAHS.**

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	DELIVERY.			STOCK.
		Home.	Export.	Total.	
For 12 Months ending 30th November.					
1831	71,300	66,600	28,400	95,000	57,000
1832	165,100	67,800	54,400	122,200	99,900
1833	142,500	72,300	83,700	156,000	86,400
1834	173,800	73,000	79,000	152,000	108,200
For 13 Months ending 31st December.					
1835	205,200	93,700	122,500	216,200	97,200
For 12 Months ending 31st December.					
1836	104,700	86,200	67,300	153,500	48,400
1837	163,800	63,300	64,900	128,200	84,000
1838	112,400	55,200	106,000	161,200	85,200
1839	146,400	52,800	62,500	115,300	66,300

**CORAHS.**

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	DELIVERY.			STOCK.
		Home.	Export.	Total.	
For 12 Months ending 30th November.					
1831	66,400	29,800	55,200	85,000	8,300
1832	67,700	4,200	44,100	48,300	27,700
1833	119,800	17,200	101,800	119,000	28,500
1834	98,400	13,500	91,900	104,500	22,400
For 13 Months ending 31st December.					
1835	217,800	49,600	181,100	230,700	9,500
For 12 Months ending 31st December.					
1836	211,800	30,200	147,100	177,300	44,500
1837	304,800	45,700	223,400	269,100	79,700
1838	338,500	16,500	310,100	326,600	91,600
1839	363,600	38,200	352,400	390,600	64,600

374. Is there any Article manufactured in this Country at all similar to those Corahs?

A very considerable Manufacture here of British Silk Handkerchiefs.

375. Are they nearly similar?

They are an Imitation of the Indian make. The Indian Handkerchief was a prohibited Importation, and was always smuggled, and at last it was opened at a Duty.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

a Duty. A certain Quantity has since been introduced of Bandannas and Choppahs, which have been sold; 52,000 Bandanna Handkerchiefs have been sold here.

376. Do they manufacture those Corahs in England for Exportation?  
Not for Exportation.

377. Are those which are manufactured in England for Home Use sold to a considerable Extent?

Yes; it is Part of our Silk Manufacture.

378. The Committee understand that in the Case of Cotton it would be a Matter of Feeling, but would produce no practical Result in the Alteration of the Duties; but in the Case of the Twenty per Cent. Duty upon Silk Goods you think that the Reduction of Duty would materially increase the Production?

Exactly so, and be a great Boon to India.

379. The Petitioners complain that the Duty on the Importation of Drugs from India amounts to 100, 200, and even 300 per Cent.; are you of opinion that those high Duties materially diminish the Importation into this Country of Drugs required as Medicines.

I certainly am prepared to state that it is the Opinion of the India Trade that the very high Duties do prevent the Introduction of Drugs and other Articles from India. I should say, with regard to medical Drugs, that the East India and China Association received a Quantity of Drugs the Produce of Punjaub and Mysore, the Properties of which were stated to be unknown in India. They were sent to us for Examination, and they are at this Moment under Examination. I have not got a Report; and as the Medical Profession are stated to stand in need of more Specimens of Indian Produce, it is hoped the Result of the Inquiries now going on with respect to them will be such as may prove not only useful to Medical Science but act as a Stimulus to Indian Industry. The Association has distributed them to the Hospitals and the Medical Institutions, the Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Superintendent of the Medical Botanical Gardens, and also Mr. E. Solly, Chemical Analyzer to the Royal Asiatic Society. It is a Matter of very considerable Interest, and the Association has been very anxious to obtain the best Information with regard to those Drugs in every Way.

380. Have Drugs or any very valuable Articles been at any Time imported by means of the Steam Vessels through the Red Sea?

I do not know.

381. Do you know whether any Articles have been imported by that Route?  
No; none that I know of.

382. It has never been used for mercantile Purposes?  
No.

383. Do you know what the Freight is?  
No; I do not know whether there is any fixed Rate of Freight.

384. Are you aware whether many Drugs used for medicinal Purposes lose a great Portion of their virtue by Age, and that it might be highly desirable to import them in the shortest Period of Time possible?

I should think that was the Case. I can only say, with reference to Indian Drugs that they are well known to be inferior to the Drugs produced from the other Parts of the World; and the great Object we have in view would be to encourage them in the English Market, and improve their Qualities. They are in a rude State now; and the Answer we get, when we urge our Correspondents to improve their Qualities, is, "Your Duties are so high that it is of no Use to attempt to improve them."

385. Do the Drugs come in a raw State?

Always in a raw State. With the Permission of the Committee, I will put in a Table of the Duties payable upon Drugs and other various Descriptions of Goods.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

An



An Account showing the Rate of Duty payable on sundry Articles imported from the East Indies; the Rate of the Duty to their Market Value in Bond; and the Amount of Revenue thereon, where known.

Extracted from the Tables of Revenue, &c.

ARTICLE.	Present Duty.	Rate per Cent.	NET REVENUE.				REMARKS.
			1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Rum of Bengal	15s. per Gall.	857	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	<p>The Duty on West India Spirits being 9s. the Gallon, the Difference of 6s. operates as a total Prohibition to its Consumption in this Country.</p> <p>In 1835 the Quantity imported from the East India Company's Territories was 14,068 Gallons.</p> <p>In 1836 - - - 38,140 - In 1837 - - - 67,060 -</p> <p>not One Gallon of which do the Parliamentary Returns show to have been entered for Home Use.</p> <p>East India Tobacco is charged 3s. per lb., the same as Foreign Tobacco, although not Half the Value.</p> <p>The Imports from the East India Company's Territories were, -</p> <p>In 1834 - - - 3,981 lbs. In 1835 - - - 10,578 - In 1836 - - - 38,854 - In 1837 - - - 30,280 -</p> <p>none of which appears to have been entered for Home Use, as far as the Parliamentary Returns show.</p> <p>The total Quantity of Alkali or Barilla imported in the Year 1835 was 6,253 Tons; in 1836, 3,510 Tons; and in 1837, 5,100 Tons; of which 25 Tons of Alkali came from the East Indies in the first Year, 2 Tons in 1836, and 11 Tons in 1837.</p> <p>The Value of Barilla is 8l. 15s. 0d. per Ton, and East India natural Alkali 5l. 10s. 0d. per Ton, so that the Duty of 2l. per Ton is 22 per Cent. on Barilla, and 36 on Alkali.</p> <p>This Disproportion on the Duty accounts for the Smallness of the Quantity of East India Alkali imported; and whilst the Duty on Barilla is continued at 2l. per Ton, that on East India Alkali should be reduced to 1l. 6s. per Ton (22 per Cent. on its Value), or even lower from its being the Produce of British Possessions.</p> <p>It has been represented that Boracic Acid, which pays the same Amount of 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 in the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832, when the Duty on unrefined Borax was 3d. per lb., was 143,114 lbs., and for the Years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when ½d. per lb., 250,641 lbs.</p> <p>The Quantity of Boracic Acid, taken for the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832, when the Duty was 4d. per lb., averaged 415,134 lbs., and in the</p>
Tobacco: British Possessions in America other Parts	2s. 9d. per lb. 3s. per lb.	550 600	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Alkali, natural, and Barilla	40s. per Ton.	36	13,293	9,784	4,146	4,976	
Aniseed, Star	5s. per Cwt.	9½	No Return.				
Borax, refined unrefined Boracic Acid	10s. per Cwt. 4s. per Cwt. 4s. per Cwt.	9	292 1,228	653 1,474	614 1,945	797 1,483	

On the Average of 6d. per lb.

An Account showing the Rate of Duty payable on sundry Articles imported from the East Indies, &amp;c.—continued.

ARTICLE.	Present Duty.	Rate per Cent.	NET REVENUE.				REMARKS.
			1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
			£	£	£		Years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when the Duty was only ½d. per lb., 873,203 lbs., whence it appears that Boracic Acid, the Produce of Tuscany, has increased in Three Years 110 per Cent., whilst unrefined Borax, which is brought from a British Possession, has only increased 75 per Cent.
Camphor	40s. per Cwt.	25		No Return.			
Cassia Lignea	6d. per lb.	100	2,196	2,239	2,242		Cassia Lignea imported from a British Possession pays the same Duty as Cinnamon, viz. 6d. per lb., although only worth in Bond 2l. 16s. per Cwt. or 6d. per lb., whereas Cinnamon is on an Average worth 5s. 7d. per lb.
— Buds	1s. per lb.	154½		No Return.			
Cardamoms, Ceylon	1s. per lb.	{ 80 }		No Return.			
— Malabar		{ 30½ }					
China Root	3d. per lb.	147		No Return.			
Cloves, Amboyna	6d. per lb.	{ 44 }	8,751	9,321	5,313		The Duty was 2s. per lb. until 13th August 1836.
— Bourbon	6d. per lb.	{ 54½ }					
Cinnamon, B. P.	6d. per lb.	8½	310	432	428		
Cubebs	6d. per lb.	70	702	786	918		
Galangal	10s. per Cwt.	32½		No Return.			Cashmere Shawls, an Article of growing Importance, now the Indus is open, and made in those Countries adjacent to it, pay a Duty of 30 per Cent. ad valorem, and are therefore almost entirely exported to France.
Ginger	11s. per Cwt.	50	6,353	5,887	5,452		
Gums:							
Ammoniac, Drop	6s. per Cwt.	{ 5 }		No Return.			
— Lump		{ 7½ }					
Animi, scraped	6s. per Cwt.	{ 4 }	658	535	664		These Amounts are for Animi and Copal blended.
— washed		{ 7 }					
— rough		{ 11 }					
Arabic, Yellow	6s. per Cwt.	{ 10 }	5,301	4,565	5,467		
— Brown		{ 16 }					
Mace	2s. 6d. per lb.	62½	3,036	3,288	3,265		The Duty was 3s. 6d. per lb. until 13th August 1836.
Munjeet	2s. per Cwt.	15½		No Return			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.
Nutmegs	2s. 6d. per lb.	65	15,146	17,093	15,029		
Oil of Aniseed	1s. 4d. per lb.	20½		No Return.			
— Cassia	1s. 4d. per lb.	19					
— Cloves	14s. per lb.	161½					
— Mace	1s. 4d. per lb.	33½					
— Cajeput	1s. 4d. per lb.	28½					
Olibanum	6s. per Cwt.	20					
Rattans	5s. the 1,000.	33½					
Rhubarb, China	1s. per lb.	{ 40 }	2,454	2,200	2,236		
— Dutch		{ 26½ }					
Sago, common	1s. per Cwt.	{ 14 }	697	586	871		In 1832, when Pearl Sago was charged 10s. per Cwt., and common Sago was 1s. per Cwt., the Consumption was 4,770 Cwt., paying 917l. Duty only, and in 1837, 17,193 Cwt., being an Increase of 620 Tons, or nearly 260½ per Cent.
— Pearl		{ 8½ }					
Senna	6d. per lb.	185	4,075	4,363	4,991		
Shell Lac	6s. per Cwt.	5½		No Return			Quantity taken for Consumption — lbs. 1834 - — 1835 - 584,787 1836 - 576,332
Seed Lac	6s. per Cwt.	8½					In 1833 Lac Dye was rated at 6s. per Cwt., whilst Cochineal was fixed at 2l. 16s. per Cwt.
Turmeric, Bengal	2s. 4d. per Cwt.	17					In 1838 the Duty on Cochineal was lowered to 1s. per Cwt., but no Alteration was made in Lac Dye. Thus Lac Dye, the Produce of a British Possession, worth about 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. pays Six Times as much Duty as Cochineal, an Article of Foreign Growth, and worth 7s. per lb.
Vermilion	6d. per lb.	14½					

386. Is the Duty the same coming from India as from China?  
It is; except in the instance of Cassia, which from China pays 1s. per Pound Duty.

G. G. de H. Larpen,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

387. In what State is Cajeput Oil imported into this Country?  
It is imported as an Oil.

388. What is the Duty upon that?  
The Duty upon Cajeput Oil is 1s. 4d. per Pound, equal to Twenty-eight and a Half per Cent. upon its Value.

389. Will you state where Cajeput is chiefly grown?  
It is a Straits Production; not a Production of the Peninsula of India.

390. Of those Articles that you have detailed to the Committee, can you state whether any have higher Duties imposed upon them coming from British India than coming from any other Part of the World?  
No; it is the same Duty.

391. You have then no Complaint to make of any Inequalities?  
No.

392. What Parts of the World compete with India in the Import of those Drugs and Spices to which you referred?

The Spices may be considered as exclusively Asiatic. If you take the Article of Pepper, the Duty in 1820 was 2s. 6d. per Pound without any Distinction; in 1826 it was reduced to 1s. on Pepper from British Possessions.

393. Remaining the same on Foreign?

Yes; and in 1837 it was reduced without Distinction to 6d. per Pound. The Effects of that were remarkable. In 1820 there was entered for Home Consumption 1,400,000 Pounds of Pepper; in 1836 there was entered for Home Consumption 2,800,000 Pounds; in 1837-38 the Quantity is still 2,600,000 Pounds. But the Benefit of the 6d. can hardly be said to have yet been ascertained. From this Statement I think it may be said to appear, that the Reduction of Duty has occasioned an Increase of Consumption to Double what it was in 1820. The Time has not yet elapsed to enable us to submit to the Test of Experience the Consequence of the Reduction of the Duty to 6d., which was a most wise and salutary Measure.

394. In the Year 1827, when the Duty was 1s. upon the Pepper produced in British Possessions, and 2s. 6d. upon Pepper from Foreign Countries, what was the Quantity imported from the British Possessions and from Foreign Countries?

I can put in a Table of the Quantities of Pepper imported into and exported from the United Kingdom from the Year 1820. The Returns do not distinguish the Quantity from British Possessions and the Quantity from Foreign Countries.

395. Could you produce any Paper which would give that Distinction?  
I am afraid I could not; the Accounts are kept altogether.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq., AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of PEPPER imported into and exported from the United Kingdom.

4th March 1840.

Years.	QUANTITIES			RATES OF DUTY.		Net Revenue.
	Imported.	Exported.	Cleared for Consumption.	British Possessions.	Foreign Possessions.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Per lb.	Per lb.	£
1820	789,300	3,985,353*	1,404,021	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	174,063
1821	852,038	1,630,968	1,256,532	—	—	156,206
1822	7,244,778	4,451,396	1,446,400	—	—	179,586
1823	6,137,993	5,241,141	1,368,983	—	—	170,627
1824	8,818,697	2,926,857	1,447,030	—	—	180,816
1825	5,438,428	3,330,958	850,087	—	—	106,222
1826	14,091,799	5,329,525	2,529,027	1s.	1s. 2d. - 1s. 6d.	126,517
1827	9,083,605	4,092,386	1,949,931	—	—	97,496
1828	4,987,630	4,226,031	1,927,718	—	—	96,468
1829	2,015,184	2,962,063	1,933,641	—	—	96,726
1830	2,816,598	1,488,238	2,009,154	—	—	100,492
1831	6,273,480	6,844,616	2,050,082	—	—	102,639
1832	4,688,847	3,657,378	2,225,491	—	—	111,238
1833	8,729,552	3,997,027	2,228,393	—	—	111,174
1834	7,675,840	6,391,247	2,457,020	—	—	122,852
1835	3,343,277	1,246,482	2,359,573	—	—	117,995
1836	7,724,932	4,151,569	2,794,491	—	—	*99,134
1837	5,291,993	4,768,860	2,625,075	6d.	6d.	65,621
1838	3,572,084	—	2,635,020	—	—	65,876 } Gross. }

\* All Sorts 6d. per Pound since 19th August 1836.

The present Duty is still too high. The best Quality is produced in Malabar. I have taken the Particulars of the whole Growth of Pepper.

396. Do you consider the Duty of 6d. still too high?  
Very high.

397. What Proportion does it bear to the Cost?

It is 200 and 300 per Cent. The Cost is 2d. and 3d.; and as a Condiment to the general Mass of the Population, if the Duty were lower, I have no Doubt that you might raise the Consumption to 5,000,000 lbs.

398. As far as Experience goes, you have the Fact that since the Reduction from 1s. to 6d. the Consumption has not increased, but on the whole rather diminished?

But, with Submission, I should say that no Time has elapsed to test the Operation of the Reduction of 6d. The Pepper is collected in Sumatra and the Archipelago, and the Effect has not yet been produced.

399. Are you not aware that there are in this Country always Two or Three Years Consumption of Pepper on hand; that a large Quantity is exported; and therefore, if the Reduction of Duty increased materially the Consumption, we must have felt it from 1837 up to 1840?

Parties holding that Pepper have been of course anxious to retain it as long as they could without losing in Price. The Experience we have had is, that from the higher Duty being reduced the increased Consumption is nearly double.

400. Should you not rather conclude that Pepper is one of those Articles that no Man would materially increase the Consumption of, even if he could get it for nothing?

I think among the lower Classes if it were cheaper it would be used to season

season all Articles of Food. It gives a Taste and Flavour to all Food, which, I think, would render the Consumption very large indeed.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

401. Would not One Pound of Pepper season as much as any One Individual would want to season?

I still think that it might be greatly increased. There is One other Point upon the Article of Pepper. I believe it was a Maxim among Merchants in old Houses, "Always buy Pepper when Pepper is 12d.," and by the Operation of free Trade the Price of Pepper has been brought down from above 1s. per Pound to what it is now, 4½d. That is One great Effect of the free Trade with India; for Twenty Years ago or Thirty Years ago it was always considered an Article which it was safe to buy at 12d.

402. When you speak of the Price of 4½d., do you mean in India or here? Here. When I say 4½d., that is 4½d. in Bond.

403. When you speak of the Price you speak of the Price in Bond?

Yes. Merchants always speak of the Price in Bond. The Pepper is produced in Sumatra and the Archipelago to the Extent of 35,000,000 lbs.; and Malabar, which is our own (supposing India to be all one Country), produces from 15,000,000 lbs. to 20,000,000 lbs. Taking the whole Amount of Pepper which is supposed to be the Growth of the East, it is about 40,000,000 lbs. to 50,000,000 lbs., of which 15,000,000 lbs. to 20,000,000 lbs. come from Malabar.

404. Can you at all explain the Reason of the very great Variations in the Importation of Pepper from the East Indies into this Country?

No, I am afraid I cannot.

405. Is the Pepper a precarious Crop?

Not at all; it is the staple Product of the Archipelago and Malabar.

406. Is it an Article which suffers from keeping?

On the contrary.

407. Is there any thing in the present State of the Law with respect to the Importation of Coffee, which you are of opinion is disadvantageous, and ought to be removed?

The Coffee Duties are arranged under Four Heads:—the Duties on British Produce and from British Possessions, 6d. per Pound Weight, which may be considered to be the Coffee from Ceylon and the West Indies; from British Possessions within the Company's Limits, 9d., such as Mysore Coffee or Mocha Coffee; from Places within the Company's Limits, not British Possessions, 1s.; and from Foreign Parts 1s. 3d. Ceylon, for instance, pays 6d. Duty, and sells at this Moment at 100s. to 112s. a Hundred Weight; the Mysore or Malabar, which is not admitted as British Produce, but admitted at 9d., sells at 75s. to 86s., add 3d. additional Duty, 28s., makes up the Difference, because they are equally the same in Quality; that makes it, when added to 75s., 103s., and 28s. added to 86s. makes it 114s.; so that the Difference of 3d. in the Duty makes the Difference in Price between the Two Articles of similar Quality. The whole Question turns upon what is the Meaning of "British Possession." It is stated that in Mysore both Civil and Military Power is exercised by the British, and that in Travancore the Government are not allowed to make any Treaty but with the British. At this very Moment there is a curious Transaction going on. Coffee from the Brazils or other Coffees are sent out from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, to be there entered and re-exported, and so come within the Ninepenny Duty as from a British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company, and to a very considerable Extent this Trade is now carried on.

409. Is any Quantity of Coffee produced from Travancore?

Yes, and exported from Alepee in Travancore.

410. Is it the Travancore Produce?

I believe it is, but Mysore is principally supposed to be affected by it.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

411. What Part of India would that come from?  
From the Malabar Coast, and thence from Bombay.

412. Or Madras?  
It might go across.

413. Is there any considerable Difference between the Qualities of the Coffees?

There is. The Brazil Coffee is not liked in this Country; that I suppose is the Reason. There is no Complaint made of this Distinction.

414. Are other Articles besides Coffee imported into the Territories within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter from Foreign Countries, and imported thence into this Country, with any Advantage of Duty on that Account?

Yes; Spices have been brought here for warehousing for Exportation from Holland by British Shipping, and thence carried to the Cape of Good Hope, to be imported here at the reduced Duty. Thus, Spices which under the Navigation Law could not be imported from Holland into this Country have been taken to the Cape of Good Hope, and, the Cape of Good Hope being within the Limits of the East India Charter, have been imported from thence in British Ships into this Country, and the Operation has been a profitable one.

415. Have any other Articles been imported in the same Manner?  
Tea is at the present Moment.

416. To any Extent?  
Yes, in proportion to the Extent of their Stock, but they have no large Stock of Tea abroad.

417. Is Sugar so imported?  
Sugar cannot be; it requires a Certificate of Origin to obtain the lower Duty.

418. What makes the Tea cheaper in Bond at Amsterdam than it is in London?

It has been imported into Amsterdam at a very low Price, and Tea has got up to a high Price, and consequently it is profitable to bring Tea here. From the diminished Supply the Tea Market has advanced, and therefore, to meet that, Tea has been carried from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, which being within the Limits of the Company's Charter will be brought to this Country, and introduced under the general Law which admits the Importation of Tea from any Place within the East India Company's Limits.

419. Those Transactions so far have been an Advantage to the British Ships, by giving Employment for Vessels which they would not otherwise have enjoyed?

Certainly; and also they are advantageous by bringing an Article much wanted into this Country for Consumption.

420. They are, therefore, no Subject of Complaint on the Part of the Indian Government?  
No; far from it.

421. In what Part of the British Peninsula of India is Coffee grown?  
Mysore.

422. To any Extent?  
I am unable to answer the Question, but I believe not at present to any great Extent. In Ceylon it is grown, and the Importations at the lowest Duty of 6*d.* have hitherto been almost confined to Ceylon Coffee.

423. Can you state whether Coffee is imported into British India, or whether enough is grown for its Consumption?

Probably from Java there is an Importation, and from Mocha to Bombay.

424. Therefore

424. Therefore Coffee, with the Exception of Ceylon, cannot be stated to be One of the Productions of British India the Admission of which at lower Duties into this Country would be a material Benefit?

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

Not at the present Moment; but it is looked forward to with great Anxiety as a Growth which, if encouraged, may be carried to a considerable Extent.

425. Have not some Arrangements been made recently for the Employment of British Capital in the Cultivation of the Tea Plant and the Manufacture of Tea in Assam?

A Company has been formed in this Country for the Cultivation of Tea in Assam, of which I have the Honour to be the Chairman, and among the Directors are several Gentlemen largely interested in the Tea Trade, some Gentlemen connected immediately with India, and some Gentlemen also connected with China. The Capital intended to be invested ultimately is 500,000*l.*, of which a small Amount is at present raised, only 5*l.* per Share; but after a considerable Negotiation with the East India Company here and the Government abroad, confident Hopes are entertained of obtaining an Act of Incorporation, upon the Payment of 7*l.* 10*s.* more per Share, making about Twenty-five per Cent. upon the assumed Capital. Simultaneously with the Formation of this Company in England, in consequence of the Attention of the Government of India having been directed to the important Fact of Tea being a Plant indigenous in Assam, a Committee was appointed in India to assist in its Cultivation, and experimental Farms were formed there. A Company was attempted also in India, consisting of the principal Merchants, and of several Gentlemen in the Company's Service, and particularly those Members who had been Members of this Tea Committee. This Association has now joined with this Assam Company to form one large Company for the Purpose of cultivating the Tea, considering it to be a great Object, in a national point of view, to both Countries, both to India and to England, to raise Tea, as a Security also against the Monopoly of China. I have a Report, which I can put in, of all that has taken place in India upon this interesting Subject, by which it appears that there is every Reason to believe that the Tea of Assam, from the Specimens that we have had imported, is a very fine Quality of Tea, and quite equal to the Tea of Commerce.

426. What Price do they think it would bear in the Market now, if exposed for Sale, not merely as a Matter of Curiosity?

1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* per Pound; probably somewhere thereabouts, before the late Advance.

427. What is the Price of the ordinary Tea with which it would compete?

We are in a State of Excitement now as to Price; but it is the Congou Tea principally with which it would compete. Congou Tea now rules at 2*s.* 5*d.* and 2*s.* 10*d.* per Pound, but before the Advance it was 1*s.* 2*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.*

428. What is the Price of that?

That would be in ordinary Times at about the same Price. At the present Moment it is higher. Assam Tea would probably be classed with good and fine Congou Tea.

429. How far from Water Carriage are the Districts in which this Tea Plant is cultivated?

The District in which we are likely to have Locations is upon the Hills in the Country of Assam through which the great River Barampoota runs; a River that overflows, and leaves a Sediment in the lower Districts, and the Tea is grown upon the Hills. The Extent of the Growth of the Tea Plant is very large, and in the Jungles there are a very large Number of Tea Plants.

430. How far from the Barampoota are the Hills on which the Tea Plant is to be cultivated?

I am not aware of the exact Distance, but we have no Fear whatever of the Cost. The Accounts we have received of the Cost of Production, with every

G.G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

Charge for Conveyance and otherwise, are such as to render it likely that we shall considerably undersell the Chinese, as far as we know the Price of Chinese Tea, but that Price has been remarkably steady for many Years; it is however scarcely possible, from what we know of China, to ascertain the precise Cost.

431. What is the Size of the River?

It is a magnificent River, like the Ganges. We have already taken Measures for building and contracting, and are about to send out Steam Vessels to convey Stores for the Formation of our Establishment in the upper Part of Assam; and to bring down the Tea. Measures have also been taken by the Gentlemen who formed the Committee in Calcutta to bring a large Number of Labourers there, and we are getting Chinese, for that which is of the greatest Importance, namely, the Manipulation of the Tea in the Chinese Mode. Not less than 2,000 or 3,000 Coolies have been and are about to be sent up from Calcutta for Location, upon the Land which the Company are to give us there, we hope upon favourable Terms. We have not yet got any Particulars, but we understand that the Indian Government are willing to be very liberal in their Arrangements, and we are taking Measures to proceed, it being of the greatest Importance to move rapidly. We are told there will be no Difficulty in ultimately ascertaining the Boundaries, and that we may send out Persons there to locate and prepare the Tea there without Fear of being disturbed hereafter. When the Country has been surveyed we shall have the Limits of our Location properly defined. The Quantity of Tea sent home to the East India Company this Year I think amounted to about Ninety Boxes; but our Expectations are that we shall have 1,000 if not 2,000 Boxes against the Season of 1841.

432. Is it all One Quality?  
Various Qualities.

433. Green and Black?

Yes. The first Settlement will be on the Dikho River, near which are extensive Tracts of indigenous Tea; and at the Date of our last Advices, which were in November, they were engaged in clearing a considerable Location there, and in building Huts and Workshops. It is near the Dikho River that the Company applied for and were arranging with the local Government the Terms for the Possession of a very extensive Grant of Land.

434. What is the Weight of a Box of Tea?  
The Chest of Tea weighs about Eighty-four Pounds.

435. When you bring the Tea down the Barampoota, where do you embark it for this Country?

At Calcutta; it will come round by the Dikho, and thence from the Barampoota by one of the tributary Streams that will communicate with Calcutta into the Hooghly. I suppose the Tea imported from Canton comes a very considerable Distance from the Hills in the Interior of China. Assam is the nearest to the Province of Yunan, in China, from which the best Tea comes. Upon an Investigation of the Soil of Assam we find it to be nearly the same as that of Yunan, and therefore the Probability is that it is the Continuation of the same Tract in which the Tea grows in China.

436. Is there any Communication of any Size by Water with this District?

The Barampoota forms One great Delta with the Ganges and the Hooghly.

437. The Petitioners suggest that there should be some Favour granted in the Rate of Duty to the Tea imported from Assam; you do not apprehend that any Favour in the Rate of Duty will be requisite in order to induce a large Importation hereafter from that Country?

Certainly our Expectations are, from all we have learnt, that we shall be able to supply Tea at a low Rate. At the same Time, looking to the great Importance of the Object, not only as respects India but as respects this Country, Tea  
now



now having become an Article of absolute Necessity to the great Bulk of our Population. It may be a Question whether, in order so far to encourage our own Territories, it is not justifiable to give Assam Tea the Benefit of Protection; and, following out the Principle of Preference to Importations from our own Possessions over those from Foreign States which is adopted in our Tariff, whether we might not have some Discrimination in the Article of Tea, at least prospectively, as an Encouragement for its Growth and Manufacture in India, Care being taken that it shall be bonâ fide Assam Tea by any Regulations that may be adopted.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

438. Would that be easy to adopt, as you say the Province is so near the Province of China?

It is a very wild Country, and hitherto there has been no Communication with China, and we know up to this Time what Difficulty there has been in obtaining any Communication with China. But we submit that this Cultivation is a great Object of Interest to this Country and to India, and that any Encouragement that the Legislature might give to another Growth of Tea, so as to render us in some degree independent of China, whilst it assisted the Operations of the new Company in the Cultivation of Tea in Assam, would be of great Benefit to this Country also.

439. Do you know how the Chinese that were established in Assam were procured?

We have between Sixty and Seventy at present. Our Agents there have collected them in various Parts, principally from the Archipelago; and we are expecting to receive a considerable Number more from Penang. It should be remembered that to Java, a very large Number of Chinese annually come down. There is an Establishment of Chinese in Java. They also come down in the Junks to Sincapore. We are endeavouring, wherever we find that such Chinese are acquainted with the Manipulation of Tea, to obtain their Services. We wish to have as many as we can, for the Purpose of teaching the Natives of India the Manipulations of the Tea.

440. So that you have no Doubt of the Possibility of increasing the Number of Emigrants to any Extent necessary for the Cultivation?

None, the Labourers being Natives of India, and the Chinese being sent as it were to teach the Process of Manipulation.

441. You have to carry the Population into the Country, have you not?

Yes; that is the chief Drawback to the Progress of the Experiment.

442. It is a waste Country without Population?

Yes; the Country is much covered with Jungle, and the Population scanty.

443. Do you raise a new Plant, or do you pluck the Leaves from Trees already existing?

Tea is indigenous in Assam. China Plants have been imported, and have been placed in the Company's Experimental Garden; they have delivered over several to us. We shall adopt the System of plucking indigenous Tea from the Plant, and of attempting the Cultivation in Gardens. The great Object in the Management of Tea is to have the various Stages of Growth separated from each other. Tea plucked with old Leaf and young Leaf in its different Stages, and mixed together, makes an Article which is of a very inferior Value; and therefore the proper gathering of indigenous Plants, and also seeing how far the Quality of the Tea may be improved by Cultivation, are the Two great Objects we have in view.

444. Do not you think, if this Tea should not be made good, and equal to China Tea, bringing a great Quantity of it into this Country would tend to a fraudulent Mixture, just as Chicory is mixed with Coffee.

With Submission, I should state that we have no Idea whatever but that this Tea is equally good with the China Tea. I could have brought the Certificates, not only of Mr. Thompson, the Company's Broker by whom the Teas of the late Importation by the East India Company were all examined, but the Certificates of other Persons who have examined them, who are perfectly competent to speak to it; and upon that Subject there is a Passage

E. G. de H. Larpett,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

in a Report which was made to the Proprietors of the Assam Company, which was drawn up by the Gentlemen in the Direction, who are great Tea Dealers in London. It is as follows:—"Ninety-five Chests of Black Tea, the Produce of the East India Company's Establishment, consisting only of Two Chinese Black Tea Makers, with Twelve Native Assistants, have been received lately by the East India Company, and those Gentlemen in the Assam Company who are extensively engaged in the Tea Trade"—and I am sure when I quote such Men as Twining, Travers, and Fox, it will be admitted that those are Men of the highest Character in every Way—"confirm the Opinion entertained on the Samples of the Importation of previous Years; namely, that the Character and Quality of the Assam Tea is a good strong and very useful Description, holding out the Expectation, that by continued Attention to the Culture, and improved Experience in the Manufacture, it will become a most valuable and important Article of Commerce, and gradually lessen the entire Dependence upon China which has hitherto prevailed."

445. If this Assam Tea should not answer, would there be any Difficulty in introducing the best Kinds of Tea into that District?

No, I should think not, the Soil being favourable to the Growth of Tea, and similar to that, as we understand, in which Tea is grown in China.

446. Do you know any thing of the Tea which is grown in the Brazils?

It is understood not to have succeeded; and certainly Tea in Java has proved a Failure.

447. You were requested, on Monday, to procure Information with respect to the Amount of the American Trade in Canton; have you been able to do so? I have; and the Results are exceedingly interesting.

The Account is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

#### CHINA TRADE.

##### AMERICAN TRADE TO CANTON.

	Imports.		Total Imports.	Exports.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
1829-30 - -	2,793,988	1,123,644	3,917,632	4,108,611
1830-31 - -	2,871,220	183,655	3,054,975	4,263,551
1831-32 - -	2,383,685	667,252	3,050,937	5,857,732

The above for 1830-31 and 1831-32, adding the Bills of Exchange.

		Imports.	Exports.
1830-31 - -	Total as above - -	3,054,975	
	Add Bills of Exchange - -	1,168,500	
		<u>4,223,475</u>	<u>4,263,551</u>
1831-32 - -	Total as above - -	3,050,937	
	Add Bills of Exchange - -	2,480,871	
		<u>5,531,808</u>	<u>5,857,732</u>

I have also an Account for 1837-38 of the British and the American Trade with Canton.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

## BRITISH TRADE WITH CANTON

1st July 1837 to 30th June 1838.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Drs.		Drs.
Manufactures (Woollen and Cotton)	2,364,366	Silk	1,686,528
Metals	116,090	Tea	9,561,576
Cotton (raw)	6,563,124	Nankeens	41,500
Opium	13,554,030	Silk Piece Goods	365,760
Treasure	751,435	Sundries	935,410
Sundries	1,396,517	Treasure	8,974,776
		Ships, Port Charges	450,000
	24,745,562	Balance	2,730,012
			24,745,562

## AMERICAN TRADE

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Drs.		Drs.
Manufactures	506,390	Tea	3,973,440
Metals	104,310	Silk Piece Goods, } Shawls, &c. } - - ]	827,501
Opium (Turkey)	8,264	Nankeens	30,010
Treasure	846,062	Sundries	258,910
Sundries	583,577	Treasure	—
Balance	3,142,508	Ships, Port Charges	101,250
	5,191,111		5,191,111

This shows the immense Extent of the Opium Trade, and the very large Quantity of Treasure that has been extracted from China, and also the great Superiority of the British Trade over the American under the free System. I beg to state that I took this from a very interesting Publication, which gives a particular Account, from which I have extracted this general Account.

448. What Publication is it?

It is called "The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar," published in Canton in the Year 1839, and abridged. With regard to those Trade Statements, of which I have given a Sort of Analysis above, I can put the detailed Statements for the Year ending the 30th of June 1838. They have been made out and printed by the Direction of the Committee, that is, the Committee in Canton, comprising all the chief English Merchants of that Port, and they state in their Report, "that they are as perfect as the Circumstances would admit, but it is hoped that the Difficulties in the Way of procuring the Information required for their Construction will gradually disappear, and that a complete Account

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

by the Secretary may soon be given, almost concurrently with the Occurrence itself." Of course the Disturbances in China have prevented that; but they are extremely interesting; and I can put them in, to be annexed to the Minutes, if the Committee should wish it.

449. Can you state whether the 8,974,776 Dollars Specie, said to be sent from China, went to Bengal or to Europe?

To Calcutta and Bombay. It meets the very Statement I made, as to the Quantity of Bullion that was carried into India, and which has oozed out of China, to use Commissioner Linn's Phrase.

450. No Part of that was exchanged against American Bills?

I conceive that the Statement in that Account shows that the Balance was in favour of the British Trade and against the American Trade, and that the Question was settled between them by Bill Operations. That is my own Hypothesis.

451. Suppose that to have been the Course of the Trade for some Years past, must there not be a large Accumulation of Silver in British India?

It has not been for any considerable Time.

452. If you refer back to the Records of past Times, do not you find that there has always been a great Importation of Silver into British India; and is it not known that there is a much greater Consumption of Silver in India than in other Parts?

Yes.

453. Must not a State of Trade such as you have described tend to accumulate a considerable Quantity of the precious Metals in British India?

If it were to continue it would be an Influx of Metals into India in return for Opium, and an Efflux from China.

454. Would not that make it very easy for India, supposing India to have a few Years of unfavourable Balance with this Country, to remit a Portion of the precious Metals?

It is so dependent upon the Opium Trade; if you struck out the Opium Trade the Balance would be different. 13,000,000 and upwards is the Amount of the Opium Trade.

455. Supposing that Trade to continue, would the State of Things such as you have described indicate a Capacity on the Part of India to supply any unfavourable Balance, supposing that to exist, by Specie?

Dependent always upon its large internal Consumption of Silver.

456. Are you acquainted with the Variations that have taken place in the Price of Commodities in India in the last Ten or Fifteen Years?

I am acquainted with the Variations in the chief Articles; but in the Case of Indigo it so much depends upon the Seasons.

457. Have they not, in point of fact, become nominally so much cheaper as to indicate a Scarcity of the precious Metals rather than an Abundance?

Yes. With reference to the Question asked me last Time as to the Exchanges, I have turned it over in my Mind, and can only attribute that apparent Appreciation of the Rupee which was observed upon to these Four Causes:—First, the Cessation in some measure of the Company's Capital employed in Commerce, in its Investment for some Years previously to the Alteration in its Functions; secondly, to the Failure of almost all the large Commercial Houses, which took place in 1830-31, at that Time employing very large Funds; thirdly, to the profitable Markets for India Produce at home, which, as it were, forced out a large Quantity of India Produce; and, fourthly, to the Drain of Capital and the Demand for the Purposes of the Opium Trade, which is the very Circumstance which is mentioned in the Question; because it appears that the Capital of India was drawn into the Opium Business, and consequently the Price of Goods relative to the Rupee was low, and the Rupee, was appreciated; and I think it may be attributed very much to those Four Circumstances, and to the Time that must elapse before, in so distant a Trade, the Transport of Bullion can right the Exchange.

It is an apparent Anomaly which has given rise to a good deal of Thought on my Part. I have been anxious to ascertain the Causes.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

458. Would not the Fact of the East India Company giving up its Trade, and having in consequence to withdraw its trading Capital, rather, on the contrary, have the Effect of lowering the Exchange?

It would reduce the Price of Goods. The Goods were left without corresponding Capital to pay for them, the Company no longer coming into the Market to purchase Goods.

459. In point of fact, had not the Company very materially diminished, for many Years, their Exportation of Manufactures to India, from finding their Trade with that Country to be unprofitable?

Undoubtedly; they had almost ceased to carry on any Trade, except that provided by their Investments.

460. So that, in point of fact, at the Termination of the Charter, with the Exception of the Reduction of their Establishment for the Purchase of Silk, they had very little mercantile Alteration to make?

Exactly so.

461. Are you aware what has been the Effect upon the Quality of Silk imported from India, the Company having diminished of late Years its Importation, and now having abstained altogether from the Importation?

There has been no Inferiority in the Quality of the Silk imported from India. It is now in private Hands, and I have every Reason to believe a very flourishing Trade.

462. Have the Company disposed of their Filatures to Individuals?

They have disposed of all their Filatures to Individuals.

463. It was apprehended by the Trade, was it not, that in the event of their suddenly withdrawing their Capital from the Importation of Silk, and giving up the Trade, the Quality would be very much deteriorated?

It was; but that has not been the Case at all. I wish merely to state the Importance of the China Trade, with reference to the Silk Manufacture; that, of the gross Importation of Silk for our Manufacture, about One Half is Italian or European, One Quarter Bengal, and One Quarter is from China; and that, the China Silk is of the greatest Importance to our Manufactures, as controlling in some measure the Price of the raw Material, and enabling us to compete with the Continent in our Manufactures. Also there is a Circumstance connected with the China Silk which I wish to state: The British Manufacturer has found out the Art of using China Silk with a Waste of only Three per Cent.; whereas it used before to be a Waste of nearly Twenty-five per Cent. This is a very great Advantage over his French Rival, inasmuch as he has thus been enabled to apply the China Silk to Purposes without this Wastage which they cannot do abroad. This is an Extract of a Letter which I had from one of the chief Persons connected with the Silk Trade; and he says, "I would remind you, that the Supply of Silk from that Quarter" (China) "is most important to the Silk Trade of this Country; for, in addition to the Advantage of giving us an increased Supply, China Silk importantly assists the English Manufacturer in competing with the Foreigner, inasmuch as upon the Continent the Throwsters or Preparers of it for the Manufacturer would make a Waste of from Fifteen to Twenty-five per Cent., which was the Case with our Throwsters Twenty Years since; but the increased Supplies of it of late Years have forced it upon the Attention of the Trade, and the Management of it is now so well understood by our Throwsters that they can prepare it at a Waste of only Three to Five per Cent."

464. Is the Waste the Difference in Weight between the raw State and the Silk as manufactured?

Yes.

465. Is it by Improvement in Machinery that that Waste is diminished?

Yes, and Skill in the Management of it.

466. Does that apply to China Silk only?

It applies to China Silk chiefly; Necessity has induced them to make

(432.)

H 3 ,

such

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

such an Improvement in, that as to render it available where there was a Loss before.

467. Where has the Improvement originated?

In this Country; by the Throwsters.

468. The Petitioners say, that "At Ceylon the Cotton Goods of Great Britain are charged with a Duty of Five per Cent.; those of India with Duties varying from Ten to Twenty per Cent. Goods not specially enumerated in the published Table are directed to be charged Five per Cent., if the Growth or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or even any Part of Europe; but if the Growth or Manufacture of any other Place (India being included) they are subjected to a Duty of Ten per Cent." Do you apprehend that that Difference in the Mode of treating the Productions of India and those of this Country has been seriously injurious to the Trade of India with Ceylon?

I should state, before I answer the Question, that the Rate of Duty upon the Importation of the Manufactures of India into Ceylon was Twenty to Fifty per Cent., but that they have been reduced now to Ten per Cent.; I am not prepared to state the Year.

469. Has there been any Reduction since the Year 1825?

I am not prepared to state, but they have been reduced now to Ten per Cent., and the Wares and Merchandize imported from Great Britain into Ceylon are at Four per Cent. It is a Trade of no great Importance, but it stands practically thus: That those Goods which can be obtained from Madras or from Parts of India the nearest to Ceylon stand at Ten per Cent., and British Goods are, as it were, to the Extent of the Difference, forced into the Market at Four per Cent., which is an apparent great Injustice with reference to India.

470. Have you any Statement of the Duties levied at Ceylon?

I know of no other Duties on Importation than those of British Manufacture.

471. Are there any Manufactures of India which you apprehend are excluded by that Difference of Duty? Would the Cotton Manufactures of India compete with those of this Country at an equal Duty?

The Difference of Duty is a Check upon Indian Manufactures into Ceylon, and it is apparently an Injustice upon the Face of it, that Indian Manufactures close at hand should pay Ten per Cent., whilst British Manufactures pay only Four per Cent.

472. As you have explained to the Committee that the English Manufacture of Cotton beats out that of India in India itself, how is it possible (supposing no Duty to exist) that the Manufactures of India could compete with those of England in Ceylon?

I am not prepared to say that there is any very great practical Grievance in it, but it is more upon the apparent Inconsistencies that I urge the Question.

473. It does not amount to any great practical Consequence?

I should hope not. I do not speak myself with that Knowledge which would enable me to answer that Question decidedly.

474. The Petitioners state, "That in the Australian Colonies British Productions, with the Exception of Spirits, are admitted Duty-free; the Goods of all other Countries, including British India, are charged with an ad valorem Duty of Five per Cent." Do you apprehend that that Difference of Duty is materially injurious to India?

I should think to the Extent of it it is injurious, and it is equally with the other an unjust Preference given to the British Manufacturer. It exists to the Extent stated in the Question; namely, "That in the Australian Colonies British Productions, with the Exception of Spirits, are admitted Duty-free; the Goods of all other Countries, including British India, are charged with an ad valorem Duty of Five per Cent." And what is more remarkable, that if imported through Great Britain they pay Two and a Half per Cent. still more, therefore marking invidiously the Difference between British Goods and Indian Goods.

475. What

475. What are the principal Exports from India to Australia?  
Grain, Silk Piece Goods, some Sugar, and various Articles for the lower Classes, Gunny Bags, &c.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

4th March 1840.

476. Is the Export of Grain from India to Australia regular, or is it required only in Times of Drought?  
In Times of Drought only.

477. So that the Duty of Five per Cent. is practically imposed only when there is great Distress in the Country?  
Exactly.

478. The Petitioners consider that they are subjected to some Grievance by the Provisions of the Navigation Laws, under which Natives of British India, although in fact born British Subjects, are not treated as such when they navigate Vessels coming from that Country to this; are you aware that any serious Inconvenience is experienced by them under those Laws?

There is this Inconvenience, that a Vessel with a Lascar Crew from India to this Country cannot return but under the Provisions of the Act. This has been introduced into the Petition of the East India Company; but as far as the East India Association or the Merchants have any Feeling upon the Subject, I do not know that there is any Application of the Kind from them. For my own Part, I should humbly suggest that this is an imperial Question for the Security of the State, and that the Inconvenience is to be endured for the Purpose of superior Security. The only Thing I understand as a Matter of Feeling is, that Negroes were not excepted, and that they are looked upon as British Seamen, and there was a Feeling that the Natives of India were entitled to be considered in the same Light; that if there was a Prohibition it should apply to the Negro as well as the Lascar; but it is not a Question that I should press, being one connected with the general Welfare of the Empire.

479. What is the State of the Law?

The Section of the Act is, "Provided always, that no Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives of any of the Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, (although born in Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places under the Government of His Majesty or of the East India Company,) shall at any Time be deemed or taken to be British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, within the Intent and Meaning of the 84 G. 3. Cap. 68., intituled 'An Act,' &c., (since repealed,) "or of any other Act of Parliament relating to the Navigation of British Ships by Subjects of His Majesty, for the Purpose of entitling any Ship or Vessel to be deemed to be a British Ship navigated according to Law." And the Section as to the Proportion is as follows: "And whereas Lascars and other Natives of the East are not deemed to be equal in Strength and Use to Europeans or other Seamen; and the requiring the Proportion of Three Fourths of British Seamen in Ships having as Part of the Crew Lascars and Natives of the East would compel such Ships to carry a larger Number of British Seamen than other Ships, or to employ a smaller Number of Lascars and Natives of the East than would be sufficient to make a proper Crew; be it therefore enacted, That any Ship or Vessel, duly registered, manned in part with Lascars or Natives of India, which shall be commanded by a British Master, and navigated by Four British Seamen, as Part of the Crew, for every 100 Tons of her registered Burthen, and so in proportion for any Part of 100 Tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be navigated according to Law as to the Crew of any such Ship or Vessel, although the Number of such British Seamen shall not be equal to the Proportion of Three Fourths of the whole Crew of such Ship or Vessel."

480. Though the Lascars are not put upon a Footing with British Seamen, Ships partly manned with Lascars are not obliged to carry so many Seamen?

No; such Ships are to carry, instead of Three Fourths British Seamen, Four of them to each 100 Tons.

481. That does not apply to the Coasting Trade of India?

No; it is only with reference to the Home Trade.

G.G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
4th March 1840.

---

482. Would the Native Seamen be cheaper if you could employ more of them?

Probably they would.

483. The Alteration of the Law in that respect would not, in your Opinion, be any great Boon, or any great Advantage?

I presume, from the East India Company having put it into their Petition, they consider it so. I have expressed only my own Opinion upon it, that it is an imperial Question affecting the Security of the Country, and therefore, whatever Burden it may be, it is for the general Good.

484. Not only are Ships partly manned with Lascars allowed to take a smaller Proportion of British Seamen on account of the Lascars, but also the Twenty-second Section of the Fourth of George the Fourth, Cap. 80, provides, that when a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be obtained any Governor may license the Vessel to sail with a smaller Proportion?

Yes.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday next,  
Three o'Clock.

---



*Die Veneris, 6<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

ANDREW SYM Esquire is called in, and examined.

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*

6th March 1840.

485. YOU are extensively interested in the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane in India, are you not?

Yes.

486. To what Extent of Land?

I could hardly tell how much Land, because we buy a great deal of Cane from our own Tenants without ascertaining the Quantity of Land cultivated by them.

487. You are a considerable Proprietor of Land, are you not?

Yes.

488. To what Extent?

I am interested in about 60,000 Acres.

489. As a Proprietor?

As a Proprietor under Government; but the Estate on which we cultivate the Sugar is about 25,000 Acres, most of which we let out to Tenants, who grow what Crops they please; but we make them Advances upon growing Sugar Cane, and they deliver the Juice of the Cane to us for the Purpose of manufacturing into Sugar.

490. In what Part of India is that Land?

In the District of Goruckpore.

491. How far from Oude?

One Part of Goruckpore bounds Oude, but not that Part where we cultivate Sugar; that is at the exactly opposite Part. It bounds the District of Chanuparum.

492. Upon Land which is your Property you grow the Sugar Cane?

Yes; we grow it ourselves, and our Tenants also grow it for us, and we buy the Sugar in the Neighbourhood, when we find an Advantage in so doing, as we have done this Year.

493. To what Extent have you carried the Export of Sugar from India to England of late Years?

This Year we shall ship 20,000 Maunds of Sugar.

494. Is that much more than you have shipped in any previous Year?

Yes.

495. Since what Period is it that your Shipments of Sugar have increased so much?

Only within the last Four or Five Years.

496. In consequence of the Alteration of Duty?

We shipped almost none before that. Sugar was grown, but it was generally taken to the Western Markets; not by us, but by Native Merchants.

497. Have you found that Shipment a profitable Transaction?

Of late Years it has been. This Year it has been profitable; various Circumstances have combined to render it so; the high Prices here, and the low Rate of Freight. The Ships taking out Emigrants to New South Wales come on to

Andrew Sym, Esq.  
6th March 1840.

India for return Cargoes; and the Freights have fallen to Three Guineas a Ton for Sugar.

498. That is as dead Weight?

Yes.

499. For light Goods the Freight is about 5l.?

For Indigo and Silk, but not for light Goods of small Value; Shell Lac and Hemp, and Goods of that Description, I suppose are charged about the same as Sugar.

500. Had the Price of Sugar remained in this Country what it was Three or Four Years ago, and had Freights remained what they were, should you still have been able, at the reduced Duty, to make that Shipment of Sugar with Advantage?

We should not have carried it to so large an Extent as we have done. These concurring Circumstances have induced us to prosecute the Cultivation of it to a larger Extent than we should otherwise have done.

501. But looking forward, as far as you can do so, to the probable Price of the Sugar in this Country, you intend to persevere in the Extension of the Cultivation?

Yes, we do; but we have now got to a Point that renders it difficult for us to get rid of our Molasses. Hitherto we have been able to sell it to the Native Confectioners, to make Sweetmeats; now the Quantity is so great that we find the greatest Difficulty in getting rid of it at any Price at all.

502. That would enable you to make Rum very cheaply?

It would.

503. What have you sold your Molasses for?

I do not know that we have been able to sell it at all this Year, but last Year we had great Difficulty in getting 18d. for 82 Pounds Weight.

504. That being the Price of Molasses, you could make Rum more cheaply than you could Arrack?

Arrack is Rum.

505. Arrack is, properly, Spirits, is it not?

Yes; but it is only made from Molasses and Mowah, a sweet Berry from a Tree.

506. Is it not made from Maple and from Dates?

Not in our Part of the Country.

507. Or from Rice?

Not in our Part of the Country. I have been told that in Ceylon it is made from Rice; but in no Part of India that I have been in is it so made.

508. Have you seen it made from Maple and from Dates?

No. I have not seen it made much at all; but all that I have seen made is from the Refuse of Sugar, or from Mowah, which is a Berry, of the Size and Shape of a Cherry, that falls down from a large Tree in the Month of March, just about this Time of the Year, preparatory to the Leaf coming on the Tree. The Natives gather it up, and they distil that into a Kind of Arrack.

509. Unless you entertain the Prospect of being able to export to this Country a considerable Quantity of Rum made from this cheap Molasses, should you be induced to extend very much your Manufacture of Sugar?

No, certainly not, unless we could make Rum ourselves, or other People were allowed to make Rum to whom we could sell the Molasses. The not having a Market for our Molasses is now becoming a serious Grievance to us.

510. That is, the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane has been extended beyond the Means the Natives have to purchase the Molasses?

Yes. The Molasses is only used in making the Native Sweetmeats, and by the Native Distillers; and there is no great Outlet in India for Arrack; the lower Class of Natives drink it, but the better Class of Natives never use it at all.

511. Is the Machinery by which the Sugar is made of a very rude Description? *Andrew Sym, Esq.*

With us it is. We have One Cattle Mill, but not a very good one; and the other Machinery is the common Pestle and Mortar of the Natives.

6th March 1840.

512. Do you apprehend that if you introduced the Mill Machinery of the West Indies you should derive any considerable Benefit from it?

I am led to believe we should; but I have had no Experience upon that Point yet.

513. You have not thought it worth while to introduce any yourself?

We have not hitherto. One Cattle Mill which we have we bought in Calcutta at a very low Price.

514. Is much Sugar lost in the Mode in which the Natives manufacture it? Scientific Sugar-makers tell me that there is. I have very little Knowledge on the Subject; I have no chemical Knowledge on the Subject.

515. Is there any thing in the Mode of Manufacture which deteriorates the Produce?

I have heard it said that our Process of Manufacture does deteriorate the Sugar.

516. That there is not only a Loss in the Manufacture, but that it is deteriorated?

They say our Sugars are not so good, but the Prices we get here rather contradict that.

517. Are there any Limits to the Extent to which the Sugar could be manufactured in India?

No, no Limits.

518. Do you cultivate the Mauritius Cane?

No, the common Cane of the Country. We tried better Sorts of Cane, but our Experiment was not successful. The Place that I am connected with, as regards the Manufacture of Sugar, is 450 Miles from Calcutta; the Voyage up the River is very long, and the Canes sent for planting were damaged in the Voyage; but we are going to try it again, and we are led to believe that we should realize a greater Profit by better Canes.

519. What Tenure have you of the Land which your Tenants hold under you?

We have a Lease from the Government, and the Revenue is settled with us for Fifty Years.

520. When did that Lease commence?

We have been in Possession for about Seven or Eight Years; but there were some of the other Grants, that were given at the same Time as mine was, that did not come on so rapidly, and the Government have re-considered the Subject, and by way of putting us all on the same Footing they last Year granted a fresh Lease, and commenced again for Fifty Years.

521. You have then Fifty Years now to run?

We still have Forty-nine Years to run.

522. Upon what Terms is the Land let to you?

In the first instance, the Government suppose that One Fourth of the entire Area is unculturable, and they put that aside altogether.

523. But they leave you the Power to cultivate it?

Yes; that regards the Assessment only. After that, the Three Fourths are divided into Twenty Parts; of those Twenty Parts we are supposed to cultivate One Twentieth every Year for Twenty Years; the Revenue proceeds upon the Data of there being Two Thirds of Two Annas paid for the first Year, and gradually increasing until it becomes Two Thirds of Eight Annas. I am afraid it is so complicated an Arrangement that I can hardly explain it to a Person who has not been in India.

524. Is the Land measured by the Acre?

It is measured by the Begah, which is Two Thirds of an Acre.

Andrew Sym, Esq.  
6th March 1840.

525. Can you state, by the Begah or by the Acre, how much you actually pay to the Company annually? Do you pay the same Amount every Year?  
No; it goes on increasing every Year; it begins at about 150 Rupees and goes up to 7,500.

526. It begins at 150 Rupees for the whole 60,000 Acres?  
For the 25,000 Acres only. My Interest in the Land of Goruckpore extends to 60,000 Acres, but of the Sugar Estate the Grant is only about 25,000 English Acres.

527. Have you made any Estimate how much for the whole 25,000 Acres you will have to pay to the Government?  
It is written in my Lease, but I do not carry it in my Head. I know that the Maximum is 7,500 Rupees.

528. Does it go on increasing for the whole Fifty Years?  
No; we get Three Years free to begin with, and then it goes on increasing for Twenty Years; so that at the End of Twenty-three Years it comes to its Maximum, and at that it continues for the Remainder of the Fifty Years. When I use the Term proprietary Right in Land, it must be understood that the proprietary Right in India is not the same as the proprietary Right in England, because the Government, at the End of Fifty Years, have the Power of Assessment *ad libitum*.

529. You say you are to pay on the Calculation that you cultivate a Twentieth Part every Year; are you bound to cultivate that?  
A Surveyor may be sent on the Fifth, Tenth, and Twentieth Years. The Government reserves to itself a Right, on the Fifth, Tenth, and Twentieth Years, of finding out whether or not we have been doing any thing.

530. If you have not, what happens?  
Then the Government have a Right to reclaim all the Land which is not cultivated; it is a mere nominal Thing.

531. In point of fact is One Fourth unculturable?  
No.

532. The whole is cultivated?  
Yes. There are Rivers and Lakes, Swamps and Roads, occupying some Portion of the Land.

533. Is it a rich Soil?  
It is a good Soil for Sugar.

534. What do you do with the rest of the Land beyond the 25,000 Acres?  
We let it out to different People, and they may cultivate what they please upon it.

535. You are the intermediate Holders between the Government and the Tenants?  
Yes; we are the Tenants in Chief.

536. Upon what Terms do you let it out to the People?  
A Rupee a Begah, and sometimes Two Rupees a Begah. We let it upon very easy Leases; but it is a heavy Jurigle, and requires a great Expense in order to bring it into Cultivation.

537. Do you let it upon Terms similar to those at which it is let to yourselves; viz. demanding no Rent for the first Three Years?  
We did that at the Beginning to a small Extent, without regard to the Quantity the People cultivated, but we do not do so now; we find that we can get plenty of Tenants without giving them such unfavourable Terms to ourselves.

538. Is it not a rather unusual Mode of letting Land, the Mode adopted by the Government in your Case?  
It is; and it was only because a large Quantity of Land was out of Cultivation, and the Government wished to have European Capital expended upon it. The usual Term is Twenty Years.

539. What

539. What would be the Rent usually paid to Government upon Land as good as that which you hold, in a State of Cultivation?

About Twelve Annas, or 1s. 6d., a Begah. All the Land in our Part of the Country is very lightly assessed.

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*

6th March 1840.

540. In the Cultivation you do not consider the Rent to be any Charge worth considering?

Yes; it is about Ten per Cent. upon the Rental of the Estate.

541. Beyond the Rent that you pay to Government do you pay Taxes?

No; the Rent is the Tax.

542. You pay no other Tax of any Kind?

No.

543. What do you mean when you say that your Tax to Government is Ten per Cent. of the Rental?

What we pay to Government we collect from the Tenants; and I think that the Government Revenue will be about Ten per Cent. of the Rentroll of the Estate.

544. So that, supposing you collect 100 Rupees, Ten will go to Government, and Ninety to yourselves?

Yes. It is not placed upon that Footing. We have agreed to pay a specific Sum, and we get as much as we can.

545. So that in fact your Land costs you less than nothing; your Land produces a Profit exclusive of your refining of Sugar?

The Sugar Speculation is merely an incidental Thing, which we have taken up in consequence of the high Prices of Sugar, in England. My original Occupation was that of a Land Owner; the Land Speculation was my Occupation originally.

546. You took Land from the Government, and then let that Land to Natives, with a Profit?

Yes; that was my original Occupation.

547. The Government have made over to you the proprietary Right for a certain Number of Years, have they not? You might put out the Tenants, if you thought fit?

Not if we give them Leases.

548. But at the Termination of the Lease you could put out the Occupier of the Soil?

We could, legally, but we would not do that.

549. You stand in the Place of the Government, as the Proprietor of the Soil, during the Currency of the Fifty Years Lease?

Yes; we have as much Right to the Land as any body has to Land in England. But it is not the Custom of India to change Tenants. When a Man sets himself down in a Place we increase the Rent upon him. If such a thing was to happen that he did not pay, of course he would be put out of the Land.

550. Is much Land let upon the same Conditions upon which you hold this Land of the Company?

In the District of Goruckpore there are 200,000 or 300,000 Acres so let.

551. To Europeans, or Natives?

To both, but principally to Europeans. Myself and Mr. Dickins, the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, have the largest Quantity; between us we hold One Half of the whole.

552. The Sugar Cane is raised upon the Estate of which you have spoken, of 25,000 Acres; what is the Cultivation of the remaining Land in which you are interested?

I should think Wheat is one of the most general Crops, and Rice and Oats.

553. From those remaining 35,000 Acres you derive only the Rents you receive from your Tenants?

Exactly so. The Land that I am interested in is divided into Three Grants:

(43.3.)

I. 3

one

Andrew Sym, Esq.  
6th March 1840.

one is held in my own Name, in conjunction with a mercantile House in Calcutta; in that we are carrying on the Sugar Cultivation: another is in a joint Account with myself and a Gentleman who has retired from the Bengal Civil Service; that is about 40,000 Begahs or 30,000 Acres; upon that we are at present doing nothing; we are merely collecting the Rents and paying the Government Jamma. A smaller Grant is upon a joint Account with another Gentleman, in whose Name it stands; it is not in mine.

554. Who had held those Lands under the Government, and who was accountable for the Jamma, before they were leased to you?

There was no Jamma; the Land was in Jungle; it had been in Cultivation many Years before.

555. What was the Population upon it?

Almost none.

556. Was it covered with Wood?

A great deal was covered with Jungle; some of it was in Grass Plains.

557. Can you assign any Reason why Land stated to be of such good Quality should have remained so long without Cultivation?

I can, as regards one of the Estates. It was in consequence of a Dispute among the Shareholders; they were carrying on a Suit in the Supreme Court for a Period of Twenty-five or Thirty Years, during which Time the Estate went to Jungle.

558. Supposing you met with sufficient Encouragement, how many Maunds of Sugar could you produce upon those 25,000 Acres?

I have no Doubt we could produce 20,000 to 30,000 Maunds a Year, or probably more; it depends altogether upon the Encouragement we meet with. I could not say how much it is capable of producing. If it were all under Sugar Cultivation it would produce an enormous Quantity; but it never could be all under Sugar Cultivation, with Advantage.

559. You are not acquainted with any of the West India Islands, or the West India Colonies?

No.

560. You cannot state what the Quality of this Land is, relatively to any of the Land in the West Indies?

I have never seen any of the West India Islands, and therefore I cannot speak to that.

561. Will you describe the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane on this Estate?

We cultivate it with the Plough. I have been told that in the West Indies they cultivate with the Hoe.

562. When you engage any Person at weekly Wages what do you pay?

We engage them at daily Wages; at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  or  $2d.$  a Day.

563. Do you dig Holes for the Canes?

No; we only plant with the Plough.

564. Is the Soil in which they are planted a stiff tenacious Clay, or a Soil easily worked?

Not with us; it is sandy Soil, but very retentive of Moisture. We do not irrigate our Sugar Cane, but Irrigation of the Sugar Cane is common in many Parts of India.

565. How do you keep the Sugar clean?

With the Hoe.

566. Is that very laborious Work?

No, I do not think it is; the Natives of India never work very hard, because they put Two Men upon One Man's Work if it becomes laborious.

567. What Proportion of the Produce is necessary to pay the Tenant's Rent who holds under you?

That depends upon the Price of Grain and the Price of Sugar; it depends upon the Prices of Produce altogether; he does not pay us a Proportion of the Produce, but he pays a specific Sum in Money.

568. And

568. And that is Ten Times as much as you pay to the Government?

Yes; I think that is about the Proportion.

Andrew Sym, Esq.

6th March 1840.

569. Have you in many Cases made Advances to them to enable them to cultivate the Land?

We make Advances in regard to the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane and Indigo.

570. The Tenant in that Case pays you more than the Rent?

He pays us the Rent of the Land, but we pay him for the Produce which he delivers to us.

571. Have you in any Case advanced Capital for the Purpose of bringing the Land into Cultivation?

Yes.

572. That is taken into consideration in the Rent; does he pay you Interest for the Capital?

No; we write Interest, but we never exact it. We may charge Interest if we like, but we do not.

573. You make with each Individual a Bargain; your Bargains are various?

Yes.

574. Some Land you cultivate yourself?

A little Indigo and Sugar and Oats we cultivate ourselves; not very much.

575. All the rest is held by Tenants?

All that is let out; it is not all let out.

576. May they sell their Produce to whom they please?

Yes, if they do not make an Engagement with us. If they have taken an Advance, of course it is Part of the Engagement that they are to deliver the Produce at a certain Price to us.

577. Are they most of them under that Engagement to you?

Some of them; not a great many.

578. What Number of Begahs does each of those Tenants hold?

I recollect One Man holding a Thousand Begahs; about 700 Acres; but he was a wealthy Man.

579. In general, what is the Size of the Holdings?

They are sometimes as small as Five Begahs, and very frequently as large as 200 and 400.

580. On how small a Farm does the Tenant carry on the Manufacture of Sugar himself?

He does not manufacture the Sugar; he only squeezes the Cane.

581. If you were able to introduce the Rum into this Country at the same Duty at which the West Indian Rum is introduced, what Proportion would the additional Profit bear to that which you can now make upon the Introduction of Sugar?

As it at present stands, we cannot sell our Molasses at all. Whatever we got for our Rum, after deducting the Expense of making it, and the Freight, would be Profit.

582. Can you state what Proportion of Molasses you make from a Maund of Sugar?

For each Maund of Sugar we should have about Two Maunds of Molasses. It of course varies.

583. Is there much remaining Land in that Part of the Country disposable in the same Manner?

Not much now; it has been mostly taken up.

584. You said that you ship about 20,000 Maunds; do you mean you ship abroad?

To this Country this Year we shall. I have not the Accounts from Calcutta yet, but I am led to believe we shall ship 20,000 Maunds from Calcutta.

Andrew Sym, Esq.

6th March 1840.

585. Do you sell none in India?  
Very often we do; but we have been encouraged this Year, by the high Prices in this Country, and the low Freights, to send it here.

586. At what Price does it sell here?  
Some of it sold at 70s.

587. That is the full Price of the West India Sugar?  
I suspect that it is rather more.

588. So that you would infer from that that it is of the Value of the best West India Sugar?

Yes, as far as a small Quantity goes; but the West Indies could sell more Sugar at the higher Price than we could, because their Sugar is better fitted for the Refiner.

589. Yours is not used for refining; it is used for consuming in the State in which it comes?

I have been told that it has been mostly used by the Grocers for mixing with the dark Sugar, and producing a Kind of Sugar that looks well.

590. Is the 20,000 Maunds the Produce of this Year?

It is, but not all the Produce of my Estate. The Prices have been so high that we have been induced to buy from our Neighbours. I do not know the Proportion from our own Estate and from other Sources.

591. Is your Sugar incapable of being refined to the same Extent as the West India Sugar?

I have been told so. I know nothing of refining of my own Knowledge.

592. Have you sent any Rum to Australia?

I never sent any. I rather think they are prohibited from shipping Rum directly from Calcutta.

593. Is there any Sale for Rum in India?

The lower-class Natives drink a little of the Spirits made by the Distillers, and the Troops are supplied with Bengal Rum, but not beyond that.

594. Does the Cheapness of Rum tend to increase its Consumption in India?

No, for, cheap as it is, it is not the cheapest intoxicating Liquor; the fermented Juice of the Luna Palm is much cheaper than Rum.

595. Do you know whether the East Indian Sugar and the West Indian Sugar come into the Market in exactly the same State; are they in an equal State of Refinement when they are imported into this Country?

Our Sugar looks much better than the West Indian Sugar does, but it is not nearly so good in Grain. I believe there is not so much Saccharine Matter in our Sugar as there is in the West Indian Sugar, Weight for Weight.

596. Do you attribute that to the Manufacture?

Probably to that, and also to the Circumstance that our Soil is not so strong as the West Indian.

597. Before it is sent here has not it undergone a Process nearer to Refinement than the Muscovado Sugar from the West Indies?

I suspect that a great deal of it has.

598. Do you know how that is effected?

By a Weed from the River, which is laid upon the Top of the Sugar. The Sugar is put in a conical Vessel, inverted with the Cone downwards, and the Weed is put upon the Sugar at the broad End of the Cone, which makes the Molasses trickle down and run out.

599. That is analogous to claying?

Yes, but not done with Clay; a good deal of the Sugar that comes home from India is done in that Way.

600. Have you ever cultivated Tobacco?

I have only cultivated a little, from Maryland and Virginia Seed, as an Experiment.

601. How



Andrew Sym, Esq.

6th March 1840.

601. How does it answer?

It grows very well.

602. You say that your Molasses sold in the Country for 1s. 6d. a Maund?

Yes; Twelve Annas a Maund.

603. And now, owing to the Increase of the Cultivation, you cannot even get that?

No; we cannot sell it at all, as far as I have heard.

604. Are you satisfied with 1s. 6d. a Maund? Is that what you would consider a satisfactory Price?

It is a very low Price, but we were very glad to get it. There was so much offered in the Market that we had great Difficulty in selling.

605. What was the Price of Molasses Five Years ago?

Two Shillings; it has come down very much.

606. If you get 70s. per Cwt. for your Sugar, and 1s. 6d. for a Maund of Molasses, even if you lost it entirely that would not deter you from the Cultivation of Sugar?

It depends upon the Freight. When the Freight is 3l. or 3l. 3s., and Sugar 70s. secured in London, it would still be a good Price.

607. Can you state at what Price in London for your Sugar you could still cultivate with Advantage, the Freights remaining as they are, and taking the general Average of the Sugar you export?

64s. or 65s.; we could still go on with that, supposing the Freights to be at 3l. and 3l. 3s. The Rate of Exchange alters it also. Supposing that the Rate of Exchange remains at 2s. 1d., which it was by the last Accounts from Calcutta.

608. Should you give up the Trade if it went down to 60s.? For instance, should you not think it worth while continuing if it went down to 60s.?

I would not give it up as long as I could do it without a Loss. I would rather cultivate Sugar without a Profit than not cultivate it at all; because it tends to increase the Value of the Land, and it brings Money into the Tenantry of the Estate.

609. So that you look upon the Cultivation of Sugar more as a Means of improving the Condition of the Tenantry than for the Manufacture itself?

Yes; we look upon it both Ways. In this present Year the Sugar itself will give us a very good Profit.

610. Have you any thing else to complain of, as to the State of the Law, except the high Rate at which the Spirit is introduced?

No; that is the Grievance that presses on me the hardest.

611. Do not you consider that the Duty in this Country being regulated by the Weight, and not by the Quality, the Producer of the highest priced Sugar has an Advantage in the Duty over the general Grower of the common Qualities of West Indian Sugar?

But all People who grow Sugar grow different Qualities of Sugar. That we sent home the other Day was the best; it sold for 70s. The Sugar that is now coming will be inferior to that; it will not sell so high; and the last Sugar that we send will perhaps sell for 60s. We cannot make all our Sugar of first Quality.

612. When you speak of the Profit you make upon the Transmission of Sugar, you speak of the Profit upon the whole Transaction, not upon the Transmission only of the highest priced Sugar?

No; I was meaning the best Sugar.

613. When you spoke of the Profit you had made on the Export of Sugar from India, you spoke of the Profit as being derived from the whole Transaction of that Export, not merely upon the Export of the finest Sugar?

Exactly; upon the whole, as we send it home.

Andrew Sym, Esq.

6th March 1840.

614. Do you buy the Cane from the Natives, and manufacture it yourselves?

Yes, sometimes we do, but it is not a very common Plan with us; the Natives prefer crushing their own Cane, and bringing the Juice to us.

615. You buy it in the Juice?

Yes.

616. Supposing they bring the Cane, cannot you make more of it than they would?

No; I do not know that we can, because our own Machinery is very little better than theirs; we have very little Advantage over them. If we had good Machinery no doubt we should be able to get more from the Cane than they would.

617. As to the Quality of your Rum; how do you consider it in the Market, as compared with the West India Rum?

It is inferior to the Jamaica.

618. To what Extent?

From 3*d.* to 6*d.* I believe that some Rum has been made in India almost equal to the Leeward Islands Rum.

619. Is it not very unwholesome, that which is called Arrack?

I have never tasted it.

620. Is it not so reputed?

I do not know; it seems to be very strong.

621. What is the Population at present upon those 25,000 Acres which are in Sugar Cultivation?

I cannot tell.

622. Is it sufficiently occupied for its perfect Cultivation?

Not at all; it is not above half cultivated.

623. Have you still a large Tract of Land that you could lease out to other Tenants?

We have; but we are cutting the Jungle gradually, which is an expensive Operation.

624. Whence do the Tenants come that you engage?

From the neighbouring States. We give them easier Terms than the Zemindars, the Native Landholders, do, and we act up to our Contract more fairly than they do. The Native Landholder always takes as much as he can, without any Regard to the Lease.

625. Do the Natives feel any Objection to the Cultivation of Sugar?

No; they like Sugar, but they do not like Indigo much, or Poppy, though they bring them good Returns.

626. Do they grow Tobacco?

A good deal.

627. Of good Quality?

I suspect that it is not so good as the Cuba Tobacco, or the Tobacco from the Philippine Islands, for both of them are imported as Segars into India.

628. Have you ever exported any Tobacco into this Country?

No; the Duty is too high.

629. Should you do so if the Duty was lowered 3*d.*?

Probably the People of India would try it then; as it at present exists it is not worth while.

630. As far as you have known the Quality of Indian Tobacco, and the Quality of the United States Tobacco, do you think, if you had that Advantage of 3*d.*, you would be able to export it?

I should think so, because I have seen American Tobacco growing in India, and it grows luxuriantly; I have had it grow myself.

631. Have you ever made any Exports to Ceylon?

No; my Operations have not been mercantile.

632. Your

632. Your principal Object has been to derive a Rent from Land; and you have lately found it profitable to superinduce upon that the Manufacture of Sugar?

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*

6th March 1840.

Yes; we have introduced Sugar and Indigo, encouraged by the high Price in this Country, and the low Rate of Freight.

633. Does there appear a great Disposition in other Parts of India to increase the Produce of Sugar, in consequence of the present State of Prices?

The Increase will not be so great, probably, as in Goruckpore, because there is not so much Scope for it elsewhere. In a densely populated District there cannot be so much Sugar grown, because the People must grow Grain. We have a great deal of surplus Land, which enables us to grow Sugar.

634. Have you ever imported any Gour from Oude?

No, I have never imported any, but I believe it comes.

635. To any Extent?

Yes.

636. Is there any Duty upon passing the Frontier of Oude?

None.

637. None on Salt?

Salt is prevented from passing free to our Part of the Country. We do not make Gour; the Natives call the Juice of the Cane, as it is delivered to us, Rab. The Rab, by mechanical Pressure, is made into Shaccar, which is a coarse Kind of Sugar. We buy the Rab sometimes, and sometimes we buy the Shaccar. Of course the Shaccar is much dearer, but there is much more in it.

638. Is Sugar cultivated to any Extent in the Territories of Oude, or is there any Probability that it will be?

I should think that the Oude Cultivation of Sugar will not be very general.

639. It is not cultivated to any great Extent?

It is not cultivated to the great Extent that it is in our Territory, but there is a good deal of Sugar grown in Oude.

640. For the Use of the Natives?

I suspect that almost all the Cane Juice comes to our Territory to be made into Sugar, and then probably it goes back again. I should think that we supply Oude with Sugar.

641. Have you ever exported to this Country any Sugar that came from Oude?

No; my Sugar Factory is a very long Way from the Boundary of Oude; it is on the Eastern Frontier of Goruckpore, and it is on the Western Side that Goruckpore is bounded by Oude.

642. Before you move the Sugar from the Land on which it is made, you obtain a Certificate from the Collector of the Customs that it is the Produce of the District?

Yes; from the Revenue Collector of the District I obtain a Certificate that it is the Produce of the District to the best of my Knowledge and Belief; but if a Man gets Sugar from Oude, and sells it to me as the Produce of the British Territory, I can only declare that to the best of my Knowledge and Belief it comes from the Company's Territory.

643. How far have you to go by Land before you get to Water Carriage?

The Estate is bounded on the East by the Great Gonduck, which goes into the Ganges at Hagupoor.

644. Is it perfectly navigable at all Seasons of the Year?

It is quite navigable for such Boats as we want. I suspect it is navigable for large Boats at all Seasons; at all events we have not found any Difficulty.

645. You state the Freight to be what you call very low?

Three Guineas it was, by the last Accounts.

646. Is that for Ships loaded with Sugar, or do they take Sugar as their Ballast?

They take Sugar as dead Weight; they all take Indigo and Silk if they can get it.

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*  
6th March 1840.

647. Supposing the Production of Sugar very much increased, could they afford to take Freight at any thing like 3%, sending whole Cargoes of it?

I should think not. I do not know much of the Expenses of Shipping, but I should think that Ship Owners could not be paid with Three Guineas. I should think we must lay our Account with Four Guineas.

648. You think at Four Guineas they could carry Sugar?  
Yes.

649. Do you grow Cotton?  
My Ryots grow it for Native Consumption.

650. Have you made any Attempt to improve the Cultivation?  
No; I have grown American Cotton in my own Garden, but not to any Extent. I sent Two or Three small Bundles home that were thought to be very good.

651. Was it the Black or the Green Seed?  
Both.

652. Were they both good?  
They were both good. They were too little to sell; but they were valued at 11*d.*, one little Parcel; but there was much more Care taken of it than could be taken with a large Speculation.

653. Do you know what the other was valued at?  
I think 7*d.*

654. That was a good Price, was it not?  
Yes.

655. In preparing that Cotton that you sent to England did you take particular Care in picking it?  
Yes, there was the greatest Care taken.

656. Did that occasion any very great Expense?  
I cannot tell; the Experiment was on a small Scale.

657. How did you clean it?  
We made the Coolies sit down and pick it; a much more expensive Operation than would have paid us for Sale. We should perhaps have lost Money by selling it at 11*d.*

658. Did the Plant grow well?  
It grew very well.

659. Is there any material Alteration in the Fabric of the Cotton Goods of India, in your Recollection; are there finer Goods now produced than were formerly produced?

There is very little of Cotton Goods produced in India; the English Cottons are beating them out of the Market.

660. But for the Use of the higher Classes in India are there any finer Goods now produced?

Not much. I think all the higher Classes are clothed in English Muslins now.

661. Do others, the lowest of the People, use the Cotton Goods of India?

Not the lowest; but almost all the Natives, high and low, in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta, are clothed with English Cottons.

662. They have then no Object in cultivating Cotton?

The Place I am speaking of is Four or Five hundred Miles from Calcutta. They grow their own Cotton there, and weave it, and make a Cloth that lasts Three or Four Times as long as the English.

663. Do the Manufactures there wear better than the English?

Much better. Oude used to be a great Place for the Manufacture of Cotton; but even there the English have beaten the Native Weavers out of the Market.

664. Higher

664. Higher up, in the North-western Provinces, do they use the Cottons of India? *Andrew Sym, Esq.*

I have not been up there, so that I cannot say.

6th March 1840.

665. What do they use the English Cotton Twist for?  
To make Cloth of it.

666. They weave by Hand the Cotton Twist?

Yes. The English Cloths woven in England are the cheapest of all, but they last the shortest Time. The next is the Cloth woven by Native Weavers from English Yarn; that is a little dearer, and lasts a little longer. The Native Cloth is very dear, but it lasts a very long Time.

667. That is both grown and spun and woven in India?

Yes. I have seen the Tenants at Pudrowna, growing the Cotton and weaving it.

668. Are your Tenants doing well?

Yes.

669. Have they acquired any Property?

They acquire Bullocks and such Property as that; but the Native Peasantry never acquire Property; they spend it all in Marriages and Festivals.

670. You consider them to be better off than the common Ryots of the Country?

They are certainly better off, on this account, that when we make a Bargain with them we stick to it; we do not alter it.

671. What Lease do you give your Tenants in the Land; do you give them the same Lease that you have yourself?

Sometimes Three Years, and sometimes Seven and Ten. I have given Twenty.

672. Have you an Agent now resident in the Country, or do you manage the Estate yourself?

I used to manage it myself.

673. You have passed some Years there?

Yes; I have been there ever since the Commencement. I was there till I got ill.

674. Is there a Person there now managing it?

Yes; there is a Gentleman there who has a Share in it.

675. How many Europeans are employed in the Management of it?

We have only Three, I think, altogether.

676. Is it a healthy Country?

No; very much the reverse. I lost my Health there.

677. Are there any Natives employed, under the Europeans, in Offices of considerable Trust, where, if they were dishonest, they would have the Power of occasioning great Loss?

Yes; the Native Putwarrees collect all the Rents for us.

678. And they act honestly?

Yes.

679. Do you give them high Salaries?

No.

680. And still you are satisfied with their Conduct?

Yes. They cheat when they can; but they cheat the Ryots more than they cheat us. The highest Sum they get is about a Pound a Month.

681. You say they have no Taxes to pay, except their Rent to you?

There is a little Tax upon Salt.

682. How do they make their Roads; have they no local Taxation?

There is a Tax of One per Cent. on the Jamma upon all Zemindars, and upon us included, by which the Roads are made. The Roads are let out in making.

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*  
6th March 1840.

making. That is since Lord William Bentinck went to India, The Ryots formerly were compelled to make the Roads by forced Labour.

683. Is the Government Rent, the Jamma, high in any District with which you are acquainted?

It is, comparatively; but I do not think it is oppressively high in my Neighbourhood. I am told that it is high in Bundlecund and Rohilkund; but I have never been there.

684. Who is employed to arrange the Terms between you and the Government, on the Part of the Government?

The Collector of Land Revenue; but the Arrangement emanated entirely and was conducted under the Management of Mr. Bird of Allahabad. He is now the First Member of the Revenue Board. The Grants to Europeans was a Scheme of his, which he worked out himself, with his subordinate Officers.

685. Are there any other Europeans in that Neighbourhood who have Grants to a considerable Extent?

Yes. Mr. Dickens, the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, is a still larger Holder than I am.

686. Are those Holders engaged in the Cultivation of Sugar, or in any mercantile Speculation, or are they satisfied with their Rents?

They have Indigo, and other Things of that Kind. I am not sure about Sugar.

687. Have any of them employed any Capital in the Improvement of the Land?

Almost all of them.

688. To any considerable Extent?

Yes; we sunk about 10,000*l.*; and Mr. Dickens must have expended, I should think, more than we have.

689. In what Way did you employ that Money?

In clearing the Jungle, and in Buildings.

690. Did you build?

We have a Sugar Factory and an Indigo Factory.

691. You do not build any Residences for your Tenantry?

No; we give them Facilities for building; we give them all the Materials for nothing; they generally build themselves.

692. Are you going on with your Improvements?

Yes.

693. How long have you possessed this Land?

Since 1831 or 1832.

694. What Extent of Land have you cleared in that Period of Time?

About 12,000 Acres of the Jungle.

695. In clearing that Country, do you clear it by grubbing the Roots, or do you cut the Tree and leave the Root in the Ground?

We grub the Roots, whatever we do ourselves; some of the Land cleared by our Tenants has been done without grubbing.

696. A great Portion of your Ground was natural Meadow, was it not?

A good deal was Grass Plain.

697. Was there any particular Reason for making the Contract between you and the Government of so complicated a Nature with respect to the Payment?

It was originally proposed by the Government to send Officers yearly to measure our Land, and to assess us only upon the actual Quantity under Crop; but the Native Officers of Government are in general so rapacious, and so very hard upon the Ryots and Natives of the District, that I petitioned the Governor General to allow me to pay a Quit Rent every Year, without reference to the Quantity, on purpose that I might not have Government Officers every Year coming upon the Estate. I believe I have sustained a Loss; that is, that I have paid more Revenue than I should have had to do had the Government measured the Land; but my Tenants have been saved a good deal of Vexation.

698. If

698. \*If the Land is cultivated with Sugar Canes, is it liable to wear out much? *Andrew Sym, Esq.*

Yes, very much.

6th March 1840.

699. How do you provide Manure?

We do not manure; we lay it under Grain Crops. We never renew the Sugar Cultivation immediately.

700. For what Period is it allowed to lie in Fallow before you take it into Cultivation again?

They do not make it actually Fallow, but they cultivate upon it some light Crop.

701. How soon does it come about again, so as to be applicable to Sugar Cultivation?

Sugar ought not to be again cultivated for Five Years. We never allow it to last more than Three Years, in general, when we cultivate the Cane. We cut it the First Year, and leave it a Second, then, in general, dig up the Roots. Sometimes we take a Third Year's Crop off the same Land; but it is not advisable to take more than Two Years, because it wears out the Land, and we are far away from Population, and get Manure with great Difficulty; in fact we cannot get it at all, and therefore the only Thing left for us is to let the Land rest.

702. While it is in Sugar Cultivation, what Amount of Labour is wanted for an Acre of Land to cultivate it with the best Advantage?

I should think that One Man with his Wife, and if he had One little Boy of Six or Seven Years old, could cultivate an Acre of Sugar.

703. Do you employ Cattle in the Cultivation of Sugar?

Yes; it is all done by Bulls. The People do not plant with the Hoe, as they do in the West Indies.

704. What is the Sort of Manure that would answer best for your Sugar Land?

Salt would be very good sometimes.

705. Cannot you get that?

Salt is a Monopoly, or there is a high Duty upon Salt.

706. Have you ever tried Saltpetre?

We make a little Saltpetre sometimes.

707. Do you get Lime?

Yes; we get Lime very well; but hitherto the Government Assessment is so light upon the Lands, that the best of all Plans is, throwing it out of Cultivation.

708. Where do you get the Lime from?

Up the Gundock River; it comes out of the Nepaul Hills; a little Way from the Hills there is good Limestone.

709. Do you get it down conveniently by Water Transport?

Yes; very cheaply indeed.

710. After all, your Land must be very inferior in Richness to the rich Lands of Bengal?

I should think so; it would not stand the excessive cropping that the Bengal Lands would stand, but it is not so liable to Inundation; we have some Advantage in that respect.

711. Is the Sugar Cane generally in Bengal cultivated on Land similar to yours, or on richer Land?

I should think in richer Land.

712. Then, probably, they use Manure, and retain the Cane?

No; I think the alluvial Deposit that is left by the Ganges is Manure sufficient.

713. Is the Sugar Crop a precarious Crop?

The Frost sometimes injures the Crops, so that they may not have so much Sugar; but it is not a very precarious Crop.

*Andrew Sym, Esq.*

6th March 1840.

714. There is not often a Failure of the Crop?  
No, I have never known a Failure; but the last Two or Three Years the Seasons have been unusually favourable for Sugar.

715. Is there any Cultivation in the East Indies of Vegetables that produce Oil?

Yes.

716. Name some?

Poppy, and Linseed, and Rape.

717. Has the Sunflower ever been cultivated for that Purpose?

Not to my Knowledge; the Poppy Seed is, I believe, considered best for Oil, and that may be had to almost any Extent.

718. Has Hemp ever been cultivated?

Yes; Hemp grows spontaneously in many Parts of India; in my Part of India, for instance.

719. Was the Tobacco of good Quality that you grew?

I believe it was of good Quality. All the Tobacco used by the Natives in India is grown in India, and every Man smokes. The Consumption of Tobacco in India must be enormous.

720. They import Segars?

Europeans use Segars that are imported.

721. It is not good enough for Segars?

The lower Orders of Europeans use the Segars made of Indian Tobacco.

722. Is the Condition of your Tenants improving?

Yes; they were all very poor Men when they came to us.

723. Are they enabled to purchase any British Manufactures, except Cotton?

They buy Beads, and they are very fond of little Ornaments,—Rings. The Women buy Amulets, and they are very fond of English Umbrellas; and Broadcloths those who can afford it are very fond of; they are also very proud of having Stockings. Natives always in coming into a Room, or any where, as a Mark of Respect to a Superior, take off their Shoes, as we take off our Hats, and they like to have Stockings that they may walk into a Room with.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next,  
One o'Clock.



*Die Lunæ, 9<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN Esquire is called in, and examined as follows :

724. WHAT Situations have you held successively in India ?

I held a great many. I began by being Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and while I held that Situation I was employed to settle a Territorial Question pending between the Company and the Raja of Bikaner, and acted in charge of different Divisions of the Delhi Territory, and in charge of the Political Agency at Kotah ; then I became Deputy Secretary to the Government in the General Department, and then Deputy Secretary in what we call the Political Department, which answers to the Diplomatic Department in this Country.

725. Was that your last Situation ?

It was the last permanent Appointment I held ; but I was employed in various other Ways not immediately connected with my Office, and, amongst others, in drawing up a Report on the Transit and Town Duties ; as a Member of the Prison Discipline, Education, and Tea Committees ; and during the last few Months of my Stay in India I acted as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

726. The Report you drew up was on the internal Duties of India ?

Yes ; and after that I acted as a Member of the Customs Committee, which was assembled to revise the Customs System of the whole of British India ; and the same Commission was appointed to revise the Post Office.

727. What Proceedings have taken place subsequently to the Report made by you on the Subject of the internal Customs Duties of India ?

The Report was published, and referred to the Board of Customs at Calcutta, who took a different View of the Subject, and wrote another Report, about twice as long, endeavouring to refute it ; and so the Question hung. But in the meantime Mr. Ross was appointed to act as Governor of Agra, and he abolished all the internal Custom Houses in the Agra Presidency.

728. Did he do so without having received any Instructions from the General Government to that Effect ?

Yes.

729. What Course did the General Government then pursue ?

Sir Charles Metcalf, who was then Governor General, seeing that the Transit Duties had been abolished in the Agra Presidency, considered that it would be impossible to retain them in the Bengal Presidency, and he abolished them there also.

730. In what Year were they abolished in the Agra Presidency ?

I do not exactly recollect, but it must have been about the End of 1835. Then Lord Auckland came to India, and seeing that the Transit Duties had been abolished both in the Agra and the Bengal Presidencies, he considered that the Town Duties must be abolished also, and he abolished them throughout both Presidencies ; and thus we obtained the entire Freedom of the Home Market.

731. What Steps were taken for the Purpose of giving the same Benefit to the Territories under the Government of Bombay ?

Lord William Bentinck, just before he left India, appointed a Committee,

(434.)

L

composed

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

composed of Members from all Three Presidencies, to revise the whole System of Customs, both internal and external, and the Post Office; and they commenced by sending Queries to all Parts of British India; and it was while this Committee was sitting that the Customs were abolished in the Way I have described. The Work was done for them.

732. In Agra and Bengal?

Yes; and they also examined into the Customs System of Bombay and Madras, and recommended that the internal Customs of the Bombay Presidency should be immediately and entirely abolished, which was accordingly done. They in like Manner recommended the immediate Abolition of the internal Customs in the Madras Presidency, if the State of our Finances admitted of it; but if not, they proposed that this ruinous and most oppressive System should be got rid of, District by District, as our financial Circumstances allowed, until the whole Presidency should be freed from it; but, up to the Time I left India, no Relief had been given to the Madras Presidency, and I do not know what has been done since.

733. Is the Commercial Intercourse between the Territories under the immediate Government of the Governor General and the Territories of dependent States, or States connected with our Government by subsidiary Treaties, established on one uniform System, or is there a Variety in the Mode of dealing with those States?

There is a Variety.

734. As regards the Kingdom of Oude, what System is pursued?

A System of entire Freedom. There are no Customs Duties whatever; the Trade is entirely free.

735. That is, we levy no Custom Duties on the Import of Goods from Oude, nor the Government of Oude upon the Import of Goods from our Territories?

The Government of Oude levies its own Duties; we have no Concern with them; but as far as we are concerned there is no Duty either upon the Imports from or the Exports to Oude.

736. What is the State of our Relations at present with Mysore?

Mysore is a Portion of the British Dominions in every thing except in Name. The Government is administered by us in every respect. The Country is divided into Districts, which are managed by English Collectors and Magistrates, on the System of our own Provinces; and these Officers are superintended by a Commissioner residing at Bangalore, and are guided by a Set of Regulations based on our general System.

737. There is no Native Authority whatever employed in Mysore?

None whatever, except in strict Subordination to us. There are the same Native Officers employed there under our Control as there are in our other Provinces, but no other.

738. Therefore, at the present Time, and since that System has been established, a Certificate of Origin can be obtained from the authorized Officers in the Territory of Mysore upon the Export of any Goods from Mysore?

Yes, just the same as if it were an Export from our own Territories.

739. Since what Period have we been to any Extent in the Possession of and administering Justice in Mysore?

As well as I recollect, since 1831.

740. Was the Government taken possession of temporarily, or with a view to permanent Occupation?

Our Occupation of the Country is in effect permanent. The Tenure by which we hold it is very peculiar.

741. Will you state what it is?

It is the continued Incapacity of the Rajah to govern his Country; but under existing Circumstances it is a very secure Tenure; there is no Probability of the Government being given back to the Rajah.

742. In the event of the Rajah's Decease would the Government revert to us?

Yes.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

743. The absolute Sovereignty?

Yes; the Country originally belonged to us, and it would lapse to us as a matter of course.

744. What is the State of our Relations with the State of Travancore?

That of supreme political Control on our Part, and dependent Alliance on their Part. Internally they are independent, but externally their Relations are managed by us.

745. Do we levy any Duty on the Imports from Travancore into our Territories on Goods the Produce of Travancore?

Yes.

746. And upon the Export of Goods from our Territory?

Yes.

747. Are the judicial Authorities in Mysore British?

Yes.

748. Mysore appears to be as much under our Government as Burdwan?

Yes, just the same; and there is no more Chance of its ceasing to be under our Government.

749. Are you acquainted with the Position of the Port of Alepe in Travancore?

No, I do not know it from the other Ports in Travancore.

750. You are not aware of any Circumstances connected with that Port as a Port of Export; of its having been placed by Orders in Council in this Country under different Circumstances from other Ports?

No.

751. Was there not at one Time a Monopoly of the Pepper Trade in Malabar on the Part of the Madras Government?

Yes; but that has been abolished for a long Time. The whole Commercial System of British India came under the Cognizance of the Customs Committee, and I remember nothing about any Pepper Monopoly; there is certainly none such at present. There is the Madras Salt Monopoly and the Malabar Tobacco Monopoly.

752. What is the Nature of our Relations with the Territory of the Nizam?

That of dependent Alliance on his Part, and of supreme political Control on our Part. His Government is internally independent and externally dependent.

753. Then Duties are levied upon the Imports from the Territory of the Nizam into our Territories of the Produce of the Nizam's Country?

Yes.

754. And vice versa?

Yes.

755. What is the State of our Relations with the Rajah of Bera?

The same as with Hyderabad.

756. What is the State of our Relations with the Chiefs of Bundelcund, and generally of Central India?

Our Relations with all the States of India is that of dependent Alliance on their Part, they having the entire absolute Government of their own Territories, but they are not able to form any external Alliances, or carry on any external Negotiations, without our Leave. Sindia and the Ruler of the Punjab alone are nominally independent; but their real Position towards us is the same as that of the others.

757. Then with respect to all those Countries our Commercial Relations are the same in principle as those which we have with the Territory of the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar?

Yes; in principle they are the same.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

758. We impose Duties upon the Import of their Commodities, and they impose Duties upon ours?

Yes, unless there are special Reasons for leaving the Trade free on our Side. We never interfere with their Power of levying Duties; but when we do not think it worth while to keep up our own preventive Line, we leave the Trade, as far as we are concerned, free; and that is the Case with respect to the Trade with Lucknow and Nepal, and all the States on that Frontier of India.

759. Is there any Territory in all India, except our own and the Territory of Mysore, in which a Certificate of Origin can be obtained under the Act of Parliament upon the Export of Sugar or any other Commodity?

None in which such a Certificate can be obtained as can be depended on.

760. There can be in all those Countries no Certificate given by the Officers who alone can give the Certificate under the Act of Parliament?

None whatever.

761. It cannot be a regular Certificate under the Act?

No; it cannot be given by an European Officer, which is required by the Act.

762. Has the Prohibition, which has for some Years prevented the Importation of Foreign Sugar into the Bengal Territory, in your Opinion been perfectly effectual?

As far as I know it has been, but I have left India now upwards of Two Years. I know that the European Inhabitants of Calcutta complained of being obliged to give up their China Sugar Candy; they formerly used nothing but China Sugar Candy in their Tea and Coffee, and for domestic Purposes generally; they have now been obliged to give that up, and to take to the Use of Indian refined Sugar, which they do not like equally well,

763. Are you of opinion that there would be greater Difficulty in preventing the Import of Sugar into the other Presidencies than there has been in preventing its Import into the Presidency of Bengal?

No, I should say not.

764. Do you think there would be any Difficulty in preventing the internal Import of Asiatic Sugar into those Presidencies?

There would be more Difficulty, certainly; because there is an extensive Line of Frontier which can be crossed at any Point without Difficulty. Crossing a nominal Line on Land is a very different Thing from landing a Cargo of Goods from the Sea; but there are so few independent States that are fit to grow Sugar that I think there would be no practical Difficulty,

765. That is, there are few independent States that grow Sugar at present; but supposing that the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were to become exporting Countries of Sugar, and thereby the internal Demand for the Consumption in the Two Presidencies were increased, do you think that then it would lead to any considerable Importation of Sugar into those Presidencies?

No, I should say not, because the independent States which border on the Bombay and Madras Presidencies are generally not fit for the Cultivation of Sugar. They grow no Sugar, except perhaps for their own Consumption, and not always that; and they never can become Sugar exporting Countries. The Nizam's Territory, for instance, which borders for many Hundred Miles on both those Presidencies, is quite unfit for the Cultivation of Sugar for Exportation.

766. Therefore a great deal of Difficulty in the Transit would attend the Introduction of Asiatic Sugar into those Presidencies?

Yes; and more than that, the Native States bordering on those Presidencies are not fit for the Growth of Sugar; they have never been Sugar Countries. In England we hear of Sugar coming from India, and do not distinguish between the different Parts of India; but in India we know that there are different Parts that have peculiar Capabilities of growing Sugar, and that there are other Parts that have not those Capabilities.

767. Was

767. Was the China Sugar Candy imported into Bengal superior to the Sugar grown in India?

No. The European Society had been accustomed to use China Sugar Candy, and did not like to give it up. I do not think it was better.

768. Was it not imported also as refined Sugar?

No; only in the Shape of Sugar Candy.

769. To what Extent had it gone?

The European Residents in the Agra and Bengal Presidencies generally consumed it.

770. Was it at all in consumption among the Natives?

To a certain Extent; but it was principally consumed by Europeans.

771. Then in fact it was a mere Luxury, and not a Necessity?

Yes.

772. Is the China Muscovado Sugar good of its Kind?

I never saw any China Sugar, except this Sugar Candy.

773. Is that well manufactured?

Yes. Europeans prefer it to the soft Sugar made in the Country.

774. How is it as compared with the Sugar made in the West Indies?

Not so good as that, certainly.

775. Not so sweet in proportion to the Bulk?

No; nor so well made.

776. What Districts are most applicable to the Production of Sugar?

Our great Sugar Districts are Benares and Ghazeepoore, and, I may say, generally the central District of the Valley of the Ganges. A good deal of Sugar is also grown towards the Head of the Valley of the Ganges. In former Times, before the Navigation of the Ganges and Jumna was opened, all upper India, as far as the Punjab and the Indus, and even the whole of Central Asia to the Frontiers of Russia, used to be supplied from Rohilcund; but since Peace has been established, and the Navigation of the Ganges and Jumna has been fully opened by the Protection afforded by our Government, the Growth of Sugar in Rohilcund has been continually diminishing, and the Countries which used to be supplied with Sugar from Rohilcund are becoming more and more supplied from the Benares District. Owing to the same Causes, the Cultivation of Sugar has been entirely discontinued in Bundelcund, and the Stone Sugar Presses may everywhere be seen lying neglected and broken. The Benares Province is our Jamaica; it is the great Sugar District of India. As an Instance of its Capabilities in this respect, in 1789, when the first Commercial Resident was sent to Benares, he reported that only 30,000 Maunds of Sugar were then grown in the Ghazeepoore District; and in 1832 261,133 Maunds paid Duty on Exportation, besides what was consumed in the District, and smuggled out of it. I have the Statement in the Report which I made on the internal Customs. This great Increase took place without any Encouragement beyond that which was afforded by the gradual Extension of the Home Market.

777. Can you give any Opinion as to the probable Increase that would take place if the Encouragement were given as prayed for by the Petition?

It is quite unlimited. The Valley of the Ganges is a Tract of alluvial Country of extraordinary Fertility about 1,000 Miles long and from 150 to 300 Miles broad, and if perfect Freedom of Trade prevailed, and the necessary Degree of Capital and Skill were applied to the Production of Sugar, it might grow Sugar sufficient for the Consumption of the whole World. It might get its Grain from the neighbouring Countries, which are suited only for the Production of Grain, and might itself be given up to the Growth of Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, and other valuable Productions. There is a very marked Distinction in India as to the Soil of the different Districts. The Valley of the Ganges is an alluvial Country, and suited to the Production of the more valuable Articles, such as Sugar and Tobacco and Indigo. The whole of the Centre of India, which is occupied principally by the Native States, is a dry Country, fit only for the Production of dry Grains. Up to the last Mahratta War Central India was

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

so much laid waste by the Pindarees that the Inhabitants were obliged to get, not only their Sugar, Tobacco, and Indigo, but also their Corn, from the Valley of the Ganges; but since Central India has been settled, a proper Division of Labour has begun to take place, and now we import Corn from Central India, and they take our Sugar, Tobacco, &c. to a greater Extent than ever. I have no Doubt that as Trade increases that Division of Labour will become more complete, and that the Valley of the Ganges will grow more and more of the valuable Articles, and Central India will grow more and more of the different Kinds of Grain.

778. When you state that this more extended Cultivation would in your Opinion take place if there was perfect Freedom of Trade, do you mean by "perfect Freedom of Trade" any thing more than the Admission into this Country of East India Produce at the same Duty as the West India Produce?

No.

779. Would there be any Difficulty in procuring the Labour of Natives to any Extent in the Cultivation of Sugar?

None. There are upwards of 60,000,000 in the Valley of the Ganges alone.

780. Do they in Benares use the Plough or the Hoe in putting in the Canes?

I should say the Plough.

781. Have you ever seen the Cultivation?

I have never seen it in Benares, but I have seen it in other Parts of India. The Plough certainly is used; the Hoe is not known in India. Nothing can be ruder than the Native Process both of cultivating and manufacturing the Sugar Cane.

782. In what respect are you deficient in that Freedom of Trade which you say would largely increase the Production of the Valley of the Ganges?

We were, till Three or Four Years ago, when the Duties on East India Sugar were put on the same Footing as the Duties on West India Sugar, entirely deficient in that Freedom of Trade; our Sugars were shut out entirely from the English Market. Since the Duty was equalized on East and West India Sugar and Coffee, we have partially obtained that Freedom of Trade. What is wanted to give India fair Play is that that Principle should be carried out to the full Extent, and that not only our Sugar and our Coffee should be admitted on the same Footing as the West Indian Sugar and Coffee, but also our Rum and our Tobacco, and every thing else; and I have no Doubt that it would have a very great Effect, judging from the Effect which the Equalization of the Duties has already had upon the Exportation of Sugar from Bengal.

783. Confining your Reply to the Question of Sugar only, what Alteration is it that you would suggest, as regards Sugar, as being necessary in order to give that Freedom of Trade in Sugar to which you attach so much Importance?

None, as regards Sugar in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra; but Rum is a component Part of Sugar, and until every thing that is manufactured from the Sugar Cane in India is put upon an equal Footing with every thing that is manufactured from the Sugar Cane in the West Indies we shall not have fair Play.

784. When you speak of peculiar Territories in India being suited to the Growth of Sugar, do you mean by that to refer to the Capability of the Climate for the Growth of the Sugar Cane?

I refer to the Nature of the Soil, and to the Means of Irrigation, much more than to the Climate.

785. Are you aware that any considerable Portion of the Sugar of India imported into this Country is produced from other Substances than the Sugar Cane?

I have heard lately that it is manufactured from the Palm Tree; but I never heard it in India, and therefore I suspect the Truth of it.

786. But, assuming the Fact to be that a considerable Portion of the Sugar which is now imported into this Country is the Manufacture of the Juice of the

Date

Date Tree, would that in any respect vary the Observations which you have already made?

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

It would only strengthen them, by showing that the Capabilities of the Valley of the Ganges are greater than what I supposed.

9th March 1840.

787. Are there not, connected with many of the lately established Sugar Manufactories in India, Distilleries for the Manufacture of Rum?

I have never seen any of those Manufactories, and I am not qualified to say. I know that it is considered as a Grievance by Europeans who manufacture Sugar that they are not able to send their Rum to England.

788. Are you aware that a considerable Quantity of Rum does come to England for the Purpose of Foreign Export?

I am not aware of it.

789. Can you inform the Committee of the Price at which the Rum is produced at Calcutta, and of the relative Price of Rum and of Rice Spirit?

No; I never had Occasion to enter into those Details; but I know that Rice Spirit is much cheaper than Rum.

790. You spoke of the Power that existed, in your Opinion, of employing certain Districts in India in the Growth of Grain; are we to understand by that, Wheat?

Yes, all Kinds of Grain, but principally the coarse Pulse of different Kinds which forms the Food of the Mass of the People in the Upper Provinces.

791. Do you know any large Establishments in Calcutta engaged in the Export of Grain from India to England?

Yes; there is a very flourishing Establishment of that Kind in Calcutta.

792. Is that Mr. Rawson's?

Mr. Smith's was the Name by which it was known.

793. Do you know at what Duty that is imported into this Country?

No.

794. Do you think the Cultivation of Grain, if the Duty were lowered, could be considerably extended?

If it would bring a remunerating Price in England; but I am not qualified to say whether it would or not.

795. Do you know whether the Flour that was imported into England was for the Purpose of Food, or of being used in the Manufactories?

We were given to understand in India that it was used for Starch; I understood that it was so inferior to English Flour that nobody would use it for Food in England, and it was used principally or entirely to stiffen the Chintzes. I should say that India will never become a Corn exporting Country to Europe; it may export Corn to the neighbouring Asiatic Countries, but it will never export it to Europe. The Corn is very inferior to European Corn, and the Distance is greater than that of many Countries which are much better suited to export Corn. Its great Staples are the more valuable Products, Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, and so forth.

796. You say that if there were greater Facilities of importing it here Tobacco might be cultivated to any Extent; what is the Obstacle to its being brought here?

That it has to pay the same Duty as the Virginian Tobacco, which is much more valuable, so that the Duty upon East Indian Tobacco is really much heavier than that upon the Virginian Tobacco.

797. Is this Inferiority in the Tobacco inherent in the Plant, or does it arise from the Circumstance that there is not so much Care given to its Manufacture as in America?

I should say both; just as in the Case of Sugar. The East Indian Sugar Cane is inferior to the West Indian Sugar Cane, and the East Indian Manufacture is inferior to the West Indian Manufacture. In the Case of Rice, the East Indian Rice is inferior to the American Rice; and the Indian Cotton is inferior to the American Cotton.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.  
9th March 1840.

798. Then, according to that, the Tobacco from the East Indies could not be imported to any great Extent unless it had the Advantage of a diminished Duty as compared with American Tobacco?

No.

799. It is stated that the Advantage of 3*d.* per lb. would be sufficient?

I understand so, but I have not sufficient Information to be able to give an Opinion.

800. The Reduction of 3*d.*, being the Difference between the Duty paid upon East Indian Tobacco and the Tobacco grown in Canada, would be sufficient to facilitate the Cultivation of Tobacco?

I am not qualified to say. All I know is, that the East Indian Tobacco is very inferior to the Virginian, and that they pay the same Duty; so that in fact the Duty is higher upon the East Indian than upon the Virginian. If, instead of this, they were to be subjected to an ad valorem Duty, and thus entered this Country upon an equal Footing, no doubt a great deal of East Indian Tobacco would be consumed.

801. Do you think the Quality could be improved?

I have no doubt it could; it has been entirely neglected as yet. We know that the Quality of the Sugar Cane may be greatly improved; a good deal has been already done towards it by the Introduction of better Sorts of Cane. I think there is also every Reason to believe that the Cotton may be improved; and we may therefore conclude that the Quality of the Tobacco may be improved likewise.

802. Do the Natives of India use a large Quantity of the precious Metals in Ornaments?

Yes.

803. Do you believe, considering the large Importation of the precious Metals into India, that the Circulation has been increased?

No; it has been diminished, which falls very heavy upon the Land Revenue.

804. To what do you attribute that Diminution, it being stated that there is a large Importation into India every Year of the precious Metals?

To several Causes. One Cause was, that before the Trade was thrown open in 1814 great Quantities of Cloths were brought to this Country from India which were paid for in Silver; now we send our own Cloths to India, and they are paid for in Produce, so that there is not the same Demand for Silver to be sent to India as formerly. But the main Cause of the Drainage from India of the precious Metals is the unnatural State of the Export Trade. In trading with Countries which stand upon an equal Footing with us, as with France or Russia, where they send us a Value, we send them an equal Value in return; but in the Trade between England and India they have to send to us about Five Millions every Year more than we send them. The exportable Produce of India is not sufficient to meet this unnatural State of the Export Trade; the Price of the Articles in the Indian Market fit for Exportation to England is run up to an unnatural Height, and we are obliged to make up the Deficiency by sending away Silver. In that Way, about the Year 1832, such Quantities of Silver had been remitted to England, to supply the great Remittances which the Company was making at that Time, that there really was no Silver left in Bengal to pay the Land Tax; and in several Districts the Zemindars told us that they should be very happy to pay it in Copper or in Produce, but that they had no Silver to pay it in.

805. So that in point of fact India has been an exporting Country to England?

India, in the long run, is an importing Country, as far as the precious Metals are concerned; but at that Time the Remittances to England were so much increased that they could not all be made in Produce, and the Deficiency had to be made up by sending Silver. Thus India was drained of Silver for the Time, but it has come back since in a great measure.

806. Where from?

From England.

807. In



807. In the ordinary Course of Trade?

Yes. Soon after the Effects took place which have been described, the Company very considerably diminished their Remittances to England for a Time, upon which the Prices of exportable Produce fell in the Calcutta Market, the Exchange became much more favourable to India, and Silver began to flow back.

E. E. Trevelyan,

Esq.

9th March 1840.

808. Then do you believe in the Average of Years, for instance, for the last Ten Years, that more Silver has been sent to India than has come from India?

Certainly; in the long run more Silver must be sent to India, because there is a great Demand for Silver in India, both for Ornaments and hoarding, and for supplying the Wear and Tear of the Currency.

809. If that be the Fact, does not that refute the Proposition that you maintain, that the Tendency of the Trade of India with the rest of the World was of a Description to drain it of its Specie?

The general Tendency of the Trade with India is to supply it with Specie; but besides the ordinary mercantile Exports of India, there is the Amount of 5,000,000*l.* a Year to be sent to England to pay the Home Establishment, and to remit the Fortunes of the Civilians and Military, and of the Merchants and Planters, and in order to meet that unnatural Export every now and then we have to export a great Quantity of Silver, and that causes temporary Inconvenience.

810. If it be the Fact, that notwithstanding this large Sum to be remitted for the Purposes of the Civil Government, the Influx of Specie into India still continues, is not that a Proof that the Trade, as a Trade, must consist of an Exportation of much larger Value than is imported?

Yes; but that is all to the Disadvantage of India; 5,000,000*l.* Sterling a Year is subtracted from the Wealth of India and added to the Wealth of England, which is the most serious Evil which India suffers from its Connexion with England. We take 5,000,000*l.* from India every Year, and appropriate it to ourselves, just as much as if it were taken from one Individual and given to another.

811. That is a Loss to India, and a Gain to this Country; but still, is it not a Proof that there is a very large Consumption on the Part of the rest of the World of the Productions of India, that India is enabled to meet that unnatural Demand, and still to export the precious Metals to this Country?

Yes, certainly; but that does not benefit India, because if the Indigo and Sugar and Rice, and so forth, were not sent away to provide the Means of making this unnatural Remittance, they would be sent away in the ordinary Course of Trade, and India would get an Equivalent for them.

812. The Question is, not whether it is a Benefit to India to have to pay 5,000,000*l.* abroad for nothing, but as to the Balance of Trade of India with the rest of the World, whether it does not prove that a larger Amount is taken from India than is sent to it?

It proves that 5,000,000*l.* a Year more are taken from India than are sent to it, and that she has very valuable Productions which enable her to remit this great Amount. If she were not a very rich Country she would sink under it very soon. I have an official Statement (included in my Report on the Transit and Town Duties), which I will take the Liberty to read, of the total Imports and Exports of the Port of Calcutta, both of Merchandize and Treasure, for a Period of Twenty Years, from 1813-14, when the Charter was renewed, to 1832-33.

STATEMENT of the total IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Port of CALCUTTA both of Merchandize and Treasure from 1813-14 to 1832-33.

YEARS.	Imports.			Exports.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
1813-14	1.69.11.317	57.55.366	2.26.66.683	4.64.08.319	42.750	4.64.51.069	6.91.17.752
1814-15	1.59.42.141	1.11.34.285	2.71.26.426	4.73.44.878	1.54.625	4.74.99.503	7.46.25.930
1815-16	1.67.29.595	1.94.49.746	3.61.79.341	5.63.95.085	12.37.395	5.76.32.480	9.38.11.821
1816-17	2.07.73.124	4.13.35.318	6.21.08.442	6.11.84.351	18.37.636	6.30.21.987	12.51.30.429
1817-18	2.98.79.566	3.31.71.670	6.30.51.236	6.51.00.658	32.51.281	6.83.51.939	13.14.03.175
1818-19	2.97.37.436	5.23.40.569	8.20.78.005	5.83.23.194	35.72.173	6.18.95.367	14.39.73.372
1819-20	1.75.21.977	4.10.84.670	5.86.06.647	5.43.31.305	66.47.505	6.09.78.810	11.95.35.457
1820-21	2.24.45.163	2.40.71.335	4.65.16.498	5.68.03.248	12.29.363	5.80.92.611	10.45.49.100
1821-22	2.59.03.599	2.21.49.437	4.80.53.036	5.35.53.123	1.23.96.395	6.59.49.518	11.40.02.554
1822-23	2.68.66.535	1.72.89.382	4.41.55.917	6.18.51.480	51.51.966	6.70.03.446	11.11.59.963
1823-24	2.61.98.443	1.31.69.214	3.93.67.657	5.05.45.292	1.22.53.039	6.27.98.331	10.21.65.986
1824-25	2.86.55.916	1.21.42.271	4.07.98.187	5.26.16.355	34.91.676	5.61.08.031	9.69.06.218
1825-26	2.14.98.729	1.50.58.005	3.65.56.734	5.66.39.922	1.38.704	5.67.78.626	9.33.35.360
1826-27	2.17.60.679	1.26.00.153	3.43.60.832	5.12.26.319	11.15.032	5.23.41.351	8.67.02.183
1827-28	2.79.97.567	1.42.01.609	4.21.99.176	5.95.27.104	44.80.987	6.40.08.091	10.62.07.267
1828-29	3.01.92.732	69.02.379	3.70.95.106	5.02.81.959	17.63.193	5.20.45.152	8.91.40.258
1829-30	2.37.31.457	1.09.18.623	3.46.50.080	4.50.02.059	16.40.321	4.66.42.380	8.12.92.460
1830-31	2.73.21.374	60.97.416	3.34.18.790	4.62.82.717	33.11.136	4.95.93.853	8.30.12.643
1831-32	2.30.10.219	37.31.578	2.67.41.797	4.30.65.594	1.05.39.812	5.36.05.406	8.03.47.203
1832-33	1.96.89.529	46.96.563	2.43.86.092	4.46.34.364	78.46.037	5.24.80.401	7.68.66.493

"During this Period of Twenty Years the Imports amount to 84.01.16.682 and the Exports to 1.14.32.18.352 Rupees, being an Excess on the Export Side of 30.31.01.670 at Calcutta alone; and if the Trade of Bombay and Madras were taken into account the Excess of Export over Import, which is the same thing as Remittance, would be much greater; probably it does not amount to less than Fifty Crores of Rupees, or, at a rough Calculation, 50,000,000/ Sterling, drained from this poor Country during the Twenty Years under Consideration." In one Sense India is a poor Country, because it has very little accumulated Wealth; but in another Sense it is a rich Country, because it is capable of producing almost any thing. For several Years previous to the last Renewal of the Charter extraordinary Demands were made upon India for Remittance by the Company. Great Sums were remitted to England over and above what had been usually remitted, and I attribute to that the remarkable Way in which the Country was drained of Silver. This was productive of serious Effects; Money became much scarcer and more valuable; the Price of Grain and other Articles for Home Consumption fell in an extraordinary Degree; and the Land Tax, which is payable in fixed Sums of Money, was felt for a Time as a most oppressive Burden, even where it was not, in an ordinary State of Things, heavier than it ought to be.

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

813. Therefore, if the Want of Specie which you describe has notwithstanding shown itself, must it not arise either from a Disposition to hoard, or a Consumption of the Article for Ornaments or other Uses in the Country?

That is Part of the ordinary Consumption. The Natives of India have always been in the habit of hoarding the precious Metals, and of using them profusely in Ornaments. There is also great unnecessary Waste in the Coinage of the Native States, which issue a new Coin every Year, with a view to gain by the Depreciation of the Coin of preceding Years. The Coin of past Years is taken by them at a lower Rate, in proportion to the Length of Time it has been coined, and then it is either re-coined, or re-issued at a higher Rate without being re-coined.

814. Does not our Government re-coin frequently?

No, not more than it ought to do.

815. Does not the Confidence the Natives have in our Government tend to diminish the Disposition to hoard?

No Doubt. The greater Part of the rich Proprietors in our own Provinces who used to hoard their Money now invest it in the Government Funds; but the habit of hoarding arising from Ages of Insecurity still prevails, particularly among the lower Orders. The greatest Consumption of the precious Metals is in Ornaments, which is itself a Kind of hoarding. A Native of the lower Ranks estimates his Wealth by his Wife's Jewels, and when he has an extraordinary Demand upon him he sells as many of them as are necessary to meet it.

816. Does the Taste for and the Consumption of precious Metals prevail pretty equally in different Parts of India?

Less in proportion to the Length of Time the People have been under our Government; because they want less for hoarding and less for Ornaments.

817. You conceive that the great Demand for the precious Metals in India is founded upon the Principle of securing some valuable Possession?

As India has an immense Population, and no Mines, even its ordinary Demand must be very great. But there is also this extraordinary Demand: that every Man tries to get as many Jewels as he can for his Wife, to serve him in Time of Need.

818. Then, in proportion as the Country became more civilized it would have a greater Demand for the precious Metals for the Purposes of Ornament; and, on the other hand, in proportion as it was less civilized it would have a greater Demand for them for the Purpose of hoarding?

I do not think the Natives would ever use more than they do at present for Ornaments. They cover their Wives and Children with them, besides what the Men wear themselves.

819. Do they melt down the Gold Coin for the Purpose of those Ornaments?

Yes, to a certain Extent.

820. In what Form is Silver imported?

Principally in Dollars.

821. What Proportion of this Import of the precious Metals is in Gold?

It is almost all in Silver. The Standard is Silver. There is a Coin called the Gold Mohur which is used principally for hoarding and Ornaments; it is scarcely ever used in exchange.

822. Does it bear a Premium?

Yes. On that Account it is rarely to be met with; it is only to be got when it is expressly called for.

823. Is it a legal Tender?

No; the Rupee is the legal Tender.

824. Do the Company coin those Gold Coins?

Yes, as far as they are called for; but they do not form the Currency of the Country; they are used for the Purpose of hoarding and Ornaments. For

C. E. Trevelyan,  
Esq.

9th March 1840.

instance, when a Lady wants to make a Gold Chain, she sends for a Number of Gold Mohurs, and weighs out to the Jeweller the necessary Number which are used by the Jeweller in making the Chain.

825. Is the Gold Coin stamped at all?

Yes, the same as the Rupee, with the Queen's or, rather, King William the Fourth's Head, for I believe the Queen's Effigy has not yet been stamped upon the Coin. The Government is probably apprehensive that the Shroffs would take advantage of the Change, and depreciate the old Coin.

826. Do you know the Proportion between Gold and Silver in Bengal?

Not accurately enough to hazard an Assertion. I believe it to be much the same as it is in Europe.

827. If this Gold Coin is not a legal Tender why do the Government coin it at all?

Because there is a certain Demand for it for the Purposes I mentioned.

828. It is a Demand for it as Merchandize, not as Coin?

Exactly.

829. Is there a Seniorage paid at the Mint?

Yes; a small Seniorage, amounting, I think, to Two per Cent. upon the Silver. I do not know how the Case stands with respect to the Gold.

830. Is there no Gold found in any of the Rivers of the Southern Parts of India?

I never heard of it in the South. I have heard of its being found in the Himalayas, and collected to a certain Extent; but it is nowhere found in sufficient Quantities to affect the Market. There are no Silver Mines at all.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

HENRY GOUGER Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

831. YOU are a Proprietor of Land near Calcutta, are you not?  
In company with other Parties, I am.

832. What is the Extent of your Property?

The Property consists of about 230 Acres of Freehold Land.

833. Do you pay any Tax to the Government upon that Land?

None whatever; it is Rent-free Land.

834. Upon what Ground has it been made Rent-free?

It is, I believe, nearly the only Freehold in India held by a British-born Subject: it was a Grant by the Marquis of Wellesley, I think, to a Gentleman in Calcutta, for some Service rendered, which at this Distance of Time I do not recollect.

835. About how far from Calcutta is it?

About Fifteen Miles.

836. When did you purchase that Property?

In the Year 1835 or 1836.

837. Did you find any Establishments of Machinery upon it?

Yes; several.

838. Of what Description?

There was a large Manufactory for Cotton Yarn, a Foundry, Machinery for expressing Oils, and a very large Distillery, also a Paper Mill.

839. Have you used the whole of that Machinery since you have been in possession of the Property?

Yes; the whole of it.

840. To what Extent have you carried the Manufacture of Cotton Yarn?

The Mills have produced about 700,000 lbs. Weight per Annum.

841. Is

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

841. Is that Manufacture increasing?

No; it is quite stationary.

842. Do not you now find a greater Demand for it in India than there was at first?

There is an ample Demand for it, but we have not Machinery to make more.

843. Can you sell at a Profit all the Yarn you can make?

We have hitherto done so.

844. Are there any other Mills of a similar Description?

No, none.

845. Do you undersell the Yarn imported from England?

Yes, certainly.

846. Your Yarn is used in preference to the English, as being of better Wear?

Some of the Qualities are more in Demand, and sell at a somewhat higher Price; others again are not superior to the English. Our coarser Numbers are most approved.

847. What Power do you work with?

With Steam Power.

848. Where do you obtain your Coals?

They are obtained from a Colliery owned by the Indian Firm of which I am a Member; not by the same Parties who possess the Mills.

849. Can you produce Coal in any Quantity?

We can in any required Quantity.

850. How far from your Works is the Colliery; whereabouts is it situated?

I believe it is about Eighty Miles from Calcutta.

851. Is it on the Ganges?

No; it is on a River running through the Burdwan District, which falls into the Hooghly or Western Branch of the Ganges.

852. Have you the Advantage of Water Carriage for your Coals?

Yes.

853. At what Rate per Ton can you deliver your Coal at your Works?

We get a good Profit at 16s. per Ton, delivered at the Works.

854. Will you describe the Quality of the Coal, as compared with the Qualities of Coal known here?

It appears to me to be very much like the Inland Coal of this Country; very much like the Warwickshire Coal.

855. Is it Surface Coal?

Yes.

856. Is it found in great Quantities?

In very large Quantities.

857. Does the 16s. a Ton include the Carriage?

Yes; and a fair Profit. The actual Cost of it is about 12s. or 13s. a Ton in Calcutta.

858. Are you the only Person that has ever worked this Coal?

No; there are Two Collieries, another besides our own, and both have been worked for some Time.

859. That has been only within the last few Years?

Within a very few Years.

860. Has not the Coal been known for many Years?

Yes.

861. To whom does the Property in the Soil belong?

We have purchased it.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

862. Have you purchased the Land that the Coal is on?  
Yes.
863. Do you sell the Coal at all?  
Yes.
864. Do you sell it to Steam Vessels?  
Yes; we supply a great deal to the Steam Vessels in Calcutta.
865. Has Coal been discovered at Mergui in Tenasserim?  
Yes.
866. Has any of that Coal been imported into Calcutta?  
The Discovery has been made since I left India, and I have only a Knowledge of it through the late Commissioner of Tenasserim.
867. Do you know whether any has been imported from Mergui to Calcutta?  
I do not know that any has.
868. Is the Coal in the alluvial Country or in the Hill Country?  
In the alluvial Country; that is, within the Tract of Inundation; the actual Site of the Mines is never under Water.
869. Do you work the Mine without being troubled with the Water?  
We are not troubled with the Water at present.
870. Do you suppose, when you get a greater Depth, the Quality of the Coal will improve?  
We have no Means of judging at present.
871. You have not bored to any Depth for the Purpose of ascertaining that?  
I am not certain whether we have or not; the Mines have been purchased since I left Calcutta, and, consequently, I am not intimately acquainted with the Details.
872. Is the Supply at present equal to the Demand, and to the increasing Demand?  
Fully so.
873. The Supply could be carried to any Extent?  
I should think to any Extent. The Mines have hitherto supplied as much as Calcutta required.
874. Do you suppose the Field of Coal to extend for any great Distance?  
I have no Means of judging.
875. Is it the First Seam?  
It is.
876. Do you know whether there is a Second and Third Seam?  
I cannot say.
877. Do you employ Natives entirely in the Colliery?  
With the Exception of One Superintendent, the Parties employed are all Natives.
878. How much below the Surface is the Coal?  
Never having seen the Mines, I can hardly give an Answer to that Question.
879. But no great Depth?  
No great Depth.
880. Have you manufactured Rum to any Extent?  
Yes, to a considerable Extent.
881. Have you exported any to this Country?  
Yes.
882. What has been done with it here?  
It has been sold largely to the Contractor for Her Majesty's Government.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

883. When you say the Government, do you mean for Naval Purposes?  
Yes.

884. From what have you made the Rum?  
From Goor and Molasses.

885. In any Case from Maple or Dates?  
Never, that I am aware of.

886. Have you ever seen any Rum or Arrack manufactured from Maple or Dates?

I have drunk the Arrack from the Palm, but have never imported it as an Article of Commerce.

887. Is it easily distinguished from Rum made from Molasses?  
Very easily.

888. Can it be so manufactured as to resemble and be mistaken for Rum made from Molasses?

I imagine that it would be quite impossible.

889. Upon what Grounds?

Because a very small Quantity of the Products of any Palm mixed with Goor or Molasses will immediately deteriorate the Quality of the Rum.

890. Deteriorate its Flavour?

Yes. I have in my Pocket a Letter from my Partners in India which proves that Fact. The following is a Quotation:—"The greater Part of the Molasses has to be procured from the Upper Provinces, the Bengal Produce being often mixed with Date Molasses, which destroys the Flavour of the Rum. We expect, now that the Rivers have opened, to have a full Supply of good Quality, and have Advices of a Quantity being afloat, and daily expected at Gloster, equal to the Production of 30,000 Gallons." The Distillery was in fact stopped, rather than use Molasses in which a Mixture of Palm Product might be apprehended.

891. Have you ever manufactured Arrack from Rice?

No, never.

892. Have you seen Arrack made from Rice?

Yes; I have seen Spirit made from Rice.

893. Are you aware whether that Spirit can be so adulterated as to resemble and be mistaken for Rum?

I should imagine that to be impossible; the Flavour is quite different.

894. Has your Import of Rum into this Country increased?

Yes, considerably.

895. What has induced you to increase the Import?

We have received a very good Profit from it.

896. Of the Quantity of Rum you have imported into England, have you exported from this Country the largest Portion, or disposed of the largest Portion to Government?

I think the largest Portion has been sold for the Use of Her Majesty's Government; but I have no Means of ascertaining that Fact.

897. What Quantity have you imported in any One Year?

During the last Year we have imported rather more than 25,000 Gallons.

898. Has the great Cheapness of Molasses enabled you to manufacture the Rum so as to obtain a Profit here?

No; the Molasses have been rather the reverse of cheap; they have been rather in greater Request, for the Manufacture of Rum.

899. Is the Manufacture of Rum increasing in India?

Very materially.

900. Is that for the Purpose of Export from this Country to the Continent or Foreign Countries?

Both for Export to this Country, for Home or Indian Use, and for Export to the Colonies.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

901. Is any Quantity exported to Australia?  
I believe there is.
902. Have you exported any yourself?  
I am not able to answer that Question.
903. If the Duty on East Indian Rum were assimilated to the Duty on West Indian Rum should you immediately make large Imports of Rum into this Country?  
I think we should make considerable Imports.
904. You have mentioned Molasses being produced from Dates; is that done to any considerable Extent?  
I believe Palm Molasses to be produced to some Extent by the Natives for Home Use. I have seen the Sugar which has been manufactured from the Palm.
905. Is it so profitable as to be likely to be done to any Extent?  
Certainly not for the distilling of Spirits, because it destroys the Quality of the Spirit, and is itself only slightly cheaper than the Sugar from the Cane.
906. Did the Committee understand you to say that you had a Contract with Government for the East Indian Rum?  
In India we had formerly a Contract with the East India Company.
907. Is the Rum exported to England for the Purposes of the Army and Navy?  
No; simply for Sale; either to be sold to Her Majesty's Government or for Export.
908. You know that it has been purchased by the Government?  
Yes.
909. Do you consider this Rum to be equal in Quality with the Jamaica Rum?  
Certainly not.
910. As good as the Rum from the Leeward Islands?  
It is within 1*d.* a Gallon of the Price of the Leeward Islands Rum.
911. What does it sell for at the present Moment?  
London Proof would sell at the present Moment at 3*s.* 7*d.*, and perhaps the Leeward Islands at 3*s.* 8*d.* or 3*s.* 8½*d.*
912. At what Price is that Rum sold at Calcutta?  
Our Contracts with the Government, I think, ran at 10 Annas a Gallon; but I am not quite sure, as I quote from Memory.
913. Can you inform the Committee what is the relative Value of the Rum Spirit and the Spirit distilled from Rice in the Calcutta Market?  
There is no Distillation from Rice in Bengal, that I am aware of; where I had an Opportunity of seeing it was to the Eastward, in the Burmese Territory.
914. Where it is produced, can you state what the relative Cost of Production would be of the Rice Spirit and of the Sugar Spirit?  
No, I cannot.
915. Do you purchase the Molasses for the Purpose of distilling, or do you raise the Sugar yourself?  
Goor is not exactly Molasses; it is the entire Product of the Cane; the Sugar as well as Molasses.
916. The Distillation takes place from that?  
Yes.
917. Is that Rum of the same Quality as is distilled from the Residue of the Sugar Cane after the Juice is extracted?  
I am not aware whether there is any Difference in Quality; I should think very slight.



*Henry Gouger, Esq.*

9th March 1840.

918. It is made of more valuable Materials?

It is.

919. In your Contract with Government for the Supply of Rum, do they take the East and West Indian Rum upon the same Terms?

I believe they do. My Knowledge is derived from our having sold Rum to the Parties who had taken the Contract from Her Majesty's Government.

920. They make no Distinction?

Not the slightest.

921. Then, to the Extent of the Consumption of the Army and Navy, the Rum of India is under no Disadvantage as compared with the Rum of the West Indies?

None that I am aware of.

922. So that that would give you a Market at home upon the same Terms as the West Indian Rum to the Extent of the Government Contract?

Exactly.

923. Is it proved in any way before it is sold?

It is always sold at London Proof, and after it is tested we receive an additional Price in proportion to the Strength. We usually import it about 30 per Cent. above London Proof.

924. Is this Supply of the Government a new thing lately, or has it existed for some Time?

I believe this has always been the Case; I know of no Alteration having lately taken place.

925. The Government have for many Years past taken East and West Indian Rum indiscriminately?

They might have done so; but East Indian Rum was never imported till the last few Years. 1834 was, I think, the First Year of Importation, and then the Quantity was under 600 Gallons.

926. Is there any Exportation of East Indian Rum out of Bond from Great Britain to the Colonies?

Yes; it is largely exported.

927. To Canada?

To Canada, largely.

928. In the Canadian Market is it subject to any Disadvantage as compared with West Indian Rum?

I am not aware that it is.

929. Are you aware whether the Home Market for Rum is an increasing Market, or a Market which has been for a considerable Number of Years very fixed and stationary?

I am not prepared to answer that Question.

930. Is Sugar extensively manufactured in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta?

Not in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta.

931. Whence do you get the Goor that you use for making your Rum?

The best Goor is brought from the Province of Benares.

932. Do you bring it from thence?

Yes.

933. From the Country in which they make the Sugar?

Yes.

934. If Sugar were manufactured more extensively, do you think you should be able to procure Goor at such a Price as to enable you to manufacture it into Rum at a Profit?

I think we should. The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane is very general throughout the Upper Provinces, and the Natives boil the Juice into Goor in very small Quantities, where it would not answer their Purpose to refine it into Sugar. These small Quantities are collected from various Parts, and sent to one Mart for Sale.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

935. But if there were a great Demand for Sugar would not the Natives manufacture Sugar, and leave to you only the Molasses to make into Rum at a Profit?

Clearly so; we have found that the Case already, for Goor has of late much increased in Price.

936. Then your Position and the Position of a Gentleman residing at Goruckpore are very different; he would use the whole of the First Juice of the Cane for the Purpose of making Sugar in the first instance, and then convert the Molasses into Rum; but where there was no Demand for the making of Sugar, or an inferior Demand, the Goor would be used, which contains both the Sugar and Molasses?

Yes.

937. Would the Person who made the Rum from Molasses alone make it much cheaper than the Person who made it from Goor?

Yes, I think so.

938. But would it be inferior?

I am not aware whether it would be inferior or not.

939. Do you know whether the Machinery you use for the Manufacture of Rum is superior to that which is possessed up the Country in the Sugar District?

The Establishment is larger, but I am not aware of any other Advantage.

940. Is your Machinery equal to that used in the West Indies?

I am not able to answer that Question, as I have not had an Opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Machinery used in the West Indies.

941. Was your Machinery imported from England?

Yes.

942. What Machinery do you make in the Foundry?

We make all the Machinery needful for the Cotton Works and the other Establishments; we also manufacture a large Quantity of Screws for Indigo and various other Works.

943. Iron?

Yes.

944. Do you make the Machinery for the Steam Boats?

It has been made at our Works, but not to any Extent.

945. Are you capable of making Machinery of a large Size?

We could easily adapt the Foundry to work of any Size.

946. Whence do you get your Iron?

It is, I believe, British Iron, with little Exception.

947. There is Iron in India, is there not?

There is Iron in India, occasionally of a good Description.

948. Where does that come from?

It is found in various Parts of India; the best, I believe, is within the Madras Territory.

949. Is there any near Calcutta?

I am not aware of any being near Calcutta.

950. Does the Iron come out in Pig or Bar Iron?

In Bar Iron.

951. Have you any Ironstone at your Colliery?

I am not aware whether we have or not.

952. For what Purpose do you manufacture Paper?

It is chiefly manufactured for the Use of the Cotton Mills, to bundle the Yarns. It is also sold in Calcutta to some Extent.

953. To what Purposes is it applied in Calcutta?

For coarse Printing; such as Catalogues or Newspapers.

954. Is it of a very stout Quality?

Some Qualities of it are remarkably so, approaching to the Strength of Parchment.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

955. Do you make any for printing Patterns upon, like the Chinese Paper?  
None whatever.

956. Have you ever imported any into this Country?

We are not able to import it in any Quantity, in consequence of the very high Duty it bears.

957. What is the Duty?

The Duty is 9d. a Pound.

958. What is the Extent of Duty on Paper manufactured in England?

Paper of that Description would be 1½d. a Pound.

959. Do you think, if the Duty was lowered upon the Importation of your Paper, you should find an extensive Demand for it?

If it were lowered to an Equality, I should think so, certainly.

960. Do you require the lowering of it to that Extent to give you the Advantage of the English Market?

I am not able to say whether any thing less than that would have any Effect.

961. Of what Material is the Paper made?

From the Refuse of the Cotton Works.

962. Is there an increasing Demand for it in India itself?

I am hardly able to answer that Question. We cannot produce it to any great Extent, so that it is not a Matter of great Importance.

963. What gives the Paper the great Tenacity which it has?

I am not aware what is the Cause of it, but it certainly is a most remarkable Paper; I have shown it to Stationers in London who have noticed its extraordinary Strength.

964. There is nothing particular in the Mode of Manufacture?

Not that I am aware of.

965. Is it made from Cotton Rag which has been used?

I am not quite sure whether any Rags have been mixed with it, but I know all the Refuse of the Mills is applied to the Purpose of making Paper, as a Matter of Economy.

966. It is the Refuse from the Cotton Yarn?

Yes; but it may be that Rags are added in order to increase the Quantity.

967. Are you aware of any Difference in the Mode of making it from the Mode pursued here?

No, I do not know of any Difference.

968. Is Paper made here from the Refuse of Cotton Works in the same Way?

I do not think it is; the Refuse from the Cotton Works may be used for that Purpose, but not at the Establishment itself.

969. You make no finer Sort of Paper; no Writing Paper?

Nothing finer than that used for Newspapers.

970. Is there any other Establishment for making Paper in Bengal besides yours?

There has been One established since I left India, and there had been One before, at Serampore.

971. But none that comes in competition with European Paper used for the Purpose of Writing?

Not that I am aware of. The One recently established is of greater Magnitude than our own.

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

972. You stated that you crushed Oils; have you done that to any Extent?  
We have done so to some Extent; but the Information I have upon that Subject is very imperfect, for I am not aware to what Amount that Branch of the Works has been carried on.

973. Are you aware whether there is any thing in the State of the Duties upon the Importation of those Oils into this Country which limits the Importation of those Oils, or prevents it?

I do not think there is. I have imported the Oil crushed from the Native Linseed, but the Reason it did not yield a Profit was owing to Leakage; we could not get any Description of Package to hold it.

974. What are the Vegetable Substances from which you obtained this Oil?  
Linseed.

975. No other Substance; no Palm Oil?

The Machinery is only adapted for crushing Seeds; Mustard Seed and Poppy Seed, and small Seeds of every Description.

976. Have you ever crushed the Seed of the Sun Flower?

No; I am not aware whether it exists in India.

977. Do you know where the Indian Cotton which is exported from this Country to Europe is principally used?

I believe it is chiefly exported to Holland or Belgium, or both Countries.

978. Is it used in the Cotton Manufactures in Belgium?

I have been told that it is used there.

979. Do you know why the Belgians should use that Cotton which is refused by the Manufacturers in this Country; is there any Difference in their Machinery?

I once asked that Question of a Person who was better acquainted with their Machinery than myself, and he told me that it was in consequence of their Machinery being better adapted for the Manufacture of Bengal Cotton than our own.

980. Are you aware of the particular Difference between their Machinery and ours which enables them to manufacture it?

I am not.

981. Do you apprehend that the Endeavours that have been made to improve the Cottons of India are likely to succeed to any Extent, so as to enable us to import them in any large Quantity into this Country for our own Use?

There are Efforts making, but with what Success I am unprepared to state. There are some excellent Cottons produced already in India; for we supply our Mills in Fort Gloucester entirely with Indian Cotton, which we manufacture into Yarn without any Admixture of Foreign Cotton; all we use is of the Native Growth.

982. Do you buy that Cotton as you find it in the Market, or do you take care that it is cleaned in a proper Manner before you purchase it?

We are obliged to select it from the first Markets up the Country before it comes to Calcutta.

983. Where do you buy it?

At the great Mart of Mirzapore.

984. How far is that from Calcutta?

Not far from the Town of Benares.

985. Do you make Advances to those who produce the Cotton?

No; I believe Advances are made by Native Merchants to the Parties who produce the Cotton, but we purchase it in the Market.

986. Have you ever commissioned your Agent to take particular Care to select such Cotton only as is well cleaned?

We have not given those Instructions, as being unnecessary, for unless they took especial Care on that Point we should not be able to work the Indian Cottons at all.

987. Do

987. Do the Indian Cottons come to the Bengal Market in different States; some well cleaned, and others not well cleaned? *Henry Gouger, Esq.*

Nearly all are ill-cleaned Cottons.

9th March 1840.

988. To what Circumstance do you attribute such Neglect in the Preparation of an Article of such immense Importance and Value?

It appears to arise chiefly in Neglect in picking the Cotton from the Pod.

989. To what Circumstance do you attribute that Neglect? Is it not worth the while of Persons who grow the Cotton to clean it properly, and so raise its Value in the Market?

It is worth their while, undoubtedly; and if they were the Parties who used the Cotton it would be still more manifest to them.

990. Have Europeans, to any Extent, engaged in the Cultivation of Cotton for the Purpose of Export to this Country?

To a very limited Extent indeed, as Cultivators.

991. Is the Cotton of India now as carefully cultivated as it was at the Time when there existed in India a large Demand for the Cotton Manufactures of the Country?

I cannot answer that Question, as my personal Knowledge does not extend so far back as to the Period referred to, but I should rather think the reverse.

992. May not one Reason why the Cultivation of Cotton and its cleaning are so much neglected be this, that there is no Demand in the Country for Goods made of that Cotton?

That, if the Case, would no Doubt be a Cause of Deterioration in Quality.

993. Were the fine Dacca Muslins of old Times made of the present Quality of Indian Cotton?

No; it was a peculiar Cotton, I believe grown in the Dacca Province alone, which may be perhaps raised now; I am not aware that it is not.

994. That was the finest Description of Cotton?

Yes; it was a peculiar Cotton which is not common in India.

995. What Length of Time is required to transmit the Cotton from Mirzapore to your Factory?

A very short Time; the whole being by Water Carriage, the Voyage would be, during the Freshes, not more than a Fortnight.

996. What is the Freight?

Very trifling indeed. I have forgotten what Rate it is, but it is very small.

997. What is the Freight up the River?

They carry Salt and various Supplies. The Voyage is tedious going up the River; but still the Rate of Freight is always very low in Native Boats, both up and down the River.

998. When the Boats that bring the Cotton from Mirzapore go up again, do they get a Freight for the Return Voyage?

I am not sure whether the identical Boats do always return; or whether they do not.

999. Have Steam Boats been used for mercantile Purposes on the Ganges?

Not for mercantile Purposes.

1000. Not as Tugs?

There are a few Tugs now, belonging to the East India Company; I believe Two.

1001. But none have been used by Merchants?

None are owned by Merchants, nor are they in general used by Merchants as Tugs.

Henry Gouger, Esq.  
9th March 1840.

1002. Merely as Passage Boats?  
As both; but as there are but few they are nothing to the vast Commerce of the Ganges.

1003. In your Manufacture of Machinery have you manufactured any improved Machinery for Sugar Works?

I do not think we have manufactured any Machinery for Sugar Works.

1004. Are you aware whether the Machinery used in the larger Establishments of Sugar Works in India is now improving?

I cannot say. Seven Years ago I saw much excellent Machinery arrive from England, but I cannot speak of the Result of its Application.

1005. Do you conceive that the Application of Machinery to Sugar Works, and the Introduction of the Improvements which are known in the other Colonies, are likely to extend the Sugar Trade in India, by diminishing the Cost of Production?

We have only Two Manufactories of Sugar in India where such Machinery is used; therefore it is difficult to form a correct Opinion on the Subject. There is one belonging to Mr. Blake, and there is another in the Interior.

1006. But do you consider that the Application of Skill and Capital and Machinery to Sugar in India is likely to extend the Manufacture?

Certainly.

1007. What is the Price of East Indian Sugar at present?

The best is now selling at 72s. the Cwt.

1008. At how low a Price could it be imported from India into this Country?

It is now paying a large Profit.

1009. Where would you fix the Rate of Price at which Profit would begin?

I have not sufficient practical Knowledge of the Question to say what the exact Cost of Production of Sugar in India is, but I know that the Price has risen very materially of late in India, consequently I should think the Cultivators are deriving a large Profit.

1010. Supposing the present Profit at the Price of 72s. for the best East Indian Sugar to be from Twenty to Twenty-five per Cent., at what Price would the Sugar imported from India give a Profit sufficient to induce them still to import it?

I can hardly give an Answer to that Question.

1011. Have you ever made Sugar?

Yes, we have made Sugar, but to a small Extent.

1012. You are not practically acquainted with the Subject?

No, I am not.

1013. Was the Sugar that you made Sugar from the Cane, or from Goor?

From Goor.

1014. What Profit do you suppose it to give at its present Price?

I am unable to answer that Question, but I am satisfied that the Profit must be handsome.

1015. Must not the Profit be very various?

When I was in India I recollect the very same Qualities of Sugar which are now selling in Calcutta at Nine and Ten Rupees per Maund selling at Six and Seven Rupees per Maund, and I always imagined the Producer had a Profit; if he had a Profit at Six or Seven Rupees, he must surely have a large one now at Eight and Ten Rupees.

1016. Did it come to England at Six Rupees?

No, not to any Extent, as now; the Duty prevented it.

1017. What is the Freight of it to England?

About 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* the Ton of Twenty Hundred Weight.

1018. Does

Henry Gouger, Esq.

9th March 1840.

1018. Does it come merely as the Ballast of the Ship?  
More than Ballast; it sometimes fills Half the Vessel.

1019. Could it be afforded to load a Ship entirely with Sugar?  
Not exactly; because a Ship will make a better Freight with a mixed Cargo, which is always procurable in Bengal.

1020. And therefore the Sugar is at a lower Freight than it would be if you were to grow so much Sugar in India for the Consumption of Europe as to make it necessary to send entire Cargoes of it?

The Freight then would no Doubt rise considerably upon Sugar.

1021. You consider the present Freight as low?

Not the Average of the Rates I have mentioned; that Average is rather high. In point of fact the Rate of Freight is 4*l.* 10*s.* from India.

1022. For dead Weight?

Yes; I have paid lately on dead Weight 4*l.* 10*s.*

1023. Has not Freight risen very recently?

By the last Letter we had Freight had receded. I am not mentioning at all a high Rate; Three Months ago it was considerably higher than what I have quoted; I should think fully 5*l.* would have been paid at that Time on Sugar.

1024. Does the Rate of Freight vary very much from Time to Time?

Yes, it does; I have known it as low as 2*l.* 10*s.* and as high as 6*l.* for dead Weight.

1025. At what Intervals?

Perhaps the whole within a few Months.

1026. Could your Machinery for making the Sugar be very much improved?

I do not understand exactly the Nature of the Machinery for the Manufacture of Sugar. I was not the Owner of any Sugar Works when I was in India. It is only since I have returned to this Country I have become connected with the Sugar Manufacture.

1027. You have not carried the Manufacture of Cotton further than the spinning of Cotton?

Yes, we have carried it further than the spinning; but finding the Power was much better employed in spinning than in any other Manner, we discontinued the Manufacture of Cotton Cloths, and devoted the Power to increasing the Quantity of Cotton Yarn.

1028. Of what Fineness is your Cotton Yarn?

From Indian Cottons we can spin now as high as Number 50.

1029. How does that stand as compared with the same Number in England?

The lower Numbers of our Yarns sell rather better than Manchester Yarns in the Indian Market; they prefer our coarse Numbers to the coarse Numbers of the Manchester Yarns.

1030. If you were to continue your Manufacture, and carry it to any great Extent, would not that beat out English Yarns from India?

No; it is impossible. This Manufactory, when it was established, cost the first Proprietor more than 200,000*l.*; and it was purchased by my Firm at a very low Price, otherwise we never could have made it pay a Profit.

1031. So that it would not have paid you, if you had had to build those Works originally?

Certainly not; it would have been ruinous. I am quite satisfied there never will be another Cotton Mill established in India.

1032. So that the Experiment can never be said to pay, except to those who buy Works at a great Advantage?

Exactly so.

1033. Do you experience any Disadvantage, in any Part of your Business in India, from the Want of free Communication between the different States of India as regards Cotton or Sugar, or any other of your Operations?

I am not aware that we have any thing to complain of in that respect.

Henry Gouger, Esq.  
 9th March 1840.

1034. There is sufficient Freedom of Communication between the different Parts of India for every Purpose of your Trade?

Yes; India, so far as our Trade is concerned, is so well watered by large navigable Rivers that they afford ample Communication.

1035. Are there any Duties imposed in any Parts of India that injure you?

No. Formerly there were; but of late the Transit Duties have been removed.

1036. Upon the 230 Acres what do you grow?

We grow very little. It is thickly inhabited; there are about 5,000 People living on it.

1037. Do you pay any Taxes?

No; none whatever; it was a free Grant.

1038. Does it pay any Revenue to the Government?

None whatever.

1039. Is there any Obstacle now to Europeans acquiring Freehold Property in India?

I believe they cannot generally hold it exactly as Freehold, but on a Tenure which nearly approaches to it.

1040. Did you purchase the Coal Mine from the Company or from the Zemindar of the District?

It was first purchased by a Firm which failed in India, the Firm of Alexander and Co.; on their Failure we purchased it from the Assignees to the Firm. The original Title I do not know.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Thursday next,  
 Four o'Clock.

---



*Die Jovis, 12<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

HENRY GOUGER Esquire is again called in, and examined as follows :

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

H. Gouger, Esq.

12th March 1840.

1041. WHEN you were last before the Committee you were asked if you were aware whether the Home Market for Rum is an increasing Market, or a Market which has been for a considerable Number of Years very fixed and stationary. To that Question you gave this Answer: "I am not prepared to answer that Question." Have you reconsidered that Question, and are you now able to give the Committee any Information upon it?

Yes. It was not until I left the Committee Room I recollected that I had Information upon that Subject which I could communicate. It appears to me to be so far from the Fact that the Market for Rum is a glutted Market, that I consider Rum to be the only Article of Indian Produce imported into this Country the Supply of which is quite inadequate to the Demand.

1042. Are you speaking of Indian Rum only, or Rum generally?  
The Observation is applicable to Rum generally.

1043. Have the Prices of Rum increased considerably of late Years?  
The Prices have increased very considerably.

1044. Has the Importation fallen off?  
The Importation, taking a considerable Average of Years, has fallen off; but it has been during the last Three Years rather on the Increase, so that with an increasing Import we have still advancing Prices.

1045. Has the Advance in Price been considerable within that Time?  
From 1837 to 1839 inclusive the Advance in Price has been from about Thirty to Thirty-three per Cent.

1046. Has the Quantity imported for Home Consumption been on the Increase during the last Two or Three Years from what it was previously?  
The Home Consumption, comparing the last with the previous Year, has fallen off, as I observe by a Return made to the House of Commons; but the Export must have increased.

1047. To what Countries has Rum been so exported?  
The chief Part to the Colonies; I imagine largely to Canada; but I am not aware of the exact Places to which the Export has taken place.

1048. Do you speak of East India Rum in particular, or Rum in general?  
I am speaking of Rum in general.

1049. Do you know for what Quantity of Rum the Queen's Government contracted on the breaking out of the War in Canada?  
I am not sure; but it appears such has been the Eagerness latterly manifested to purchase Rum, that I have myself seen, within the last Day or Two, Contracts for the Delivery of Rum which cannot arrive in this Country for probably the next Two Months.

1050. Have you any thing further to state to the Committee upon this Subject?  
I am not aware that there is any thing else.

1051. When you state that there is an Export of Rum to the Canadas, do you mean directly from the Places where it is produced, or through England?  
Through England.

H. Gouger, Esq.  
12th March 1840.

1052. Is there a Difference in the Price of East and West India Rum?

There is a Difference in favour of West India Rum, largely in favour of Jamaica, and slightly in favour of the Leeward Island. The West India Rum has more Flavour than the Rum of the East Indies.

1053. Do you know the Difference between the Price of East India Rum and Jamaica?

Between the East India and Jamaica, (speaking, however, not quite within my own Knowledge,) I should think 5*d.* or 6*d.* a Gallon, but Leeward Island not more than 1*d.* or 1½*d.*

1054. Is as much Rum sent from the East Indies as can be produced there, or is produced there at present?

I should imagine not; certainly not.

1055. You consider the Importation as increasing?

It is an increasing Import, but the Quantity of Rum as yet sent from the East Indies is comparatively small; the Trade, in fact, is quite in its Infancy.

1056. Do you know at all what is the Quantity sent here annually?

Last Year the whole Import was about 130,000 Gallons; in 1834, which was, I think, the first Year of Import, it was only 500 or 600 Gallons.

1057. Do you know the Difference of Freight from the East and the West Indies?

The Difference of Freight would amount to about 1*d.* & Gallon on the Price of Rum. On the Subject of the Supply of Rum the Committee will perhaps allow me to add, that, since the Years 1830, 1831, and 1832, there has been a great falling off in the Home Consumption, which it appears to me cannot be well accounted for except by the great Advance in Price which has taken place since the Period in question. The high Price has restricted the Consumption. The Price has been beyond what many Consumers could afford to pay.

1058. Do you consider that there is now a great falling off in the Demand for Home Consumption?

It appears by a Return made to the House of Commons, published only a few Days ago, that there has been a falling off in the Home Consumption.

1059. What occasions the increased Demand?

A short Supply. If we could get more, at a lower Price, it would be, no Doubt, consumed. I may remark, that when the Duty was raised in 1830 only 6*d.* on 8*s.* 6*d.* a Gallon, even that small Difference seems to have had some Effect on the Home Consumption. The diminished Consumption has been attended with a regular Advance of Price: thus, in 1837 the average Cost of Leeward Island Rum, London Proof, was 2*s.* 4*d.* per Gallon, taken at quarterly Periods; in 1838, it was 2*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1839, 3*s.* 5*d.*; making a Difference between the extreme Prices of 1*s.* 1*d.* per Gallon.

1060. How can the Stock in Bond at this Moment be the same as it was last Year, and yet there be so great a Demand for Rum that there is a Contract already made for Rum which cannot arrive for the next Two Months?

The Stock of Rum in Bond is not very large; the whole in Bond at this Moment in the Port of London is equal perhaps to about Four Months Consumption.

1061. Then it must be gone, or quasi gone, before the Rum for which a Contract is made will have arrived?

Not exactly so. There are many Parties who hold Property which they will not sell under a certain Price, speculating on a Rise. I have no Doubt there are some who hold Rums on this Expectation.

1062. The Rum in Bond is for Exportation, as well as for Home Consumption, is it not?

It is. The Quantity so in Bond in London amounts to rather more than 10,000 Puncheons.

1063. Do

\* 1063. Do you know what is considered the average Quantity taken out for Home Consumption in Great Britain?

*H. Gouger, Esq.*

The last Year it was about 2,800,000 Gallons, there being about 105 Gallons in the Puncheon; that would be about 27,000 Puncheons.

12th March 1840.

1064. The Consumption of Rum decreases rather than increases, does it not?

The last Year there was a Decrease in the Home Consumption of Rum but not in the Import; and I should think, from that Circumstance, that the Export must have been much larger, though I have no Return of it.

1065. The Quantity taken out for Home Consumption having been less of late Years, how do you account for the Disposition to contract for Rum not yet arrived; what Grounds must there be to expect a greater Demand abroad?

It must arise from the Probability of higher Prices here, or at least from the Holders of Rum in London expecting higher Prices.

1066. Do you consider that the increased Price of Rum in England is stimulating the Production of it in the East Indies?

I should think that it is. I think the Prices are perfectly remunerative, and therefore calculated to stimulate Production.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next,  
Two o'Clock.

*Die Lunæ, 16° Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

*B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

BENJAMIN GREENE Esquire is called in, and examined as follows :

1067. YOU are a large Proprietor in the West Indies?  
I am.

1068. To what Extent?

In Saint Kitt's I am the Owner of Three considerable Estates myself, and I rent Estates in that Island of upwards of 4,000*l.* a Year, and I have been also for these last Forty Years engaged as a practical Brewer.

1069. You are also a Landed Proprietor in Suffolk?  
I occupy some Land in Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmund's.

1070. You are extensively acquainted with the Manufacture of Rum?  
Yes.

1071. Is there any other Article used in the Distillation of Rum in the West Indies besides the Refuse arising from the Manufacture of Sugar?

I am not aware that we grow any Article in the West Indies that could be beneficially distilled into Spirit but the Refuse arising from the Manufacture of Sugar.

1072. Could Rice be profitably used with the Refuse of Sugar in the Distillation of Spirit?

I am of opinion, taking into consideration the present Price of Rice in Bengal, that it could be very profitably introduced into Distillation, either alone or with the Refuse arising from the Manufacture of Sugar, because I find that Rice contains a very large Proportion of Mucilage and Starch, and but a small Proportion of saccharine Matter; but when combined with Molasses I consider them the most perfect Materials that can be combined to produce the most perfect Spirit.

1073. Have you as a Brewer particularly directed your Attention to the Properties of different Kinds of Grain, as well as Rice, in Distillation?

I have almost all my Life been engaged in ascertaining the various Properties of Grain, with reference to the best Extracts which could be obtained from them, and my Attention was more particularly directed to that Subject in the Year 1831, when the Question of the Admission of Molasses into the Breweries and Distilleries was under the Consideration of Parliament.

1074. Were you examined before the Committee of the House of Commons?

I was examined at that Period before the Committee, and furnished the Committee with various Results as to the Experiments which I had tried. I have since brewed from Molasses alone, from Molasses and raw Grain, and from Molasses and Malt.

1075. You have stated that you consider that the Combination of Molasses and Rice is the best Material; but which of the Materials separately do you consider is the best for Distillation?

I consider them combined as the best, but Rice the next best. I consider Rice to be the best and cheapest Grain with which I am acquainted, and a larger Quantity and better Quality of Spirit can be produced from Rice than can be obtained from an equal Weight of any other Corn, and if permitted by the Excise could be used very profitably with Malt in the brewing of Beer.

*B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1076. What is the Quality of the Spirit?

The Quality of the Spirit when distilled, and subjected to the Science and Skill of English Rectifiers, is a very excellent Spirit indeed.

1077. Has your Attention been directed to the Question of the Equalization of the Duties on East Indian and West Indian Spirits?

Yes, it has. I have felt very deeply the Importance of that Question; and I certainly am free to admit that it is a very plausible Argument, that if the Duties upon East and West Indian Sugars are equalized that the Duty upon Spirits made from the Refuse arising from the Manufacture of Sugar should be equalized also; but I feel that the Question embraces such important Results with reference to the Landed Interests and the West Indian Interests, and the Distillers also, that it appears to me practically a very difficult Question to carry into execution.

1078. Are you aware that Distillation from Rice has been carried on in London for some Time past?

I am aware that it has been carried on in London for some Time past, and that a Person has taken out a Patent for it, and that he was distilling very profitably from Rice, until he was stopped by the Excise on the technical Ground that Rice was not Grain. The Results of his Experiment, as he informs me, are, that upwards of 150 Gallons of Proof Spirit could be obtained from a Ton of Rice.

1079. Rice unmixed with any thing else?

Yes; and that from the Cost of Rice in Bengal, which is estimated at about 8*l.* per Ton, he could manufacture Proof Spirit to be delivered in London at the Cost of 1*s.* 4*d.* per Gallon; and that, taking the Price of Rice in London at from 10*l.* to 13*l.* per Ton, (because the Rice which is used for Distillation does not require to be of the finest Quality; if it is discoloured it does just, as well for the Purposes of Distillation,) he could extract 150 Gallons of Proof Spirit from a Ton of Rice, which could be manufactured in England at a Cost of 2*s.* 1*d.* per Gallon. The Cost, taking the present Price of Barley at 5*s.* per Bushel, of English Spirit at Proof, would be 2*s.* 8*d.* per Gallon; whilst the Spirit made from Rice, which costs but 2*s.* 1*d.* per Gallon, sells, in consequence of its Quality, for 9*d.* a Gallon more in the English Market.

1080. Is it the East Indian Rice, or the Carolina Rice?

The East Indian Rice.

1081. Is there any Difference in that respect between East Indian Rice and other Rice?

There is the same Difference between East Indian and Carolina Rice as there is in this Country between Barley grown on some particular Soils and Barley on other Soils. Generally speaking, the Rice that comes from the East Indies, the Bengal Rice, is the best; and Carolina Rice, being of Foreign Production, could not be used; but if Distillation were carried on in this Country as a Business, upon a large Scale, by scientific Distillers, Rice would be brought over here in a much more perfect State for the Purposes of Distillation than it is now. It has undergone the Preparation of taking the Husks off to render it better for Human Food; but if it came over in the Shape of what is called Paddy it could be used much more profitably by the Distillers.

1082. The Distiller from Rice, who makes his Spirit at the Cost of 2*s.* 1*d.*, has the Advantage of 7*d.* a Gallon plus 9*d.*, the higher Price which he obtains arising from its Quality; making 16*d.* by which he could undersell the Distiller of Grain?

9*d.* better, and 7*d.* cheaper.

1083. Does your Calculation presume that there is any Duty upon the Rice?

I presume the Fact that it is 1*s.* per Hundred Weight.

1084. You calculate upon that Principle?

I do.

1085. Did

1085. Did you say that the Quality of Carolina and East Indian Rice, for the Purpose of Distillation, was much the same; or which would give the greatest and the best Produce?

B. Greene, Esq;

16th March 1840.

I think it matters very little whether it is grown in Carolina or whether it is grown in the East Indies. I could not tell by looking at it, but by subjecting it to a Test, and making an Extract, I could ascertain the Quality best suited for the Purposes of Distillation. Samples might be taken to ascertain which would produce the greatest Quantity of saccharine and fermentable Matter, before it was purchased.

1086. Is there not a Difference between the Two generally?

There is a Difference between the Two, for Human Food; but until this Question was brought before Parliament I confess myself that I was not aware that ever Rice had been used for public Distillation in this Country. I only knew it from private Experiments of my own.

1087. Have you distilled it yourself?

I have subjected it to the first Process of Distillation, for my own Satisfaction, but not being a practical Distiller myself, I did not arrive at the same extensive Results as the Gentleman who has taken out a Patent for distilling from Rice. I have in my Pocket a Sample of Rice Spirit. This is it (*producing the same*); purely Rice Spirit. This is (*producing another Sample*) the Spirit just as it comes from the East Indies, which I am of opinion contains a Portion of Rice, with a great Proportion of Molasses, and the Skimmings from the Coppers used in the Manufacture of Sugar. That Spirit came over from the East Indies under the Denomination of East India Rum.

1088. What induces you to think that there is a considerable Portion of Rice?

When I found that the Spirit was advertised for public Sale about Three Months ago, I took a Portion of it as a Sample; and when it gets into a State of Evaporation, nearly high enough for Distillation to take place, there is a very different Smell arising from that Spirit than there is from the Spirit distilled purely from the Refuse of Sugar. I was not able to detect the Properties of Rice so as to show what Portion there was of Rice, and what of the Refuse of Sugar; but I am satisfied in my-own Mind that there was a Portion of Rice.

1089. Does not the Experiment lead you only to this Conclusion, that there is something else than the Produce of the Sugar Cane?

It leads me further than that, because there is a Smell arising from pure Rice Spirit very similar to the Smell arising from that Spirit which I have now produced.

1090. Are you acquainted with the Maple Rum?

No, I am not.

1091. Or Date Rum?

No.

1092. You do not know the Smell?

It has never come under my Notice. The Fact is, that Spirit, when it is distilled up to any thing above Fifty per Cent. over Proof, is almost a tasteless Spirit with regard to Flavour, and you may colour it, and give it almost any Flavour you please; and I think, if judiciously done, it would be impossible to find out what it was distilled from.

1093. How did this Spirit, of which you have a Sample, and which you suspect to be a Mixture of Sugar and Rice, sell in the English Market?

It averaged, reduced to Proof, 3s. 6d. a Gallon.

1094. How is that in proportion to good Jamaica Rum?

With regard to the Leeward Island Rum, on the same Market Day, the Rum from Saint Kitt's, Demerara, and Antigua was selling at 3s. 8d. a Gallon, Proof; there was a Difference of only 2d. a Gallon between East India Rum and that coming from the Leeward Islands.

*F. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1095. Two-pence in favour of the Leeward Island Rum?

Yes; and at that very Period I should say the best Jamaica Rum was selling at about 4s. 4d. and 4s. 6d. a Gallon, Proof; making a Difference, as far as Jamaica Rum is concerned, of from 10d. to 1s. a Gallon in favour of Jamaica Rum.

1096. If that be so, how do you come to the Conclusion which you have stated, that the most perfect Spirit made is this very Mixture of Sugar and Rice, if when it is brought into the Market it sells at a Disadvantage?

I think that the Knowledge of Distillation and the Practice of Distillation has been very imperfectly carried on hitherto in the East Indies; it is a Subject to which very little Science and very little Chemical Knowledge has been applied in that Country. Great Expense has been gone into with regard to the Distillation of Rum in Jamaica, and the most experienced scientific Men have been consulted with regard to the best Mode and Principles of Distillation. I consider that this very Spirit which came from the East Indies, and sold at Proof at 3s. 6d. per Gallon, would, if put into the Hands of an experienced Rectifier in London, have made a very excellent Spirit indeed.

1097. So that as it actually has come from the East Indies it has not that great Perfection which you think it is capable of attaining?

It has not; and until, I think about the Year 1834, there was not more than 500 or 600 Gallons of East India Rum came into this Country. Since that Period it has been admitted into the Contracts for the Navy, under the Denomination of Spirits coming from "the British Possessions." Formerly, I think, the Contracts used to be for Spirits coming from "the British Plantations," but the Contracts are now offered by the Government for Spirits coming from the British Possessions; and in the last Contract I have no Doubt that East India Rum was bought by the Persons who took the Contract for the Supply of the Navy. I was surprised to find, upon looking into the Subject, that, in the Year 1834, I think, about 500 Gallons only of East India Rum came into this Country; in 1835 there were about 14,000 Gallons; in 1836 there were about 36,000 or 38,000 Gallons; in 1837 there were upwards of 68,000 Gallons. The East India Rum has really found a Market in Great Britain, though it has not been admitted for Consumption in England; it has found a Market in the British Navy, and purchased by British Merchants, and exported to Sydney and Canada; and that under the present Rate of Duty there appears no Want of a Market for East India Rum.

1098. Is Carolina Rice importable into the West Indies?

Yes.

1099. At a very low Duty?

I cannot exactly speak to the Duty now, but I think the Duty is not high.

1100. If the Mixture of Rice with Molasses made so perfect a Spirit, would not the West Indians have got into the Practice of importing the Carolina Rice, and mixing it with their Material, for the Purpose of improving the Spirit?

The Question of Labour in any thing that requires Manufacture in the West Indies would amount almost to a Prohibition, besides the Expenses of Freight and greater Cost of Carolina Rice.

1101. If you could obtain Molasses and Rice at the same Price, should you, with a view of producing an Article of the best Price, make Rum from Molasses or from Rice?

I should make it from both, if the comparative Price of both were equal. The Principle, both in brewing and distilling, is this: to select that Article (if they are permitted to use it by the Excise) which will contain the greatest Amount of fermenting Matter at the cheapest Rate. For instance, at this very Time the cheapest Article from which Spirit can be made in Great Britain, allowed by the Excise, is, I believe, from Potatoes; and some Distillers are working upon Potatoes at this Moment, on account of Barley being at a very high Price.

1102. But do you think that the Two mixed, Molasses and Rice, would make a better Spirit than Molasses alone?

I think that Molasses and Rice would make a much better Spirit than Molasses alone; and I think the same would apply to the Process of brewing, if raw Grain or Rice were allowed by the Excise to be used with Molasses and Malt in the brewing of Beer.

1103. What was the Quality of the Spirit which you yourself distilled?

It was not in a perfect State, because I had no Means of properly distilling it was only done as a Guide to my own Judgment; my only Object in trying it was to see what Portion of Extract could be obtained from a Hundred Weight of Rice as compared with the Extract which could be obtained from a Hundred Weight of Barley, with reference to the Prices of the Two Articles, Rice in Bengal being above 3s., and that of the Barley in England 8s. 6d.

1104. You have spoken of the Quality of Mr. M'Carthy's Rice Spirit; you have stated it to sell for 9d. a Gallon higher than Corn Spirit?

He informed me that he obtained 9d. a Gallon higher for it than that distilled from Corn Spirit; and that it is in much Request at this Time to use for British Brandy, and is also used in the Imitation of Rum, in the Proportion of One Puncheon of pure Jamaica Rum and about Five or Six Puncheons of Rice Spirit, and in that Proportion it could scarcely be detected from the finest Jamaica Rum imported into this Country; in about that Proportion, One in Five, according to the peculiar Flavour of the Jamaica Rum that is mixed with it.

1105. Did he sell it unmixed as the pure Rice Spirit?

He sold it to the Rectifiers. Mr. M'Carthy is, I understand, purely a Distiller; he sells the Spirit to the Rectifiers. Indeed the Distillers in this Country are now so much aware of the Importance of Rice Spirit that this Individual is about entering into an Engagement, he having obtained his Patent, to receive One Penny per Gallon upon all Spirits which the Distillers make, from adopting the peculiar Mode he has discovered of obtaining the best Extract and manufacturing the purest Spirit from Rice.

1106. You have stated what was the comparative Cost of British Spirit and Rice Spirit distilled in England; can you make a Comparison between British Spirit and Rice Spirit distilled in India?

Assuming that the Quality of Rice fit for Distillation can be purchased in Bengal at from 3l. to 3l. 10s. per Ton, then my comparative Statement is accurate.

1107. Have you any Reason to know that it can be so purchased at that Price?

Yes; I am informed that the last Purchase which took place of fair marketable Rice fit for Distillation was bought from 2l. 18s. to 3l. 2s. per Ton in Bengal; and I think, assuming the Rice to cost 2l. 18s. or 3l. 2s. per Ton, Rice Spirit can be manufactured and delivered in London at the Cost of 1s. 4d. per Gallon.

1108. You have stated that at 3l. 2s. the Ton of Rice, Rum made of that Rice can be introduced into this Country at 1s. 4d. a Gallon; supposing Molasses to sell at 1s. 6d. the Maund of Eighty-two Pounds, at what Price could Rum made from Molasses be introduced into this Country?

If Eighty-two Pounds of Molasses in India costs but 1s. 6d., it could be manufactured into Rum and landed in England for 1s. per Gallon, and would now sell for 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per Gallon. The Skimmings of the Copper are often confounded with the Molasses; but they are a perishable Article. Molasses, I believe, may be sent to this Country from the East Indies at the same Rate of Duty as from the West Indies. I therefore know of no Reason why they are not exported to England, if sold so cheap in India; but I am not aware to what Purpose we could apply in the West Indies our refuse Produce, unless it was distilled into Rum. If the English Market is supplied with Rum manufactured at so cheap a Rate from the East Indies it must prove ruinous to West India Property. I do not recollect ever having any Molasses from Jamaica; I have had some from St. Kitt's and Montserrat.

1109. Have you ever sold Molasses in Jamaica?

The only Sale we have for Molasses in Jamaica, if it is not distilled into Rum, is, I believe, when the Americans sometimes exchange with us for Lumber.



*B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1110. Has it a Price?

It has not a current Price; we can never sell it at a Money Price; we sometimes barter with the Americans.

1111. When you exchange it, what should you say was its Price?

I should say when we exchange it that its Price would be in Exchange about 9s. or 10s. a Hundred Weight.

1112. At what Price do the Molasses sell in England?

At this Time now in England the Molasses are worth 34s. a Hundred Weight; the Duty of 9s. deducted from it would leave 25s. a Hundred Weight.

1113. In what Proportion do you obtain Molasses from a certain Quantity of Sugar in the West Indies?

We generally get about One Puncheon of Molasses from a Hogshead of of Sugar; a Puncheon of Molasses would be about 80 Gallons.

1114. How many Gallons are there in a Hogshead?

About 80 Gallons in a Puncheon of Molasses, and about Seventeen Hundred Weight in a Hogshead of Sugar.

1115. You have stated that the Cost of Rice Spirit distilled in Bengal would be 1s. 4d. delivered in England, and that the Cost of Corn Spirit is 2s. 8d.? Assuming Barley to be 5s. per Bushel.

1116. So that the Distiller distilling Rice in Bengal could undersell the Corn Distiller in England by 7d. per Gallon?

Yes, and obtain 9d. more.

1117. What Freight do you allow upon that?

My Calculation was, that it would be 6d. per Gallon upon the liquid Gallon; but we should send it over at 30 or 40 per Cent. over Proof, which, when reduced to Proof, would make it but 4d. per Gallon.

1118. Would the Freight from India be upon the Gallon?

The Spirit which recently came over from India I understand was paid for at so much a Gallon.

1119. Is there much Leakage upon the Voyage?

There is not much Leakage in Spirits if it is put in good Casks; it hardly comes under the Denomination of Leakage; it is more Evaporation than Leakage.

1120. That would be of course more considerable upon the longer Voyage from the East Indies than from the West Indies?

It would; but it does not amount to much as a Question of Calculation, because the Duty is not charged upon it till it is delivered to the Buyer, and it may be many Months in the East Indies, and some Weeks coming here, and remain some Months in the Docks before the Duty is paid, which Duty forms the great Charge upon it, and the Loss therefore would not amount to much.

1121. So that the Waste is hardly worth calculating?

It is not.

1122. Then are the Committee to understand that you are of opinion that if the Spirit of the East Indies were let in at the same Duties with the West, the West Indians would not be able to stand the Competition?

The West Indians would not be able to stand the Competition; it would ruin them entirely; they could not carry on the Cultivation of Sugar if the Rum Market was taken from them; it is from the present Price of Rum that they are enabled to pay the additional Expenses of Labour. The English Farmer also would be deprived of the Distillers as their Customers for the ordinary Quality of Grain.

1123. That menaced Danger you calculate to arise from the Impossibility of ascertaining the Mixture of the Rice and the Sugar Spirit?

I do not only calculate it to arise from the Mixture of the Rice with the Sugar Spirit, but that the Spirit arising from Rice being manufactured cheaper by

by the Distillers than it can be from Barley, they would not distil from Barley at all.

*B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1124. Do you think it probable, or have you any Reason to think it likely to take place, that the English Distiller will engage in distilling Rice in the East Indies to export to England?

An eminent Distiller told me that he had already ordered Stills of large Dimensions for the Purpose. If they were permitted to distil Rice in the East Indies, and send it to this Country at 9s. Duty, and prevented from distilling from Rice in this Country, he would carry on his Distillation of Spirits in the East Indies.

1125. What Reason had he to suppose that the Duty would be equalized; what Reason sufficiently strong to induce him actually to engage in the sending out of Machinery?

He thought it so probable that this Measure, which appeared so plausible in Principle, would be permitted, and that he was looking out to prepare for it, to be first in the Market.

1126. You have stated that that Gentleman has come to some Understanding with the English Distillers?

Mr. M'Carthy informed me that one great Distiller said, "Well, if you will enter into this Arrangement with my House I will give you a Cheque for 1,000*l.*" He said, "No, I will not take 1,000*l.*, but I will take 1*d.* a Gallon for all that is distilled under the peculiar Mode for which I have taken out the Patent and have an exclusive Right, and I will not permit you to use my Mode of distilling at a less Price than 1*d.* per Gallon, which will produce to me from all the Distillers 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* per Annum."

1127. His Patent goes upon the Assumption that he will be permitted to distil from Rice in England, or that he will be able to distil from Rice in the East Indies, and introduce it at 9s. Duty?

Yes; in either of which Cases he will avail himself of the Patent.

1128. He has taken it out with a view to one of those Contingencies?

The Patent could not of course be taken out in the East Indies, but he would carry with him the Knowledge he possesses, and apply that Knowledge in Distillation in the East Indian Market.

1129. Is his Patent exclusively adapted to Distillation from Rice?

It is exclusively so. He has, by a peculiar Mode of Distillation from Rice, been enabled to distil a much greater Quantity of Proof Spirit of a better Quality from a certain Weight of Rice or Grain than any other Individual has hitherto been able to extract.

1130. You say, "any other Grain;" is the Discovery applicable to the Distillation from British Grain?

I do not think, from what I know of the Patent, it would succeed so well for British Grain. The Patent, so far as I understand it,—but of course he is very reluctant to disclose any Portion of it,—is, instead of leaving, as in ordinary Distillation, a considerable Quantity of Refuse or Grains after we have obtained the Extract from Grain, that with Rice he exhausts the whole; the whole becomes a Mucilage, and the whole is converted into Spirits; and in a Ton of Rice he would scarcely have Fifty Pounds of what is called Refuse. He has found out a Mode of exhausting the whole of the Rice by converting it into Mucilage, and making use of the whole in Distillation.

1131. When you state the Price at which the Spirit could be produced in this Market, do you refer to the raw Spirit that would require a Second Process, namely, the Rectification?

I do.

1132. Does the Proprietor of this new Patent contemplate the Possibility of producing a marketable Spirit by One Process?

No; he sells the Spirit to the Rectifiers.

B. Greene, Esq.

16th March 1840.

1133. And in that respect it is precisely analogous to the Mode in which the British Spirit is produced by British Distillers?

Exactly. It then goes to the Rectifier; with this Distinction, that English Distillers do not exhaust the whole of their Grain, but leave a Portion which is technically called Grains, and which is sold to Cowkeepers and other Persons; but in his Distillation from a Ton of Rice there is scarcely any Refuse whatever.

1134. You have stated that the Rice Spirit has been sold to the Rectifiers; could the Spirit made from Molasses be sold for a similar Purpose to them?

It could not be made in England from Molasses by the Distillers without an Order in Council; they are not permitted to distil from Molasses.

1135. Then the Spirit distilled in India from Rice might be sold to the Rectifier for Rectification; whereas Spirit distilled from Molasses is prohibited to be sold for Rectification?

Spirit distilled from Molasses in this Country has been prohibited, but not Spirit distilled from Molasses, I believe, either in Jamaica or the East Indies, upon Payment of Duty.

1136. You stated in the early Part of your Examination that Rice combined with Molasses would make the best possible Spirit; could not Rice be profitably imported into the West Indies for the Purpose of mixing with Molasses?

Yes; but the Question of Labour in the West Indies would prevent it being profitable; we could not compete with the Price of Labour in the East Indies, and our Labourers are not acquainted with this Mode of Distillation, and we could not obtain Rice but at a great Expense of Freight.

1137. Can you say what would be the Difference of Price when imported into the West Indies and when produced in India?

I could not speak without referring to it.

1138. But it would be considerable?

It would.

1139. Before the Emancipation you considered the Labour cheaper in the West Indies?

Yes; but my Attention was never directed to distilling from Rice, and though my Attention has been for Years directed to the Subject of the various Properties of different Sorts of Grain, I was not aware that Rice contained such valuable Properties as I now know it does, and till this Question of equalising the Duties came before Parliament I think very few Individuals were aware that so valuable and cheap a Spirit could be distilled from Rice.

1140. What Proportion of your Profit as a West Indian Planter is derived from the Sale of Rum?

I should say, taking the present State of the West Indies into consideration, the Profit we get from the high Price of Rum is almost the only Profit that a West Indian Estate, however well conducted, would give; and that we could not continue the Cultivation, at the present Expenses for Labour, but from the high Price of Rum.

1141. Is there less Difficulty now in getting the Negroes to apply themselves to the making of Rum than to the making of Sugar?

I do not think there is more Difficulty, but there would be increased Expense, in using Rice with the Refuse of the Manufacture of Sugar, because the Negroes have never been accustomed to that Mode of Distillation.

1142. You say the chief Profit is not obtained from Sugar, but from Rum; why is there more Profit from your Rum than from Sugar; is that because the Negroes are more willing to work upon Rum than upon Sugar?

No; but it arises from this: the Labour is now so expensive that unless we can make the Rum a profitable Part of the Production of a West Indian Estate that Estate could not be profitably managed at all. A Puncheon of Rum, which is equal to Two Hogsheads of Sugar, ought to fetch a net Price in the English Market of about 20l.; unless we had that 20l. for every Two Hogsheads

of

of Sugar a West Indian Estate could not be conducted, at the high Price of Labour, with any Profit at all.

*B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1143. You have spoken of the comparative Prices of Production in the West Indies and in the East Indies, how would the Case be with respect to the Expense of Produce in the Mauritius?

I should think the Expense of Produce in the Mauritius would be now as large as it is in Jamaica and Demerara; they have a great Deficiency of Labourers, and a great Expense for Labour, in the Mauritius; but if Parliament should allow the Emigration of Labourers to the Mauritius, then the Mauritius would have a great Advantage over the British West Indies, and could manufacture Sugar and Rum at a must less Cost.

1144. The Importation of 20,000 Coolies into the Mauritius must have given the Mauritius an Advantage in the Price of Labour?

A very great Advantage indeed.

1145. Can you state, from your Acquaintance with the Cultivation in the West Indies, about the average Rate of Negro Labour?

In Jamaica the average Rate of Wages, I should think, is about 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. Sterling per Day, but with many other Advantages; and in the Leeward Islands, in Saint Kitt's, and Montserrat, it is about 1s. Sterling per Day, with the Advantages of Medical Attendance and free Cottages.

1146. With some Garden Ground?

In Saint Kitt's there are small Provision Grounds.

1147. Can you get continued Labour for that?

We cannot get continuous Labour.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

BENJAMIN BUCK GREENE Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

*B. B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1148. HAVE you managed any Plantation of Sugar in the West Indies? Yes, I have.

1149. Have you made Rum upon that Plantation? I have.

1150. On how many Estates?

At One Time, I think, I had Eighteen Estates under my Direction, upon Twelve or Thirteen of which Rum was made.

1151. All in St. Kitt's? Yes.

1152. Of the whole Profit upon those Plantations on which Rum was made, what Proportion was derived from the Manufacture of Rum; take last Year, for instance?

I happened to take an Account of the Proceeds of an Estate consigned to us last Year, and out of, I think, 12,000*l.*,—the Proceeds upon the Sales that were paid to the Owner,—6,800 and odd Pounds was for Rum alone. This is an Estate in Jamaica.

1153. Was there any thing peculiar in the Character of the Estate? Not that I am aware of.

1154. Does the same Result take place upon the other Estates that you manage?

I think the Result would be nearly the same, or would rather show a larger Amount for Rum. I am not enabled to state the Amount, because the Accounts from these particular Estates have not yet been quite closed; but I this Morning calculated as far as we had gone, and I found the Proceeds of the Rum amounted to nearly Two Thirds of the Balance in favour of the Estate.

1155. Is not that Proportion very different from what it used to be formerly? Very different.

(43.6.)

P 3

1156. What

*B. B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1156. What was the former Proportion?

In 1837, as far as my Recollection serves, the net Proceeds of that Estate were something like 17,000*l.*, and the Rum was only 4,000*l.*; in that case there was the Absence of the heavy Expenses for Labour which were felt in 1838.

1157. The other 13,000*l.* was for Sugar?  
Yes.

1158. Will you take the whole Produce of One of the Plantations under your Management, and divide it into Sugar and Molasses and Rum?

I had better apply my Answer first to Jamaica, as my previous Answer had Reference to the Island. This I know of only by the Consignments; but I now forget the total Number of the Hogsheads and the total Number of the Puncheons, that were made in that Year (I have stated the Value of the Sales); but that is a Point that I can ascertain on Reference to our Books.

1159. Of the Estates that you have under your Management in Saint Kitt's, what was the usual Proportion between the Crop of Sugar and the Crop of Rum?

They are all very small Estates there; an Estate making 200 Hogsheads of Sugar would make (varying of course considerably) from 80 to 120 Puncheons of Molasses, and of Rum varying from 30 to 70 Puncheons.

1160. What is the Value of the Sugar in London;

The Sugar nets at the present Time about 25*l.* per Hogshead; it depends upon the Price; the Molasses, about from 8*l.* to 10*l.*; and the Rum we have from Saint Kitt's, being very little above Proof, will net from 13*l.* to 14*l.*, at the present Price.

1161. Upon that Estate you have supposed the Quantity of Molasses you have mentioned to be sold?

That Quantity of Molasses is sold independently of the Rum, and not manufactured into Rum.

1162. If you had not an Inducement to manufacture so much Rum upon that Estate how could you dispose of the surplus Molasses?

We should dispose of the surplus Molasses by Sale.

1163. In that Case the Price of Molasses would be very materially diminished?

If the Quantity was very materially increased it must have that Effect.

1164. Is the Market for Molasses one which can bear any great Increase of Supply without a considerable Decrease of Price?

I should say not.

1165. What was the Proportion in former Times, say Eight Years ago, which the net Profit upon the Rum and Molasses bore to the net Profit upon the Sugar?

I am not quite prepared to answer that Question.

1166. Was the Proportion very different from what it is now?

Very different.

1167. To what Circumstance do you attribute the Change?

To the increased Expenses of Labour consequent upon the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the Difference in the Prices of Rum and Sugar.

1168. Since the total Emancipation has that Expense greatly increased?

Very greatly increased.

1169. Upon the Average of Estates is the Proportion between the Sugar Crop and the Rum Crop that of, say, Fifty Puncheons of Rum to One Hundred Hogsheads of Sugar, or One Half?

In Jamaica that is the Proportion.

1170. Can you say what is the average Value of a Hogshead of Sugar in the last Year in the British Market, taking the average Price?

A Hogshead of Forty-inch Truss, I think, would average throughout the Year 25*l.* or nearly.

1171. What would be the average Price of a Puncheon of Rum?  
The average Price last Year of a Puncheon of strong Rum would be 22*l.*  
or 23*l.*

B. B. Greene, Esq.

16th March 1840.

1172. Are the Proportions between the Sugar, the Molasses, and the Rum manufactured upon the Estates in the West Indies materially changed of late?

It has changed in the last Year, and it frequently changes; sometimes the Proportion of Molasses is much larger than it is at other Times.

1173. In consequence of the different Nature of the Crop?

In consequence of an Alteration in the Weather the Canes do not yield so much Molasses; they yield more Sugar and less Molasses. We have found that to be the Case during the last Year; and it has been a general Complaint in the Island of St. Kitt's that the Molasses Crop has been very short.

1174. Have you intentionally altered the Proportion between the different Parts of the Produce; do you produce more Rum now in proportion to the Quantity of Sugar than you did formerly?

No; I am not aware that we do. We have written out to alter the Proportions on One or Two Estates in Jamaica, and directed more Rum to be made, and less Sugar, in consequence of the Rum being of greater Value than the Sugar from which it is made.

1175. Supposing, in consequence of the Alteration of the Duty, or any other Circumstance, it became much less profitable to you to introduce Rum into this Country, what Use should you make of the greater Surplus of Molasses that remained at your Disposal?

We should sell it to the Americans, or ship it to England for Sale.

1176. What Effect do you think that would have upon the Market for Molasses, and upon your Profits?

I should say it would have the Effect of reducing the Price of Molasses.

1177. Would it so reduce the Price of Molasses, in your Opinion, as materially to affect the Profits upon a West Indian Plantation?

I should say that it would.

1178. To what Purposes are Molasses applied in America?

They are used by the poorer Part of the Population instead of Sugar.

1179. Is not the Rum manufactured jointly from the Skimmings of the Sugar in the Process of boiling and the Molasses?

Yes.

1180. The Skimmings constitute a very considerable Portion of the Sweets from which the Spirit is distilled.

They form a large Portion; in the Leeward Islands the principal Portion.

1181. Is the Quantity about Three Fourths?

Yes; the Quantity in Gallons of Skimmings is very much greater than the Quantity of Molasses.

1182. Could you make any Use of the Skimmings if you did not manufacture Rum?

The only Use we could make of the Skimmings would be to give them to the Stock, and they are not often required for that Purpose.

1183. Could you not manufacture Skimmings into an inferior Sugar?

They might be boiled into Molasses.

1184. You consider the present Price a high one?

Yes.

1185. Is not that a little owing to the falling off in the Cultivation of Sugar in the West Indies?

Yes; it is owing to the short Supply of Sugar, and the expected short Supply during the present Year.

B. B. Greene, Esq.  
16th March 1840.

1186. Do you expect the Supply to be much shorter in the present Year than the last?

Much shorter under any Circumstances.

1187. Owing to the increased Price of Labour?  
To the Want of Labour during the last Year.

1188. If that should go on diminishing, will there not be so short a Supply of Rum in the Market here as to make it absolutely necessary to have recourse to some other Means of Supply?

At present the falling off in Rum is not in proportion to the falling off in Sugar; at least I believe it so happens at present; and I think, owing to the high Price which Rum bears, that many Planters have been anxious to make rather a larger Quantity of it; the Quantity has not fallen off in proportion to the Quantity of Sugar.

1189. But it must fall off with the Decline of Cultivation?  
Certainly it would.

1190. Do you look forward to a larger Crop in the Year following?  
The Crop that is being planted now, and which will be taken off in 1841, we expect to be a very fair Crop.

1191. In Saint Christopher's?  
In all the West India Islands. I do not know that we shall have a much better Crop in Saint Kitt's. I was speaking then of Jamaica; the Opinion there is, that there will be a much better Crop in 1841, from the better working of the Labourers during the last Six or Eight Months.

1192. That is upon the Assumption that the Labourers will work better than they have done?

Yes; and that they have got in more Plants now than they had at the corresponding Period of last Year.

1193. Have you ever been in India?  
No.

1194. Have you ever made Inquiries as to the Mode of manufacturing Sugar in India?  
Yes.

1195. Do you apprehend it is of so rude a Sort as to produce great Waste in the Manufacture?

I should think it is. My own Opinion is, that a proper Manufactory, conducted in the same Way as in the West Indies, would produce Sugar under more favourable Circumstances; that is, more profitably than at present.

1196. Both Sugar and Rum?  
Both Sugar and Rum. I am surprised that they have not attended more to Distillation.

1197. Have you ever seen Spirits made from Rice?  
I have seen a Sample said to be made from Rice.

1198. Have you ever seen any Spirit made of Molasses and Rice mixed?  
No.

1199. Do you apprehend that there is any thing in the Spirit made from Rice that would so adulterate the Spirit made from Molasses as to injure its Quality and Price?

I should rather think it would improve the Quality if any thing; at least it is so stated; it is said to be a better Spirit.

1200. You are not yourself practically acquainted with that  
I am not.

1201. How much do you consider the present Price of Rum to be above what you would consider the average Price?

I should think something more than 1s. a Gallon. I am speaking of strong Rum.

1202. That

1202. That Price would have been still higher if the Navy had not taken Part of their Supply from the East Indian Rum, would it not?  
I should think it would.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

16th March 1840.

1203. Have you any Notion of what the Difference in Expense to the Navy, in taking the East Indian Rum instead of the West Indian, as it used to do, would make in a Year?  
No, I have not.

1204. Are you at all aware in what Proportions East and West Indian Rum have been exported from this Country?  
No. I think as many as 68,000 Gallons of East Indian Rum were imported last Year.

1205. The Question refers to Exports for the Foreign Market?  
I cannot state now the Proportions.

1206. Must not all the East Indian Rum, with the Exception of what is taken by the Navy, be exported?  
It must; it cannot, at the present Rate of Duty, be consumed here.

1207. Do you know in what Proportion the Contract for the Navy has been taken from the East and West Indies?  
I do not know.

1208. Have you increased the Amount of White Labour upon the Estate that has been under your Management?  
I introduced White Labourers about Six Years ago, and we have from Time to Time been increasing their Number.

1209. Will you state whether the White Labour you have introduced is a material Facility in respect to the Sugar Plantation, or any other Mode of Cultivation?  
I found, while I had the Superintendence myself, that the White Labour was of very great Use, and saved other Labour very materially.

1210. As being applicable to every Mode of Cultivation equally?  
Yes.

1211. Was that upon a Sugar Estate?  
Yes.

1212. Where did they come from?  
From the County of Suffolk.

1213. Are they on the Plantation still?  
Yes.

1214. Did you apply the Plough to the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane?  
I did.

1215. For the first Time?  
Not for the first Time; but I used Horses instead of Oxen for the first Time.

1216. Is it usual in the West Indies to use the Plough instead of the Hoe?  
The Hoe is most used, I use the Plough to reduce manual Labour.

1217. Is there a material Saving in Expense by the Use of the Plough?  
Very great, where the Plough can be used.

1218. Are there many Soils upon which it could not be used?  
There are some where it could not be used.

1219. Do you think it probable that the Amount of manual Labour may be, in the Progress of Improvement, still further reduced than it is at present?  
I think so.



*B. B. Greene, Esq.*

16th March 1840.

1220. Is not the Use of the Plough very generally adopted, now where it is practicable?

It is coming more into Practice now.

1221. There is a general Opinion that it is the most advantageous Mode of planting Canes?

I think that Opinion begins to prevail.

1222. It was not so under the System of Slavery, was it?

No; there was an Objection to it.

1223. What Effect has it with respect to Produce?

It produces at less Cost.

1224. But as to positive Produce; does it diminish the Amount of Produce? Certainly not. Land that has been ploughed, and Land that has been simply hoed, would produce, in my Opinion, the same. If any thing, I should give the Preference to the Plough.

1225. So that it is a mere Consideration of Expense between the Two Modes of doing it?

Yes, that is all.

1226. You could not get the English Labourer to stand the Work with the Hoe?

No; it is a Tool that he is not at all accustomed to.

1227. He could not stand the Climate?

I should think he could not.

1228. Therefore the Use of the Plough must necessarily follow the Use of White Labour?

Yes.

1229. Would not the Black Labourers be capable of managing the Plough?

Yes, they would.

1230. Do your White Labourers retain their Health very well?

In Saint Kitt's they have sustained their Health remarkably well; we have lost One Man only in that Island.

1231. How many Men have you taken there?

We have sent out altogether, I think, Eighteen or Twenty Families.

1232. Have those that went out remained there willingly?

Not above One or Two have returned.

1233. Did you ever get any Labourers from Malta or the Canary Islands?

No.

1234. Have you seen any of them?

No.

1235. What is the Difference between the Expense of White Labour and Black?

To the White Labourer we give 4*s.* Sterling a Year; the others get from 9*d.* to 1*s.* a Day.

1236. Then have those who receive the 9*d.* a Day other Advantages which the White Labourers have not?

Yes; the White Labourers have not Advantages to the same Extent.

1237. Which is the cheapest; Black or White Labour?

Black Labour, I should think, is the cheapest.

1238. Is it the best as well as cheapest?

I do not know that there is much Difference, considering the increased Cost of the White.

1239. Do

1239. Do you at all know what is the Difference in the Amount of Labour that is required when the Plough is used instead of the Hoe? *B. B. Greene, Esq.*

Yes; the Difference in Saint Kitt's is, that the Labour is reduced Three Fourths in the Ploughing Departments; for instance, in opening the Land.

16th March 1840.

1240. Is the Plough used for the Purpose of clearing the Land between the Cane Plants, or must that be done with the Hoe?

That is now beginning to be done by the Plough; I have myself sent out an Implement with a view to attain that Object, but I am not sure that that will be successful; but I have sent out other Implements to open the Land, to do away with the Necessity of the Hoe at all in planting the Cane,

1241. Do the White and Black Labourers work in Harmony together?

Yes.

1242. Taking into consideration this Saving by the Use of the Plough, what Proportion does the Expense of cultivating a Plantation now bear to the Expense of cultivating it before the Alteration was made in the State of Slavery?

It makes a very considerable Difference, having to pay for the Labour. The Labour of an Estate, making about 200 Hogsheads, will now cost from 1,000*l.* to 1,500*l.* a Year Sterling. Formerly we had simply to furnish Clothing, Herrings, and Food; the latter we grew upon the Estates (in the Leeward Islands), the Expense of which was not felt. In Jamaica Provisions were not planted. I should say, that Clothing, Herrings, and other Things for the Use of the Negroes might cost on such an Estate from 400*l.* to 500*l.* a Year.

1243. Then the Food which you raised on the Estate, and before gave the Labourers, you now sell to them?

We are not able to cultivate Provisions profitably. I did cultivate them in the first instance, but the Labourers did not buy them freely; they gave so little that we were obliged to give it up; therefore that Source of Saving is dried up.

1244. Then do you consider that the total increased Expense is about 1,100*l.* a Year upon that Estate, after taking into consideration the Saving by the Use of the Plough?

On such an Estate our Expenses are increased, I should think, altogether, from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

1245. It is Three Times what it was?

That would be very nearly Three Times what it was.

1246. What was the Number of Slaves upon the Estate?

The Estate had, I think, 270 Slaves.

1247. What was the Compensation per Head for those Slaves?

Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings.

1248. You consider that the West Indies have seen their worst Day as to the Difficulty with respect to Labour?

I think they have.

1249. That it is now rather upon the Turn?

I think it is.

1250. You are speaking particularly of Saint Kitt's?

I think throughout the whole West Indies it is so.

1251. As to the Number of Hours Work done per Day by the White Labourers, how is that, compared with the Number of Hours Labour done now, by the Black Population?

I think about the same; the White Labourers actually work at the Plough about Seven Hours or Seven Hours and a Half a Day, and they have to attend to their Horses in addition.

1252. And they are all willing to work together?

The Black and White Labourers only work together in Carting, and the Black Man is an Assistant to the White; he is not required to assist the White Man in ploughing.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

16th March 1840.

1253. How many Hours a Day did the Black Population use to work before the Commencement of the Apprenticeship?

They worked in the Fields about Nine or Ten Hours a Day.

1254. Do the Black and the White Man now work for the same Number of Hours?

The White Man works for a greater Number of Hours, if you take into consideration the Time he is occupied in feeding his Horses, and attending to them.

1255. You do not employ the White Men in the Cultivation of Sugar; in hoeing or cleaning the Canes?

No.

1256. You employ them as Head Men?

Yes; they have their own Departments, and when a White Man is carting he has a Black Man to assist him to load.

1257. Owing to the Substitution of this new Plan, what is the Reduction in the actual Population employed upon those Plantations to which you have been referring?

The Plough is used by the White People. They were introduced nearly at the same Time the Emancipation took place; not altogether as a Substitute for other Labour, but to give additional Labour, as we could not get a sufficient Number of Labourers to do the Work without some such Assistance.

1258. What is the Amount of Population now employed, as compared with that which was employed formerly?

We should employ more if we could get them; but the Numbers vary. On the Estate I have referred to I should think we have altogether, small and great, about 100 People employed out of the 274 who were Slaves; at least we have that Number on our List; but they turn out to work so irregularly that it is impossible to get at the exact Number. You may have Fifty To-day, and To-morrow you will not have above Ten.

1259. You cannot get continuous Labour?

No. They occasionally work on Saturdays for increased Pay; they are in the habit of leaving their own Estates on that Day to go to others as Strangers, and get an increased Rate of Wages.

1260. How do those who have ceased to labour maintain themselves?

They have Provision Grounds, and have the Privilege of keeping Stock upon the Estate, which Privilege has never, in Saint Kitt's, been altogether refused them.

1261. Do they pay any Rent for those Grounds since the Emancipation?

None, in Saint Kitt's.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Thursday next,  
Half past Four o'Clock.

*Die Jovis, 19<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

WILLIAM KNIGHT DEHANY Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

W. K. Dehany, Esq.

19th March 1840.

1262. YOU are Solicitor for the Excise?

I am.

1263. Is there any Instrument by which Spirit distilled from Rice can be distinguished from Spirit distilled from Molasses?

I am not aware of any Instrument which will distinguish one Spirit from another; the only Instrument that I know of is an Instrument (the Hydrometer) for ascertaining the Strength of Spirits, but it will not give the distinctive Character of any Spirit, or indicate the Materials from which it is distilled.

1264. Can the Officers of Excise or Customs by Taste or Smell distinguish one Spirit from the other, particularly if they were imported at a high Strength, such as from Thirty to Forty per Cent. over Proof, as is the Practice with respect to the West India Rum, and if it were mixed with Rice Spirit, or with the Mixture which is usually employed for giving Colour and Flavour to the Rum?

If Two Spirits, one made from Rice, or from Grain, or from Grape, and the other made from Sugar or any other Material, were imported or produced with their distinctive Character attached to them as they were distilled, there would be no Difficulty in distinguishing them; but, when you speak of the higher Strengths, if they were rectified so as to become Spirits of Wine or plain Spirits, and imported in that Character, they could not be distinguished; because as Spirits of Wine or plain Spirits they would be deprived of their distinctive Flavour, and it could not be told from what Materials they were distilled. With respect to Imitation, I do not see why Rice Spirits should not be flavoured to imitate Rum or other particular Spirits, as well as Spirits from other Grain; Barley, for instance, from which I believe the British Rum and the British Brandy, which are very good Imitations, are made.

1265. Is not the Spirit distilled from Molasses, the Rum, for instance, at from Forty to Fifty per Cent. over Proof, tasteless and colourless?

I have never seen any of so high a Strength as that; but in that State I should not call it Rum. If it were rectified or distilled at a very high Strength, above Forty-three per Cent. over Proof, and so as to get rid of the distinctive Character, it would be Spirits of Wine, and in that State the essential Oil which gives the Flavour being discharged from it, which is more difficult with Sugar Spirit than with any other, it would be tasteless, and it could not be distinguished from what Material it had been made.

1266. Would it be worth the while of the Importer of Rum to bring it in that Condition, so many per Cent. above Proof, as to destroy its Taste altogether?

That would depend very much upon the Price of the Market, and the original Quality of the Spirit; whether from its known Character as Rum it would fetch a very high Price; or whether, not making a fine Description of Rum, a Party could get a higher Price for it by converting it into Spirits of Wine.

W. K. Dehany, Esq.  
19th March 1840.

1267. Is not the Strength at which Rum from the West Indies is usually imported the Strength of from Thirty to Forty over Proof, which they call in the Trade Thirds and Fourths?

That is more a Question for the Customs, as a Matter of Revenue. I believe the best Rums are imported at from about Thirty to Thirty-eight per Cent. over Proof.

1268. Is Distillation from Rice prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland?

It is. There have been lately several Applications to be allowed to distil from Rice.

1269. Is it prohibited by a specific Enactment or by Interpretation?

By Interpretation. There were lately Applications made by some Parties to be allowed to distil from Rice, and it became a Question of Interpretation whether Rice came under the Description of Grain.

1270. Was the Application to distil at home from Rice?

Yes.

1271. What is the Duty on Corn Spirit distilled in England, Scotland, and Ireland?

In England 7s. 6d. a Gallon, in Scotland 3s. 4d., and in Ireland 2s. 4d.

1272. What is the Duty upon Rum imported into England or Scotland or Ireland; does it vary, or is it the same?

It is the same in each Part of the United Kingdom. The Duty on Spirit the Produce of the British Possessions in America is 9s., on East Indian Spirit it is 15s., and on all Foreign Spirits 1l. 2s. 6d.

1273. How does the Rum that pays a Duty of 9s. stand with respect to Strength in relation to the home distilled Spirit?

All Spirits are charged at the Proof Gallon. If they are imported at Thirty per Cent. over Proof, or if the home Distiller brings off the Spirits from the Still over Proof, it is always calculated to Proof for charging the Duty.

1274. Then the Duty is always upon the same Degree of Strength?

Yes.

1275. That being the Case, do you suppose that there is any fraudulent Conversion of British or other Grain Spirit into Rum by flavouring it in any way, or by any other Circumstance?

The Difference of Strength would be of no Importance; it is the different Rate of Duty. I am not aware of any fraudulent Importation; but I believe it is not uncommon, though forbidden, to mix British Spirit with Rum and Foreign Spirits. There is also an Imitation of Rum and an Imitation of Brandy, which is made, not fraudulently, by the Rectifier, as British Spirit, and such as it is very difficult, nearly impossible, I should say, to distinguish from the inferior Rum or French Brandy, or from the Canada Brandy more particularly, which is a Grain Spirit.

1276. Then the Dealer has the Means of making, out of an Article paying only 7s. 6d. Duty, an Article which would pay 9s. Duty, in such a Manner that it is very difficult for any Consumer to detect it?

Certainly the British Spirit that is made into the Imitation of Rum here is made from a Spirit paying 7s. 6d. Duty, whereas the Rum imported from the British Colonies pays 9s.

1277. It is not easy to detect it?

Certainly not. I have fancied myself, when taking a Sample, knowing previously what it was, that I could detect the Grain Flavour; but in my Opinion it would be quite impossible to distinguish it so satisfactorily as that the Revenue Officer could object to pass it.

1278. Do you suppose that there can be much Danger of the People of India converting their Spirit distilled from Grain into a Liquor apparently of the Description of Rum?

That must entirely depend, in my Idea, upon the Terms upon which their Spirit was to be admitted here. Suppose, for instance, if the Duty of 15s. now payable on Spirit from India was reduced to 9s. on Rum, or Spirits made from Molasses or the Refuse of Sugar only, but retained on all other Spirits, so that

Spirits

Spirits could only be brought in as Rum at the lower Duty, it might be, and perhaps would be, worth while to increase the apparent Quantity of Rum by adding a plain Spirit from Rice, if extensively distilled from, or to flavour the plain Rice Spirit as Rum, so as to import it at the lower Duty in the Shape of Rum. Suppose, on the other hand, that, as with the West India and American Colonies, all Spirits of whatever Description, no matter from what Material, distilled in India, were to be admitted at the lower Duty of 9s., if they can produce a Spirit from Rice, Grain, or otherwise, and import it at a cheaper Rate than the British Distiller can bring his Spirits into the Market here, they would find it more advantageous to bring it in as a plain Spirit to supply the rectifying Houses, and supplant the English Distiller. It must depend upon the Arrangement made whether it suited their Purpose.

*W. K. Dehany, Esq.*

19th March 1840.

1279. But then the Importer would be subject to the higher Duty of 1s. 6d. as compared with the Corn Spirit?

I am taking that Difference into consideration, but with it I am supposing that from Cheapness of Material and the lower Cost of Labour the East India Spirit could still be imported so as to sell at a lower Price than the Distiller here could manufacture it.

1280. Is it more easy to distinguish the Material from which Spirit is distilled at a low Strength,—at Proof, for, instance,—than at a very high Strength?

Certainly, if the Strength is so high as that the Flavour has been removed.

1281. You have said that when it is of the Strength of Alcohol it is difficult or impossible to distinguish it?

When Spirits of Wine, the distinctive Flavour of whatever Material distilled is lost.

1282. Could you recover that distinctive Flavour, and acquire the Means of distinguishing it, by reducing it to Proof?

The Flavour having been removed, other Materials would be necessary to give a Flavour. The ordinary Means of reducing Spirits to Proof is by adding Water.

1283. When once it is distilled to a high Strength, so as to make it not distinguishable, you cannot make it distinguishable by lowering it again?

Not at all; there must be a new Flavour communicated. That is the Way in which Compounds and Essences are made.

1284. If Spirit is raised Thirty or Forty per Cent. over Proof, the Flavour it receives afterwards is fictitious?

If the original Flavour is destroyed. It is more difficult to destroy the Flavour of Spirit from Sugar than any other.

1285. Is West India Rum consumed in Ireland?

That I can hardly tell. But very little, I believe.

1286. Is that fictitious Flavour which is acquired by Adulteration, after it is reduced to Proof from having been raised to Thirty or Forty per Cent. above Proof, equal to the original Flavour that it had?

I should apprehend a Party would hardly destroy an original Flavour to communicate it again. These are Questions which a Distiller or Rectifier, or Dealer, would answer much better than I can do.

1287. Then, under ordinary Circumstances, it would not answer the Purpose of Producers to raise the Spirit to Thirty or Forty per Cent. above Proof, and then reduce it, and give it an adulterated Flavour?

It is the Rectifier's Process to flavour plain Spirits. What is the Course for producing the British Brandy or Rum I do not know. That is a Question which a Rectifier could answer better than I can do.

1288. Do you know whether the Spirits that come from the West Indies are really Sugar Spirits or not?

I have no Means of knowing it more than ordinary Reputation. I never heard of any other Material for Rum.

W. K. Dehany, Esq.  
19th March 1840.

1267. Is not the Strength at which Rum from the West Indies is usually imported the Strength of from Thirty to Forty over Proof, which they call in the Trade Thirds and Fourths?

That is more a Question for the Customs, as a Matter of Revenue. I believe the best Rums are imported at from about Thirty to Thirty-eight per Cent. over Proof.

1268. Is Distillation from Rice prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland?

It is. There have been lately several Applications to be allowed to distil from Rice.

1269. Is it prohibited by a specific Enactment or by Interpretation?

By Interpretation. There were lately Applications made by some Parties to be allowed to distil from Rice, and it became a Question of Interpretation whether Rice came under the Description of Grain.

1270. Was the Application to distil at home from Rice?

Yes.

1271. What is the Duty on Corn Spirit distilled in England, Scotland, and Ireland?

In England 7s. 6d. a Gallon, in Scotland 3s. 4d., and in Ireland 2s. 4d.

1272. What is the Duty upon Rum imported into England or Scotland or Ireland; does it vary, or is it the same?

It is the same in each Part of the United Kingdom. The Duty on Spirit the Produce of the British Possessions in America is 9s., on East Indian Spirit it is 15s., and on all Foreign Spirits 1l. 2s. 6d.

1273. How does the Rum that pays a Duty of 9s. stand with respect to Strength in relation to the home distilled Spirit?

All Spirits are charged at the Proof Gallon. If they are imported at Thirty per Cent. over Proof, or if the home Distiller brings off the Spirits from the Still over Proof, it is always calculated to Proof for charging the Duty.

1274. Then the Duty is always upon the same Degree of Strength?

Yes.

1275. That being the Case, do you suppose that there is any fraudulent Conversion of British or other Grain Spirit into Rum by flavouring it in any way, or by any other Circumstance?

The Difference of Strength would be of no Importance; it is the different Rate of Duty. I am not aware of any fraudulent Importation; but I believe it is not uncommon, though forbidden, to mix British Spirit with Rum and Foreign Spirits. There is also an Imitation of Rum and an Imitation of Brandy, which is made, not fraudulently, by the Rectifier, as British Spirit, and such as it is very difficult, nearly impossible, I should say, to distinguish from the inferior Rum or French Brandy, or from the Canada Brandy more particularly, which is a Grain Spirit.

1276. Then the Dealer has the Means of making, out of an Article paying only 7s. 6d. Duty, an Article which would pay 9s. Duty, in such a Manner that it is very difficult for any Consumer to detect it?

Certainly the British Spirit that is made into the Imitation of Rum here is made from a Spirit paying 7s. 6d. Duty, whereas the Rum imported from the British Colonies pays 9s.

1277. It is not easy to detect it?

Certainly not. I have fancied myself, when taking a Sample, knowing previously what it was, that I could detect the Grain Flavour; but in my Opinion it would be quite impossible to distinguish it so satisfactorily as that the Revenue Officer could object to pass it.

1278. Do you suppose that there can be much Danger of the People of India converting their Spirit distilled from Grain into a Liquor apparently of the Description of Rum?

That must entirely depend, in my Idea, upon the Terms upon which their Spirit was to be admitted here. Suppose, for instance, if the Duty of 15s. now payable on Spirit from India was reduced to 9s. on Rum, or Spirits made from Molasses or the Refuse of Sugar only, but retained on all other Spirits, so that

Spirits

Spirits could only be brought in as Rum at the lower Duty, it might be, and perhaps would be, worth while to increase the apparent Quantity of Rum by adding a plain Spirit from Rice, if extensively distilled from, or to flavour the plain Rice Spirit as Rum, so as to import it at the lower Duty in the Shape of Rum. Suppose, on the other hand, that, as with the West India and American Colonies, all Spirits of whatever Description, no matter from what Material, distilled in India, were to be admitted at the lower Duty of 9s., if they can produce a Spirit from Rice, Grain, or otherwise, and import it at a cheaper Rate than the British Distiller can bring his Spirits into the Market here, they would find it more advantageous to bring it in as a plain Spirit to supply the rectifying Houses, and supplant the English Distiller. It must depend upon the Arrangement made whether it suited their Purpose.

*W. K. Dehany, Esq.*

19th March 1840.

1279. But then the Importer would be subject to the higher Duty of 1s. 6d. as compared with the Corn Spirit?

I am taking that Difference into consideration, but with it I am supposing that from Cheapness of Material and the lower Cost of Labour the East India Spirit could still be imported so as to sell at a lower Price than the Distiller here could manufacture it.

1280. Is it more easy to distinguish the Material from which Spirit is distilled at a low Strength,—at Proof, for, instance,—than at a very high Strength?

Certainly, if the Strength is so high as that the Flavour has been removed.

1281. You have said that when it is of the Strength of Alcohol it is difficult or impossible to distinguish it?

When Spirits of Wine, the distinctive Flavour of whatever Material distilled is lost.

1282. Could you recover that distinctive Flavour, and acquire the Means of distinguishing it, by reducing it to Proof?

The Flavour having been removed, other Materials would be necessary to give a Flavour. The ordinary Means of reducing Spirits to Proof is by adding Water.

1283. When once it is distilled to a high Strength, so as to make it not distinguishable, you cannot make it distinguishable by lowering it again?

Not at all; there must be a new Flavour communicated. That is the Way in which Compounds and Essences are made.

1284. If Spirit is raised Thirty or Forty per Cent. over Proof, the Flavour it receives afterwards is fictitious?

If the original Flavour is destroyed. It is more difficult to destroy the Flavour of Spirit from Sugar than any other.

1285. Is West India Rum consumed in Ireland?

That I can hardly tell. But very little, I believe.

1286. Is that fictitious Flavour which is acquired by Adulteration, after it is reduced to Proof from having been raised to Thirty or Forty per Cent. above Proof, equal to the original Flavour that it had?

I should apprehend a Party would hardly destroy an original Flavour to communicate it again. These are Questions which a Distiller or Rectifier, or Dealer, would answer much better than I can do.

1287. Then, under ordinary Circumstances, it would not answer the Purpose of Producers to raise the Spirit to Thirty or Forty per Cent. above Proof, and then reduce it, and give it an adulterated Flavour?

It is the Rectifier's Process to flavour plain Spirits. What is the Course for producing the British Brandy or Rum I do not know. That is a Question which a Rectifier could answer better than I can do.

1288. Do you know whether the Spirits that come from the West Indies are really Sugar Spirits or not?

I have no Means of knowing it more than ordinary Reputation. I never heard of any other Material for Rum.



*W. K. Dehany, Esq.*  
 19th March 1840.

1289. It may be distilled from Sugar or any other Material?

Certainly it may; there is no Restriction upon that. For instance, Spirits brought from Canada are not distilled from Sugar, but from Grain; they are imported as Spirits of the British Colonies, and come in at a lower Duty.

1290. Do you happen to know, as a Matter of Fact, whether there is any other Material used in the West Indies from which they distil their Spirits besides Sugar?

No, I am not aware of any. In Canada I am aware they distil from Grain.

1291. Supposing they do distil in the West Indies from any other Material than Sugar, the Committee understand you to say there is no Means of detecting it when it arrives here at Forty per Cent. above Proof?

I do not say that as a matter of course, because Rum may come in at Forty per Cent. still keeping a distinctive Character, and you may have another Spirit as strong as that with some particular Character to it. When I speak of not knowing from what Materials Spirit is made, I mean plain Spirits, or that from which Re-distillation or Rectification has discharged the distinctive Flavour. I do not say the Flavour is necessarily lost at Forty per Cent., although it may be, and will be, if carried very much higher.

1292. Should it be the Interest of the Importer to have that distinctive Character lost he is enabled to do so?

I am not aware of any thing that would prevent it. That is more a Question of the Custom Laws; but I do not think, as far as my Recollection of them goes, that there is any thing which would prevent him doing it, as all Spirits from the Colonies, with the Exception of sweetened Spirits, are charged at the same Duty.

1293. Do you happen to know, from any Information which you have received, the Fact, whether there is any Spirit distilled from any thing but Sugar and Molasses in the West Indies?

I am not aware that there is, nor can I suppose that there is any other Material that would answer so well, because the greater Quantity of Saccharine there is in the Material it would produce the greater Quantity of Spirits.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday the 27th instant,  
 Two o'Clock.

---

*Die Veneris, 27<sup>o</sup> Martii 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

GEORGE G. DE H. LARPENT Esquire is called in, and further examined follows :

1294. DO you wish in any Manner to correct the Evidence you gave with respect to Corahs?

If you will allow me to do so. I am not quite certain of the Expression I used. I rather think I gave the Idea that the Corahs were printed abroad; whereas they are printed here. I wish to state that the course of the Trade with regard to Corahs is as follows: Of the gross Quantity cleared in 1839, 390,000 Pieces, 38,000 Pieces only paid the Twenty per Cent. Duty, and went into Consumption; and of the Remainder, 352,000 Pieces, 349,600 Pieces were taken out of Bond under Security; they were printed here, and returned into Bond, and exported, and upon Exportation the Security was cancelled; 2,400 Pieces only were exported Grey, as they are technically called, direct from the Warehouses. That is the Course of the Trade; and the Argument I founded on it was, that this Export proves that there is a very great Demand for these Articles abroad. In Germany, Holland, and Belgium the Duty is low; and as the British Public is as rich, and perhaps richer, than the Foreign Public, and Silk Handkerchiefs are an Article liked here, there would be a considerable Demand for the Home Trade if the Duty did not prevent their Consumption. If we once could get Admission into the Home Trade the Printer in England would be benefited, as he would print for the Home as well as now for the Foreign Market only; and whatever Duty (if any be retained) would be an Advantage to the Revenue. The Silk Handkerchiefs, printed or unprinted, might partially affect the Consumption of British Silk Handkerchiefs; but that is the very Evil we complain of, the Injustice to India, in giving British Manufactures a Protection to the Exclusion of the Indian Manufactures.

1295. Will you look at that Paper, and inform the Committee whether you believe the Prices of Sugar in Foreign Markets, as stated in that Paper, to be correct?

I believe the Prices of Sugars stated in the Paper which I now hold in my Hand to be those current in the Month of March 1840.

1296. And the Duties stated to be levied at the several Places mentioned?  
Yes.

The following Paper is delivered in, and read :

MARCH 1840.—PRICES OF SUGAR.			
<i>Hambro'.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
White Sugar in Bond	-	25	0
No Duty.			
<i>Austria.</i>			
White Sugar in Bond	-	25	0
Charges 1s. }	-	29	0
Duty 28s. }			
		54	0
<i>Belgium.</i>			
White Sugar in Bond	-	25	0
Duty	-	16	8
		41	8
<i>Holland.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
White Sugar in Bond	-	25	0
Import Duty	10d. }	18	4
Consumption do. 17s. 6d. }		43	4
<i>Prussia.</i>			
White Sugar in Bond	-	25	0
Charges 1s. }	-	31	0
Duty 30s. }		56	0
<i>England.</i>			
White Sugar in Bond	-	47	0
Duty	-	24	0
		71	0

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Com-  
pany for Relief.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

27th March 1840.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.

27th March 1840.

1297. You stated in your former Evidence, Question 232., that the Prohibition to the Importation of Sugar, which has been made a Condition of being entitled to import Sugar at a low Duty in England, applies to Sea Imports, and not to Sugar imported by Land; and in Question 244., that the Act has been considered as having reference only to the Sugars of the Indian Archipelago and China; by whom was the Act so considered?

I should say by those Parties who felt interested in the Question as connected with India. The Impression on my Mind was that the Sugars intended to be prohibited were Sea-borne Sugars.

1298. You have stated also, that the Act does not prevent the Importation by Land of any tributary States; and also that such Sugars, namely, from the States bordering on Bengal, for instance Oude, are not practically prohibited; can you inform the Committee whether any Measures have been taken to prevent the Importation of Sugar by Land from the Interior into Bengal?

No Measures have been taken; on the contrary, all the Transit Duties have been got rid of; but I should say that the Sugars that are brought to this Country for Consumption here at the low Duty are required to have Certificates of Origin, which being signed by Officers of the East India Company, which of course do not exist in Oude, these Oude Sugars cannot practically be brought into Consumption at the low Duty.

1299. Then we are to understand that there is a free Permission to import Sugars from the subsidiary States of Oude into Bengal?

There is no Obstacle by any existing Custom-house Regulation between the Territory of Oude and Bengal, to my Knowledge.

1300. Can you inform the Committee whether any considerable Quantity is imported or not?

I do not know the Fact, whether it is or not. Sugar, of course, is the general Growth of the Country; but there is no Reason to suppose that it is imported in any Quantity, excepting merely on the Borders or Frontiers.

1301. There is no Obstacle opposed?

No.

1302. You stated that there is a Certificate of Origin required for such Sugar as is exported?

Yes.

1303. That Certificate of Origin would not prevent the Exportation of any Quantity of Sugar the Growth of Bengal, or its Place being supplied by the Importation of Sugar not grown in the British Possessions from the Interior?

It of course would not prevent it, because the Certificate refers only to that particular Sugar which is admitted at the low Duty being the Growth of British Possessions.

1304. You also stated, in another Part of your Evidence, that it is not the Wish of the East India Company and Persons connected with it to be placed on a better Footing than the West Indies?

No; it was the fair Understanding at the Time, that as the West Indies were prohibited from having Foreign Sugar introduced, so were the East India Company's Territories to have the same Prohibition. It was the Principle of the Act.

1305. The Question was asked at the Time, whether you were not aware that the Introduction of Sugar is altogether prohibited in the West Indies, and consequently their Exportation is limited only to the Surplus of their Growth above their own Consumption?

Of course. I know that to be the Fact.

1306. Then if the Export from India is supplied by Sugar imported from the Interior, they will not be placed on the same Footing as the West India Colonies?

I beg Pardon, because I consider the whole of India as one Country; and it is on that Footing I proceeded.

1307. The Question was, if Sugar, not the Growth of British Possessions,

is imported from the Interior, then they are not put in the same Situation as the West Indies? G. G. de H. Larpenl,  
Esq.

I think the Word "imported" implies introduced as a commercial Article, and I am not prepared to admit the Fact that Oude Sugar is actually an Article of commercial Intercourse; indeed I do not believe, though I cannot speak of my own Knowledge, it to be such an Article. Sugar, being the Growth of the whole Territory of India, of course may be introduced, or not, from Oude, unuer the present Arrangements. 27th March 1840.

1308. If it was intended to confine the Export of the surplus Produce of the British Dominions in India above their Consumption, that would not be accomplished by permitting the Introduction of Sugar not the Growth of British Possessions, from the Interior?

Undoubtedly the Facts as stated would lead to that Conclusion; but the real Question is, whether there is any Sugar for commercial Purposes so introduced, or even for Consumption to any Extent. I really do not know the Fact; and I can only state, that Sugar being an Article of common Growth throughout the whole of the Country, the Permission exists, now all the Transit Duties are removed.

1309. What is required is now that a Power should be granted to introduce it, and that the Law should be altered?

No. What I have asked for is simply this; that the Decision should be left to the Powers and Authorities in India, without reference to the Privy Council, to determine whether they will or not embrace the Conditions upon which the Equalization of Duty was offered, namely, to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Sugars.

1310. That applies solely to those Parts of India into which the Importation of Sugar is not already prohibited by Act of Parliament?

Yes.

1311. The Act of Parliament which prohibits the Importation of Sugar into Bengal and its Dependencies prohibits it absolutely in express Terms, making no Distinction between Sea-borne Sugar and Sugar imported from the Interior?

None.

1312. But the Understanding of the Merchants, when that Boon was granted to India, was, that it was to apply only to Sea-borne Sugar?

Certainly.

1313. The Words of the Act of Parliament not bearing out that strict Interpretation?

Yes.

1314. If the Indian Government have not carried into effect the Act of Parliament by forming Establishments of Customs upon the Frontier of Oude or other Countries, that makes no Difference in the Law, but is solely an Act of Negligence on their Part?

Certainly.

1315. And the Permission which the East India Company require to introduce from the Interior would not be consistent with the Limitation on the West Indies for exporting the Surplus of their own Consumption?

There is an Advantage which the West Indies possess, though a small one, in the Case of refined Sugars. At this Moment a large Quantity of refined Sugars, about 10,000 Tons, Brazils, &c., are refined in this Country, and are exported, a similar Quantity being returned again into Bond; and this refined Sugar so exported is, though the Produce of a Foreign Country, admitted without Duty into the West Indies, and may therefore be drank in the Tea of the West Indies, or otherwise consumed.

1316. Do you consider that an Advantage to the West India Grower of Sugar?

If he had the Power of refining himself it would be better.

G. G. de H. Larpent,  
Esq.  
27th March 1840.

1317. Since what Period is it that you suppose that the Brazilian Sugar has been introduced into the West India Islands?

The refining Foreign Sugars in Bond is a growing Trade. The official Documents will show the Details.

1318. Have you any Knowledge when it began?  
I cannot speak accurately.

1319. Since or not since the Abolition of Slavery?  
It has been recently, but I have not the Documents with me to show the Particulars.

1320. You state that the Act of Parliament merely gives this Privilege of Importation of Sugars upon equal Terms with the West Indies to such Parts as are prohibited from the Importation of Foreign Sugars; that you consider that Prohibition to extend as well to Foreign Sugars Sea-borne as to Sugars from subsidiary Places, by the Words of the Act; in point of fact, if Sugars from subsidiary States do come into Bengal from a State not British, is not that then a direct Violation of the Act of Parliament.

There are Two Acts of Parliament; the Act of Parliament 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 26., admitting Sugars from Bengal at the low Duty, actually prohibits the Importation of Foreign Sugars into that Presidency; and upon that Act Sugars from Bengal, in the existing State of Things, as stated, (Transit Duties being abolished, and the Possibility existing of Sugar coming in from Oude,) are admitted at the low Duty. But there is another Act, 1 Vict. c. 27., which states that such Presidencies in India as wish to place themselves on a Footing of Advantage as to the Equalization of Duty, should previously to so doing prohibit the Introduction of Foreign Sugars into their Possessions, and that such Prohibition having been proved, and Cognizance of it having been taken by the Privy Council, that then Sugars from such Possessions should be admitted to the Benefit of the Equalization. It is on that very Point, and to remedy its possible Evils, that we are now offering our Suggestions; namely, that as technical Difficulties may arise (the very Difficulties that have been this Day stated) when the Case comes before the Privy Council, Madras Sugars may not to placed in the same Situation as Bengal Sugars are now.

1321. You wish the Condition of preventing the Importation from the Interior should be relaxed?

It follows from what I stated that would be what we wish.

1322. That no Part of the Sugar produced in India should be considered as Foreign Sugar?

Yes.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

J. Macqueen, Esq.  
27th March 1840.

JAMES MACQUEEN Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

1323. WILL you state to the Committee what Opportunities you have had of obtaining a Knowledge of the Cultivation and Commerce of the West Indies?

I have known the West Indies for more than Forty Years; I have lived in them as a Planter for more than Fourteen Years of my early Life; I have visited them again and again since that Period; and within the last Three Years I have been through the whole of them, British and Foreign, Danish, Spanish, French, and English.

1324. Have you a practical Knowledge of the Distillation of Rum?  
Yes.

1325. Is there any other Material employed in it except the Juice of the Cane or the Refuse of the Manufacture of Sugar in the West Indies?  
None whatever.

1326. Could any other Material be advantageously so employed?  
There is no other Material in the West Indies at all that could be employed for the Purpose of Distillation, with the Exception of the Berry of the Coffee, which

which yields a very poor miserable Spirit of the Nature of Brandy, but it is not worth the Expense of Distillation.

J. Macqueen, Esq.

27th March 1840.

1327. Then it is not distilled?

No; it has been tried as a Trial, but for nothing else.

1328. Could Rice be employed, either separately or jointly with the Produce of the Cane, so as to make it impossible to detect the Mixture?

Quite easily; any Spirit might be made so as to prevent Detection from Mixture.

1329. Can you insert Spirit made from Rice in Spirit made from Molasses, and preserve the pure Flavour of the Rum?

The Way in which it can be done is, you rectify the Spirit from Rice or any other Spirit to an exceedingly high Proof, you take away the raw Flavour that is peculiar to that, and then the smallest Quantity of Rum or any Spirit mixed with that Spirit gives it the Flavour of that particular Spirit that you may wish to give it.

1330. Can you state the comparative Cost of Spirit distilled from Rice, or from the Cane, or from any other Material, in the East Indies?

I cannot state from my own positive Knowledge that specifically; the Difference is very considerable in favour of Rice over Grain Spirit in this Country.

1331. Can you state the comparative Cost of Spirit distilled from Molasses or the Juice of the Cane or from Rice in the East Indies; in short, between Rice Spirit and Sugar Spirit?

The Spirit distilled from Molasses in the East Indies, according to the Price that I have heard Molasses bears there, must be much cheaper than even Rice Spirit, and immensely cheaper than West Indian Rum; for instance, I understand that a Maund of Molasses can be bought in the East Indies for 1s. 6d., that is nearly Eight Imperial Gallons,—perhaps from Seven and a Half to Eight Imperial Gallons; the Price of Molasses in the West Indies at the present Time cannot be less than from 1s. 3d. to perhaps 1s. 6d. the Imperial Gallon; Eighty-five or Ninety Imperial Gallons is about Ten Hundred Weight; the Puncheon of Molasses is from Ten to Ten and a Half Hundred Weight.

1332. So that the Difference of Price is about Eight to One?

Fully Six to One; rather more.

1333. Can you state how many Gallons of Proof Spirit can be obtained from a Maund of Molasses?

A Maund of Molasses of that Quantity which I now state, say Seven Gallons and a Half, ought to produce, after allowing for Wastage, Six Gallons and a Half of Proof Spirits; perhaps Six and Three Quarters if the Molasses are good.

1334. You are speaking now of India?

Yes.

1335. And that Spirit imported from India would sell in Bond at what Price?

The current Price now is from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. a Gallon.

1336. The East India Spirit?

Yes; that is of course according to the Strength. I take that from the Price Current of the present Day.

1337. Can you state what would be the mercantile Charges per Gallon?

The mercantile Charges and Freight would be about 8d. or 9d. a Gallon.

1338. Which would leave net Proceeds to the Importer of how much per Gallon?

About 3s. per Gallon.

1339. Then a Maund of Molasses distilled in India last Year would have produced Six Gallons, giving 18s. Profit per Maund to the Importer, deducting the Expense of Manufacture in the Country?

The Expense of Manufacture in the Country would amount to about 6d. or 6½d.

J. Macqueen, Esq.

27th March 1840.

1340. Then you calculate there would be Half a Crown a Gallon, or 16s. per Maund, clear Profit, to any Person distilling their Molasses in India, and importing it this Year into England?

You have first the mercantile Freight and Charges at 9d., then 6½d. for the Cost of Production and Distillation, and the Value of Molasses about 2¼d., making 1s. 6d. per Gallon.

1341. Can you state whether there is any material Difference in the Quality of the Spirit distilled from the Juice of the Cane or the Molasses which is drained from the Sugar?

Yes; a very great Difference. The Spirit distilled from the Syrup of Sugar before the Sugar is granulated, containing both the Molasses and the Sugar, is without Exception the finest Spirit you can distil.

1342. That is from what they call in India Goor?

Yes. It is superior to the finest Brandy, and if introduced into this Country would supersede the Consumption of Malt Spirits.

1343. Is it sufficiently the Custom so to distil it to give it a regular Market Price?

It is a Question of Expense in distilling that; whether it is better to distil that or sell the Sugar; if the Sugar was low, and the Price of Rum high, they would distil from Syrup alone.

1344. Is it sufficiently the Custom to distil it to enable you to state the usual Difference in Price between the Rum so distilled and the ordinary Rum from the Molasses?

It is not often distilled, because it is more profitable to sell the Sugar, but it does bear very high Prices.

1345. You cannot say what Price?

I cannot say at this Moment. I have heard of Rum from the East Indies bringing an exceedingly high Price; thus I know that it is of that Description.

1346. Is that Practice ever followed in the West Indies?

No; it is too expensive, with the Exception of distilling probably a Puncheon or two of that Description for the Estate's Use.

1347. Can you state the comparative Price of East India Spirit, the Rum from the Leeward Islands, and from Jamaica, in Bond in England now,—of the Three Spirits?

The Price of Leeward Island and Jamaica Rum is regulated according to the Proof; what they call Sixteen per Cent. over Proof is a Proof Spirit. At the present Moment, from the Price Current, Leeward Island Rum is from 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 10d., making about 3s. 8d. for Proof; Jamaica Rums, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. The Reason why Jamaica Rum is higher than Leeward Island Rum is generally that it is re-distilled to a very high Proof for the Purpose of Home Consumption in this Country; a large Portion of it is for that Purpose; it is made for the Home Consumption. Demerara Rum, which is a good deal distilled after the Manner of Jamaica Rum, and the Molasses in which Colony is of a superior Quality and Strength, runs from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 8d.

1348. What is the Number of Imperial Gallons contained in a Puncheon?

About Ninety will be the Number of Gallons contained in a Puncheon.

1349. What was the Quantity according to the Island Measure?

A Puncheon of Rum, according to the old Measure in the West Indies, ran from 118 to 120 Gallons; but there was a great Wastage in the Voyage home, arising from the Leakage and Soakage, and from the Condensation of the Liquid from the Difference of a Climate of Ninety Degrees to one like this; and it was very seldom that a Puncheon of Rum contained more here than 105 Gallons.

1350. There is the same Diminution still?

Yes. Then 105 old Gallons is about Ninety of the Imperial Gallons; about One Sixth less.

1351. When you talk of a Puncheon containing Ninety Imperial Gallons, you mean after this Soakage and Leakage has taken place?

Yes, undoubtedly.

1352. The Wastage by Soakage and Leakage is in the Proportion of 120 to 105?

Yes; sometimes it is even more.

J. Macqueen, Esq.

27th March 1840.

1353. Can you state at all what the Rum wasted would be upon the Voyage from India?

There would be no material Difference.

1354. Would not the different Length of the Two Voyages make a Difference?

No; the principal Difference arises from Soakage in the Cask, if it is a new Cask; from Leakage, to which all are exposed; and from the Difference of Condensation in the Liquid.

1355. That must take place in that brought from the East Indies; it passes the Line Twice?

There would be a Contraction and Expansion Twice in the Voyage from India; that would not alter the Point.

1356. Will you state what is the usual Proportion of the Sugar Crop in the West Indies to the Rum Crop in Quantity and in Value?

The general average Proportion will be about Seventy Gallons to the Hogs-head of Seventeen Hundred Weight of Sugar; or, to put it clearer, and perhaps more satisfactorily, the average Production of Rum and Molasses is about Four Gallons to the Hundred Weight. I reckon Rum and Molasses Gallon for Gallon; I know that from my own personal and practical Knowledge; but, in Proof, I take the Quantity of Sugar exported from the West Indies in any given Year. For instance, I take the Year 1832, when the Export of Sugar to all Parts was 4,151,000 Hundred Weight; the Exports of Rum and Molasses to all Parts in that Year amounted to 14,300,000 or 14,400,000 Gallons; and which, allowing for the Quantity consumed in the Colonies, would just bring it to Four Gallons from the Hundred Weight, which practical Knowledge and Experience taught me.

1357. Will you state the Proportion in Value, supposing the whole of the Sweets are manufactured in Rum; what is the Proportion between the Rum Crop and the Sugar at the present Moment?

It is exceedingly difficult to state that very accurately, because Leeward Island Rum is not worth more than 12*l.* per Puncheon, while Jamaica Rum, and Rum of that high Proof, in Price will net 25*l.* per Puncheon; but take it on the Average of the whole Colonies, I should say about One Third.

1358. What is the Difference in Jamaica?

It is about 25*l.* in the very high Prices.

1359. Now what Proportion does the Value of Rum made in Jamaica at Proof bear to the Value of the Sugar?

It is utterly impossible to distinguish the Quantity sold at Proof, and at Ten per Cent. over Proof, and Forty per Cent. under; it is quite impossible to find that out.

1360. The Duty is paid on the Gallon at Proof?

Yes; and so much for every per Cent. over Proof. It may be brought out in this Way; the average Price in this Case will be about 5*s.* 6*d.*; that will net about 23*l.*

1361. Is that Jamaica Rum at Proof?

Taking the Average.

1362. Is Leeward Island Rum inferior to Jamaica in itself?

Yes, because it undergoes a very coarse Process of Distillation, not intended for the Home Consumption of this Country.

1363. Is Leeward Island Sugar inferior to Jamaica Sugar?

No.

1364. Then the Leeward Island Rum must bear a considerable Proportion of Difference to the Value of the Sugar?

Yes; there is a greater Quantity of the Rum from the Leeward Islands; but they



*J. Macqueen Esq.*  
27th March 1840.

they distil at Proof Strength, whereas in Jamaica it is distilled at Forty per Cent. above Proof.

1365. There it undergoes a Second Distillation?

Yes.

1366. Taking all the Circumstances into consideration, can you inform the Committee what Proportion the Leeward Island Rum bears to the Value of the Leeward Island Sugar, and what Proportion the Jamaica Rum bears to the Value of the Jamaica Sugar?

The proportional Price in the Leeward Islands, at the present Rates, would be as 10*l.* to 25*l.*

1367. 10*l.* of Rum to 25*l.* of Sugar?

Yes. The Proportion in Jamaica will be in the Proportion of about 18*l.* to 25*l.* It is very difficult to come to any thing like an exact Calculation.

1368. You have been giving a Puncheon of Rum and a Hogshead of Sugar?

Yes; I misunderstood the Questions. With regard to Jamaica, I can speak specifically to the Proportion there, because I have the Official Return presented to the House of Assembly last Year along with me. The Quantity of Sugar exported in Jamaica last Year was, in round Numbers, equal to 47,000 Hogsheads.

1369. Now what is the Rum?

The Rum is about 16,000 Puncheons.

1370. If it became more profitable to import Rum than Sugar you would increase the Quantity of your Rum and diminish a Portion of your Sugar?

You could not to a very great Extent.

1371. You might go to the Extent of converting all the Juice of the Sugar Cane into Rum, making this fine Spirit you spoke of?

We could not get a Market for it; we might do it if we chose.

1372. State to the Committee your Opinion of the Consequence of equalizing Duties on East India and West India Spirit?

The Consequence would certainly be, that there would be a vast Production of East India Rum introduced at a very low Price compared to West India Rum; that it must of necessity to that Extent supersede the Sale of West India Rum in this Market; and the finer Qualities that I particularly allude to would most certainly supersede the Consumption of British Spirits, even the finest Description of Malt Spirit.

1373. Is there in our Colonies any Portion of the Soil suitable to the Production of Rice?

Very little.

1374. Not in Guiana?

In Demerara there might.

1375. Is there much actually cultivated at present?

I do not think there is any; I am not aware there is any; I never saw it nor heard of it.

1376. If it should suit the Purpose of the Colonist, is there any legal Obstacle to growing Rice, and distilling Spirit from it, and importing it to England?

There is no Obstacle to their growing it, but there is a legal Obstacle to their distilling it, and importing it into this Country.

1377. Can you state the Law?

There is a Law to prevent the Distillation of Rice.

1378. You are speaking of this Country?

Yes.

1379. But we are speaking of the West Indies?

It would not be allowed; I have understood so.

1380. Would it be worth while to import Rice from Carolina into the West Indies, for the Purpose of Distillation?

I do not think so; the Price of Labour in the West Indies is so great, and the Difficulty of procuring Labour would prevent it.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

27th March 1840.

1381. You do not happen to know the Price at which Carolina Rice could be introduced into Jamaica?

I cannot charge my Memory with that at this Moment?

1382. Can you give the Committee any Information as to the working of the System of Free Labour in the West Indies, and its Effects on the Cultivation?

That is a very important Question, and One requiring a very lengthened Observation to answer it fully. I can give the Committee Information regarding that, both in the Operation under the Apprenticeship System and also since the Emancipation. The Expense has been very greatly increased, from the very great Difficulty of procuring Labour. The Price of Labour varies exceedingly in the Colonies, and also on Estates in the same Colony. It varies so much as from 8*d.* and 9*d.* per Day in the old Leeward Colonies to 1*s.* 6*d.* and even more in Jamaica.

1383. Are you stating your Prices in Currency or in Sterling?

All in Sterling; and as high as 4*s.* in Demerara and Trinidad.

1384. When you speak of Demerara, do you include Essequibo and Berbice?

I count all that British Guiana.

1385. Where is the richest Land?

The richest Land is in Demerara and Part of Trinidad.

1386. And next in Jamaica?

A certain Portion of Jamaica, in Saint Mary's, and some other Parts.

1387. Considering the greater Richness of Land in Demerara and Jamaica, and the Poorness of the Land in the Leeward Islands, are you quite sure that the Price of Labour may not be counterbalanced in the poor Country by the Unproductiveness of the Soil, and the high Rate of Labour compensated by its Fertility in Trinidad and Demerara?

The Fertility of the Soil in Trinidad and Demerara is so superior to others, that they produce nearly Three Times the Quantity of the others, and the Price of Labour in these Colonies is increased very highly from the Difficulty of procuring Labourers, and from the Paucity of Labourers in them.

1388. You have stated the Day's Labour; can you state to the Committee what is the Difference between the Price of a Day's Labour and the Sum which is frequently earned in a Day by Task-work by the Labourer, which is habitually earned, a great Portion of the Cultivation being carried on by Task-work?

I cannot state that generally; I know that Task-work is paid very high for. I have heard of Negroes earning as much as a Dollar and a Half.

1389. Per Day?

Yes, at Task-work.

1390. It is not unfrequent to earn 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* a Day Sterling by the Task?

That is quite common by Task-work.

1391. On the same Estates where 1*s.* 6*d.* would represent the Value of a Day's Labour?

Yes.

1392. When you spoke of that very high Price of Labour given for Task-work, are you not referring to Task-work in particular Departments of Labour of a more scientific Description?

No.

1393. Common Field Work?

Common Cultivation.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*  
27th March 1840.

1394. And a Cultivation that lasts the whole Year ; not to a particular Season where great Urgency is required ?

Yes, in particular the Task-work which is paid highest for ; they earn most in digging Cane Holes, which is the most laborious Part of the Work.

1395. That you have in some Parts superseded by the Use of the Plough ?

To a very small Extent ; in a great Part of the Land the Plough cannot be used.

1396. That is at a particular Season of the Year ?

Yes.

1397. Have the goodness to inform the Committee, if you can, on which of the Islands the increased Price of Labour has pressed most heavily ; has it pressed most heavily on Demerara, where the Land is very rich and the Price is so high, or in the Leeward Islands, where the Land is comparatively poor and the Price of Labour low ?

I should say it has pressed very severely on Demerara and Trinidad and also on Jamaica ; but really when you take the Productions of the Soil,—the Quantity of Produce that is raised in each Colony,—the Wages I think I may say press equally heavy on all, considering the Quantity that is produced.

1398. The Negro Labourer in Demerara and Trinidad, whom you represent to be earning 4*s.* a Day ; what Portion of that do you consider is required for his reasonable Sustenance,—the reasonable Expenses of his Sustenance ?

One Half would be sufficient ; he might live very comfortably on that. The Wages are extravagant there. They are doing a great deal of Mischief both to themselves and the Negroes ; they have taught them these very high Wages. That arose at a Period during the Apprenticeship System Three Years ago, when the Price of Sugar got very high in this Country ; they gave any Wages in order to bring it forward, and have accustomed the People to those high Wages, and they cannot bring them down without a Dissatisfaction which they will not submit to.

1399. In what Way do they dispose of their Surplus ; do they save, or have they increased their Style of Living ?

I am afraid, for I made particular Inquiries about that, that they save nothing ; they are spending it all in Extravagance ; there is a totally different Mode of Life in Negroes now. There are Three Things which have become very serious to several Interests in this Country. The Negroes now will not consume Herrings ; they account that a Badge of Slavery ; they will not take them, although before that they would have preferred a good salt Herring to the finest Beef that ever was killed. They will not wear Osnaburghs : that is another Badge of Slavery ; they buy finer Linen,—finer Articles. The Penistons that they used to wear they have the same Objection to them.

1400. So that, in point of fact, they are better fed and better clad according to their own Notions ?

Yes ; but that is a System of Extravagance that must prove ruinous to them and their Employers at last, because they are spending all the Money they had saved during the Period when they were Slaves, which was very large in many Places. To a great Extent the Negroes possessed Money that they are squandering away in that particular Mode of Living. I made particular Observation about that, and I am sorry to say that a System of Extravagance is universal among them ; whereas if they had laid by their Money, and preserved it, the same as the Peasantry in Scotland, it would have been a strong Hold on them for future Industry.

1401. Does that show itself in Intemperance in any Way ?

Not in Intemperance, but in Extravagance in fine Clothes, fine Dresses, the Women and the Men, and even going the Length of drinking Champagne on extraordinary Occasions.

1402. Do they continue to work every Day ?

Oh by no means ; they are very unsettled ; you cannot depend on them at all, and if you find the slightest Fault with them they go away.

1403. In

1403. In point of fact they do not get Six Times 4s. ?  
For the Time they work.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

27th March 1840.

1404. Do they work on an Average Two or Three Days a Week, or more?  
If you take the Average of the whole of their Work, at what you would call a Day's Work of Twelve Hours in this Country, I do not think the Average Work of the Negroes in the West Indies is more than Three of those Days at Work.

1405. Do none of them lay by so as to become Proprietors of Land themselves?

There are many of them who had laid by Money who are laying it out in purchasing Pieces of Ground; these have left the Estates where they formerly lived, and that is one of the greatest Evils we have to contend with; they are the best Description of People who have done that.

1406. So that in proportion as they become Proprietors themselves the Amount of hired Labour diminishes?

Yes, of course.

1407. How do they generally cultivate these little Pieces of Land?

Principally in Provisions and Ginger, and light Things of that Kind, by extending the Cultivation of which they exceed the Demand in the Market; and it is so exceedingly low that they gain nothing for their Labour. I have seen myself, in the West Indies, Hundreds of Negroes coming to Market with Provisions for Sale where Provisions were so abundant that they were obliged to carry them back.

1408. Do they show considerable Industry in working the Land when they have acquired it?

Not that continued Industry, you would see among the Population of this Country; they do not work that Way at all.

1409. Are they more industrious in cultivating their own Land than they are when they are working for Wages?

They will work harder for themselves the Time they do work.

1410. If they only work Three Days a Week for 4s., they do not get more per Week than if they worked Six Days a Week at 2s.?

No.

1411. Then they have no more with which to be extravagant than they had before?

The Extravagance that I allude to does not apply to the Sums they are now receiving for their present Wages among the Mass of them; it is to the Money they had before.

1412. They are wasting their Capital?

Yes.

1413. You think there is less laid by now than there was in a State of Slavery?

Yes; in fact I do not think they think of laying by any.

1414. Do they show any Jealousy to the Immigration of Foreign Labour?

Yes; they express considerable Fears for the Introduction of Emigrants to any great Extent.

1415. Do you think when they have got rid of this Accumulation, wasted it all, and are reduced to the mere Wages of Labour, will not that operate as an Inducement to them to more continuous Labour than they are willing to submit to now?

I have great Fears on that Point. If I could be sure that would be the Case I should say the sooner they got clear of it the better; but I know the Character of the Negro so well, and the Character of Mankind generally, when he spends all, and finds he must labour, he does not like to do that. I much fear they will become Outcasts in Society to a very great Extent, and they will not labour. There may be Exceptions, but I have great Fears that will prove to be the Result. There is no Part of what is going on in the West Indies that has given

*J. Macqueen, Esq.* me so much Cause of Alarm as that very Point of the Conduct of the Negroes in that respect; I look on that with great Fear as to the Result.

27th March 1840.

1416. If their natural Inclination led them to save Money out of the Pittance they could obtain when they were obliged to give Labour without Wages, would they not be influenced by the same Motives when they were to be maintained by the Wages of Labour, and nothing else?

It does not appear from any thing that has taken place yet that that is the Case; I should doubt very much if it will prove to be so.

1417. May not a good deal of that have arisen from the Novelty of their Situation, and to a certain Degree of Unfitness of many of them to manage their own Affairs at so early a Period after their Emancipation?

No doubt to a certain Extent I dare say that was the Case; but if they continue on in the same Way to which I am alluding they will not improve their Minds or their Morals in any way.

1418. I think you said they show a great Disposition to get the Possession of Landed Property?

A great many of them do purchase a little Piece of Ground; that is very much the Negro Character and Habit.

1419. Is that Piece of Ground enough to enable them to make a Profit of it; or merely to raise enough to support Life?

Just enough for supporting Life is the principal Object that most of them have in view in that respect.

1420. Has the Produce of Sugar and Coffee been diminished during the Apprenticeship and since the Emancipation?

Yes, very greatly indeed. I have here an Official Return of the Exports from the West Indies of all the different Articles I am about to mention. The Quantity of Sugar exported from the West Indies in 1832 was 4,151,368 Hundred Weights; in 1834 it was 3,843,976 Hundred Weights; last Year it was 2,822,872 Hundred Weights; making a Decrease from 1832 of 1,000,000 Hundred Weights, and from 1834 of 1,328,496 Hundred Weights, or nearly One Third.

1421. Is that Coffee?

That is Sugar. Of Coffee the Exports in 1832 were 25,000,042 Pounds; in 1834 it was 22,000,000 Pounds; in 1839 it was 10,500,000 Pounds. On the other hand, the Quantity of Sugar from Mauritius has increased from 527,000 Hundred Weights in 1832 to 612,000 in 1839. The Rum I am sorry to say it is impossible to give correctly; there appears to be an Increase in the Importation of Rum between 1832 and 1839 to 763,000 Gallons; but unless we had the Returns of the Imports into the British North American Colonies we cannot give that correctly, because in 1832 the Exports to the British North American Colonies from the West Indies amounted to 1,800,000 Gallons. I believe there is now little or none; it is all thrown on the Market here.

1422. What Rum has supplanted it in the North American Colonies?

Foreign Rum.

1423. East Indian?

I have not got the Returns as to that; there is a great Increase of the Foreign Sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico into the North American Colonies.

The following Paper was delivered in, and read:

CROPS. CUBA AND PORTO RICO,

J. Macqueen, Esq.

27th March 1840.

Exported.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.
1836.			
Havannah	Boxes. 312,656	Hhds. 48,018	Arrobas/ 922,493
Matanzas	184,312½	44,439	243,042½
St. Jago de Cuba	30,000	15,000	720,000
	526,968½	107,457	1,885,545½
Each 4 Cwt.	4½		
Cwts	2,207,874		
Nine Tenths clayed, equal to -	3,002,708		
Trinidad de Cuba, 22,000			
Hhds. at 11 Cwt.	240,000	22,000	16,000
St. Jago de Cuba, 5,000 Hhds.			
at 11 Cwt.	55,000		
Total - Cwts.	3,297,708	129,457	1,901,545½ arrobs.
Porto Rico	498,888	16,500	47,238,625 lbs. 4,914,444
Totals - Cwts.	3,796,596	145,957	52,153,069 lbs.

The Consumption of Produce in Cuba and Porto Rico is equal to Two Sixths of the whole. The Crop of Porto Rico for this Year is estimated at 1,100,000 Hundred Weight, or 100,000 Hogsheads of Eleven Hundred Weight each. The Crops of Cuba increase at the Rate of about Six per Cent. yearly.

BRAZILS.

1837. Sugar, 2,400,000 Cwts. Coffee, 134,000,000 lbs.

Sugar Estates, Brazils.	1835.	1838.
Province Rio Sugar Estates Fifty Mills, Water and Steam.	850	900
Province Bahio Sugar Estates One Fourth Water and Steam.	603	650
Province Pernambuco Sugar Estates Two Steam and Sixty by Water.	453	500
Total	1,906	2,050

EXPORTS from the Four great Ports in Cuba,

	Sugar.	Coffee.
	Boxes.	Quintals.
1837	535,000	530,000
1838	700,000	410,000
1839	620,000	480,000

which for the Average of these Three Years gives 53,009,000 Pounds of Coffee, and, at the same Time, Proportion for clayed, exported as above, 3,550,000 Hundred Weights of Sugar for Cuba alone.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*  
 27th March 1840.

1424. Can you explain to the Committee the Effect of the Want of Labour in the Autumn of 1838, that is, immediately after the Emancipation, on the Sugar Crops of 1840 and of the Sugar Crops of 1841?

The Effect will be very severe indeed.

1425. Are you speaking of the West Indies generally?

I am speaking of them generally; it will be very severe. This Year and next will be by far the severest Trial for the West Indies. The Want of Labour after the Emancipation in August 1838 was attended with very disastrous Consequences; the Cattle were allowed to roam at large and destroy whole Cane Fields of their best Canes and Plant Canes. I speak of them generally throughout the Colonies; in some it was better, and in some it was worse. Of the Fall Plants, which are usually put in in the Month of October and November in every Colony, which are always the principal Stand-by for the Crop of this Year 1840, there were scarcely any put in. That is not the only Evil: it does not stop there; because for the following Year, next Year, what they call the first Ratoons of that Plant was another great Aid for their Crops of 1841; that of course they have not; then, from their not getting regular Labour, and not getting the Crop of last Year taken off in proper Time, it lengthened out the making of Sugar down as far as July and August; whereas the whole of the Crops should be finished early in June. At the Commencement of the Rains, if the Canes are not weeded, the Weeds grow up most rapidly; the Cane shoots up in One or Two Sprouts, and extends itself to a great Height before it can be weeded, and therefore is exceedingly thin on the Ground. That is now telling; by the Advices of last Packet, where they have commenced cutting their Cane they are cutting Two Acres for a Hogshead of Sugar which formerly made them more than One.

1426. Formerly required only One?

Yes. That Evil is not yet done away with, because through the whole of last Year the same Difficulty, though not to such a great Extent, continued. There was not One Half the Fall Plants put in last Year that was requisite or was customary, and consequently the Crop of next Year, from all these Combinations, will, I greatly fear, be even shorter than that of the present; and unless the Negroes betake themselves to regular and industrious Habits, and continued Labour at moderate Wages, the Evil must go on increasing, and get still worse; for when once a Field gets fairly overrun with Weeds, and you have such a Difficulty of procuring Labour, you cannot get on with your Work in the proper Time in which that Work should be done. You can neither get your Cane weeded, nor can you get your Crops taken off during the proper Months of the Year. The Cane cut from February to June will yield double that which is cut in June, July, and August; then they are full of Juice from the Rains, and that Juice will scarcely granulate or make Sugar at all.

1427. From the same Cause any subsequent Increase of Labour would not be shown by an Increase in the Crops until the Year 1842 or 1843?

No, not until 1843; even if Labour were to go on in a regular Manner at reasonable Wages this Year, the Effect of that would not be known till 1843 to any great Extent.

1428. Do you see any Symptoms of a better Disposition to steady Labour?

I confess I do not; I know every Island and Colony in the West Indies perfectly, the Locality in every Part, and have Correspondents in them, and I am sorry to say the Accounts they send me are of a very gloomy Description indeed.

1429. All the Accounts are favourable as to the quiet and peaceable Disposition of the People, but unfavourable as to their Disposition to steady Labour?

There is no Disposition in the People to Mischief, but an Indisposition to Labour.

1430. Is there not an Improvement in their Disposition to work?

In some Places there is; and I believe, in some Places in Jamaica, that is the Case; but I do not know that it is so generally.

1431. Are

1431. Are there not many Estates where the Crops have been kept up to nearly what they were previously? *J. Macqueen, Esq.*

Very few, as far as I can learn. I have heard of Estates where the Crops have been kept nearly up, but the Way they have been kept up has been from giving excessive Wages, which I feel assured when the Produce comes to Market it would never repay.

27th March 1840.

1432. Then you do not think the West Indies have seen their worst Days? I am afraid this Year and the next are the worst Days they have to see.

1433. After that they will get better? I hope so.

1434. On what Ground do you hope so?

I hope so from this, that the Negroes will in the Course of Time see their proper Interest, and that it is their Interest to labour, in order that they may support themselves. I am in hopes of that, but I confess I have great Fears.

1435. Have you any Doubt of the Supply of Labour increasing in most of the Colonies?

I do not know where it is to come from. There is a Change of Labour from one Colony to another going on, but I understand that is very considerably checked of late.

1436. Can no such Increase take place by the captured Negroes being permitted to enter into the British Colonies, and add to the stated Labour there?

That would to a certain Extent, but that is so small; the few Thousands of those that are captured in the course of a Year is nothing; the largest Number ever captured in any Year was 7,000.

1437. There is no Tendency in the natural Population of the Negro Race to increase, under the present Circumstances, beyond what it did in a State of Slavery?

As far as I have been able to make Inquiries, when I was in the West Indies, that was not the Case. The Women neglected their Children, and did not pay that Attention which they were formerly forced to pay. There are great Attempts making now to bring free Blacks from the United States; there are a large Number of them there; some of them have gone to Trinidad, and as far as the Accounts we have hitherto received from there they seem to be going on favourably.

1438. Have you been in the Way of seeing any English Emigrants that have gone out to labour?

No, I have not seen any English Emigrants. There have been English Emigrants gone out to Jamaica, but I have never seen them; they are in the Interior of the Colony. From a Friend of mine I heard they are doing very well; but that is not Sugar Cultivation. I have seen German Emigrants, but they did not do; they could not stand the Climate and the Cultivation of the Sugar at all.

1439. Any Maltese?

I never saw those; but I should think the Maltese are about the worst; they are accustomed to a very dry Climate in their Country, and if you carry them into the damp Countries of Trinidad or Demerara I fear it will be destructive to their Health.

1440. How do you account for the Mauritius having increased in its Produce, while our old Islands have fallen off?

In the Mauritius we have only got One Crop since the Emancipation, which Crop was prepared before. There has been a very large Introduction of Coolies from the East Indies there, which has kept up their Crops. There is another Reason why the Crops of Mauritius appear to have increased last Year as compared with 1834; in that Year and 1835 a very large Portion of the Produce of the Mauritius was purchased by People from the United States; their own Sugar Crop failed, and they went to the Mauritius, and purchased, and a considerable Quantity of Sugar was taken from the Mauritius to the United States, which now comes to this Market.



*J. Macqueen, Esq.*  
27th March 1840.

1441. Are you acquainted with the Cultivation and the Manufacture of Sugar in India?

Yes, to a considerable Extent.

1442. Have you ever been in India?

Never; but being interested in the West Indies at one Time, and taking a deep Interest in the Sugar Discussion, I paid particular Attention to obtaining every Information I possibly could from all Travellers and Writers, and above all from a very valuable Report which was published by the East India Company in 1822, for the Use of their Directors, a Document which is but very little known, containing the History of the Sugar Trade in India for a Period of nearly Thirty Years; from that I gained the Facts which I am ready to state with regard to the Process and Manufacture in the East Indies. It is exceedingly wretched. The Cultivators of Sugar in general cultivate but a small Quantity; according to that Report the largest of them seldom exceeded or reached even an Acre of Land. In those Districts where they cultivate there was a Person came with a Mill of a most remarkable Description, as much like a Pestle and Mortar as an actual Mill. The Cane was then cut up into small Pieces, and was ground, Juice and Molasses and Cane altogether; all were boiled together in a rough Manner. Then it was carried away, perhaps to a distant Part, where Water was put into it, and boiled over again, and cleared of all its Impurities, which produced the coarsest Muscovado Sugar, and it underwent another Process of re-boiling, when it was converted into the finest Sugar that comes here. Part in its original State, and Part undergoing another Process similar to what we call claying in the West Indies, or filtering Sugar, the Sugar in that State approaches very near, indeed is equal to the Clayed Sugar made in the West Indies; and in fact, nearly equal in Strength and Substance to the single refined Sugar of this Country. That is the general Mode of manufacturing Sugar in India.

1443. Do you feel competent to give the Committee any Information as to the Capability of India to supply the Consumption of this Country?

There is no Doubt, with Capital, India might raise Sugar to supply England, and a great deal more.

1444. Could that Extension of Cultivation in India be effected without a proportional Investment of additional British Capital in India?

Certainly not; they have no Capital themselves.

1445. Of new Capital to be introduced into India?

It must be all new Capital.

1446. Are the West Indies under any Disadvantages to which the East Indies are not subjected?

There are Disadvantages to which India is not subjected.

1447. Besides that of the Price of Labour?

They have a Market open to them which the West Indies have not; there are various Difficulties as to the North American Colonies which the East Indies are not subjected to.

1448. What Difficulties are they subjected to?

The West Indies are obliged to take the Supplies of Lumber and Fish and other Articles of that Description from the British North American Colonies at a higher Price than they could obtain those from the United States.

1449. Fish was formerly imported as Provision for the Negroes?

A great deal of it was consumed by the free Population, and by them both; a good deal of it by the Negroes. It was a general Consumption.

1450. At present it is not necessary for a Proprietor of any Estate to import Fish at all?

No, he is not obliged, but it will be imported according to the Demand.

1451. The Price of Fish does not enter into the Expense of producing Sugar at present?

No; there is nothing now; the Lumber and Staves are most important Things.

1452. Do

1452. Do you know what the Difference of Duty is ; does it amount to a Prohibition? *J. Macqueen, Esq.*

It is next to a Prohibition ; the Americans cannot come to these Markets now. *27th March 1840.*

1453. Cannot they come in a round-about Way?

No ; they cannot smuggle.

1454. By bringing it to a British Port?

No ; they tried that ; but the Expense of landing and re-shipping, and carrying any thing from the West Indies, the Difficulty of getting from St. Thomas's to St. Kitts or to the Windward Islands is so great, that it would not pay.

1455. You are aware that Lumber is cheaper in our North American Ports than the States?

I am not aware of that.

1456. From what Part of the United States would the Lumber come from if permitted to import it at the same Duty?

From New England and Massachusetts ; but I believe a great Part of that Lumber that came from the United States was actually cut in the British Territory and brought down the Albany Canal.

1457. Is it not likely that the Lumber cut in the States might find its Way down the St. Lawrence as English?

I believe at one Time it did so, but I rather think now there is nothing of that Kind going on, at least I have not heard so.

1458. Did you ever make an Estimate or Calculation of the Difference of the Price of Labour between the Maintenance of the Slaves on the old System and the Payment of Wages under the new?

Yes, I have ; it is a very difficult Thing to come to any thing like a very accurate Calculation on that Subject, from the Diversity of Wages ; but I have a very accurate Calculation of what the actual Expense of the Negroes under the old System for Food, Clothing, and other Articles was.

1459. Medicines?

Yes ; all these Items I find upon an Average in the West India Colonies was about 7*l.* Sterling per Annum per Head.

1460. For Men, Women, and Children?

Yes, young and old ; now, even at the average Wages of 1*s.* a Day throughout the Colonies, it would make for the same Number of People that then worked on the Sugar Estates 16*l.* a Year, taking 312 Days to a Year.

1461. We had Evidence of an Estate on which there were formerly 270 Slaves ; the Number of Persons now working is about 100 ; when you make your Calculation do you mean that every one of the 270 of those Slaves would have cost 7*l.*, and every one of the 100 would have cost 16*l.*?

No ; that is not the Way I am making my Calculation.

1462. How do you make it?

I make it on the Number, which after strict Research were on Sugar and Coffee and Produce Estates.

1463. Do you make your Calculation on this Supposition, that that Sum of 7*l.* was the Expense of each Head of Slaves on the Estate?

Yes, altogether.

1464. Not merely working Men, but each Head of Slaves on the Estate?

Yes.

1465. How do you make your Calculation, when you say that the Price is 16*l.* for those now paid?

From the working. The Difference for those who do not labour (Children I do not count, nor old People,) would amount to about 5*l.* per Head.

1466. You say 7*l.* a Head all round for the whole Slave Population was the Estimate?

Yes.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*  
 27th March 1840.

1467. Now of that whole Population what Proportion of it should you consider as the actual working Population, earning daily Wages under the present System?

About Two Thirds.

1468. You stated that 5% was, agreeably to your Calculation, the Difference between the Amount paid for Provisions, excluding the old and the infant Children, as compared with the Wages of the Labourer; now can you state what the Difference is, including the Provisions given to the old and to the Children?

The Difference that I meant to state was this, to show the increased Expense; for that I think was the Nature of the Question put to me; the increased Expense for Wages now over the old System.

1469. Does the Expense of maintaining the Old and Children fall now on the Proprietor of the Estate, either by Law or by Custom?

No; by Custom they do.

1470. Then what is the Expense of the Provision for a Family incurred previous to the Extinction of Slavery as compared with the Rate of Wages?

The whole Expense, according to the most accurate Calculation I could make, amounted to the Sum I have mentioned per Head. Now taking into account the Number who work at the Wages I have mentioned, supposing One Half of them at work now, taking the Sum paid for Wages to be that which I have stated, the Difference will be about 5% more, the Cost for Labour.

1471. We will suppose that there were 300 Slaves on an Estate, and each of those Cost 7% a Head; that makes 2,100% a Year; now, of those 300 remaining on that Estate, how many now work and receive Wages at the Rate of 16% a Head?

It is impossible for me to say how many of them. Supposing that Proportion of them worked now that worked before, and they are paid at the Rate I mentioned to you, it would make that Difference; and the Point I wanted to bring out was this, that that increased Price and additional Sum paid for Wages beyond what was the Cost of the Negro Labour before would amount to very nearly 9% a Hundred Weight on Sugar.

1472. Out of those 300 how many do you suppose do now work?

It is impossible for any Person to tell that, unless they had been through every Island in the West Indies within the last Twelve Months.

1473. From your own Experience and Knowledge of the Business as a Planter would you prefer to pay for free Labour at 1s. a Day in preference to having all the Charge of maintaining and clothing, and lodging and providing with Medicines, and every thing else for Negroes on a Plantation?

1s. a Day, taking the Average of all the West Indies, is more than the present Price of the Produce will pay.

1474. Supposing you were a Planter, you would think think 1s. a Day more than equivalent to the Charges under the old System, or less?

It is more.

1475. How much more; would it be 9d. instead of 1s.?

9d. would be nearer; 8d. to 9d.; it would be about that; in that Proportion. It is a very difficult Business to make the Calculation; exceedingly difficult; almost impossible.

1476. You have stated, that in the Leeward Islands Labour in some of them is 8d. to 9d. a Day; in that Case the Leeward Islands would not be worse off under the new System than under the old?

There is very little Difference; the Planter pays more than what he did before; not to a great Extent.

1477. Is the Negro Population increasing or decreasing?

I am afraid that they are decreasing; but there has been no Law in the Colonies in the West Indies to take a Census of the Population; that was a great Error at the Time of the Emancipation; an annual Census should have been continued; there has been nothing of that Kind.

1478. What

1478. What is your Opinion as to the comparative Efficiency, with respect to the good Cultivation of the Sugar Canes, working by the Plough or working by the Hand?

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

27th March 1840.

The working by the Plough can only be carried to a very small Extent in the West Indies. Taking the West Indies in general it requires a particular Process; the Land must be cleared by the Labour of the Negro; the Root of the Cane, if it has been in Canes before, must all be dug out, and then the Land ploughed, and then hoed again in the usual Way as we formerly did.

1479. To what Extent have they resorted to the new Plan of cultivating by the Plough?

I am not aware that it has been carried to any great Extent in the Colonies I am acquainted with; there has always been a good deal doing of late Years, before and since the Emancipation.

1480. Has it very much increased in general?

In some of the Islands it has increased considerably.

1481. They resorted to it because they could not get the Negroes to work with it in the old Way?

Yes; when they do work they work in their old Way; the ploughing consists of a very small Portion; you can only use the Plough for the Quantity of Land you are going to plant.

1482. Can you give any Information as to the Increase of the Production of Sugars and Coffee in the Countries cultivated by Slave Labour?

Yes; I can give very accurate Returns of the Produce of the Brazils, and Cuba and Porto Rico, with the comparative Increase of these for a great many Years; I have Returns prepared of the Crops of Cuba and Porto Rico.

1483. Comparative Returns?

Yes; and of the Brazils, as also comparative Returns for all these Possessions. It is a very remarkable Document; it shows such a prodigious Increase of Production in these Colonies. If the Exports of Cuba alone were converted into Muscovado Sugar, for that is the Process necessary to know the exact Quantity of Sugar that is exported, the Amount exported last Year was 3,550,000 Hundred Weight, rather more than all our Sugar Colonies, Mauritius included.

1484. Where did it go to?

A great Portion of it to the Continent of Europe. The United States of America take a great deal.

The following Paper was delivered in, and read:

COMPARATIVE CROPS EXPORTED.					
Cuba.		Sugar.		Coffee.	
1808	-	-	2,400,000 Arrobas	-	- 720,000 Arrobas.
1829	-	-	9,588,428 Do.	-	- 1,736,257 Do.
1839	-	-	10,220,000 Do.	-	- 1,920,000 Do.
Porto Rico.		Sugar.		Coffee.	
1808	-	-	1,420 Cwts.	-	- 291,000 lbs.
1836	-	-	498,888 Do.	-	- 4,914,444 Do.
The Crop of Sugar for 1840 will be about doubled.					
Brazils.		Sugar.		Coffee.	
1808	-	-	400,000 Cwts.	-	- 24,400,000 lbs.
1837	-	-	2,400,000 Do.	-	- 194,000,000 Do.

1485. You state that in giving these Quantities you have reduced them to the Quality of Muscovado Sugar?

Yes.

1486. Could you state what Addition you have made to the Quantity of Havannah Sugars for the Purpose of so reducing it?

It is stated here; the Quantity added is about 800,000 Hundred Weights, on account of its being White Clayed Sugar.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

27th March 1840.

1487. You do not add that to the Havannah Brown Sugar?

I take a Proportion of that which is Brown from that which is Clayed.

1488. You only make the Addition to the Clayed, and not to the Brown?  
No.

1489. The Brown you consider as Muscovado?

Yes; it becomes necessary to do that in order to understand what the Crops of Cuba are, compared with the Crops of our own Possessions, or any other Places; because you will see it makes a very material Difference if 2,000,000 Hundred Weights are Clayed Sugar, and 2,000,000 are Brown.

1490. You consider the Yellow Sugar—the Havannah Sugar—as Clayed?  
What they call White.

1491. Should you consider the East India Sugar in that respect as Clayed or not?

I consider the fine Sugar that comes from India is a Degree finer than Clayed Sugar.

1492. Therefore to assimilate to the Muscovado should have an Addition made to it?

Yes.

1493. That being the Case, is not the Duty on East Indian Sugar cheaper, calculated as a Per-centage on the Value, than it is on the West Indian Sugar?

Undoubtedly; that Sugar which is to a certain Extent refined is charged on the 24s., the same as the West India Muscovado Sugar; whereas it should be charged higher, because it is to a much greater Extent refined.

1494. Are you aware what Proportion that finer Sugar from the East Indies bears to the Sugar imported of inferior Sorts?

I cannot state that Proportion.

1495. There are Varieties of Quality of Sugar imported from the West Indies?

There are some better and some worse, but all proceed from the same Process. There is no Process but one, and the Difference in Quality arises from the Attention paid in the Manufacture of it to the Fineness of the Soil, and other Matters, but not to any additional Process of claying or refining.

1496. Do not you apprehend there is the same Difference between the highest and lowest Price of East India Sugar as there is between the highest and lowest Price of West India Sugar?

There is very little Difference between the Price of West India Sugar; it is Barbadoes that produces the finest Sugar. All the rest are inferior in Quality to the fine Description of Sugar that comes from India.

1497. Do you consider the Process in India is a nearer Approximation to the highest State of Refinement than that in the West Indies?

Yes; if the West India Sugar were to undergo a similar Process to that which the finest Sugar that comes from India does undergo, it would be equal to refined Sugar.

1498. Why does it not?

The Expense of Labour is one thing; it would be a great Expense.

1499. Theirs is like a Half Degree of Refinement?

Yes; if it was to undergo that Process it would be charged at a higher Duty.

1500. Taking the whole of the Importation of East India Sugar and West India Sugar, which, upon an Average, will bear the highest Price in the Market?

I think that the East India would be the highest; that finest Quality of Sugar.

1501. Not speaking of the highest Quality, but taking an Average of the whole Qualities imported into the Country from the East and West Indies, which would bear the highest Price in the Market?

The East India, I think.

1502. Decidedly?

J. Macqueen, Esq.

27th March 1840.

1502. Decidedly?  
Yes.

1503. Is there any West India Sugar selling now at 72s. the Hundred Weight?

No; neither West India nor the Mauritius.

1504. How high is it?

The highest in this Price Current is,—Mauritius, 70s. 6d.; best West India, 71s.; and East India, 72s.

1505. That is a small Quantity bought to mix with the West India Sugar?

Yes; they buy large Quantities of White East India Sugar to mix with the West Indian.

1506. Is the Produce of the Slave-trading Colonies introduced into the British Colonies either as raw or refined Sugar?

Yes; the British North American Colonies are now supplied to a considerable Extent from Cuba and Porto Rico.

1507. Is not the Continent of Europe supplied with Foreign Slave-trade Sugar refined in England?

Yes; but the whole of our Colonial Possessions are also supplied with refined Sugar from Slave Labour.

1508. Are there any other than the American Colonies?

Yes; the Cape of Good Hope, and every Place where we export refined Sugars.

1509. The Produce of the Slave-trading Countries?

Yes; I have with me a very striking Proof of that, the annual Returns published by Parliament, where it appears the whole Drawback last Year upon refined Sugar was only about 26,000*l.* in place of 800,000*l.*, as it used to be.

1510. Inasmuch as the Sugar of the Slave-trading Countries can be supplied at nearly Half the Price which is now paid for the Sugar of British Plantations, it is quite clear that any Colonies having the Liberty of importing from where they please will take the cheaper Sugar?

Yes; in all our Colonies the Foreign-refined Sugar is exported there as the cheapest.

1511. Have you in your Power to state what Number of Slaves have been imported into any Foreign Colonies for some Time past?

Yes; I can tell very nearly from official Returns, the Number of Slave Population in Porto Rico, Cuba, and Brazils in 1808, and what it is now; what Number of Slaves have been carried from Africa for these Countries.

The following Paper was delivered in, and read :

African Slave Trade since 1808.

Carried away from Africa for the Brazils	-	-	2,420,000
Carried away from Africa for Cuba and Porto Rico	-	-	1,020,000
Carried away from Africa for French Colonies, Mexico, United States			300,000
Captured and liberated, and died after Capture, about	-	-	140,000
			<hr/>
Total (1808 to 1840)	-	-	<u>3,860,000</u>

The Number that die on the Middle Passage, the Decrease by Deaths over the Births, and the Number enfranchised in the Colonies, are equal to at least Twenty-five per Cent. on the Number shipped from Africa.

1512. You have stated that the Decrease of Coffee exported from the West Indies, in round Numbers, between 1832 and 1839, was 14,000,000 Pounds?

Yes; from 25,000,000 Pounds to 10,000,000 Pounds.

1513. From what Part of the World is that Deficiency made up?

They are bringing in Coffee from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Brazils; carrying it to the Cape of Good Hope, and bringing it in under a lower Duty.

J. Macqueen, Esq.  
27th March 1840.

1514. In point of fact this Deficiency is made up from Slave-trading Colonies?  
Yes.

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Thursday next,  
Two o'Clock.

*Die Jovis, 2<sup>o</sup> Aprilis 1840.*

The Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Chair.

Evidence on the  
Petition of the  
East India Company  
for Relief.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

2d April 1840.

JAMES MACQUEEN Esquire is called in, and further examined as follows :

1515. DO you wish to explain any Part of the Evidence you gave the other Day ?

There are a few Points I wish to explain. There are several Points of considerable Importance on which I can give your Lordships more decided Information than on the last Day I was here, particularly with respect to the Question of Distillation. I shall explain them to your Lordships.

1516. Are there any Points you wish to explain in your former Evidence ?

I first wish to give your Lordships some further Information. I shall do that, and then give the Explanations on the other Parts of my Evidence.

1517. We had better take the Explanation first of the Evidence we have already had ?

I find I had in my Possession an accurate Return of the Rum imported into this Country at Proof Strength, which enables me to make out a correct Table of the comparative Quantity of Rum that is produced in every Colony, as compared to the Quantity of the Sugar. I have separated the Mauritius from the West Indies, in order to show how it is that there is scarcely any Rum comes here from the Mauritius, because the Mauritius Rum is charged with the East India Duty ; the Consequence of which is, that of the principal Part of the Rum they make, they use a Part of it to cleanse the Sugar, a Portion of which they export to Madagascar and New South Wales, and a Portion of their Molasses they reboil into a kind of Consistency or Syrup, and they export these to New South Wales also. I have put the whole on one connected Table ; the Sugar in one Column, the Rum in another, the Molasses in Hundred Weights ; and then I reduced all into Gallons, both Rum and Molasses, and stated the whole in another Column ; which shows exactly what I told your Lordships before, that the Proportion of Sweets, that is, Rum and Molasses, which we count equal Gallon for Gallon, is just Four Gallons the Hundred Weight, the Average Production of all the Colonies. If the whole Sugar is distilled, that is, if it is mixed with a little Molasses and the Syrup before it is granulated, and then distilled, it will produce about Five Gallons to the Hundred Weight ; being One Gallon more than than from the Molasses singly.

1518. Hand in the Paper ?

Yes.

The said Paper is delivered in and read, and is as follows :



J. Macqueen, Esq.

## PROPORTIONS OF RUM AND MOLASSES TO SUGAR. 1838.

2d April 1840.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Spirits or Proportion of Sweets.
	Cwts.	Gallons.	Cwts.	Gallons.
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
Granada - -	156,798	234,919	18,359	400,150
Jamaica - -	1,053,181	2,303,790	2,242	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	18,489	232,069
St. Lucia - -	61,691	7,493	4,786	50,567
St. Vincents - -	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
<b>TOTAL -</b>	<b>3,518,807</b>	<b>4,624,958</b>	<b>637,149</b>	<b>10,357,357</b>
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
<b>GRAND TOTAL, Spirits, - - - Gallons</b>				<b>14,663,317</b>

The same Year there were exported to the United States (5,107 Hundred Weights) and to British North America 74,000 Hundred Weights of Sugar, and allowing for Consumption in the Colonies 100,000 Hundred Weights, the Sugar produced will be 3,692,807 Hundred Weights, and Spirits and Sweets 14,663,317 Gallons, or as near as may be, Four Gallons of Proof Spirits to the Hundred Weight 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 558,712 Hundred Weights of Sugar to Great Britain, and 6,956,586 Pounds or 62,121 Hundred Weights to New South Wales, British and Foreign India. The Sugar sent to New South Wales was 61,200 Hundred Weights, and to Ceylon 2,113 Hundred Weights. The Molasses exported were 23,853 Hundred Weights, chiefly to New South Wales, and Rum 19,984 Gallons, of which 10,861 Gallons went to Madagascar.

1519. Is there any other Point on which you wish to amend your Evidence?  
I would wish to explain why some of the smaller Islands, such as Antigua and St. Christopher's, are working rather better under the Emancipation System than other Colonies. It arises from the following Causes: they have no spare Land on which the Negroes can go and retire to, as in Jamaica and other Places; and they were always accustomed to be what you call Hand-fed; that is, depending principally on external Supplies, or Supplies raised from the Estates, and distributed to them weekly; consequently it was Wages in another Form, and therefore they came easier into the System than the other Colonies where they have abundant Provision Grounds. On carefully examining the various Tables of the Number of People attached to Sugar Estates, and the Wages that are given in various Colonies, which I have tested by actual Facts connected with single Estates, I find that the increased Cost, upon the Average, comes out exactly to what I stated to your Lordships, from 9s. to 10s. per Hundred Weight. In referenc<sup>e</sup> to a Question that was asked of me regarding the

the different Position in which the East and the West Indies stood, there is one very important Fact which it may be necessary to mention, and which is, that personal Slavery exists to a very great Extent in many of the Districts of India, and especially in those Districts where Sugar and Coffee and Rice is produced. There was, in 1828, a very large Volume published of Returns ordered by the House of Commons; it is from that I speak.

J. Macqueen, Esq.

2d April 1840.

1520. To what Districts do you refer?

In that Volume (and I have taken it with great Care), in every District, more or less.

1521. You mentioned Mysore?

Mysore particularly. I have brought your Lordships some further decided Information with regard to the Distillation Question, the Quantity of Spirits that is taken from the Hundred Weight of Rice, and the Quantity as compared with the same Quantity of Grain in this Country.

1522. Are you satisfied of the Correctness of the Statement?

I have made up the Statement with the greatest possible Care. The comparative Cost of Production I give in both as landed in England. For example, East India Sugar Spirit landed in England would cost 1s. 6½d., and the Cost of British Raw Grain Spirit is 2s. 0½d. per Imperial Gallon.

1523. When you state the relative Cost of British Spirits and Colonial Spirits, of course you refer to an imaginary Standard of the Price of Barley and the Price of Sugar; can you give us the Price to which you refer when you state that Average Price?

Yes. I take the Grain Spirits, which is a Mixture of Malt and Barley and Raw Grain, at 30s. the Quarter; I take the Malt just at the Cost of the best Barley, 40s., which is rather too low; and what I have mentioned to your Lordships now is the comparative Cost of British Raw Spirits. The Raw Material for Malt Spirits costs 2s. at 40s. per Quarter, and the Quarter produces Twenty Gallons. The Cost of Distillation is 6½d., and consequently the Cost of the Spirit is 2s. 6½d. The East India Rum Spirit costs, landed in England, 1s. 6½d., making a Difference of 1s. in favour of the East India Rum. The Quantity of Proof Spirits produced from 448 Pounds of Rice, unfettered by the Excise Regulations of this Country, is Thirty-two Gallons. The Quantity of British Grain from the same Number of Pounds is 22½ths, making a Difference of 9½ths per Gallon, or Forty-three per Cent. in favour of East India Rice. I have gone over the whole Table in the same Way.

1524. You are satisfied that the Calculations made in that Paper are correct?

Yes.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

ESTIMATES AND CALCULATIONS.

One Hundred Weight of East India Rice, unfettered by Excise Regulations, will produce Eight Gallons of Proof Spirits, consequently, the Ton of Rice will produce 160 Gallons of Ditto. Rice in India is 60s. per Ton, which will give for the Cost of the Raw Material, per Gallon

Raw Material, per Gallon	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 0 0 4½
Cost of Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 6½

Cost of Rice Spirit in India	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 11
Charges to England, say	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 9

Landed in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 0 1 8
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------

A Maund of Eighty-two Pounds of Molasses in India costs 1s. 6d.; this Weight gives about 6½ Imperial Gallons, which should produce Six Imperial Gallons and a Half of Proof Spirit.

Cost of Raw Material, 6½ Gallons for 1s. 6d., is per Gallon	-	£ 0 0 2½
Cost of Raw Material, West Indies, say	-	0 1 6

Difference in favour of East India Distiller	-	£ 0 1 3½
--	---	----------

J. Macquoen, Esq.

2d April 1840.

## RUM SPIRITS.

Raw Material, Cost of, per Gallon, in India	-	-	-	£0 0 3½
Cost of Distillation, say	-	-	-	0 0 6½
Charges to England	-	-	-	0 0 9
Landed in England, Cost				£0 1 6½
<hr/>				
Cost of Raw Material for One Gallon of Proof Spirits, West Indies, allowing for Wastage	-	-	-	£0 1 10
Cost of Distillation	-	-	-	0 0 8½
Charges to England	-	-	-	0 0 8½
West Indian Rum in England				0 3 3
East Indian Rum in do.				0 1 6½
Difference in favour of India				£0 1 9½
<hr/>				
Cost of West Indian Rum landed in England	-	-	-	£0 3 3
Do. East Indian Rice Spirit do. - do.	-	-	-	0 1 8
Difference in favour of India				£0 1 7

## ENGLISH SPIRITS.

British Grain Spirits produce, from the Imperial Quarter of 400 Pounds of Raw Grain, Twenty Gallons of Proof Spirits; and Malt, from same Quantity, from Nineteen to Twenty Gallons, say Nineteen Gallons and a Half.

Raw Grain, at 80s. per Quarter, is per Gallon	-	-	-	£0 1 6
Malt do. at 40s. do. - do.	-	-	-	0 2 0
<hr/>				
Then,				
Raw Grain, Raw Material, Cost per Gallon	-	-	-	£0 1 6
Cost of Distillation	-	-	-	0 0 6½
Prime Cost per Gallon				0 2 0½
East Indian Rice Spirit landed in England				0 1 8
Difference in favour of India				£0 0 4½
<hr/>				
East Indian Sugar Spirit landed in England	-	-	-	£0 1 6½
Cost of British Raw Grain Spirit	-	-	-	0 2 0½
Difference in favour of India				£0 0 6

## BRITISH MALT SPIRITS.

Cost per Gallon, Raw Material	-	-	-	£0 2 0
Cost of Distillation, per Gallon	-	-	-	0 0 6½
Cost per Gallon				0 2 6½
East Indian Rum Spirit in England, per Gallon				0 1 6½
Difference in favour of India				£0 1 0
<hr/>				
British Malt Spirits, per Gallon	-	-	-	0 2 6½
East Indian Rice Spirits landed in England, per Gallon	-	-	-	0 1 8
Difference in favour of India				£0 0 10½

## COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION.

448 Pounds of Rice produces, Proof Spirit	-	-	-	32 Gallons.
448 Pounds of British Grain produces	-	-	-	22 4
Difference, or about Forty-three per Cent. in favour of Rice				9 6

DUTY

J. Macqueen, Esq.

2d April 1840.

## DUTY SPIRITS.

Grain Spirits, England	-	-	-	7s. 6d.	per Gallon.
Malt do. - do.	-	-	-	8s. 7d.	do.
Grain Spirits, Scotland	-	-	-	3s. 4d.	do.
Malt do. - do.	-	-	-	4s. 4d.	do. - deducting 8d.
Grain Spirits, Ireland	-	-	-	2s. 5d.	do.
Malt do. - do.	-	-	-	3s. 5d.	do. - deducting 8d.
Rum, general Duty	-	-	-	9s. 0d.	do.

1525. Is there any other Point on which you wish to add any thing?  
With regard to Java, one of your Lordships asked me a Question to which I could only speak generally. I have brought the Crop of Java for last Year.

1526. Are you satisfied of the Correctness of it?  
I have received it from a very accurate Authority within the last Month.

The following Paper is delivered in, and read :

## CROP, JAVA.

1839. Sugar	-	-	734,979	Peculs,	-	or	892,475	Cwts.
— Coffee	-	-	589,599	do.	-	or	80,174,460	lbs.
— Rice	-	-	949,456	do.	-	or	129,126,016	lbs.
— Indigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	748,186	lbs.
Specie Value			2,366,096 Florins.					

1527. Is there any other Point on which you wish to offer Evidence to the Committee?

There is a Return with regard to the Productiveness of different Estates in different Colonies in the West Indies; if your Lordships consider it of any Service it is here, showing how many Days Labour, as confined to the Field Labour, will produce One Hogshhead of Sugar on different Estates in different Islands, the very finest Estates.

1528. You have not taken the poorer Estates in that Account?  
No, only the best; it shows a very great Disparity.

The following Paper is delivered in, and read :

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVENESS of different Colonies, from a Calculation of the Labour necessary in One Year to produce One Hogshhead of Sugar on one of the first-rate Estates in each of the following Colonies.

Naparina, Trinidad	-	-	-	7	Days Labour.
Kendall Estate, Barbadoes	-	-	-	100	do.
Lower Dramond Estate, St. Vincent's	-	-	-	72	do.
Resource Estate, Dominica	-	-	-	262	do.
Blake's Estate, St. Kitt's	-	-	-	140	do.
Bel Alliance Estate, Demerara	-	-	-	75	do.
Treecthiok's Estate, Grenada	-	-	-	44	do.
Telescope Estate, - do.	-	-	-	150	do.

1529. That is, you mean the Labour of One Man for 150 Days?  
Yes.

1530. Or the Labour of more Persons for a shorter Period?  
Yes; on some of the finest Estates in Trinidad when the Cane is once planted it grows for ever; the only thing is that it grows too luxuriantly.

1531. Is there any thing else you wish to add?  
There is the Point regarding the Consumption of this Country the last Year in Sugar, which I have made out in a Tabular Form; it leaves a Surplus of about 4,000 Tons.

*J. Macqueen, Esq.*

2d April 1840.

1532. Is there any thing else you wish to speak to?

There is only one other Point connected with the Foreign Slave Trade on which I would wish to have shown to your Lordships the Accuracy with which the general Abstract has been made up, from the Number of the Slave Population in these different Colonies to which it alludes at certain Periods.

1533. What Authority have you for that Statement?

Most of them are official. For example, both Cuba and Porto Rico are from an accurate Census made in the Colony by the Government at certain Periods. In the Brazils, for example, the Number of the Slave Population registered in 1833 was 2,100,000. That is from the Census of Government.

1534. Is there any Authority for that?

I have an accurate Authority of the Number of the Slave Population in the Brazils.

1535. Are there Registers kept in the Brazils?

Yes; there was a regular Census taken by the Order of Government in 1833; it is from that I took this, and from the Number subsequently imported, making an Allowance for the Decrease.

1536. Upon what Authority do you state that Increase of the Population of the Slaves in the Brazils?

I state it on this Authority. I have the Authority of Sir George Staunton for the Number of Slaves in the Brazils in 1791. I have the Imports every succeeding Year down to the Year 1808, from which I take my Standard. The Year in which we abolished the Slave Trade gives the Number just the same in the Brazils as they were in 1791; that is, in the Brazilian Territory, independent of Monte Video, which has since separated from it. In 1833 there was a regular Census of the Population by the Government, which gives the Total Number registered 2,100,000.

1537. Of Slaves?

Yes.

1538. Do you recollect the Number of free Negroes?

No; the free People of Colour and the White People are not separated; they are all in One Return, Three millions and odd thousands. Then for the Population last Year, I have an accurate Return of the Slaves imported into the Brazils, at least as accurate as it is possible to get it.

The following Paper is delivered in, and read:

COMPARATIVE SLAVE POPULATION, BRAZILS, CUBA, &c.

	1808.	1830.	1833.	1839.
Brazil - - - -	600,000	- - - -	2,100,000	2,500,000
Cuba - - - -	113,352	479,000	- - - -	600,000
Porto Rico - -	15,133	31,000	11,000	10,000

1539. On what Data is that Return of the Slaves imported prepared?

From the official Returns prepared by Government every Year.

1540. By the Brazilian Government?

By our own Government, the Slave Commissioners. The Number imported there exceeds that which they give, but I do not go beyond that; and that will give the Slave Population of the Brazils at least of 2,500,000.

1541. That is supposing the existing Slave Population neither increases nor decreases?

After allowing for the Increase Five per Cent., which is what the official Authorities in the Brazils state it to be, of Births beyond Burials.

1542. You

1542. You do not know how it comes that there should be that Decrease, while the Census in North America shows an Increase in the Slave Population? *J. Macqueen, Esq.*

That is very easily explained. The Slave Population of the United States of America have been for Generations equal in Numbers as regards the Sexes; they are all Natives of that Country. The others, in the Brazils, and Cuba and Porto Rico, are imported, in the Difference probably of Two to One between Males and Females. These, moreover, are principally grown up People, in the Prime of Life, as most required for active Labour, and consequently the Decrease in their Numbers is much greater.

2d April 1840.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next,  
Four o'Clock.

**A P P E N D I X**

**TO THE**

**MINUTES OF EVIDENCE**

**TAKEN BEFORE**

**THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS**

**APPOINTED TO CONSIDER OF**

**The PETITION of the EAST INDIA COMPANY for RELIEF;**

**AND TO REPORT THEREON TO THE HOUSE.**

---

**1840.**

---

# APPENDIX

---

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

---

	PAGE
No. 1.—Copy of the Petition of the East India Company presented to the House of Lords on the 14th of February 1840	163
No. 2.—Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure at each of the Presidencies of India from 1814-15 to 1836-37 (the latest Period to which Accounts have been received)	165
No. 3.—Notification by the Governor in Council, declaring that the Territories of certain Native Chiefs shall be deemed Foreign Territory	168
No. 4.—Notification by the Governor in Council, declaring that the Territories of all Native Chiefs not subject to the Jurisdiction and Authorities of the Bombay Presidency shall be deemed Foreign as respects the Duties on Salt	ib.
No. 5.—Correspondence on the Subject of Indian Tobacco	ib.
No. 6.—Treasury Minute, dated 25th October 1833, respecting the Duty on Pepper imported from Aleppi	170
No. 7.—Act passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, 30th May 1836, respecting Imports and Exports	ib.
No. 8.—Act passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, 3d January 1838, respecting Imports and Exports in the Presidency of Bombay	176



## APPENDIX.

---

### No. 1.

COPY of the PETITION of the EAST INDIA COMPANY presented to the House of Lords on the 14th of February 1840. Appendix, No. 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled :

The humble Petition of the East India Company,

Showeth,

That the Territories, the Government of which is committed by Act 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 85. to your Petitioners, constitute a very large and important Portion of the British Empire, contributing greatly to its Power and Resources, and defraying the entire Charges of its own Government.

That in the Exercise of this Duty your Petitioners have long laboured to effect the Removal of every Impediment to the Exercise of the agricultural and manufacturing Industry of India, and to procure for the Products of that Country Admission into the Ports of Great Britain on the same Terms of Advantage as are granted to other Dependencies of the British Empire. The Justice of this Claim your Petitioners submit must be acknowledged by all who consider, not only that the Indian Empire has been founded and maintained without subjecting the People of Great Britain to any Expense whatever, but also that it contributes largely to the Wealth and Power of the Country by which it is governed. Your Petitioners, however, have to lament, that their Exertions have been attended by only partial Success. The Sugar of Bengal is now subjected to the same Amount of Duty as that of the West Indies and the Mauritius, and the same Principle has

\* Sect. IV.—“ Provided always, and be it enacted, That if at any Time satisfactory Proof shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council that the Importation of Foreign Sugar into any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter is prohibited, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of Her Privy Council, or by Her Majesty's Order in Council, to be published from Time to Time in the London Gazette, to allow the Importation of Sugar the Growth of any such British Possession at the lower Rate of Duty in the said first-recited Act specified, in like Manner, and under the same Restrictions and Conditions, as Sugar the Growth of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal may be imported, subject to a lower Rate of Duty under the Provisions of the said first-recited Act.”

been applied to Coffee the Produce of the British Possessions in India; but in both Instances the Admission is fettered by Restrictions which considerably diminish its Value. The Means prescribed by the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33.\* for extending to the other Parts of the British Territories in India the same Advantages which were conceded to Bengal by 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 26. are circuitous, tardy, and uncertain. Evidence is to be produced to satisfy the Privy Council that the Importation of Sugar into any particular District is prohibited, and then it is declared to be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to issue an Order allowing the Importation of Sugar from such District into Great Britain at the lower Rate of Duty.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit, that no valid Reason exists why the Governor General in Council, who is intrusted with the Power of suspending the Prohibition of Importation in Bengal, might not also be vested with the further Discretion of extending the Prohibition to any other District of India, when such District is capable of supplying its own Consumption of Sugar, and producing a Surplus for Exportation. That with regard to Coffee, great Uncertainty and Inconvenience has arisen from the Ambiguity of the Words “British Possessions,” and this Ambiguity it appears highly important to remove. The strictest Interpretation of the Words, notwithstanding the earnest Remonstrances of the Court of Directors, has been in some Cases adopted; and this has not only excluded those Native States with which the British Government has subsidiary Alliances, but also Mysore, where the Government is actually administered by the British Authorities, and where all the Resources of the Country are under its Control. The immediate Interest which Great Britain has in the Prosperity of States thus situated renders it most desirable that a more liberal Interpretation of the Words “British Possessions” than has heretofore prevailed should be adopted, and this can be effectually secured in no other Way than by a declaratory Enactment of the Legislature. That while, with regard to both the Articles in which some Relief has been afforded, that Relief has been imperfect, there are others in

Appendix, No. 1.

which the Inequality of Duty between the Products of India and those of other British Dependencies is still maintained. Spirits, the Produce of any British Possession in America, are subject to an Import Duty of only 9s. per Gallon; Spirits, the Produce of the British Possessions in India, are subject to an Import Duty of 15s. per Gallon; an Excess of Sixty-six per Cent. over the former. Tobacco, the Produce of the British Possessions in America, pays a Customs Duty of 2s. 9d. per lb.; if raised in British India, it is charged 3s. per lb., the same as is levied on the Article when imported from Foreign States.

Act of Govern-  
ment of India,  
No. XIV. of 1836.

That the Cotton Manufactures of England and Scotland have in a great Degree superseded those of India, even in India itself, and as far as this is the Effect of the natural Course of Trade it is not represented by the Petitioners as a Ground of Complaint, but they beg most respectfully to submit, that it is alike unnecessary and oppressive to aggravate the Difference between the British and the Indian Manufacturer by unequal Duties, the Inequality being in favour of the former and at the Expense of the latter. The Cotton Piece Goods of England are imported into Calcutta at an ad valorem Duty of only Three and a Half per Cent. if in English Bottoms, and Seven per Cent. if in Foreign Bottoms. The Cotton Piece Goods of India brought to an English Port pay an ad valorem Duty, which is in no Case less than Ten per Cent. In regard to Silk Piece Goods the Inequality is still greater, they being subjected in British Ports to a Duty of Twenty per Cent., while British Silks are admitted into Calcutta at Three and a Half per Cent. if imported in British Bottoms, and Seven per Cent. if in Foreign.

That these Inequalities are the more grievous from the Disadvantage being thrown on the poorer Country.

That while Articles which long formed the staple Manufactures of India are not admitted into Great Britain at a less Rate of Duty than Ten per Cent., the Rate in many Instances, especially on Drugs and Spices, amounts to One, Two, or Three hundred per Cent. on the Value of the Article.

That there is One Production for which a constant and increasing Demand exists in this Country, and which, though not hitherto forming Part of the regular Exports of India, may possibly at a future Period become an important Article of its Commerce. There appears some Reason to hope that India may in the Progress of Time supply a considerable Quantity of Tea for Consumption in Great Britain; and, with a view to the Encouragement and Improvement of its Cultivation, your Petitioners would suggest that it is deserving Consideration whether it might not be politic to make some Difference in point of Duty between the Tea produced in British Possessions and that obtained from a Foreign Country.

That it is not in Great Britain alone that India has to complain of a Want of Fairness in the Imposition of Duties upon its Productions, but that in other Parts of the British Dominions similar Inequalities exist. At Ceylon the Cotton Goods of Great Britain are charged with a Duty of Five per Cent., those of India with Duties varying from Ten to Twenty per Cent.; Goods not specially enumerated in the published Table are directed to be charged Five per Cent. if the Growth or Manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or even any Part of Europe, but if the Growth or Manufacture of any other Place (India being included) they are subjected to a Duty of Ten per Cent. Here not only Great Britain and Ireland, but the whole of Continental Europe, is placed in a better Condition than the Indian Portion of the British Empire.

That in the Australian Colonies British Productions, with the Exception of Spirits, are admitted Duty free. The Goods of all other Countries, including British India, are charged with an ad valorem Duty of Five per Cent.

That those Provisions of the Navigation Laws of this Country which relate to Natives of the Territories in India subject to the British Government serving as Seamen operate injuriously to the Interests of such Natives, and that the Policy of continuing the existing Restrictions is a fitting Subject for Consideration.

That the Facts to which brief Reference has been made furnish a Ground for the wise and beneficial Interference of the Legislature.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, That, in regard to these Premises, your Right Honourable House will be pleased to grant such Relief as may be effectual to remove the Grievances to which, under the existing Law, India is, in many Instances, subjected.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(L.S.)

No. 2.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of TREASURE at each of the PRESIDENCIES of INDIA  
from 1814-15 to 1836-37 (the latest Period to which Accounts have  
been received).

## No. 2. - - - - -

## STATEMENT showing the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of TREASURE at each of the PRESIDENCIES

	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1814-15 -	1.06.86,444	1.54,625	1.05.31,819	—	10.08,970	1.00,649	9.08,321	—
1815-16 -	1.80,34,071	15,750	1.80.18,321	—	11.17,010	1.07,559	10.09,451	—
1816-17 -	3.18.51,985	1.69,000	3.16.82,985	—	17.42,272	2.44,169	14.98,103	—
1817-18 -	3.20.27,029	3.17,250	3.17.09,779	—	17.28,422	45,774	16.82,648	—
1818-19 -	4.71.92,494	2.79,538	4.69.12,956	—	23.79,668	98,087	22.81,581	—
1819-20 -	4.06.46,025	30.98,921	3.75.47,104	—	18.05,953	1.89,286	16.16,667	—
1820-21 -	2.36.17,241	11.39,363	2.24.77,878	—	23.92,462	14,250	23.78,212	—
1821-22 -	2.14.54,536	1.23.96,395	90.58,141	—	25.34,990	1.69,898	23.65,092	—
1822-23 -	1.70.68,452	15,945	1.70.52,507	—	31.21,737	1.52,860	29.68,877	—
1823-24 -	1.29.95,420	75.65,828	54.29,592	—	12.39,890	7.02,298	5.37,592	—
1824-25 -	94.02,249	16.09,497	77.92,752	—	43.01,554	21.76,819	21.24,735	—
1825-26 -	1.04.09,972	1.38,704	1.02.71,268	—	22.47,356	50.50,007	—	28.02,651
1826-27 -	1.22.88,328	11.15,032	1.11.73,296	—	28.31,624	7.02,230	21.29,394	—
1827-28 -	1.41.39,582	44.80,987	96.58,595	—	25 18,685	39.13,817	—	13.95,132
1828-29 -	65.58,526	17.63,193	47.95,333	—	14.78,895	11.03,083	3.75,812	—
1829-30 -	98.10,254	16.40,322	81.69,932	—	10.93,057	54.01,232	—	43.08,175
1830-31 -	60.12,147	33.05,035	27.07,112	—	11.37,557	11.27,762	9,795	—
1831-32 -	35.44,838	1.14.45,476	—	79.00,638	9.21,854	38.99,860	—	29.78,006
1832-33 -	51.71,083	78.33,535	—	26.62,452	13.46,370	30.14,689	—	16.68,319
1833-34 -	56.84,766	24.75,527	32.09,239	—	11.45,275	20.13,851	—	8.68,576
1834-35 -	64.62,248	6.65,549	57.96,699	—	15.31,150	10.64,776	4.66,374	—
1835-36 -	68.71,687	5.65,994	63.05,693	—	11.27,602	3.15,289	8.12,313	—
1836-37 -	61.25,274	16.13,164	45.12,110	—	7.59,580	7.26,158	33,422	—
	35.80.54,651	6.38.04,630	30.48.13,111	1.05.63,090	4.15.11,933	3.23.34,403	2.31.98,389	1.40.20,859

The Consignments of Treasure between the several Ports and

## No. 2.

of INDIA from 1814-15 to 1836-37 (the latest Period to which Accounts have been received).

BOMBAY.				BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.				
Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
29.71,700	6.51,680	23.20,020	—	1.46.67,114	9.06,954	1.37.60,160	—	1814-15
60.47,888	77,430	59.70,458	—	2.51.98,969	2.00,739	2.49.98,230	—	1815-16
80.12,743	42,163	79.70,580	—	4.16.07,000	4.55.332	4.11.51,668	—	1816-17
1.16.66,852	2.64,172	1.14.02,680	—	4.54.22,303	6.27,196	4.47.95,107	—	1817-18
1.83.14,090	57,635	1.82.56,455	—	6.78.86.252	3.35,260	6.75.50,992	—	1818-19
70.59.032	6.16,395	64.42,637	—	4.95.11,010	39.04,602	4.56.06,408	—	1819-20
67.02,319	4.66,244	62.36,075	—	3.27.12,022	16.19,857	3.10.92,165	—	1820-21
52.02,765	4.67,997	47.34,768	—	2.91.92,291	1.30.34,290	1.61.58,001	—	1821-22
56.05,933	3.90,148	52.15,785	—	2.57.96,122	5.58,953	2.52.37,169	—	1822-23
69.79,401	15.66,527	54.12,874	—	2.12.14,711	98.34,653	1.13.80,058	—	1823-24
71.57,033	6.52,352	65.04,681	—	2.08.60,836	44.38,668	1.64.22,168	—	1824-25
1.13.28,783	1.35,978	1.11.92,805	—	2.39.86,111	54.24,689	1.85.61,422	—	1825-26
96.45,945	2.66,192	93.79,753	—	2.47.65,897	20.83,454	2.26.82,443	—	1826-27
1.25.01,908	7.03,271	1.17.98,637	—	2.91.60,175	90.98,075	2.00.62,100	—	1827-28
1.27.04,920	20.00,940	1.07.03,980	—	2.07.42,341	48.67,216	1.58.75,125	—	1828-29
1.10.22,000	22,97,468	87.24,532	—	2.19.25,311	93.39,022	1.25.86,289	—	1829-30
1.01.53,128	16.19,385	85.33,743	—	1.73.02,832	60.52,182	1.12.50,650	—	1830-31
73.55,868	20.35,147	53.20,721	—	1.18.22,560	1.73.80,483	—	55.57,923	1831-32
49.49,618	18.58,270	30.91,348	—	1.14.67,071	1.27.06,494	—	12.39,423	1832-33
1.19.34,387	11.53,484	1.07.80,903	—	1.87.64,428	56.42,862	1.31.21,566	—	1833-34
1.17.72,307	3.24,601	1.14.47,706	—	1.97.65,705	20.54,926	1.77.10,779	—	1834-35
1.40.19,617	4.01,170	1.36.18,447	—	2.20.18,906	12.82,453	2.07.36,453	—	1835-36
1.34.76,818	3.00,018	1.31.76,800	—	2.93.61,672	26.39,340	1.77.22,332	—	1836-37
21.65.85,055	1.83.48,667	19.82.36,388	—	61.61.51,639	11.44.87,700	50.84.61,285	67.97,346	

Presidencies in India are excluded from the above Statement.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Secretary.

No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3. **NOTIFICATION by the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, declaring that the TERRITORIES of certain NATIVE CHIEFS shall be deemed Foreign Territory.**

Territorial Department Revenue.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity with the Provisions of Section VIII. Act I. of 1838, to declare that the Territories of the under-mentioned Native Chiefs shall be deemed Foreign Territory, and that Goods passing into or out of such Territory shall be liable to the Duty fixed for Foreign and British Bottoms, as follows:—

For Foreign Bottoms:

The Raja of Sawunt Warree.

For British Bottoms:

Angria Sirkheil;

The Hubshee, or Khan of Janjeera.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased, under Section X. of the said Act, to empower the Collector of Customs of Guzerat and the Konkan, the Principal Collector of Dharwar and the Collector of Belgaun, to levy the Duties above noticed, according as the Frontiers of the above-mentioned States may border on their Collectorates respectively.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) L. R. REID,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,  
31st January 1838.

No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4. **NOTIFICATION by the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, declaring that the TERRITORIES of all NATIVE CHIEFS not subject to the Jurisdiction and Authorities of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY shall be deemed Foreign as respects the DUTIES ON SALT.**

Territorial Department Revenue.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section VIII. of the Act No. I, of 1838, to declare that the Territories of all Native Chiefs, not subject to the Jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil Authorities of the Bombay Presidency shall, so far as respects the Duties on Salt, be deemed to be Foreign Territories, and that Salt passing out of such Territories into those of this Presidency is liable to the Duty fixed for Foreign Bottoms by Schedule A. of the said Act.

Published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) L. R. REID,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,  
25th April 1838.

No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

**CORRESPONDENCE ON the SUBJECT OF INDIAN 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

Letter from Secretary of Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 17th April 1839, Cons. 24th April 1839.

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 Eighteen 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 3*d.* per Pound, which the Canadian and other British Colonial Produce had enjoyed for some Years. The Fact also of East Indian Tobacco 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,  
30th April 1839.

From W. LIMOND Esq., Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to H. T. PRINSEP Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, 17th April 1839.

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 Eighteen 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 Honour, 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,  
17th April 1839.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. LIMOND, Secretary.

From H. T. PRINSEP Esq., Secretary to the Government in the General Department, to W. LIMOND Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

(No. 33.)

Sir,

Council Chamber, 24th April 1839.

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.*

(43.—APP.)

X 4

2. In

Appendix, No. 5.

2. 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 Government.

## LETTER to INDIA in the Financial Department,

(No. 22.)

11th September 1839.

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.

## No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6. TREASURY MINUTE, dated 25th October 1833, respecting the Duty on PEPPER imported from ALEPPI.

(20,134.)

Read Report of the Commissioners of Customs, dated the 18th Instant, on a Memorial of Messrs. Brooke, Hulbert, Layton, and Hulbert, and others, Brokers and Dealers in Pepper, praying that the Duty of 1s. the Pound may be received on certain Quantities of that Article imported from Aleppi. The Commissioners report that Aleppi was, until very lately, deemed to be a British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, but a Question having recently arisen how far Aleppi and Quilon on the Malabar Coast were British Possessions, it was stated that neither of these Possessions could be considered as such, being within the Possessions of the Rajah of Travancore, an independent Native Prince, and they directed their Officers to govern themselves accordingly in future Cases, and the Foreign Duty of 1s. 2d. was in consequence demanded upon the Pepper in Question; but as that Decision of the East India Company could not have been foreseen by the Importers of Pepper, they are of opinion that the Parties have an equitable Claim to the Admission of the Stock in hand at the Duties hitherto charged thereon; and they submit whether my Lords may not see fit to give further Directions in regard to future Importations from the Places in Question.

Give Authority to comply with the Parties Request, so far as relates to the Stock at present on hand.

Transmit to the Board of Trade for the Opinion of the Lords of that Committee with respect to the Mode in which this Trade ought hereafter to be conducted.

## No. 7.

Appendix, No. 7. ACT passed by the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, 30th May 1836, respecting IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

Act No. XIV. of 1836.

Regulations imposing Transit and Town Duties in the Interior, and fixing Rates of Import and Export Duty on Sea Goods, repealed; except as regards the Jumna Frontier Line,

and Duties on Western Salts.

Import Duties to be levied according to Schedule A. annexed.

I. It is hereby enacted, That from the First 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.

II. 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



Exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule, with the Notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a Part of this Act. Appendix, No. 7.

III. 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. Export Duties to be collected on Country Goods according to Schedule (B.) annexed.

IV. 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. No Goods entered therein as liable to Duty to be exempted except by Order of Government; but the Collector may pass Baggage belonging to Passengers at his Discretion.

V. 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. Existing Rules to be enforced for levying the new Import and Export Duties.

VI. 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 Dhoonies and Country Craft as are referred to in Section XXII. 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 Twenty-four 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. Place may be fixed by the Governor of Bengal beyond which an inward-bound Vessel is not to proceed until a Manifest has been delivered to Pilot to be forwarded. Master to be responsible for its Correctness under Penalty of 1,000 Rupees. Goods in Excess, or not corresponding with Manifest, to be seized and confiscated, or charged with increased Duties. The Masters of Vessels lying below to deliver Manifests on coming to anchor; if remaining at anchor 24 Hours without sending Manifest to be subject to Penalty of 1,000 Rupees.

VII. 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 Bort 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. No Vessel to break Bulk unless Two Copies of Manifest have been received; and Entry may be refused until Papers of the Places of Departure are delivered.

VIII. 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 by Day and by Night until the Vessel shall leave the Port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the Collector of Customs. Collector may send Custom House Officer on board any Vessel, to remain on board till she sails.

IX. 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. Persons refusing to admit Custom House Officers, or not giving them proper Accommodation, liable to Fines.

X. 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, Collector may order a Vessel to be searched.

Bulk Heads to be broken open if not opened on Requisition.

Any concealed Goods to be confiscated.

Resistance or Refusal of Masters punishable with Fine of 1,000 Rupees.

Goods not to be landed or put on board till Entry of the Ship is duly made.

Cargo to be sent ashore and laden outwards according to existing Forms.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary Form; but to be seized on board.

Master to be answerable that all Goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed.

Under Penalty of 500 Rupees for each missing Package of unknown Value, or double Duty if assessable.

Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental Manifest.

Custom House Officers taking unauthorized Fees or Bribes subject to Penalty of 500 Rupees.

Same Penalty on Persons offering.

Collector to investigate and adjudge Confiscation.

Board's Confirmation necessary.

Twenty or Thirty Days allowed to clear Inwards according to Tonnage;

after which the Master to pay Charges of the Custom House Officer.

Master to land Goods if Consignees do not; if these fail, Collector may land and warehouse;

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 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.

XI. 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.

XII. 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 VI. 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.

XIII. 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 Five hundred 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.

XIV. 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.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, That Twenty Days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, shall be allowed for the Discharge of the Import Cargo of Vessels, not exceeding Six hundred Tons Burden, and Thirty Days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, for the Discharge of the Import Cargo of Vessels exceeding that Burden, and the said Periods shall be calculated from the Day of the Tidewaiter, 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 or Commander shall be charged with the Tidewaiter'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

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 Twenty 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.

and may land Packages before 20 Days with Consent of Master.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, That a further Period of Fifteen Days, Sundays and Holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board Export Cargo if the Vessel shall not exceed 600 Tons Burden, and Twenty Days if exceeding that Burden 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, Twenty 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 Thirty Days for Vessels exceeding that Burden, 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.

Further Period of 15 or 20 Days for continuous Lading for Export.

If the Vessel be laid up, Tidewater to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

20 and 30 Days, according to Tonnage, allowed for lading a Vessel outwards after being laid up, but Search and Certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

XVII. 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.

When Penalty has been incurred by a Master, the Collector may refuse Port Clearance of the Vessel till it be paid.

XVIII. 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.

Goods shipped after Port Clearance to pay double Duty, and 5 per Cent. if free.

XIX. 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 the Vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a Custom House Officer shall be sent to watch the Vessel and take charge of the Cargo during such Relanding 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.

In case of Relanding for Damage, &c., Officer to proceed on board to watch;

and Cargo not to be exempt from Duty on Re-export unless all the while in charge of Custom House Officers.

Proviso for Re-importation when Duties and Drawbacks are to be refunded;

and Master to forfeit the Value of Drawback Goods not forthcoming.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, That when Goods shall be relanded 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 relanded under the Rule contained in Section XIX. of this Act.

No refund of Export Duty after Port Clearance.

XXI. 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 Dhoonies and small Craft from the Maldive and Nicobar Islands as herein-under provided, shall be deemed Foreign Vessels.

Arabs and other Foreign Asiatic Vessels to be deemed Foreign.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, That Dhoonies, 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 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

Dhoonies, &c. to be required to anchor in a particular Part of the River.

Penalty for not moving said Ghat, when required, 100 Rupees.

Vessel, its Equipment, or Cargo may be seized.

Dhoonies, &c. from Maldives and Nicobars to be British Vessels.

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	Do. do. 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, do. do., 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	Woollens, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British Possession.	2 per Cent. - - -	4 per Cent.
15	Do., 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.	3½ per Cent. - - -	7 per Cent.
17	Do., 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	Cassia - - - - -	10 per Cent. - - -	20 per Cent.
23	Cloves - - - - -	10 per Cent. - - -	20 per Cent.
24	Coffee - - - - -	7½ 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 - - - - -	7½ 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.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
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.	3½ 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.

## 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.	When exported on British Bottoms.	When 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 p. Seer.	As. 16 p. Md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
8	Sugar and Rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British Possession.	Free - - -	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, ½ an Anna per Md.	2 As. p. Bag not exceeding 2 Mds. of 80 Tolas to the Seer, or if exported otherwise than in Bags, 1 Anna per Maund.
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 - - -	3½ 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.

Appendix, No. 7.

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:

First.—That the Goods shall be identified, and Destination to the Port of Export proved in the usual Manner.

Second.—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.

## No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

ACT passed by the Honourable the PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL of INDIA in COUNCIL, 3d January 1838, respecting IMPORTS and EXPORTS in the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY.

## Act No. I. of 1838.

I. 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 I., II. and III., Regulation VI. 1799, and of Clause 2, Section VII., Regulation IX. 1800, and of Sections XIV., XVII., XX., XXI., and XXV., Regulation I. of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II. 1810 and VI. 1814, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, That Chapters I., II., IV., VI., VIII. and IX. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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; any thing in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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 Chokees may be established at such Places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every Officer at every such Chokee 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.

X. 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 Goods as ascertained at such Examination, the Goods shall be detained until a further Certificate for the Difference shall be produced.

XI. 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.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, That no Certificate shall be received at any Chokee that shall bear Date more than Thirty Days before the Date when the Goods arrive at the Chokee; 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 Thirty 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.

XIII. 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 VII. and VIII. 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.

XIV. 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.

XV. 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.

XVI. 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.

XVII. 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 VIII. 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.

Appendix, No. 8.

XVIII. 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.

XIX. 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.

XX. 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.

XXI. 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.

XXII. 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 Value of such Goods at the Place and Time of Importation or Exportation, as the Case may be.

XXIII. 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.

XXIV. 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 Fifteen 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.

XXV. 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.

XXVI. 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



are described in Sections LI. and LII. 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.

XXVII. 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.

XXVIII. 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 herein-before 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 Twenty-four Hours, the Master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said Manifest in the Manner above prescribed, he shall for such Refusal be liable to a Fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees; and no Entry or Port Clearance shall be given for such Vessel until the Fine is paid.

XXIX. 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.

XXX. 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 an 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.

XXXI. 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 Five hundred 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.

XXXII. 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.

XXXIII. 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.

XXXIV. 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

Appendix, No. 8.

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.

XXXV. 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 One hundred Rupees for each Day during which such Officer and Servant shall not be received and provided with suitable Shelter and Accommodation.

XXXVI. 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 One thousand Rupees.

XXXVII. 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 Five hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. 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.

XXXIX. 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.

XL. 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 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.

XLI. 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.

XLII. 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.

XLIII. And

XLIII. 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.

XLIV. And it is hereby enacted, That when a Customs Officer shall be sent on board of any Vessel to superintend the Delivery of Cargo, Twenty Days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, shall be allowed for the Discharge of the Import Cargo of Vessels not exceeding Six hundred Tons Burden, and Thirty Days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, for the Discharge of the Import Cargo of Vessels exceeding that Burden, 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.

XLV. 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 Twenty 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 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 Twenty 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.

XLVI. And it is hereby enacted, That when a Customs Officer shall be sent on board of any Vessel discharging Cargo, a further Period of Fifteen Days, Sundays and Holidays excluded, beyond the Twenty Days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board Export Cargo if the Vessel shall not exceed Six hundred Tons Burden, and Twenty Days if it exceed that Burden, 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 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 said last-mentioned Officer shall certify that no Goods are on board except as above excepted, Twenty 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 Six hundred Tons, and Thirty Days for Vessels exceeding that Burden, 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.

XLVII. 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.

XLVIII. 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, 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.

XLIX. 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

Appendix, No. 8.

Customs Officer shall be sent to watch the Vessel and take charge of the Cargo during such relanding 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.

L. And it is hereby enacted, That when Goods shall be relanded 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 relanded under the Rule contained in the last preceding Section of this Act.

LI. 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.

LII. 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.

LIII. 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.

LIV. 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.

LV. 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.

LVI. 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 Burden, on all Country Craft above the Burden of (100) One hundred Maunds, at the Rates herein-under specified.

Above 10 Candies, (equal to 100 Maunds),		not exceeding 20 Candies, (200 Indian Maunds),		Fees (Rupees).
				1 0
20		40		1 8
40		60		2 0
60		80		2 8
80		100		3 0
100		150		3 8
150		200		4 0
200		250		4 8
250		300		5 0
300		350		5 8
350		400 and upwards,		6 0

LVII. 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.

LVIII. 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

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.

LIX. 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 lie 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.

LX. 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.

LXI. 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.

LXII. 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.

LXIII. 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.

LXIV. 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	8 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.

Appendix, No. 8.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
10	Marine Stores, 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 do. do., 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	Woollens, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British Possession.	2 per Cent.	4 per Cent.
15	Do. 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	Do. the Produce of any other Place.	7 per Cent.	14 per Cent.
19	Opium covered by a Pass	Free	Free.
20	Do. 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	Rattans	7½ per Cent.	15 per Cent.
31	Tea	10 per Cent.	20 per Cent.
32	Vermilion	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 5 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 ad valorem 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	1 Re. 8 As. per Md. of 80 Tolas per Seer.	1 Re. 8 As. per Md. of 80 Tolas per Seer.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.
36.	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. All Articles not included in the above Enumeration.	3½ 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	Do. 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	Do. do. 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.

Appendix, No. 7.

## SCHEDULE C.

MANIFEST of Goods IMPORTED per  
under, Commander, from  
Colours; viz.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1 @ 5	5 Cases	250 Pieces.			3,000	Cambrics. Long Cloths, bleached. Long Cloths, unbleached. Madapollams, bleached. Do. unbleached. Plain Muslins.		

N. B.—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as Ironmongery, Hardware, Glassware, Earthenware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Confectionary, 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.



**GENERAL INDEX**

**TO**

**THE PRINCIPAL MATTERS;**

**PRECEDED BY**

**A LIST OF WITNESSES.**

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

---

	Page
DEHANY, WILLIAM KNIGHT, Esq., Solicitor to the Excise, - - -	127 to 130.
GOUGER, HENRY, Esq., a Proprietor of Land near Calcutta, - - -	94 to 106. 107 to 109.
GREENE, BENJAMIN, Esq., a Landed Proprietor in Suffolk and St. Kitt's - -	111 to 119.
GREENE, BENJAMIN BUCK, Esq., a Manager of Sugar Plantations at St. Kitt's, -	119 to 126.
LARPENT, GEORGE G. DE H., Esq., Chairman of the East India and China Association, - - -	17 to 36. 37 to 66. 131 to 134.
MACQUEEN, JAMES, Esq., a Planter in the West Indies, - - -	134 to 152. 153 to 159.
MELVILL, JAMES COSMO, Esq., Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, - - -	3 to 17. 32.
SYM, ANDREW, Esq., a Proprietor of Land at Goruckpore in the East Indies, -	67 to 82.
TREVELYAN, CHARLES EDWARD, Esq., late Secretary to the Board of Revenue, East Indies, - - -	83 to 94.

# GENERAL INDEX.

*The Figures following the Names of Witnesses refer to the Number of the Question in the Evidence.*

*The Words, Evidence, page—indicate that the Page of the Evidence is there referred to.*

*The Words, Appendix, page—indicate that the Page of the Appendix is there referred to.*

General Heads.	A.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
ACCOUNT of the British Trade with Canton from 1837 to 1838,	}	Larpent, - 447.
— of the American Trade with Canton from 1829 to 1832,	}	Larpent, - 447. 448.
<i>(See Statement.)</i>		
— of Territorial Payments made in England by the East India Company from the 1st of May 1838 to 30th April 1839,	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
— of the comparative Productiveness of different Colonies of Labour for a Hogshead of Sugar in a Year,	}	Macqueen, - 1527.
— of the Exports from the West Indies in 1832, 1834, and 1839,	}	Macqueen, - 1420 to 1423.
— of the India and China Trade,	}	Larpent, - 166.
— of the Proportions of Rum and Molasses to Sugar in the Colonies of the West Indies and the Mauritius, in 1838,	}	Macqueen, - 1518.
— of the Quantity of Pepper imported into and exported from the United Kingdom,	}	Larpent, - 395.
— of the Price of Sugar in Foreign Markets and in Bond in England,	}	Larpent, - 1295. 1296.
— of the Total Importation, Delivery, and Stock of Bannoes, Choppahs, and Corahs,	}	Larpent, - 373.
— of the Produce of Sugar and Coffee from the Brazils, Cuba, and Porto Rico,	}	Macqueen, - 1483 to 1495.
— of Duty on sundry Articles imported from the East Indies, the Rate of Duty to their Market Value in Bond, and Amount of Revenues,	}	Larpent, - 385.
— of the Number of Slaves imported into Foreign Colonies from 1808 to 1840,	}	Macqueen, - 1511.
— of the comparative Slave Population in the Brazils, Cuba, and Porto Rico,	}	Macqueen, - 1539 to 1542.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT that regulate the Import and Export of Sugar of the East and West Indies are the 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 26. and 1 Vict. c. 27.,	}	Larpent, - 1320.
ADVANCES of Money on Goods in India and China; Mode of, and Effects,	}	Melvill, - 95 to 99.
— are made to Tenants who grow the Sugar Cane in India,	}	Sym, - { 489 to 492. 569 to 573. 576. 577.
— in China abolished,	}	Melvill, - 100 to 102.
AGENCY in China abolished,	}	Melvill, - 100.
AGRA, Abolition of Customs Duties in,	}	Trevelyan, - 727 to 732.
<i>(See Manure.)</i>		
ALLUVIAL Deposit of the Ganges is a good Manure,	}	Sym, - 712. 713.
AMERICAN Mode of Remittance on London and China,	}	Larpent, - { 170. 171. 173 to 191.
<i>(See Accounts.)</i>		
— Trade with Canton,	}	Larpent, - 447.
ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, Extracts from, as to Trade with China,	}	Larpent, - 448.
<i>(See Clive, Lord.)</i>		
ANNUITIES and Pensions, including Compensation Annuities under 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 85.,	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.	
(See Rice.)		
ARRACK SPIRIT, as to making it from Rice in the East Indies,	Larpent,	- 280 to 284.
—— from what distilled,	Sym,	- 505 to 508.
—— is made from Rice in Ceylon,	Sym,	- 507. 508.
—— is sometimes made from Palm,	Gouger,	- 891 to 893.
—— is only used by the lower Class of Natives in India,	Gouger,	- 886 to 890.
ASSAM TEA, Character of,	Sym,	- 510.
—— Company, proposed Capital and Prospects,	Larpent,	- 444.
ASSETS, COMMERCIAL, Amount of, since the new Charter,	Larpent,	- 425 to 445.
ASSETS, COMMERCIAL, Amount of, since the new Charter,	Melvill,	- 142 to 145.
ASSOCIATION of the East Indies and China, Representation of, to the Court of Directors as to Mode of Payment of Territorial Expenses,	Larpent,	- { 148 to 151. 154 to 157.
AUSTRALIA, Goods exported from India to,	Larpent,	- 475 to 477.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, Rates at which Indian Goods are admitted into,	Larpent,	- 474.
B.		
BALANCE OF TRADE. (See Trade.)		
BANDANNOES. (See Accounts — Corahs — Silk.)		
BEGAR OF LAND is Two Thirds of an Acre,	Sym,	- 524.
(See Labour.)		
BENGAL, Price of Labour in,	Larpent,	- 316 to 318.
—— Rum is supplied to the Troops in,	Sym,	- 593. 594.
—— Abolition of Customs Duties in,	Trevelyan,	- 729 to 732.
BERAR RAJA, British Relations with the,	Trevelyan,	- 755. 757.
(See Exchange.)		
BILLS ON India, what,	Melvill,	- 33 to 38.
—— Advances on, how made,	Melvill,	- 38 to 41.
—— of Exchange on the Court of Directors for Interest on Indian Debt,	Melvill,	- 3. 4. 27.
—— of Exchange for Effects of deceased Officers, &c.,	Melvill,	- 3. 4. 27.
—— and Drafts on India and China, at what Periods paid,	Melvill,	- { 83. 84 to 95. 103 to 106.
BOARD of Commissioners for Affairs of India, Salaries and Pensions of,	Melvill,	- 3. 4. 27.
BOMBAY, Abolition of Customs Duties in,	Trevelyan,	- 732. 733.
—— an Act passed by the President of the Council of India in Council as to Imports and Exports to and from,	Appendix,	- page 176.
(See Bills — Debt.)		
BOND DEBT, Interest on the Home,	Melvill,	- 3. 4. 27.
—— Portion of, paid off in Five Years,	Melvill,	- 48 to 50. 69 to 75.
BRAZILS, Tea grown at the, has proved a Failure,	Larpent,	- 446.
—— Account of Produce of,	Macqueen,	- 1482 to 1495.
BRITISH MANUFACTURES in use by the Natives of India,	Sym,	- 723.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, Interpretation of the Term,	Larpent,	- 249. 250.
(See Exchanges — Silver.)		
BULLION, Amount of, sent from Canton in 1837 and 1838,	Larpent,	- 167. 168.
—— is sent from China to Calcutta and Bombay,	Larpent,	- 449. 450.

## C.

(See Sugar.)		
CANE, SUGAR, the Sort used in Goruckpore,	Sym,	- 518.
—— is bought of the Natives by Sugar Manufacturers,	Sym,	- 614 to 616.
(See China.)		
CANTON, American Trade with,	Larpent,	- 447.
—— Trade to, and the East Indies, Mode of, since the Expiration of the East India Company's Charter,	Larpent,	- 182 to 186.
—— British Tea Trade with,	Larpent,	- 447.
—— Establishment at, Expenses of,	Melvill,	- 3. 4. 27 to 29.
—— probable Effects of the present Interruption of Remittances from, on Trade,	Melvill,	- 139 to 141.
—— Interruption of Trade to, deranges the Commerce of the World,	Larpent,	- 178 to 181.
CAPTURED NEGROES. (See Negroes.)		

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
CARNATIC DEBT, Principal and Interest discharged, and Amount of, }	Melvill, - 52. 53.
CENTRAL INDIA, British Relations with, - - -	Trevelyan, - 756 to 758.
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN, in what Cases granted, - - -	Larpent, - 240. 259. 260.
----- of Coffee, - - - - -	Larpent, - 251. 252.
----- of Pepper, - - - - -	Larpent, - 251. 252.
----- of Sugar, - - - - -	Larpent, - 251. 252.
----- in what Parts of India it can be obtained for Export of Sugar, }	Trevelyan, - 759 to 761.
CEYLON, Arrack is made from Rice in, - - -	Sym, - 507. 508.
CHATHAM. (See Troops.)	
(See Opium — Remittances.)	
CHINA, Exports from, are greater than the Imports to, in the last Twenty Years, }	Melvill, - 137. 138.
----- Export of British Manufactures to, is increased, -	Larpent, - 208.
----- Bills and Drafts on, at what Periods paid, - -	Melvill, - { 83 to 95. 103 to 106.
----- Mode of paying for Exports to and from, - - -	Larpent, - 211 to 216.
----- Agency abolished, - - - - -	Melvill, - 100.
----- Advances in, abolished, - - - - -	Melvill, - 100 to 102.
----- and Indian Trade, Amount of, - - - - -	Larpent, - 166.
----- Trade, Amount of Tonnage in the, from 1837 to 1839, }	Larpent, - 161 to 165.
(See Remittances.)	
----- Trade, Remittances how affected by the Stoppage of the, }	Larpent, - 166.
----- and East Indian Association. (See Association.)	
----- Silk, Advantages of, in Manufacture, - - -	Larpent, - 463.
----- Sugar Candy, Quality of, as compared with West India Sugar, }	Trevelyan, - 774. 775.
----- is used instead of Sugar in India, - - -	Trevelyan, - 767 to 775.
CHOPPAHS. (See Account — Corahs — Silk.)	
CLIVE'S, LORD, Fund for Pensions, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
COAL is produced near Calcutta, Price and Quality of, -	Gouger, - 848 to 879. 1040.
COFFEE, Price of, - - - - -	Larpent, - 407. 409 to 413.
----- Decrease of Quantity exported from the West Indies, and how Deficiency made up, }	Macqueen, - 1512 to 1514.
----- as to Certificate of Origin of, - - - - -	Larpent, - 251. 252.
----- and Sugar, Quantity has diminished since the Apprenticeship and Emancipation of the Negroes, }	Macqueen, - 1420.
----- Duty on, from the West Indies, East Indies, and other Parts, }	Larpent, - 407.
----- yields a poor Spirit, not fit for Rum, - - -	Macqueen, - 1326. 1327.
----- as to Importation of, to India, - - - - -	Larpent, - 423.
----- is grown in Mysore, - - - - -	Larpent, - 421. 422. 424.
COMMERCIAL ASSETS. (See Assets, Commercial.)	
COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of India. (See Board.)	
COMPASSIONATE FUND of India, Advances to, and Annuities chargeable to the Civil Annuity Funds, }	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES. (See Directors — Proprietors.)	
(See Labour.)	
COOLIES, 20,000 imported into the Mauritius, - - -	{ B. Greene, - 1143. 1144. Macqueen, - 1440.
CORAHs. (See Account — Silk.)	
----- Quantity of, imported from the East Indies and exported from England, }	Larpent, - 366 to 373.
----- Corrections in respect to, - - - - -	Larpent, - 1294.
(See Native Cloth.)	
COTTON, English, is beating the Indian Cottons out of the Market, }	Sym, - 659 to 662.
----- is grown in India by the Ryots for Native Consumption, and Value of, }	Sym, - 649 to 658.
----- as to great Pressure being used so as to affect its Fibre, and diminish its Value, }	Larpent, - 348. 349. 357.
----- the Americans do not screw so tight as we do, -	Larpent, - 358. 359.
----- American is cleaner than Indian, - - - - -	Larpent, - 360.
----- Raw, as to improving the Trade in, - - - - -	Larpent, - 355. 356.
----- Twist is exported to China, - - - - -	Larpent, - 208 to 210.
----- Twist, how used in India, - - - - -	Sym, - 665. 666.
----- manufactured Goods from India, as to reducing Duty on, }	Larpent, - 362 to 365.
----- Freight of, pressed and unpressed, - - -	Larpent, - 350 to 353.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.	
COTTON Goods, British and Indian; Duty they pay at Ceylon,	Larpent,	468 to 473.
— Indian, as to Improvement of,	Gouger,	981. 982.
— is ill cleaned,	Gouger,	987 to 992.
— to what Countries exported,	Gouger,	977 to 980.
— is bought at Mirzapore,	Gouger,	983 to 986.
— of Oude wear better than the English,	Sym,	663.
— Yarn is manufactured near Calcutta, and Extent	Gouger,	{ 840 to 844. 1027 to 1033.
of,		
— Yarn of India is preferred to the English,	Gouger,	846. 847.
CUBA, Sugar is manufactured by Machinery in,	Larpent,	329. 330.
— Account of Produce of,	Macqueen,	1482 to 1495.
CUSTOMS DUTIES, System of, as to Revision of,	Trevelyan,	726. 727.
— Abolition of, in Agra,	Trevelyan,	727 to 732.
— Abolition of, in Bengal,	Trevelyan,	729 to 732.

## D.

DACCA MUSLIN is the finest manufactured in the East	Gouger,	993. 994.
Indies,		
<i>(See Bills — Bond Debt — Carnatic — Interest — Territorial Payments.)</i>		
DEBT, as to Payment of, in India,	Melvill,	4. 5. 9.
DEHANY, WM. KNIGHT, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence,	page 127 to 130.
DIRECTORS, Court of, and Proprietors, Expenses of,	Melvill,	3. 4. 27.
— Salaries of,	Melvill,	3. 4. 27.
<i>(See Duty — Grain.)</i>		
DISTILLATION from Rice is prohibited in England and Ire-	Dehany,	1268 to 1270.
land,		
— Explanation of Mr. Macqueen's Evidence on,	Macqueen,	1515 to 1518.
— from Rice, Molasses, and English Grain, and Ex-	Macqueen,	1522 to 1524.
— penses of,		
DIVIDENDS on India Loan Property, standing on the London	Melvill,	3. 4. 27.
Books,		
— on East India Stock, when redeemable,	Melvill,	4.
<i>(See Proprietors.)</i>		
— to Proprietors of East India Stock,	Melvill,	3. 4. 27 to 29.
DRUGS, high Duty on, prevents their Growth in and Importa-	Larpent,	379. 385.
tion from India,		
— from India or China, pay the same Duty,	Larpent,	386 to 392.
<i>(See Coffee — Corahs — Sugar — Tobacco.)</i>		
DUTY on East India Sugar is regulated by its Weight,	Sym,	611 to 613.
— on Coffee from the East and West Indies and Foreign	Larpent,	264 to 269.
Parts,	Larpent,	407.
— on Corahs should be reduced,	Larpent,	366 to 373.
— on Silk Goods, Reduction of, would be a great Boon	Larpent,	378.
to India,		
— on East Indian Spirits excludes them from the British	Melvill,	121 to 123.
Market,		
— on Spirits in England, Scotland, and Ireland,	Dehany,	1271. 1272.
— on East and West India Spirits should be equalized,	Macqueen,	1524.
— on West India Rum is 9s. per Gallon,	B. Greene,	1077.
— on East India Rum is 15s. per Gallon,	Larpent,	277. 279.
— on East and West India Rum, probable Consequences	Larpent,	277. 279. 385.
of equalizing,	Macqueen,	1372.
— on Tobacco from British Possessions and other	Larpent,	385.
Parts,		
— on East India Segars,	Larpent,	286. 287.
— high, on Drugs prevents their Growth in and Importa-	Larpent,	379. 384 to 392.
tion from the East Indies,		
— on Paper is 9d., and should be reduced,	Gouger,	952 to 960.
— on Pepper,	Larpent,	392 to 399.
— on Rice,	B. Greene,	1082 to 1084.
— on Cotton manufactured Goods, as to reducing of,	Larpent,	362 to 365.

## E.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION. *(See Association.)**(See Territorial Payments — Troops.)*EAST INDIA COMPANY, Civil Establishment of; Payment to, } Melvill, - 2. 3. 27.  
for Passage and Absentee Allowances,
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PETITION, presented to the House of } Appendix, - page 163.  
Lords, 14th February 1840,

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
EAST INDIA COMPANY, Outfit and Passage of Governors, Commanders, Judges, Chaplains, and Officers, Expenses of,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
— wish to have the Power to import Sugar, Rum, and Spirits into England, grown within the Peninsula of India,	Larpent, - 333 to 347.
— Stock when redeemable,	Melvill, - 4.
— Cotton manufactured Goods, as to reducing Duty on,	Larpent, - 362 to 365.
EAST INDIA RUM. (See Rum.)	
EMIGRANTS, ENGLISH, are not employed in the Cultivation of Sugar,	Macqueen, - 1438. 1439.
(See Advances—Bills—Rupee—Silver.)	
EXCHANGE, Rate at which the East India Company obtain Funds from India,*	Melvill, - 76. 86 to 94.
— on India, Variation of,	Melvill, - 107 to 116. Larpent, - { 152. 153. 156. 157. 197. 198.
— Reasons for the Appreciation of the Rupee,	Larpent, - 457 to 459.
(See Accounts.)	
EXPORTS from India,	Larpent, - 205 to 207.
— from the West Indies, in 1832, 1834, and 1839,	Macqueen, - 1420 to 1423.
— from and to China, how paid for,	Larpent, - 211 to 216.
— of Sugar from the East Indies has increased,	Larpent, - 205.

F.

(See Remittances.)	
FAMILY REMITTANCES from India,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
FORTUNES made in India are less now than formerly,	Melvill, - 62.
— how remitted to India,	Melvill, - 62 to 66.
FREIGHT of Sugar from India,	Sym, - 497 to 501.
— of Sugar or Tobacco from India,	Larpent, - { 270 to 272. 297 to 304.
— Sugar is carried as a dead Weight,	Sym, - 497 to 501. Sym, - 645 to 648.

G.

GLASGOW and MANCHESTER Goods are the principal Exports to India,	Larpent, - 203. 204.
GOLD is found in the Himalayas,	Trevelyan, - 830.
GOLD MOHURS are coined by the East India Company, and Use of,	Trevelyan, - 824 to 829.
GORUCKPORE, Sugar Cane is grown in,	Sym, - 518.
GOUGER, HENRY, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - { page 94 to 106. 107 to 109.
GOUR or GOOR, is the entire Produce of the Sugar Cane,	Gouger, - 915 to 918. 936.
— pays no Duty,	Sym, - 634 to 636.
— Increase in Price of,	Gouger, - 935. 936.
— the best is from Benares,	Gouger, - 930 to 934.
GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, Notification by, that the Territories of certain Native Chiefs shall be deemed Foreign Territory,	Appendix, - page 168.
GRAIN Districts in the East Indies,	Trevelyan, - 777.
— as to growing of, in India,	Trevelyan, - 790. 794.
— Export of, from India to England,	Trevelyan, - 791 to 795.
GRANT to the Marquess of Wellesley,	Melvill, - 27.
GREENE, BENJAMIN, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - page 111 to 119.
GREENE, BENJAMIN BUCK, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - page 119 to 126.
GUARANTEE FUND, Amount of,	Melvill, - 8 to 11. 56. 57.

H.

HAILSBURY MILITARY SEMINARY, Charges of,	Melvill, - 3. 27.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Silk, of British Manufacture are considerable in Quantity,	Larpent, - 374 to 377.
HELENA, SAINT. (See Saint Helena.)	
HEMP grows spontaneously in India,	Sym, - 718.
HIMALAYAS, Gold is found in the,	Trevelyan, - 830.

## I.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, Act passed by the Governor General in Council, 1836, respecting,	Appendix, - page 170.
of Bombay, Act passed by the President of the Council in Council in respect to,	Appendix, - page 176.
INDIA, Exports from,	Larpent, - 205 to 207.
INDIA and China Trade, Amount of,	Larpent, - 166.
(See Territorial Payments.)	
INDIAN DEBT,	Melvill, - { 3. 12. 13. 14. 21. 22. 27. 29. 48 to 55.
(See Bond Debt.)	
INTEREST on the Home Bond Debt,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
INDIGO, annual Amount exported to England,	Larpent, - 205.
and Sugar are grown in the East Indies, encouraged by the high Price in England and low Freight,	Sym, - 632. 633.
IRON, British, is exported to the East Indies,	Gouger, - 946. 947.
is found in the Madras Territory,	Gouger, - 948. 949.

## J.

JAMMA RENT. (See Rent.)	
JAVA, Increase of Quantity of Sugar grown in,	Larpent, - 275. 276.
Quantity of Sugar exported from, in 1832, 1837, 1838, and 1839,	Larpent, - 312.
Tea grown at, is a Failure,	Larpent, - 446.
Crop of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, and Indigo grown in, in 1839,	Macqueen, - 1525.
Price of Labour in,	Larpent, - 316 to 318.

## K.

KITT'S. (See St. Kitt's.)

## L.

(See Coolies—Negroes—Slaves.)	
LABOUR, continuous, cannot be had from Negroes,	B. B. Greene, - 1259.
Expenses of, under the old and new System,	Macqueen, - 1458 to 1477.
Effects of Want of, in the West Indies,	Macqueen, - 1424 to 1430.
White, from Suffolk, great Use of,	B. B. Greene, - { 1208 to 1213. 1230.
Black and White, Difference of Expense of,	B. B. Greene, - { 1235 to 1238. 1241.
how arranged,	B. B. Greene, - 1251 to 1257.
in the West Indies, Expense of, and Difficulty of pro- curing,	Macqueen, - { 1382 to 1385. 1406.
Price of, in Bengal,	Larpent, - 316 to 318.
in Java,	Larpent, - 316 to 318.
in the West Indies,	B. Greene, - 1136 to 1147.
(See Coolies.)	
Deficiency of, in the Mauritius,	B. Greene, - 1143. 1144.
LABOURERS, Number of, that could be procured in the Valley of the Ganges,	Trevelyan, - 779.
LAND, by what Tenure held, and Rent paid for,	{ Sym, - 519 to 530. Gouger, - 1036 to 1039.
in India, upon what Terms let by chief Tenants,	Sym, - { 535 to 551. 567. 568. 578 to 580.
Nature of, in the East Indies,	Sym, - 564.
is measured by the Begah, which is Two Thirds of an Acre,	Sym, - 524.
Holdings, general Extent of,	Sym, - 579.
in the West Indies, Quality of,	Macqueen, - 1385 to 1387.
Extent of, cleared by Mr. Sym,	Sym, - 688 to 698.
LARPENT, GEORGE G. DE H., Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - { page 17 to 36. 37 to 66. 131 to 134.
LEGAL TENDER of the East Indies is the Rupee,	Trevelyan, - 823.
LIME is used for Manure in the East Indies,	Sym, - 707 to 710.
LINSRED OIL, as to crushing of,	Gouger, - 972 to 977.
LUMBER, whence produced for the West Indies,	Macqueen, - 1451 to 1457
LUNA PALM, an intoxicating Liquor is made from,	Sym, - 594.



M.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question
M'CARTHY's Patent for distilling Rice, and Price to be paid by Persons using it, (See Sugar.)	B. Greene, - 1126 to 1135.
MACHINERY from England is used in the large Sugar Works of India,	Gouger, - 1003 to 1005.
— for manufacturing Sugar could not be used to advantage in the East Indies,	Larpent, - 330.
— is of a rude Description for Sugar in the East Indies,	Sym, - 511 to 517.
— is used in Cuba to manufacture Sugar,	Larpent, - 329. 330.
— made in the East Indies, Quality of,	Gouger, - 941 to 945.
MACQUEEN, JAMES, Esq.,	Evidence, - { page 134 to 152.
— Explanation of his Evidence,	Evidence, - 153 to 159.
—	Evidence, - page 1515 to 1518.
MANCHESTER and GLASGOW Goods are principal Exports to India,	Larpent, - 203. 204.
MADRAS, Monopoly of Salt at,	Trevelyan, - 751.
MALABAR, Monopoly of Tobacco at,	Trevelyan, - 751.
MANUFACTURERS of England, their Power to purchase in India depends on the annual Produce of the Soil,	Larpent, - 201 to 204.
MANURE, Lime, Salt, and alluvial Deposit of the Ganges, are used for, in the East Indies,	Sym, - 704 to 710.
MAURITIUS, Déficiency of Labour in the,	B. Greene, - 1143. 1144.
— Importation of 20,000 Coolies into the,	B. Greene, - 1144.
— Produce of the, has increased,	Macqueen, - 1440.
MELVILL, JAMES COSMO, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - page 3 to 17.
MILITARY and Marine Officers, Retired Pay to, (See Stores.)	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
— and other Public Stores exported	Melvill, - 3. 4. 37.
— Stores, Expenditure for, and Average of,	Melvill, - 3. 15 to 19.
MOHURS, GOLD. (See Gold.)	
MOLASSES of the East Indies, Difficulty of finding a Market for,	Larpent, - 277. 278. 282.
— Difficulty of Sale of, and Price,	Sym, - { 501 to 504. 509.
— Price of, is 1s. 6d. per Maund,	Sym, - 510. 581.
— if exchanged, the Price it bears,	Sym, - 602 to 605.
— The Price it sells for in England,	B. Greene, - 1110. 1111.
— Quantity produced from a Maund of Sugar,	B. Greene, - 1112.
—	Sym, - 582.
— West India, low Price of, is owing to high Price of Labour,	B. Greene, - { 1161. 1162. 1163.
—	1165 to 1168.
—	1172. 1173.
—	1184.
— and Rice, make a better Spirit than Molasses only,	B. Greene, - 1100 to 1105.
— if not used for Rum, how disposed of in the West Indies,	B. Greene, - 1174 to 1185.
MUSLIN of DACCA, is the finest manufactured in India,	Gouger, - 993 to 994.
MYSORE, Tenure by which we hold that Country,	Trevelyan, - { 740 to 743.
— Government, under what Regulations administered,	Trevelyan, - 748.
—	733. 736 to 740.

N.

NATIVE CLOTH is strong,	Sym, - 666. 667.
NATIVES OF THE EAST INDIES, British Manufactures they use,	Sym, - 723.
— like the Cultivation of Sugar,	Sym, - 625.
NAVIGATION LAWS, their Effects on the Natives of India, (See St. Kitt's.)	Larpent, - 478 to 484.
NEGROES still have the Privilege of Provision Grounds in St. Kitt's,	B. B. Greene, - 1260. 1261.
— cultivate their Lands well,	Macqueen, - 1407 to 1412.
— Extravagance and Improvidence of,	Macqueen, - { 1399 to 1400
—	1401. 1410 to
—	1413. 1416.
— as to their working continuously,	B. B. Greene, - 1259.
—	Macqueen, - 1415 to 1417.
— (See Coolies.)	
— are jealous of Foreign Labour,	Macqueen, - 1414.
— have a great Desire for Landed Property,	Macqueen, - 1418.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
NEGROES captured, greatest Number in a Year that were distributed to the Colonies, - - - - -	Macqueen, - 1436.
Population has no Tendency to increase, - - - - -	Macqueen, - 1437.
NIZAM, British Relations with the, - - - - -	Trevelyan, - { 752 to 754. 757.
NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, declaring that the Territories of all Native Chiefs not subject to the Jurisdiction and Authorities of the Bombay Presidency shall be deemed Foreign as respects the Duties on Salt, - - - - -	Appendix, - page 168.
O.	
OIL is produced from Poppies, Rape, and Linseed in the East Indies, - - - - -	Sym, - 715 to 717.
as to crushing of Linseed for, - - - - -	Gouger, - 972 to 977.
OPIUM, Quantity of, sent to China in 1837 and 1838, - - - - -	Larpent, - 167. 168.
ORIGIN, CERTIFICATE OF. (See Certificate.)	
OUDE, Cottons of, wear better than the English, - - - - -	Sym, - 663.
Sugar is grown in, - - - - -	Sym, - 638 to 642.
has no Customs, - - - - -	Trevelyan, - 734. 735.
OUTFIT of Governors, &c. (See East India Company.)	
P.	
PALM, Arrack is sometimes made from, - - - - -	Gouger, - 886 to 890.
Sugar and Molasses are extracted from the, - - - - -	Gouger, - 904. 905.
PALM, LUNA. (See Luna Palm.)	
PAPER is made in the East Indies from the Refuse of the Cotton Works, and Quality of, - - - - -	Gouger, - { 954. 961 to 971.
coarse, Duty on, and should be lowered, - - - - -	Gouger, - 952 to 960.
PAY, RETIRED, to Military and Marine Officers, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
to Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
PENSIONS. (See Annuities—Clive, Lord—St. Helena.)	
Compensation for Amount of, - - - - -	Melvill, - 4 to 7.
PEPPER of Alepe, Duty on, - - - - -	Larpent, - 250.
Duty on, and Quantity imported, - - - - -	Larpent, - 392 to 399.
as to Certificate of Origin of, - - - - -	Larpent, - 251. 252.
Price of, - - - - -	Larpent, - 401 to 406.
as to probable Increase of Consumption, - - - - -	Larpent, - 398 to 401.
Treasury Minute, 25th October 1833, respecting the Duty on, imported from Aleppi, - - - - -	Appendix, - page 170.
(See Tanjore.)	
PERSIA, Mission to the Court of, Expenses of, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
PETITION of the East India Company, presented to the House of Lords, 14th February 1840, - - - - -	Appendix, - page 163.
PLOUGH is used for planting the Sugar Cane, - - - - -	Sym, - 561 to 567. Trevelyan, - 780. 781. B. B. Greene, - { 1214 to 1225. 1239 to 1242.
Advantages of, in West Indian Plantations, - - - - -	B. B. Greene, - { 1220 to 1225. 1239 to 1242.
Use of, is only to a small Extent in the West Indies, - - - - -	Macqueen, - 1478 to 1481.
PORTO RICO, Cuba, and the Brazils, Produce of, - - - - -	Melvill, - 1482 to 1486.
PROPRIETORS, Court of, Expenses of, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27 to 29.
of East India Stock, Dividends to, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27 to 29.
PUBLIC STORES. (See Stores.)	
R.	
RECRUITING CHARGES. (See Troops.)	
REMITTANCES, Amount of, from 1835 to 1839, - - - - -	Melvill, - 47. 56 to 61.
Amount of, and from what Sources made up from 1834 to 1837, and also from 1838 to 1839, - - - - -	Larpent, - 151. 154 to 160.
Deficiencies of, how made up, - - - - -	Melvill, - 44 to 46.
Articles of, directly or indirectly, - - - - -	Melvill, - 119. 120.
Family, from India, - - - - -	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27 to 29.
of Silver to India, - - - - -	Melvill, - 117. 118.
Mode of, by the Americans, - - - - -	Larpent, - { 170. 171. 173 to 191.
from Canton, probable Effects of, on Trade, from the present Interruption, - - - - -	Melvill, - 139 to 141. Larpent, - 166.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Questions.
(See Land.)	
RENT paid for Land in the East Indies, - - -	Sym, - { 519 to 530.
Government, or Jamma, is high, - - -	Sym, - { 549 to 558.
	683 to 684.
(See Account—Statement.)	
REPORT on the Manufacture of Sugar, and the Process, published by the East India Company, - - -	Macqueen, - 1441. 1442.
RETURNS. (See Account—Statement.)	
(See Distillation—Rum.)	
RICE is better for Distillation than any other Grain, - - -	B. Greene, - 1702 to 1706.
Manufacture of Arrack Spirit from, - - -	Larpent, - 280 to 284.
	Sym, - 505 to 508.
	Trevelyan, - 891 to 893.
Distillation from, is prohibited in England and Ireland, - - -	Dehany, - 1268 to 1270.
Spirit is cheaper than Rum, - - -	Trevelyan, - 798.
Spirit, Freight of, - - -	B. Greene, - 1117 to 1121.
Soil of the West Indies is not fit for, - - -	Macqueen, - 1373 to 1380.
distilled, if permitted to be imported into England at 9s. Duty, will be carried on in the East Indies, - - -	B. Greene, - 1124.
Distillation by M'Carthy's Patent, and Price to be paid by Persons using it, - - -	B. Greene, - 1126 to 1135.
and British Spirit, comparative Cost of, distilled in India, - - -	B. Greene, - { 1106. 1107.
	{ 1115. 1116.
East Indian, Distillation of, is carried on in London, and Expenses, - - -	B. Greene, - { 1078 to 1080.
	{ 1093.
Expense of Distillation of, and Duty, - - -	B. Greene, - 1082 to 1084.
and Sugar Spirit, Difference of, - - -	B. Greene, - { 1088. 1089.
	{ 1092.
Carolina, is importable into the West Indies, - - -	B. Greene, - 1098. 1099.
East Indian and Carolina, Qualities of Spirit from, - - -	B. Greene, - 1085. to 1087.
East Indian, Qualities of, - - -	B. Greene, - 1081.
ROADS are made and kept up by a Tax of One per Cent., - - -	Sym, - 682.
(See Duty—Molasses—Rice—Spirit.)	
RUM, Manufacture of, in the East Indies, is increasing, - - -	Larpent, - 277.
	Sym, - 593.
Increase of, in the East Indies, since 1834, - - -	B. Greene, - 1097.
East Indian, Quantity exported, - - -	Gouger, - 1056.
	B. B. Greene, - 1204 to 1206.
is largely exported to Canada, - - -	Gouger, - 926 to 929.
is supplied to the Troops in that Country, - - -	Sym, - 593. 594.
Supply of, is inadequate to the Demand, - - -	Gouger, - 1041. 1042.
is exported to Australia, - - -	Gouger, - 901.
Export and Import of, - - -	Gouger, - 1046 to 1051.
Duty paid on, - - -	Larpent, - 277. 279. 385.
as to Reduction and Equalization of Duty on, with West Indian, - - -	B. Greene, - 1077.
should be imported into England at the same Duty as West Indian, - - -	Sym, - 581.
is received by Government Contract, on the same Footing as the West Indian, - - -	Larpent, - 277. 279.
Duty on, should be assimilated to West Indian, - - -	Gouger, - 880 to 883.
	Gouger, - 903.
	Sym, - 617 to 620.
is inferior to West Indian, and Extent of, - - -	Gouger, - { 909 to 914.
	{ 1052 to 1059.
East and West Indian, Difference in Price of, - - -	B. Greene, - 1094 to 1096.
West Indian, from what distilled, - - -	B. Greene, - 1070. 1071.
is manufactured from Goor and Molasses, - - -	Gouger, - 884. 885.
manufactured from Molasses should be cheaper than from Goor, - - -	Gouger, - 937. 938.
could be manufactured from Rice beneficially, - - -	B. Greene, - 1072. 1073.
manufactured from the Juice of the Cane, and from Molasses, Difference of, - - -	Macqueen, - 1341 to 1346.
manufactured from Rice and Molasses, Expenses, Profit, Price, and Freight, - - -	Macqueen, - { 1328 to 1340.
	{ 1515 to 1518.
manufactured from Molasses, Price of, if sent from the East Indies, - - -	B. Greene, - 1108.
West Indian, Duty on, - - -	Larpent, - 277. 279.
Duty paid on, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, - - -	Dehany, - 1271 to 1273.
Price of, - - -	B. B. Greene, { 1160. 1161.
	{ 1170 to 1172.
	{ 1201 to 1203.
Price of, is increased, - - -	Gouger, - 1043 to 1045.
comparative Price of, from the East Indies, Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, - - -	Macqueen, - 1347.
Proportion of Profit on, as compared with Sugar, now and formerly, - - -	B. B. Greene, { 1152 to 1158.
	{ 1150.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Questions.
RUM, high Price of, is the Support of many of the West India Estates,	B. Greene, - 1040 to 1042.
and Sugar, Quantity exported from Jamaica,	Macqueen, - 1368. 1369.
Crop of, in the West Indies, Proportion in Quantity and Value,	Macqueen, - 1356 to 1371.
Supply of, in 1840, will be short, and Causes of,	B. B. Greene, - 1185 to 1187.
Stock in Bond, and Quantity taken out for Home Consumption,	Gouger, - 1060 to 1066.
Market for, is glutted,	Gouger, - 1041.
is imported from Thirty to Thirty-eight per Cent. over Proof,	Dehany, - 1267.
Freight of, from the East and West Indies,	Gouger, - 1057.
Coffee, Spirit is not fit for, and Quality of,	Macqueen, - 1326. 1327.
a Puncheon of, contains Ninety Gallons,	Macqueen, - 1348 to 1355.
RUPEE is the legal Tender of the East Indies,	Trevelyan, - 823.
of East India Company, and Sicca Rupee, Difference of Value of,	Melvill, - 77 to 81.
RUSSIAN TRADE with China,	Larpen, - 217 to 219.
S.	
SEGARS, EAST INDIAN, Duty on, is 9s.	Larpen, - 286. 287.
are smuggled,	Larpen, - 286.
are of inferior Quality,	Larpen, - 286.
SILK, Amount realized by Sale of, in 1834-5, (See Corahs.)	Melvill, - 40 to 43.
Goods of the East Indies, such as Corahs, Duty on, should be reduced,	Larpen, - 366 to 373.
Goods, Duty on, if reduced, would be a great Boon to the East Indies,	Larpen, - 378.
Trade is in the Hands of Individuals	Melvill, - 43.
Trade of India is in a flourishing State,	Larpen, - 460 to 462.
Proportions of Italian, Bengal, and China, used in Manufacture,	Larpen, - 463.
of China, Advantages of, in Manufacture,	Larpen, - 463.
Handkerchiefs of British Manufacture are considerable in Quantity,	Larpen, - 374 to 377.
Waste in, what,	Larpen, - 464 to 467.
(See Bullion—Rupee—Specie.)	
SILVER is the Standard of the East Indians,	Trevelyan, - 821. 822.
Market Price of,	Melvill, - 82.
a greater Consumption of, in India than in other Parts, and Causes of,	Larpen, - 451 to 456.
Causes of the Drainage of, from India,	Trevelyan, - 802 to 810.
great Demand for, in India, for Ornaments, &c.	Trevelyan, - 808. 809.
(See Lime.)	
SALT is taxed in the East Indies,	Sym, - 637. 681.
is the best Manure for Sugar,	Sym, - 704 to 707.
Monopoly of Madras,	Trevelyan, - 751.
(See Account.)	
SLAVE EMANCIPATION works best in the small Islands in the West Indies, and Reasons for,	Macqueen, - 1519.
Compensation per Head was 16l. 10s.,	B. B. Greene, - 1247.
Increased Expenses of Cultivation are the Consequences of,	B. B. Greene, - 1242 to 1246.
SLAVE POPULATION in the Brazils, Cuba, and Porto Rico,	Macqueen, - 1539 to 1542.
SLAVERY exists in the East Indies,	Macqueen, - 1519 to 1521.
(See Account.)	
SLAVES, Number imported into Foreign Colonies from 1808 to 1840,	Macqueen, - 1511.
increase of Population of, in the Brazils,	Macqueen, - 1536 to 1538.
SOIL of the East Indies, Nature of,	Sym, - 564.
(See Silver—Statement.)	
SPECIE of the East Indies, Quantity sent to England annually,	Trevelyan, - 810 to 820.
SPIRITS. (See Arrack—Molasses—Rice—Rum—Sugar.)	
from Rice, mixed with Spirit from Molasses, would improve the latter,	B. B. Greene, - 1199. 1200.
(See Duty.)	
of India are excluded from the British Market by the Rate of Duty,	Melvill, - 121 to 123.
of India, if let in at the same Duty as the West Indies, the Planters of the West Indies could not sustain the Competition,	Sym, - 610.
	B. Greene, - 1122. 1123.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
<b>SPIRITS</b> from Rice, are made in the East Indies,	Larpent, - 281 to 284.
East and West Indian, Duties on, should be equal- ized,	B. Greene, - 1077.
as to ascertaining the Strength of,	Dehany, - 1263 to 1267.
Duty paid on, from the East Indies and America,	Dehany, - 1272 to 1293.
<b>STATEMENT.</b> ( <i>See Account.</i> )	
showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure at each of the Presidencies of India from 1814-15 to 1836-37,	Appendix, - page 165.
of Territorial Payments made in England by the East India Company, from the 1st of May 1838 to 30th April 1839,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
of the India and China Trade,	Larpent, - 166.
of the Total Imports and Exports of the Port of Calcutta in Treasure and Merchandize from 1813 to 1833,	Trevelyan, - 812.
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b> , Increase or Diminution of, and Charges for, Purchase and Equipment of,	Melvill, - 3. 23 to 26. Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
<b>ST. HELENA</b> , Retired Pay and Pensions of the late Estab- lishment at,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
<b>ST. KITT'S</b> , Ploughs are used for the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane at,	B. B. Greene, - 1214 to 1220.
Negroes still have the Privilege of Provision Grounds at,	B. B. Greene, - 1260. 1261.
Rum in, Proportion of Profit on, as compared with Sugar, now and formerly,	B. B. Greene, - 1159.
<b>STORES.</b> ( <i>See Military Stores—Troops.</i> )	
Military and other Stores exported,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
Transport of, and Troops,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
<i>(See Advances—China—Machinery.)</i>	
<b>SUGAR</b> , East India Company wish to have the Power to im- port Sugar, Spirits, and Rum into England grown within the Peninsula of India,	Larpent, - 333 to 347.
Trade of the East Indies is regulated by 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 26. and 1 Vict. c. 27.,	Larpent, - { 220 to 248. 1297.
East Indian, Duty on,	Larpent, - 269.
Quality of, as compared with the West Indian,	Sym, - 591 to 597.
Price and Duty of,	Larpent, - { 264 to 269. 270 to 272.
Price at which it sells in England,	Sym, - 586 to 588.
Quantity shipped from One Estate since Altera- tion of Duty,	Sym, - 493 to 497.
Price at which it can be grown,	Sym, - 606 to 608.
by what Process refined,	Sym, - 597 to 599.
Quantity shipped to England by Mr. Sym in 1840,	Sym, - 584. 590.
Cultivation of, can be extended,	Larpent, - 265 to 268.
Cultivation of, increases the Value of Land,	Sym, - 608. 609.
is cultivated with the Plough,	Sym, - 561 to 597.
is not fit for refining,	Larpent, - 331.
Districts in which grown in the East Indies,	Trevelyan, - 776. 784.
Export of, from the East Indies has increased,	Larpent, - 205. 264.
<i>(See Machinery.)</i>	
Machinery could not be used to advantage in the Manufacture of,	Larpent, - 330.
<i>(See Certificate.)</i>	
as to Certificate of Origin of,	Larpent, - 2542.
Difficulty of preventing Import of Foreign, its mixing Qualities,	Trevelyan, - 762 to 767. Sym, - 589.
as to Improvement in the Cultivation of, sufficient Quantity might be produced to sup- ply England if more Capital employed,	Larpent, - 319. 320. 326. Macqueen, - 1443 to 1455.
Manufacture, Report on Process of, published by the East India Company in 1822,	Macqueen, - 1441. 1442.
Quality of, depends on the Mode of Manufacture,	Macqueen, - 1495 to 1503.
produced by Foreign Slaves is refined in England,	Macqueen, - 1507 to 1509.
produced by Foreign Slaves is grown at Half the Price it is in England,	Macqueen, - 1510.
the Growth of the Brazils, &c. is refined, and exported from England to the West Indies,	Larpent, - 1315 to 1317.
Cane in Bengal is cultivated on very rich Land,	Sym, - 711 to 713.
in what Parts of the East Indies cultivated,	Larpent, - 262 to 264.
in the East Indies is put in by the Use of the Plough,	Trevelyan, - 780. 781.
One Acre of, is cultivated by a Man, Woman, and Boy,	Sym, - 702.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Questions.
SUGAR, Lands for, are not used but once in Five Years,	Sym, - 699 to 702.
— Freight of,	Larpent, - { 270 to 272. 297 to 304.
— Rice, and Cotton of the East Indies are inferior to what is produced in the West Indies,	Gouger, - 1017 to 1025.
— and Coffee, Quantity of, has decreased since Emancipation of the Negroes,	Trevelyan, - 797.
— Export of, from Jamaica, as to granting Certificate of Origin for,	Macqueen, - 1420.
— from the West Indies, Supply of, will be short in 1840,	Larpent, - 1298 to 1322.
— and Causes of,	B. B. Greene, - 1185 to 1187.
— diminished Supply and Rise in Price,	Larpent, - 264.
— Crop of, in 1841, will be fair,	B. B. Greene, - 1190 to 1192.
— Price and Profit on,	Gouger, - 1007 to 1016.
— present Prices of,	B. B. Greene, - { 1160. 1161. 1170 to 1172. 1201 to 1203.
— Prices of, in the West Indies and Mauritius,	Macqueen, - 1504 to 1506.
— Prices of, in Foreign Markets and in Bond in England,	Larpent, - 1295. 1296.
— is produced from the Palm Tree and Dates,	Trevelyan, - 785. 786.
— Increase of Quantity grown in Java,	Gouger, - 904. 905.
— probable Effects of an enlarged Growth of, on the Consumption of Coffee,	Larpent, - 275. 276.
— Price of, on the Continent,	Larpent, - 319.
— and Indigo are grown in the East Indies, encouraged by the high Price in England and low Freight,	Larpent, - { 273. 321. 324. 325.
— is grown in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, by Accession to the Slave Population,	Sym, - 632. 633.
— is grown in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, by Accession to the Slave Population,	Larpent, - 273.
SYM, ANDREW, Esq., Evidence of,	Evidence, - page 67 to 82.

## T.

TANJORE COMMISSION, Expense of, in England,	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27. 32.
TEA OF ASSAM. (See Assam Tea.)	
TEA TRADE, British, with Canton,	Larpent, - 447.
— of America,	Larpent, - 447.
TEA, present Price of,	Larpent, - 427. 428.
— and Spices are brought from Holland, and carried to the Cape of Good Hope, to be imported into England at the reduced Duty,	Larpent, - 414 to 420.
— grown in the Brazils and Java has proved a Failure,	Larpent, - 446.
— Weight of a Chest,	Larpent, - 434.
(See Bond Debt — East India Company — Remittances.)	
TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS of the East India Company in India made in England, from 1834 to 1839,	Melvill, - { 1 to 4. 27 to 29.
(See Land.)	
TENANTS HOLDINGS, general Extent of, in the East Indies,	Sym, - 579.
TENANTS in India, the Term they have in Lands,	Sym, - 671. 672.
— Facilities they have to improve their Lands,	Sym, - 691.
TENURE by which Land is held in India,	Sym, - { 519 to 530. 549 to 558.
(See Sugars.)	
TOBACCO of good Quality is grown in the East Indies,	Sym, - { 600. 601. 626. 627. 719 to 721.
— Correspondence on the Subject of,	Appendix, - page 168.
— is generally cultivated in the East Indies,	Larpent, - 293 to 295.
— might be grown to any Extent in the East Indies,	Larpent, - 310 to 312.
— East Indian, is inferior to that of the United States,	Larpent, - 292.
— East Indian, Quality of, can be improved,	Trevelyan, - 800. 801.
— Duty on, from America, and Canada and the East Indies,	Trevelyan, - 801.
— Duty on East Indian is too high to export,	Melvill, - 132. 133.
— Freight of, from the East Indies,	Larpent, - 385.
— Monopoly of, in Malabar,	Sym, - 628 to 630.
— East Indian, as to lowering the Duty so as to enable the East Indians to grow and export it at a Profit,	Larpent, - 288 to 304.
— Application of Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bengal to the Court of Directors as to lowering Duty on,	Trevelyan, - 751.
	Melvill, - 124 to 136.
	Trevelyan, - 796 to 800.
	Melvill, - 132. 133.
	Larpent, - 286.

GENERAL INDEX.

201

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.	
TOBACCO, Effects of the Law on the Exportation of, from India, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 285. 286.
TONNAGE, Amount of, in the China Trade from 1837 to 1839, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 161 to 165.
(See Statement.)		
TRADE, Indian and China, Amount of, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 166.
Balance and Amount of, to the East, and probable Increase of Exports of British Manufacture, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 192 to 202.
TRANSIT DUTIES in India are generally abolished, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 254 to 258.
(See Troops.)		
TRANSPORT of Troops and Stores, - - - - -	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
TRAVANCORE, our Relations with the State of, - - - - -	}	Trevelyan, - 744.
Duties are levied on Imports and Exports in, - - - - -	}	Trevelyan, - 745 to 747.
TREASURE, Statement of the Imports and Exports of, at each of the Presidencies of India, from 1814-15 to 1836-37, - - - - -	}	Appendix, - page 165.
TREASURY MINUTE on the Importation of Pepper from Aleppi, - - - - -	}	Appendix, - page 170.
TREVELYAN, CHARLES EDWARD, Esq., Evidence of, - - - - -	}	Evidence, - page 83 to 94.
(See Military Stores.)		
TROOPS, European, Payments in respect to, by the East India Company, - - - - -	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
Retiring Pay, Pensions and Payment to, by the East India Company, - - - - -	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
Recruiting Charges, and Depôt at Chatham, Expenses of, - - - - -	}	Melvill, - 3. 4. 27.
in the East Indies are supplied with Rum from Bengal, - - - - -	}	Sym, - 593. 594.

W:

WAGES, Rate of, in the East Indies, - - - - -	}	Sym, - 562.
WASTE in Silk, what, - - - - -	}	Larpent, - 464 to 467.
WELLESLEY, Marquess of, Grant to, - - - - -	}	Melvill, - 27.
(See Molasses—Negroes—Rum—Sugar.)		
WEST INDIES, Quality of the Land in the, - - - - -	}	Macqueen, - 1385 to 1387.
(See Labour.)		
Labour in the, and Difficulty of procuring, - - - - -	}	Macqueen, - { 1382 to 1385. 1388 to 1406.

Y.

YARN, COTTON. (See Cotton Yarn.)