

1) 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.

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2) Report from the select committee on trade with China together with the minutes of evidence taken before them and an appendix and trade. X9(J471:77):54.35841.M41

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R E P O R T

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.

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THE REPORT	- - - - -	p. 00
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE	- - - - -	p. 3
APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 101
INDEX	- - - - -	p. 157

I N D E X.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS referred to in the following INDEX, with the Page of the Index at which they will be respectively found.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<i>Astell, Mr.</i> - - - - -	191	<i>Dent & Co.</i> - - - - -	196
<i>Bell, Messrs.</i> - - - - -	191	<i>Destruction of the Opium</i> - - - - -	196
<i>Johnston, Mr.</i> - - - - -	204	DURESS OF THE COMMUNITY :	
BOMBAY MERCHANTS :		1. <i>Its Nature and Extent : Danger, &c.</i> - - - - -	
1. <i>Quantities of Opium owned by them</i> - - - - -	191	2. <i>Alaca</i> - - - - -	197
2. <i>Distress caused by the Surrender of their Property to the Chinese</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Servants</i> - - - - -	211
3. <i>Their Reliance upon the Promise of Indemnity</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Violence</i> - - - - -	215
4. <i>Forbearance of Creditors</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Water</i> - - - - -	215
<i>Calcutta Trade</i> - - - - -	192	EAST INDIA COMPANY :	
<i>Parsee Merchants</i> - - - - -	210	<i>Their cognizance of the Opium Trade</i> - - - - -	197
<i>Suicides at Bombay</i> - - - - -	212	<i>Elliot, Captain</i> - - - - -	197
<i>Bombay Trade</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Dent, Mr.</i> - - - - -	196
<i>Bond, the (25th March)</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Duresse of the Foreign Community</i> - - - - -	196
<i>Calcutta Sales of Opium</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Expulsion of Foreigners</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Calcutta Trade</i> - - - - -	192	<i>Indemnity for the Opium surrendered</i> - - - - -	199
CERTIFICATES OF OPIUM SURRENDERED.		<i>Instructions to Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	202
1. <i>Whether negotiable</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Palmerston, Lord</i> - - - - -	210
2. <i>Doubts as to the Payment of them</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	210
<i>Indemnity for the Opium surrendered</i> - - - - -	199	<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - - - -	212
<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	210	<i>Violence</i> - - - - -	215
<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - - - -	212	<i>Execution, the</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Chinese Native Trade</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Expulsion of Foreigners from Canton</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Christianity</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Foreign Community</i> - - - - -	198
COMPENSATION FROM THE CHINESE :		<i>Dent, Mr.</i> - - - - -	196
1. <i>Original Intention of the Chinese to pay for the Opium demanded</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Duresse of the Foreign Community</i> - - - - -	197
2. <i>Extortion of Compensation from them by Force</i> - - - - -	193	GROWTH OF OPIUM :	
<i>Indemnity for the Opium surrendered</i> - - - - -	199	1. <i>In India</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - - - -	212	2. <i>In China</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Confidence in the British Government</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Hong Merchants</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Confiscation of Opium by the Chinese</i> - - - - -	193	<i>Howqua</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Connivance of the Chinese Authorities at the Opium Trade</i> - - - - -	194	<i>Laws of China</i> - - - - -	204
<i>Opium Trade with China</i> - - - - -	208	<i>Legalization of the Opium Trade</i> - - - - -	204
CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM :		<i>Mowqua</i> - - - - -	208
1. <i>In China</i> - - - - -	194	<i>Howqua</i> - - - - -	198
2. <i>In India</i> - - - - -	194	<i>Imperial Edicts</i> - - - - -	199
DENT, MR.		INDEMNITY FOR THE OPIUM SURRENDERED :	
1. <i>Narrative of Proceedings: Reasons of the Chinese for requiring his presence in the City, and of his refusal to go</i> - - - - -	196	1. <i>Evidence showing that the Opium was surrendered on account of the Reliance of Merchants upon Captain Elliot's engagement</i> - - - - -	199
2. <i>Unanimity of the Foreign Community in advising him not to go</i> - - - - -	196	2. <i>Confirmatory Claims to Indemnity</i> - - - - -	199
3. <i>Proceedings of Captain Elliot with reference to Mr. Dent</i> - - - - -	196	3. <i>Cost Price only of the Opium demanded</i> - - - - -	199
<i>Penal Bonds</i> - - - - -	210	<i>Bombay Merchants</i> - - - - -	191
<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	210	<i>Certificates of Opium surrendered</i> - - - - -	193
		<i>Compensation from the Chinese</i> - - - - -	193
		<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	210
		<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - - - -	212
		<i>Instructions of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	202
		<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - - - -	210
		<i>Johnston, Mr. (Second Superintendent)</i> - - - - -	204

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—continued.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<i>Laws of China</i> - - -	204	<i>Penal Bonds</i> - - -	210
<i>Imperial Edicts</i> - - -	199	<i>Portuguese</i> - - -	209
<i>Tariff of China</i> - - -	213		
<i>Legal Trade with China</i> - - -	204	POWERS OF CAPTAIN ELLIOT :	
<i>Legalization of the Opium Trade</i> - - -	204	1. <i>Generally</i> - - -	210
<i>Lin, Commissioner</i> - - -	204	2. <i>Specifically as regards his Engagement for Indemnity</i> - - -	210
<i>Compensation from the Chinese</i> - - -	193	<i>Indemnity for the Opium surrendered</i> - - -	199
<i>Dent, Mr.</i> - - -	196	<i>Instructions to Captain Elliot</i> - - -	202
<i>Destruction of the Opium</i> - - -	196	<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - -	212
<i>Duress of the Community</i> - - -	197		
<i>Surrender of the Opium</i> - - -	212	PRICES OF OPIUM.	
<i>Violence</i> - - -	205	1. <i>Average Prices generally</i> - - -	211
LINTIN :		2. <i>Prices previous to the Surrender of the Opium to Captain Elliot</i> - - -	211
<i>How far the Ships were within the Jurisdiction or the Power of the Chinese; Position of the Anchorage, &c.</i>		3. <i>Prices since the Surrender</i> - - -	211
<i>Malwa Opium</i> - - -	206	<i>Remonstrance</i> - - -	212
<i>Consumption of Opium</i> - - -	194	<i>Revenue (British India)</i> - - -	211
<i>Prices of Opium</i> - - -	211	<i>Servants</i> - - -	211
<i>Memorial, the, to Lord Palmerston</i> - - -	207	<i>Duress of the Foreign Community</i> - - -	197
<i>Duress of the Community</i> - - -	197	<i>Smoking Opium</i> - - -	212
<i>Mobs in China</i> - - -	208	<i>Smuggling</i> - - -	212
<i>Napier, Lord</i> - - -	208	<i>Suicides at Bombay</i> - - -	212
OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA :		<i>Supercargoes of the East India Company</i> - - -	212
1. <i>Fluctuations therein</i> - - -	208		
2. <i>Interruptions to the Trade</i> - - -	208	SURRENDER OF THE OPIUM. :	
3. <i>Mode of conducting the Trade</i> - - -	209	I. <i>To the Chinese before Captain Elliot's arrival</i> - - -	212
4. <i>Its Notoriety</i> - - -	209	II. <i>To Captain Elliot upon his Requisition :</i>	
5. <i>Its Popularity with the Chinese People</i> - - -	209	1. <i>Prompt Obedience of Merchants to Captain Elliot's Requisition: Reliance upon his Pledge of Payment</i> - - -	213
6. <i>Its Legality</i> - - -	209	2. <i>Deficiency discovered in the Number of Chests after the Account had been given in: how caused and supplied</i> - - -	213
7. <i>Moral Objections to it</i> - - -	209	<i>Bombay Merchants</i> - - -	191
8. <i>Trade carried on since the Surrender of Opium by Captain Elliot</i> - - -	209	<i>Certificates of Opium surrendered</i> - - -	193
<i>Bombay Merchants</i> - - -	191	<i>Compensation from the Chinese</i> - - -	193
<i>Calcutta Sales of Opium</i> - - -	192	<i>Dent & Co.</i> - - -	196
<i>Connivance of Chinese Authorities at the Opium Trade</i> - - -	194	<i>Indemnity for the Opium surrendered</i> - - -	199
<i>Consumption of Opium</i> - - -	194	<i>Powers of Captain Elliot</i> - - -	210
<i>East India Company</i> - - -	197	<i>Prices of Opium</i> - - -	211
<i>Growth of Opium</i> - - -	198	<i>Sycee Silver</i> - - -	213
<i>Insurance of Opium</i> - - -	202	<i>Tariff of China</i> - - -	213
<i>Legalization of the Opium Trade</i> - - -	204	<i>Viceroy of Canton</i> - - -	214
<i>Lintin</i> - - -	205	<i>Connivance of Chinese Authorities at the Opium Trade</i> - - -	194
<i>Prices of Opium</i> - - -	211	<i>Opium Trade with China</i> - - -	208
<i>Viceroy of Canton</i> - - -	214	<i>Violence</i> - - -	215
<i>Yuen, Governor</i> - - -	215	<i>Duress of the Community</i> - - -	197
<i>Orders in Council</i> - - -	210	<i>Water</i> - - -	215
<i>Palmerston, Lord</i> - - -	210		
<i>Instructions to Captain Elliot</i> - - -	202		
<i>Memorial, the, to Lord Palmerston</i> - - -	207		
<i>Parsee Merchants</i> - - -	210		
<i>Bombay Merchants</i> - - -	191		
<i>Calcutta Trade</i> - - -	210		
<i>Confidence in the British Government</i> - - -	193		
<i>Suicides at Bombay</i> - - -	212		

I N D E X.

N.B.—In this Index the Figures following the Names refer to the Questions in the Evidence ;
and *App. p.* to the page of the Appendix.

A.

ADVANCES. See *Bills of Lading*.

Aken, John. Evidence before Committee on East India Affairs in 1830. Mode of conducting the opium trade; the apparent vigilance of the mandarins to prevent smuggling does not exist in reality, *App. p.* 160.

American Consul. See *Foreign Community*.

Americans. Those who held opium, surrendered it as British property, *Inglis* 425.
See also *Howqua*.

Anchorage. Since 1821, the receiving ships have been continually ordered from one anchorage to another, *Jardine* 1424-1427.—See also *Lintin*.

Arbuthnot & Co., Messrs., of Madras. Negotiated bills drawn at six months sight, by Dent & Co., at the same rate, as a salary bill of Captain Elliot, at 30 days' sight, *Inglis* 770.

Astell, Mr. The only information Captain Elliot had received of the proceedings of the Chinese authorities at Canton, previous to his arrival, was from a private letter of Mr. Astell, one of the East India Company's agents, *Inglis* 24, 139.

Authority of Captain Elliot. See *Powers of Captain Elliot*.

B.

Bahadur Mull. See *Malwa Opium*.

Banishment. See *Expulsion of Foreigners*.

Bayley, W. B. Extracts from his evidence in 1832, before the Select Committee on East India Affairs, as to the revenue arising from opium, *App. p.* 168.

Bell, Messrs. On the day before Captain Elliot's arrival they gave their opium in charge of Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, for security, who accepted it without any guarantee, *Inglis* 24-28.—See also *Johnston, Mr.*

Benares Opium. See *Consumption of Opium*.

Bills of Lading. It is the practice of China merchants to advance money upon the opium, holding the bills of lading as their security, *Inglis* 355.

Bocca Tigris. The Chinese custom-house department does not extend beyond the Bocca Tigris, *Jardine* 1428-1430.

Bogue, The, In practice the Chinese have taken no cognizance of the cargoes of ships until they enter the Bogue, *Inglis* 625, 626.—See also *Confiscation of Opium*.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS :

1. *Quantities of Opium owned by them.*
2. *Distress caused by the surrender of their Property to the Chinese.*
3. *Their reliance upon the Promise of Indemnity.*
4. *Forbearance of Creditors.*

1. *Quantities of Opium owned by them :*

The greater part of the opium belonged to native merchants at Bombay; they own all the Malwa opium, and also a great portion of the Bengal opium; losses that they will suffer, *Inglis* 347-364—They have been of late years large operators in opium, both in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, *Malcolmson* 1937, 1938—A large proportion of the opium is exported on their account; nearly a third of the Bengal opium belongs to them, *Matheson* 2096-2101.

Report, 1840—continued.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS—continued.2. *Distress caused by the surrender of their Property to the Chinese;*

Many of the smaller merchants were ruined by the surrender of the opium, and rich speculators derived the profit arising from the subsequent high prices, *Inglis* 385-392—The surrender of the opium will be the utter ruin of many Parsee merchants in Bombay and Calcutta, *Jardine* 1796-1798—Commercial distress at Bombay; complaints of breach of faith on the part of Government, *Jardine* 1802—If the losses are not made good, ruin must be the consequence to many families, *Cursetjee* 1961-1968.

3. *Their reliance upon the Promise of Indemnity:*

Strong feeling entertained by them of their claims to indemnity; encouragement given to the opium trade by the Indian Government, *Malcolmson* 1889-1893—No doubt was felt that Government would fulfil the engagements of its functionary, *Malcolmson*, 1853-1855—On the refusal of Government to pay, the merchants expected much from Parliament; disastrous consequences if they are disappointed, *Malcolmson* 1864-1869—Their confidence that Government would confirm the act of Captain Elliot, *Cursetjee* 1944-1948.

4. *Forbearance of Creditors:*

Forbearance of creditors in expectation that the indemnity will be paid, *Malcolmson* 1850-1852; *Cursetjee* 1973, 1974—All classes of merchants at Bombay were affected by the surrender of the opium; their creditors did not press for payment, believing that the indemnity would be paid, *Matheson* 2103-2105—At first there was a general forbearance on the part of creditors at Bombay, but latterly many merchants have been greatly distressed; *Matheson* 2141-2143—If an immediate settlement of their claims cannot be made, an immediate acknowledgment of them will save their credit, and continue the forbearance of their creditors, *Malcolmson* 1899-1918.

See also *Calcutta Trade. Compensation from the Chinese. Confidence in the Government. Parsee Merchants. Suicides.*

Bombay Trade. Severe effect of the withholding the opium indemnity upon the internal trade of Bombay generally, *Malcolmson*, 1846-1849—The locking up of so much capital must interfere with many branches of trade, *Cursetjee* 1978—The general trade was much deranged, the sale of British manufactures diminished, and the export trade to China diminished, *Matheson* 2116-2119.

Bond, The. (25th March.)—On the 25th March, previous to Captain Elliot's proclamation, the principal merchants engaged to sign a bond that they would not enter into the opium trade any more, with a view to modify the terms of the commissioner's demand, *Inglis* 313-315; *Daniell* 1254, 1255—At that time they had not suffered much practical inconvenience, *Inglis* 316-331, 347-350—See also *Penal Bonds*,

Braine, Mr. See *Memorial, The. Powers of Captain Elliot.*

C

Calcutta Sales of Opium. Statement of the prices at which opium was sold at Calcutta in October 1839, after the surrender of the 20,000 chests; average prices on other occasions, *Inglis* 517-522—Since the surrender of the opium, the annual proclamation of the government for granting passes for Malwa opium has issued, and 15,000 chests of Patna, and 7,500 of Benares opium, was ready to be brought for sale, *Malcolmson* 1892.

Calcutta Trade. The loss of the opium has not been felt so much at Calcutta as at Bombay, the trade in other articles being more extensive, *Malcolmson* 1936—The export of opium from Calcutta is very frequently on Bombay account, *Malcolmson* 1937, 1938—Nearly a third of the Bengal opium belongs to the Bombay merchants, *Matheson* 2096-2101—Quantities of opium shipped in each year, from 1820-21 to 1830-31, at the port of Calcutta, to countries beyond the three residences, *App.* p. 166.

Canton. There was no opium in Canton at the time of Captain Elliott's arrival, *Thacker* 787-790—Less than a chest of opium was at Canton, *Daniell* 1192, 1193.

Canton Merchants. The Chinese merchants engaged in the opium trade had disappeared before the arrival of Commissioner Lin, *Matheson* 2272-2274.

Censors. A class of officers in China who report what they please direct to the emperor, as to other officers, whether true or false, and no punishment can ensue, *Jardine* 1449-1453.

CERTIFICATES OF OPIUM SURRENDERED :

1. *Whether negociable.*
2. *Doubts as to the payment of them.*

1. *Whether negociable :*

The certificates given by Captain Elliot were not sold as negociable securities except at Bombay, as "opium scrip," at a very great discount, *Inglis 473-477*—Price at which opium scrip was sold at Calcutta; at Bombay no attempt was made to negotiate it, *Malcolmson 1919-1928*—Witness has not heard of any negotiations of opium scrip, *Daniell 1328-1333*—Witness is not aware that any opium scrip was sold at Bombay, *Matheson 2111*.

2. *Doubts as to the payment of them :*

At Bombay the people doubted Captain Elliot's power to grant them, *Inglis 473-477*—There was a general feeling, at Bombay, that Captain Elliot's bills would not be honoured, *Malcolmson 1894-1898*—There was no general feeling of that kind; indulgence was shown to those whose money was locked up in China, *Cursetjee 1973, 1974*—Doubts were expressed as to the immediate payment, in letters written from England in August, three months before the application to the Treasury, *Matheson 2112-2115*.
See also Indemnity. Surrender.

Chinese Native Trade. Absurd regulations issued by Commissioner Lin; the form of the junks laid down, and the name of every sailor to be written in clear characters on the sail, *Inglis 621*.

Christianity. Edicts of the Chinese government against the introduction of Christianity, and the dissemination of tracts; voyage of Mr. Medhurst in the Huron; opposition encountered by him, *Jardine 1503-1513*.

COMPENSATION FROM THE CHINESE :

1. *Original Intention of the Chinese to pay for the Opium demanded.*
2. *Extortion of Compensation from them by Force.*

1. *Original Intention of the Chinese to pay for the Opium demanded :*

Witness believes that Commissioner Lin at first intended to pay for the opium, but changed his mind on finding that there were 20,000 chests, *Inglis 13-18*—Reasons for believing that the opium would be paid for; wording of the edict; conversations on the subject of compensation with Howqua and Mowqua, Hong merchants, *Inglis 30, 31, 205-216*—If the Chinese had given compensation for the opium, it would have been paid, by means of the Hong merchants, out of the Consou fund; reasons for thinking this to have been Lin's intention, *Inglis 663-668*—Lin would have bought a certain quantity of opium to save his credit with the emperor, and the rest he would have sent away, if proper firmness had been shown, *Jardine 1363-1369*—It was understood that the 1,037 chests were to be paid for; this does not appear on any written document, *Matheson 2364-2370*.

2. *Extortion of Compensation from them by Force :*

An understanding that compensation for the opium destroyed is to be forced from the Chinese would tend to avert the consequences of a refusal of indemnity by Parliament, *Malcolmson 1870-1876*—Lord J. Russell's declaration will allay the fears of some, but they will expect something more definite, *Malcolmson 1887, 1888*.
See also Indemnity. Surrender.

Confidence in the British Government. The natives of India rely with implicit confidence upon the fulfilment of any pledge given by a public officer; their faith in the British Government will be shaken if Captain Elliot's engagement be not confirmed, *Cursetjee 1955-1960*—The natives of Bombay are very sanguine in their hopes of payment; they place great reliance upon the word of Government servants, whose acts they cannot believe will be disavowed, *Matheson 2106-2110*.

Confinement of Foreigners. Opposition of the linguists to the departure of witness before the issue of the edict forbidding foreigners to leave Canton, *Inglis 7-9, 21, 22*.
See also Duress of the Foreign Community.

Confiscation of Opium by the Chinese. Was frequently enforced, both upon native and European boats within the Bogue; case in which confiscation took place at Macao, outside the Bogue, *Inglis 707-736*—The Chinese have the right of confiscation within the Bocca Tigris, *Jardine 1740-1755*—The Chinese would have had a right to seize the opium if they had been able, but had no right to touch the persons of parties not proved to be engaged in smuggling transactions, *Thacker 992-1000*—If the Chinese had attempted to seize the opium in the ships, they would have been resisted, *Thacker 1024-1031*—Object in preparing for the defence of the ships; declaration of Captain Elliot, that the Chinese should not have a chest of opium three days before the proposal was made for surrendering it, *Thacker 1038-1047*.

Report, 1840—continued.

Connivance of the Chinese Authorities at the Opium Trade. Connivance of the Viceroy Tang, and other high authorities, at the opium trade; profits derived by him; his son was actually engaged in the trade, *Inglis* 669-686 — The authorities in Canton knew every house engaged in the trade; the trade was known to the highest, *Jardine* 1423-1432-1435—The viceroy had four boats carrying opium with his flag; the ineffectual edicts from Peking prove the connivance of the emperor, *Jardine* 1439-1455—The viceroy's boats carried on the smuggling trade between Lintin and Canton for eighteen months, till near the time of Lin's arrival; there were sham fights, occasionally, to make it appear that the authorities did their duty, *Jardine* 1535, 1536—Notoriety of the viceroy's proceedings; a portion of his profits is said to have gone into the imperial treasury, in the shape of presents, *Jardine* 1579-1589—The petty mandarins along the coast are still conniving at the opium trade, *Matheson* 2436-2444.

Statement in Report of Committee, 8th July 1830, that the Chinese officers appear systematically to connive at the smuggling opium, and to derive a large profit from bribes, *App. p.* 157; *Marjoribanks' Ev. App. p.* 158; *Aken's Ev. App. p.* 159—Extract from a letter of the Select Committee at Canton to the Court of Directors, 26th January 1831, on the connivance and corruption of the authorities, *App. p.* 160.

Consoo-House. Description of the interviews of witness and Mr. Thorn with four government officers, and with an officer of the commissioners, as to Mr. Dent's coming into the city, *Inglis* 23.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM:

1. *In China.*
2. *In India*

1. *In China:*

Two millions of persons out of the three hundred millions in China could consume all the opium, *Jardine* 1671-1673—Statement of the consumption of Patna, Benares, and Malwa opium in China, in each year from from 1818-19 to 1827-28, *App. p.* 159.

2. *In India:*

Opium is used in India by the Malwarees, but not to any great extent; it is not forbidden either by the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion, *Cursetjee* 2010-2017.

See also *Refinement of Opium.* *Smoking Opium.*

Cotton Crops in India. Difficulty of getting the cotton crops to market, from want of the usual advances; quantities in 1840, from 1st January to 29th March, as compared with the same period in 1839; high prices consequent upon the limited supply, *Malcolmson* 1932-1935.

Cursetjee, Ardaseer. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A Parsee gentleman of Bombay, upon a visit to England for scientific objects connected with steam navigation in India, 1939—Unconnected with trade; some of his family are merchants, but not concerned in the opium trade, 1940-1943—The people in Bombay had great confidence that the Government would confirm the act of Captain Elliot, 1944-1948—A friend of witness has destroyed himself on account of some disappointment in the opium trade, 1949-1954—The natives of India rely with implicit confidence upon the fulfilment of any pledge given by a public officer; their faith in the British Government will be shaken if the engagement of Captain Elliot be not confirmed, 1955-1960.

If the parties are not repaid for their loss, ruin must be the consequence to many families, 1961-1968—They understood that Captain Elliot had been acting by authority of his Government in demanding the opium, 1969-1972—There was no general apprehension that his acts would be disavowed, and indulgence was therefore shown to those whose money was locked up in China, 1973, 1974—The locking up of so much capital would interfere with many branches of trade, 1978—The Parsees are the principal merchants at Bombay, 1980, 1981—The opium trade is considered legal in India, although illegal in China; the opium is never shipped on board the East India Company's vessels; many do not know that the trade is illegal in China, 1982-2000.

Opium is sometimes sent to Singapore and the Straits, but even then in private merchant ships, 2001-2007—Before the trade was opened the Company's ships did not engage in the opium trade, 2008, 2009—Opium is used in India by the Malwarees, but not to any great extent; it is not forbidden either by the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion, 2010-2017—Witness's friend, who committed suicide, was a proud man, and his creditor demanded his money sharply, 2018-2020—All persons concerned in the trade will feel the disgrace of failing in their engagements very deeply, 2021, 2022—The Chinese had previously made seizures of opium, 2023-2028.

D.

Daniel Anthony. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A partner in the house of Daniel & Co. of Canton, 1084, 1085—They were engaged in the opium trade chiefly on consignments, 1086-1088—They never traded within the Bogue, but outside and along the coast, 1089-1091—At the beginning of 1839 there was a great stagnation of the trade on account

Report, 1840—continued.

Daniell, Anthony. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

account of the edicts of the viceroy, 1092, 1093—These were caused by the export of Sysee treasure, 1094—Commissioner Lin arrived on the 10th March, 1095—The foreign community expected that his demand for the surrender of the opium would be got over by some arrangement, 1096–1100—They had no power of sending the opium away after the 19th, when the edict was issued prohibiting foreigners from leaving Canton, 1101–1105—Conference on that day with the Hong merchants as to the surrender of the opium; meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday the 21st, and determination to give up 1,000 chests, to save the lives of two Hong merchants, 1106–1109.

On Friday morning an answer came that this was not sufficient, and Mr. Dent was requested to go into the city; the guarantee of the Hong merchants for his safe return was rejected; determination of the community that he should not go without a guarantee from the commissioner; arrival of Captain Elliot, and circumstances afterwards occurring, 1110—The servants were ordered to leave half an hour afterwards; some had already left; the provisions were stopped on the Monday, 1111–1113—Most of the residents had laid in a store which would have lasted some time; there was no immediate danger of starvation, 1114–1122—The supply of water was cut off, but most persons had sufficient in their houses for immediate use, 1123–1137—The supply of provisions and water was cut off for a week, 1138–1142—The water in the wells was not wholesome, but was used merely for washing, 1143, 1144—The servants had been taken away in Lord Napier's time, 1145–1149.

There was much excitement amongst the foreign community, more especially with those who had lately arrived, 1150–1154—They were not aware of Captain Elliot's intentions until the requisition appeared, 1155–1158—Quantity of opium surrendered by witness, 1159—He believed that he should be remunerated, 1160—He should not have delivered his property without that pledge, which he supposed Captain Elliot had authority to give, 1161–1178—The community believed that he would have called upon them to surrender their property without having full powers under his instructions, 1179–1186—At a public meeting in December, Captain Elliot had stated that it was not in his power to publish his instructions, 1187, 1188.

Two or three firms had placed their opium in charge of Mr. Johnston for safe custody on the Saturday previous to Captain Elliot's arrival, 1189–1191—Less than a chest of opium was at Canton, 1192, 1193—The merchants were greatly surprised at Captain Elliot's requisition, but did not hesitate to comply with it, 1194–1199—Cost per chest of the Patna, Benares, and Malwa opium; weight of chests, 1200–1205—No agreement was made with Captain Elliot as to the price to be paid, which was left to be settled afterwards, 1206–1210—There was no remonstrance against Captain Elliot's injunction, 1211–1213—The receiving ships at Lintin generally had nothing but opium on board; they could always go to sea at a short notice, 1214–1221—At first Captain Elliot expressed himself sorry that the 1,000 chests had been offered, and was understood to say that none should be given up, 1222–1225.

The foreign community were not in a state of very great alarm before Captain Elliot arrived, 1229–1234—What was chiefly apprehended was the irruption of the mob, who had come down from the country and were in the neighbourhood of the factory, 1235—The community expected that Mr. Dent would have to undergo imprisonment, but did not think his life would be in danger, 1236–1240—When they offered the 1,000 chests they thought the commissioner would be brought to terms, 1241–1253—On the 25th (Thursday) they signed an engagement to deal no more in opium, 1254, 1255—The commissioner hints in his edict the possibility of the mob breaking in upon them, 1259—Until Captain Elliot's arrival they had not abandoned the hope of making terms with the Chinese; but it is difficult to say to what lengths the commissioner would have gone, 1260–1272—Witness agrees with the opinion expressed in the memorial dated 23 May, as to the danger in which the community were when Captain Elliot forced his way up to Canton, 1273–1276—From what has since occurred, it seems that they were in real danger and jeopardy, 1277–1293.

Prices of Malwa and Patna opium in China from 18 July to 25 November 1838, 1294–1298—After the surrender of the opium the merchants were not allowed to take away their dollars; system of transfer adopted, 1299, 1300—About 50 chests of opium were consigned to witness's house the day before he left, which he supposes were disposed of along the coast, 1301–1314—There has been a considerable trade in opium since the surrender, 1315—The guarantee which was required of the commissioner in the case of Mr. Dent was that he should return within 24 hours, 1316—The resolution that he should not go was agreed to at a public meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, to which all had access, 1317–1321—The resolution was communicated by Mr. Dent to the Hong merchants and to two Chinese officers, 1322–1327—Witness has not heard of any negotiations of opium scrip, 1328–1333—It is the general opinion that the opium was destroyed, 1334, 1335.

Degradation of Hong Merchants. Return of Hong merchants from the city without their buttons and with chains round them, because Mr. Dent had not gone into the city, *Inglis* 23.—See also *Dent*, Mr.

Report, 1840—continued.

DENT, MR.:

1. Narrative of Proceedings; Reasons of the Chinese for requiring his presence in the City, and of his refusal to go.
2. Unanimity of the Foreign Community in advising him not to go.
3. Proceedings of Captain Elliot with reference to Mr. Dent; their effect.

1. Narrative of Proceedings; Reasons of the Chinese for requiring his presence in the City, and of his refusal to go:

Demand made on Friday, March 22, that Mr. Dent should meet the commissioner; his willingness to go; causes of his delay; degradation of the Hong merchants in consequence; reasons for believing that he would be detained; his demand for security to return; messages and further proceedings, *Inglis* 23—The security demanded from the kwan-chow-foo (the chief magistrate of the city) was for Mr. Dent's immediate return, not for his safety, *Inglis* 34, 35—The guarantee required of the commissioner was that Mr. Dent should return in 24 hours, *Daniell* 1316—The belief was that he would be detained until the opium was delivered; he would have gone on any part of Saturday with the commissioner's guarantee, which, however, they did not expect to obtain, *Inglis* 43-48. 51-56.

Reasons for which the Chinese desired Mr. Dent in particular to come; he was known to be a kind-hearted man, and expected to work upon his feelings by tormenting his friends the Hong merchants, *Inglis* 51-56—They would have threatened to put the Hong merchants to death in order to work upon his feelings if other modes had failed, *Inglis* 616-619—If he had refused to give up the opium, they would only have kept him in confinement, *Inglis* 70-72—It was expected that he would suffer imprisonment, but not that his life would be in danger, *Daniell* 1236-1240—Mr. Matheson and Mr. Turner were mentioned as the next to be sent for; they wished Mr. Dent to take the first leap, hoping the others would follow, *Inglis* 635, 636—The commissioner asserted that Mr. Dent had 5,000 chests of opium; he had, however, only 1,700, while others gave up 7,000, *Inglis* 74-76.

2. Unanimity of the Foreign Community in advising him not to go:

Unanimous determination of the merchants with respect to the course to be pursued by Mr. Dent, *Inglis* 23—Not only partners in firms, but the whole foreign community agreed in the resolution that Mr. Dent ought not to go into the city, *Inglis* 488-492—It was the unanimous opinion of the merchants (with the exception of Mr. Inglis) that Mr. Dent, on account of the distrust entertained for the Chinese government, should not go into the city, *Thacker* 799-804—It was the unanimous opinion, not only of partners in firms engaged in the opium trade, but also of the foreigners generally, that Mr. Dent should not go, *Thacker* 1050-1056—The guarantee of the Hong merchants for his safe return was rejected; determination of the community that he should not go without a guarantee from the commissioner, *Daniell* 1110—The resolution that he should not go was agreed to at a public meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, to which all had access, *Daniell* 1317-1321.

3. Proceedings of Captain Elliot with reference to Mr. Dent; their effect:

Captain Elliot on his arrival commanded Mr. Dent, in the Queen's name, to come to his house, and taking him by the collar, carried him through a dense crowd, *Inglis* 137-145—Mr. Dent's movements were watched by 12 Chinamen, *Inglis* 145-148—If Captain Elliot had not arrived on the Sunday, Mr. Dent would have been forced to enter the city on Monday, *Inglis* 241-243. 248—The arrival of Capt. Elliot afforded the Chinese an excuse for getting out of their difficulty with Mr. Dent, *Jardine* 1480-1482.

See also *Penal Bonds. Powers of Captain Elliot.*

Dent & Co. The firm was largely engaged in importing opium into China, *Inglis* 10—There being found a deficiency in the number of chests agreed to be surrendered, Dent & Co. supplied it from a ship lately arrived, and Captain Elliot agreed to pay for it either in money or in opium, quite distinct from the general indemnity, *Inglis* 332-342—The Treasury bills drawn by Captain Elliot apparently identify the transaction with the original surrender, and were not accepted, *Inglis* 343-346—The opium last sold to Captain Elliot would have been disposed of at a high price; the Treasury bills which were received in payment were remitted to the consignors at Bombay, *Inglis* 378-384.

Destruction of the Opium. Presumption in favour of its having been actually destroyed, arising from the character of Commissioner Lin, *Inglis*, 623—Two parties saw the process of destruction going on; Mr. King saw it; the only reason for supposing that it was not destroyed was a calculation that it could not have been done in the time stated, *Inglis*, 771-777.

DURESS OF THE COMMUNITY :

1. *Its Nature and Extent; Danger, &c.*
2. *Alarm.*

1. *Its Nature and Extent; Danger, &c. :*

The foreign community were not in duress, except that they were unable to leave Canton, when Captain Elliot arrived, *Inglis* 57-59—Before Captain Elliot's arrival and his seizure of Mr. Dent, the merchants had not been deprived of their servants and provisions, but then the whole community were placed in duress, *Inglis* 249-269—They had wells within the factory, but usually supplied themselves from a spring outside; the streets were built up to prevent egress, *Inglis* 282-287—Extent of the danger in which the community were; the proceedings of Commissioner Lin were unlike any that had been adopted on former occasions, *Inglis* 537-595—Their confinement; extreme inconvenience suffered on account of the privation of servants, *Inglis* 596-608.

The community, while under duress, were able to move from house to house, but were entirely in the power of the Chinese, *Inglis* 657-662—The servants had not left, and the provisions were not stopped until after Captain Elliot's arrival, *Thacker* 835-837—Everybody was imprisoned; whence it may be inferred that the proof of dealing in opium had nothing to do with their confinement, *Thacker* 1013, 1014.

The servants were ordered to leave half an hour after Captain Elliot's arrival on Sunday evening; some had already left; the provisions were stopped on Monday, *Daniell* 1110-1113—Most of the residents had laid in a store which would have lasted some time; there was no immediate danger of starvation, *Daniell* 1114-1122—The supply of provisions and water was cut off for a week, *Daniell* 1138-1142.

There was much excitement amongst the foreign community, more especially with those who had lately arrived, *Daniell* 1150-1154.

2. *Alarm :*

The foreign community were not in a state of very great alarm before Captain Elliot arrived, *Daniell* 1129-1234—Witness agrees in the opinion expressed in the memorial, 23d May; as to the danger in which the community were when Captain Elliot forced his way up to Canton, *Daniell* 1273-1276—Most of the residents had not been long at Canton; some who signed the memorial were not able to form a correct opinion as to the danger, *Matheson* 2411-2427.

Witness's partners had made over the whole of their opium to him, in order that no compulsory measures at Canton should force them to deliver it, *Matheson* 2074-2081, 2091, 2092—If there had been any fear that Lin would detain the community at Canton no one would have been there, *Matheson* 2138-2140—The community were entirely in the power of the Chinese, *Matheson* 2375-2378.

See also *Servants. Violence. Water.*

Dutch Consul. See *Foreign Community.*

E.

EAST INDIA COMPANY :*Their cognizance of the Opium Trade :*

Witness has been applied to by the Board of Salt and Opium in Calcutta to know in what kind of package opium sold best in China, *Jardine* 1392-1394—The Company's ships sometimes brought opium to China; the practice was prohibited; it occurred more frequently from Bombay than from Calcutta; petition to the Bombay government on the subject, *Jardine* 1405-1422—Return of part of the purchase-money by the East India Company when merchants had sustained losses in the sale of opium in 1836, *Jardine* 1807-1812—Evidence of W. M. Fleming as to the return of money to merchants in 1825 for opium which had been unsaleable in China on account of the quality, *App. p.* 170—Their servants are cognizant of the fact that the opium sold at their sales is conveyed to China, but they are prohibited from having any dealings in that article, *Rep. 8th Jan. 1830; App. p.* 157—Extracts from despatches and enclosures in despatches from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council, and from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors, on the opium trade with China, *App. p.* 161, *et seq.*

Elliot, Captain. The day after his arrival all power of communicating with the Chinese was taken out of the hands of the merchants by Lin, *Inglis* 149—Witness, knowing Captain Elliot's character, expected his arrival in Canton directly he heard that his countrymen were in danger, *Inglis* 222-229—His address to the foreign community on his arrival; his confidence in acting on his own responsibility; he said nothing of the surrender of all the opium, and regretted that the 1,030 chests had been offered, *Thacker* 822-825.

See also *Dent, Mr. Duress of the Foreign Community. Expulsion of Foreigners. Indemnity. Instructions. Powers of Captain Elliot. Surrender. Violence, &c. &c.*

Report, 1840—continued.

Execution, The (in front of the Factory). Collision between the foreigners and the mob at the attempted execution in front of the factory; the mob took part with the foreigners at first, until one of them was struck, and then there was a general fight, *Inglis* 111-118—The execution was one of the many measures intended to intimidate the foreigners, *Inglis* 124-129—The execution was supposed to have been the act of the viceroy, and it was expected that the commissioner was coming to soften matters, *Thacker* 852—The execution in front of the factory was caused chiefly by the denial of the right of the Chinese to execute criminals there; the first that was attempted was for the purpose of giving effect to the edict against the opium trade, *Jardine* 1605-1611—Witness recollects the execution of four or five Chinese dealers in opium before that time, *Jardine* 1612-1615.

Expulsion of Foreigners from Canton. If Commissioner Lin had been allowed to carry out his own measures he would have banished all foreigners that he did not happen to like, *Inglis* 615—Mr. Dent was first ordered away, and, in a few days, Mr. Matheson; the whole 16 were soon ordered to follow; some were not connected with the opium trade; the names must have been given to the commissioner by the linguists, *Inglis* 630-638—Frequent expulsion of Europeans; witness has been expelled a dozen times; Captain Elliot was too much alarmed at expulsion, *Jardine* 1623-1633.

F.

Fleming, W. M. Extract from his evidence before the Committee on East India Affairs, in 1832, as to the return of money to merchants who had bought opium at the Company's sales, which proved unsaleable in China, *App. p.* 170.

Foreign Community. Number of Europeans in the factory when Captain Elliot arrived, *Inglis* 406. 629—Persons confined who were not interested in the opium trade; missionaries, American and Dutch consuls, and sailors; clerks in the offices; firm of Oliphant & Co., *Inglis* 437-452—So much weakness was never shown by Europeans as when Captain Elliot joined them, *Jardine* 1371-1383—They would have been united, and would have made a better bargain if they had been left to manage for themselves, *Matheson* 2379-2386.

Freshfield, J. W. jun. Papers delivered in by him, *App. p.* 157.

G.

GROWTH OF OPIUM:

1. *In India.*
2. *In China.*

1. *In India:*

Continual increase in the growth of opium in India, without reference to the demand in China, occasioned by the monopoly of the East India Company, *Inglis* 455-472.

2. *In China:*

Quantities of opium grown in China; frequent edicts for its suppression, *Jardine* 1458, 1459. 1463—No measures were taken to destroy the poppy growing in China, while attempts were making to suppress the foreign trade, *Jardine* 1668-1670.

H.

Heerjeeboy Rustomjee, a Parsee. Mistake in his giving up opium consigned to another house, which gave in an account of the same chests, thus causing a deficiency in the number to be given up to Commissioner Lin, *Inglis* 337-339.

Henry, Mr. Had never seen a chest of opium in his life, but was one of the sixteen persons expelled by the Chinese, *Inglis* 442.

Hong Merchants. On Thursday, March 21st, the Hong merchants acquainted the Chamber of Commerce that unless 1,000 chests of opium were given up next morning, two of them would lose their lives, *Inglis* 23—They are security to their own government that foreigners shall not be engaged in contraband traffic, *Inglis* 32, 33.

Some of them believed that Lin was coming to legalize the opium trade, while others said he would put a stop to it, *Matheson* 2037, 2038—Degree of confidence existing between the Chinese government and the Hong merchants, *Matheson* 2221-2232.

See also *Degradation of the Hong Merchants.* *Dent, Mr. Howqua.* *Laws of China.* *Legalization of the Opium Trade.* *Mowqua.*

Howqua. He was not consulted by witness's firm as to the intentions of the Chinese government; he is supposed to be linked with the Americans, with whom he has traded in partnership; he could not be depended upon, *Matheson* 2194-2205—In business transactions he was trustworthy, but not in political matters; he has shipped tea largely to England lately, through the Americans, *Matheson* 2216-2220.

I.

Imperial Edicts. The edicts from Peking against the opium trade never caused a belief that it was intended to suppress the trade, *Jardine* 1460-1462—General disregard of imperial edicts; export of Sysee silver in spite of them; they are sent to Canton for publication, but the local authorities neither translated them nor served them upon Europeans, *Jardine* 1473-1475—Intimate acquaintance with the state of the opium trade displayed in the edicts, *Jardine* 1596-1604—Correspondence with the Court of Directors, showing the character of Chinese edicts, and the disregard of them by the East India Company's supracargoes, *App.* p. 171.

INDEMNITY FOR THE OPIUM SURRENDERED :

1. *Evidence showing that the Opium was surrendered on account of the reliance of Merchants upon Captain Elliot's Engagement.*
2. *Confirmatory Claims to Indemnity.*
3. *Cost Price only of the Opium demanded.*

1. *Evidence showing that the Opium was surrendered on account of the reliance of Merchants upon Captain Elliot's Engagement :*

Conference with Captain Elliot on the indemnity to be given for opium surrendered to his order; his conviction that he was authorized to give it, *Inglis* 150-168—If he had not guaranteed indemnity, the merchants would have tried to make what terms they could with the Chinese, *Inglis* 178, 179—The merchants thought themselves justified, as agents, in giving up the opium under indemnity; pecuniary liability of any merchant who should have declined to do so, *Inglis* 183-186, 197-204—The merchants had an undoubting belief that Captain Elliot's engagement would be acknowledged at home, *Inglis* 407-413, 419-424—Captain Elliot held out to witness a positive expectation of payment as soon as he arrived in England, *Thacker* 863, 864.

The perfect reliance of merchants upon Captain Elliot's engagement illustrated by a case in which a person authorized witness to give up opium which he had lent money upon, and afterwards repaid the money, *Thacker* 906-916—When the offer of indemnity had been made, witness preferred delivering his opium to the uncertainty of disposing of it in any other way, *Thacker* 1073-1083—Witness surrendered his opium upon the pledge of indemnity, without which he would not have done so; he supposed Captain Elliot had authority to give it, *Daniell* 1161-1178—Witness's firm would not have given up their opium, either to the Chinese or to Captain Elliot, without payment, *Jardine* 1832-1835.

2. *Confirmatory Claims to Indemnity :*

The claims for indemnity rest upon Captain Elliot's engagement; and the sanction of our own authorities at home and in India, and the connivance of the Chinese, put opium upon the same footing as any other trade, *Jardine* 1616-1622, 1634—Even if the trade had been avowedly contraband, the positive engagement of Captain Elliot would entitle the parties who surrendered their opium to compensation, *Malcolmson* 1929-1931.

3. *Cost Price only of the Opium demanded :*

The claim for indemnity would be limited to the actual cost of the opium up to the time of the surrender, exclusive of any profit, *Inglis* 493-498—No agreement was made as to the price to be paid, which was settled afterwards, *Daniell* 1206-1210—No more than the cost price was fixed upon as the limit of compensation, as there had been no market price for some months, *Matheson* 2400-2402.

See also Bombay Merchants. Certificates of Surrender. Compensation from the Chinese. Powers of Captain Elliot. Surrender of Opium.

Inglis, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resident in Canton since 1823; partner in the house of Dent & Co., 3-5—Was on the point of embarking when the embargo was put upon the passage-boats, 6, 7—Opposition of the linguists to witness's departure for a week previous to the issue of the edict, 7-9, 21, 22—Dent's house was largely engaged in importing opium into China, 10—Commissioner Lin arrived at Canton on the 10th March, and his first edict was published on the 18th, 10-12—Witness believes that at first he intended to pay for the opium, but changed his mind on finding that there were 20,000 chests, 13-18—The edict ordered the opium to be delivered up in three days; the Chamber of Commerce told the Hong merchants that they wished for time to consider of it, 19, 20.

Statement from the Hong merchants that 1,000 chests must be delivered, or that two of them were to lose their lives; demand made on Friday that Mr. Dent should meet the Commissioner; his willingness to go; the delay arose from his desire to know for what purpose he was required; return of the Hong merchants on Saturday degraded, because Mr. Dent had not gone; unanimous determination of the merchants that he should not go; proof that it was intended to detain him; his demand for security that he should return; mission of merchants with this answer; two mandarins came to Mr. Dent's house, who answered for his safety; adherence of the foreign merchants to their

Report, 1840—continued.

Inglis, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

their original determination; some of them returned to the Consoo-house, and thence witness, with Mr. Thom, the interpreter, and some others, went into the city; their conference with four government officers, who insisted upon Mr. Dent's coming; conversation of Mr. Thom with an officer of the commissioner; arrival of Captain Elliot on Sunday evening, the day before Mr. Dent was finally ordered to enter the city, 23—The only knowledge Captain Elliot had of these circumstances was from a letter of Mr. Astell, 24—Messrs. Bell, on Saturday, the 23d, gave their opium into the charge of Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, who accepted it without any guarantee, 24-28.

Reasons for believing that it was at first the intention of the Chinese government to pay for the opium, 30, 31—The Hong merchants are security to their own government that the foreigners shall not be engaged in contraband traffic, 32, 33—The security demanded from the kwang-chow-foo was for Mr. Dent's immediate return, not for his safety, 34, 35—Had Mr. Dent gone into the city, his firm would have made over their opium to Mr. Johnston, placing it beyond their own control, 36-42—The belief was that he would be detained until the opium was delivered; he would have gone on any part of Saturday with the Commissioner's guarantee, 43-48.

Reasons for which the Chinese selected Mr. Dent in particular to come, 49, 50—The foreign merchants did not expect that Lin would give the guarantee required, 51-56—The foreign community were not in duress, except that they could not leave Canton, when Captain Elliot arrived, 57-59—Witness entertained no apprehensions for his own safety, but the merchants advised him not to go; Captain Elliot blamed him for going, 60-66—The object of the Chinese was to induce Mr. Dent to sign penal bonds, for which they would have rewarded him, 68, 69—If he had refused to give up the opium, they would only have kept him in confinement, 70-72—Captain Thacker and Mr. Daniell gave up their opium to Mr. Johnston, 73—The commissioner asserted that Mr. Dent had 5,000 chests of opium, but he had only 1,700, while others gave up 7,000, 74-76—Dent & Co., and most probably all the other merchants, would have surrendered their opium to the superintendent to save themselves from responsibility, 77-84.

Conduct of the Chinese mob; their excitement and curiosity when witness was conducted through the streets, 85-110—The mob and the foreign community had come into collision at the execution in front of the factory, 111-118—They exulted at the sight of a foreigner humbled, as witness seemed to be, 119, 120—In ordinary times a British merchant at Canton would be exposed to crowding; Captain Elliot was knocked down in full uniform, 121-123—The execution was one of many measures intended to intimidate the foreigners, 124-129—Conversation of witness with Mr. Johnston as to the propriety of his taking charge of the opium, 130-136—Captain Elliot on his arrival commanded Mr. Dent, in the Queen's name, to come to his house, and taking him by the collar, carried him through a dense crowd, 137-145—Mr. Dent's movements were watched by twelve Chinamen, 145-148—On the Monday all power of communicating with the Chinese was taken out of the hands of the merchants by Captain Elliot, 149.

On Tuesday Captain Elliot stated his intention of demanding all the opium to be given up, and of engaging to indemnify the owners; he felt no doubt as to his authority to do so; his communications with witness and Mr. Braine upon the subject, 150-168—The order for the surrender of the opium met with the general concurrence of the holders of it, as they felt that they would otherwise have to give it up to the Chinese, 169-177—If Captain Elliot had not guaranteed indemnity, the merchants would have tried to make what terms they could with the Chinese, 178, 179—Witness recollects no remonstrance, 180-182—The merchants thought themselves justified, as agents for others, in giving up the opium under indemnity, 183-186—Ignorance of the merchants as to extent of Captain Elliot's authority, 187-196—They surrendered the opium, relying upon being paid the stipulated indemnity; pecuniary liability of any merchant who should have declined to do so, 197-204.

It was believed to be the intention of the Chinese, through the Hong merchants, to pay for the opium, but the quantity was found to be too great, 205-216—If Captain Elliot had proposed to surrender 10,000 or 20,000 chests on receiving the value, Lin would not have agreed, 217-221—Witness knowing Captain Elliot's character, expected his arrival in Canton directly he heard that his countrymen were in danger, 222-229—If he had not arrived on Sunday, Mr. Dent would have been forced to enter the city on Monday; the Chinese intended to get the merchants, one after another, into their power, and to make them give up their opium and sign bonds, 230-248-279-281—Before Captain Elliot's arrival, and his seizure of Mr. Dent, the merchants had not been deprived of their servants and provisions, but then the whole community were placed in duress, 249-269—Captain Elliot and the merchants thought Lin was prepared to go any lengths, and this opinion has been confirmed by experience; they dreaded violence, 270-278—They had wells within the factory, but usually supplied themselves from a spring outside, 282-286—The streets were built up to prevent egress, 287.

Report, 1840.—*continued.**Inglis, Robert.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

No mention had been made of bonds at that time, and Captain Elliot could have known nothing of them, 288-290—The younger residents were most alarmed, but, as it appears, justly, 291-297—It was Lin's intention to put restrictions upon the legal trade, and to revive the "old regulations," 297-305—After Captain Elliot's order, and much negotiation with the Chinese Government, each merchant communicated the amount of opium in his possession, 306-312—Previous to Captain Elliot's proclamation, the principal merchants engaged to sign a bond that they would not enter into the opium trade any more, 313-315—They signed a letter to Captain Elliot to that effect, which he forwarded to the Chinese; at that time they had not suffered much practical inconvenience, 316-331. 347-350—There being found a deficiency in the number of chests agreed to be surrendered, Dent & Co. supplied it from a ship just arrived, and Captain Elliot agreed to pay for it, either in money or in opium, quite distinct from the general indemnity, 332-342—The Treasury bills apparently identify the transaction with the original surrender, and were not accepted, 343-346.

The greater part of the opium belonged to native merchants at Bombay; losses that they will suffer, 347-364—The prices of opium have since been very high, and large fortunes are being made, 365-371—Nearly the whole of the 20,000 chests were at Lintin and other places out of the reach of the Chinese, but within their jurisdiction, and that of Captain Elliot, 372-377—The opium last sold to Captain Elliot by Dent & Co. would have sold at a high price; the Treasury bills which they received in payment were remitted to the consignors at Bombay, 378-384—Many of the smaller merchants were ruined by the surrender of the opium, and rich speculators derived the profit arising from the subsequent high prices, 385-392—The opium trade has generally been a very uncertain one, and changed hands very much, 393-395—European houses in Calcutta have been very little engaged in it, 396-398—Remittances were generally made to Canton as advances on opium and cotton, 399, 400—Five hundred dollars a chest was agreed to be about the average price of opium at Canton at the time of the surrender, 401-405.

Number of Europeans in the factory when Captain Elliot arrived, 406—The merchants had an undoubting belief that Captain Elliot's arrangement would be acknowledged at home, 407-413. 419-424—The Orders in Council and part of his instructions had been published, and his powers had been canvassed, 414-418—All the opium belonged to British subjects; the Americans who had any of it surrendered it as British property, 425-436—Persons confined by the Chinese who were not interested in the opium trade, 437-452—Doubts as to the powers of Captain Elliot, 453, 454—Continual increase in the growth of opium in India, without reference to the demand in China, 455-472—The certificates given by Captain Elliot were not sold as negotiable securities, except at Bombay as "opium scrip" at a very great discount; Captain Elliot's power was doubted, 473-477.

[Second Examination.]—Captain Elliot made no communication of Lord Palmerston's instructions as to the liability of merchants for losses incurred in illegal traffic, 478-481—It was a common practice for the Chinese to threaten a stoppage of the legal trade; their laws with reference to trade, 482-487—Agreement of the foreign community as to their proceedings, 488-492—Average prices of opium; great fluctuations of the trade; perpetual variations in price; causes thereof, 488-536—Extent of the danger in which the community were at the time of Captain Elliot's arrival; unlike any previous occasion, 537-595—Their confinement; extreme inconvenience suffered on account of the privation of servants, 596-608—No course was left but the delivery of the opium; intentions of the Chinese relative to Mr. Dent, 609 619. 635-638—The possibility of trading in conformity with the bond proposed by Lin, 620—Ulterior views of the commissioner, 621, 622. 639-644.

Notoriety of the opium trade; entries in the price current, 645-656—When under duress, the merchants could move from house to house, 657-662—Reason for thinking that Lin at first intended to pay for the opium, 663-668—Connivance of Tang, the Governor of Canton, and other authorities, at the opium trade, 669-686—Proceedings of Governor Yuen in 1820-23 with reference to the opium trade, 687-689—Interruption to the regular trade caused by Commissioner Lin, 690-694—State of Chinese laws affecting foreigners, 695-706—Their power of confiscating opium outside the Bogue, 707-736—Mode of conducting the trade by means of orders to the ships, 736-742—Captain Elliot applied Lord Palmerston's instructions solely to the smuggling trade within the Bogue, 743-747—Intentions of merchants in placing their opium in charge of the superintendent, before the arrival of Captain Elliot, 748-765.

The opium trade is still continuing; the Chinese government have taken no measures to put down the consumption, 766-769—Reasons for believing that Commissioner Lin actually destroyed all the opium, 771-777—He is supposed to have come from Peking with absolute powers, and with general instructions to put down the opium trade, 778, 779.

Report, 1840—continued.

Instructions to Captain Elliot. At a public meeting in December 1838, Captain Elliot stated that it was not in his power to publish his instructions, *Daniell* 1187, 1188.

See also *Powers of Captain Elliot*.

Insurance of Opium. The premium of insurance upon opium from Calcutta to Canton is two and a half per cent., *Inglis* 511—General rate of insurance for opium and other goods lying at-sea in China, *Thacker*, 871-879.

Intestates' Effects. See *Powers of Captain Elliot*.

J.

Jardine, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was resident at Canton from 1820 to 1839, and was backwards and forwards from 1802 to 1818, 1336, 1337—Left Canton 31st January 1839, 1338—No one who had resided long in China could have expected that Lin would act as he did, 1341-1343—Average cost of Malwa and Bengal opium, 1344-1350—Actual cost of the opium surrendered by witness's house, 1351, 1352—The viceroy had taken severe measures to suppress the opium trade, on account of an edict from the emperor, long before the commissioner's arrival, 1353-1356—It is believed that Lin was in the vicinity *incog.* before he commenced his public operations, 1357—Witness never saw violence used by the Chinese government towards Europeans, but occasionally by the mob, or by a soldier on duty, 1358, 1359—There was no danger to life or property when Lin's edict was issued; if there had been more resistance, his measures would have been less severe, 1360-1362—He would have bought a certain quantity of opium, to save his credit with the emperor, and the rest he would have sent away, 1363-1369.

The trade has existed for some months within the Bocca Tigris; the opium is brought up in boats to Whampoa, 1370—So much weakness was never shown by Europeans as when Captain Elliot joined them, 1371-1383—In Lord Napier's time they were imprisoned, and his Lordship's provisions were taken away, 1385-1388—He brought a force up as far as Whampoa, where he was stopped by sunk vessels, 1389, 1390—A pass was at length obtained for Lord Napier, by a surgeon and witness, on the ground of ill health, 1391—Witness has been applied to by the Board of Salt and Opium in Calcutta, to know in what kind of package opium sold the best, 1392-1394—In 1821 there was an interruption of trade, and the ships were expelled from Whampoa; no opium was seized; the ships were prepared to resist a search, 1395-1404—The Company's ships sometimes brought opium to China; the practice was prohibited; it occurred more frequently from Bombay than from Calcutta; petition to the Bombay government upon the subject, 1405-1422.

The authorities in Canton knew every house engaged in the opium trade by name, 1423—Since 1821 the ships have been continually ordered from one anchorage to another, 1424-1427—The custom-house department does not extend beyond the Bocca Tigris, 1428-1430—The opium trade was the safest in China; the money was always paid before the order on the ships was given, 1431—The trade was publicly known to the highest Chinese authorities, 1432-1435—In 1826 the Hong merchants believed that the emperor intended to legalize the trade, levying a small duty, 1436, 1437—The viceroy at Canton had four boats carrying opium, with his flag, 1439—The ineffectual edicts issued from Peking prove the connivance of the emperor, 1440-1445—The discovery that bullion was leaving the country induced him to act upon a different principle, 1457—Quantities of opium grown in China; frequent edicts for its suppression, 1458, 1459, 1463—The imperial edicts never caused a belief that it was intended to suppress the trade, 1460-1462.

[Second Examination.]—Statements of the prices of opium, 1464-1468—Much opium was delivered up to Captain Elliot which had been previously sold, 1469-1472—General disregard of imperial edicts; export of sysee silver in spite of them, 1473-1475—The export of sysee silver was recognized by the chief supercargo of the East India Company, 1476-1479—The arrival of Captain Elliot afforded the Chinese an excuse for getting out of their difficulty with Mr. Dent, 1480-1482—If the East India Company had made a similar demand to that of Captain Elliot, witness would have obeyed it, as they would have been responsible in a court of law, 1483, 1484—Fluctuations of price in the opium trade; frequent losses sustained, 1485-1493—The fluctuations were caused partly by the supply and demand, and partly by the proceedings of the Chinese, 1493, 1494—Moral objections of certain merchants to engage in the opium trade, 1495-1502.

Edicts of the Chinese against the introduction of Christianity and the dissemination of tracts; voyage of Mr. Medhurst in the *Huron*; opposition encountered by him, 1503-1513—Mr. Medhurst resided many years in Java, where opium was much consumed, 1514-1516—The viceroy's boats carried on the smuggling trade between Lintin and Canton for eighteen months, till near the time of Lin's arrival, 1517-1534—There were occasional sham-fights, to make it appear that the authorities did their duty, 1535, 1536—The measures of the viceroy became stricter in 1838, before the edict arrived in December, 1537-1548—His own boats were gradually put down, and inferior mandarins

Jardine, William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

darins carried on the trade, 1549-1552—The European boats always carried arms to protect themselves from robbery, 1555-1557—The government schooners never attacked European vessels, 1558-1564—Circumstances attending the seizure of Mr. Just's boat, 1565-1568—It was running at the same time as the viceroy's boats, and interfering with his trade, 1569, 1570.

Accuracy of Captain Elliot's statement that the number of European boats had "vastly increased," and that conflicts were frequent, disputed, 1571-1578—Notoriety of the fact of the viceroy's boats being used, 1579-1583—He is said to have made 13,000 taels on each boat per month, part of which went as presents to the imperial treasury, 1584-1588—It is not supposed to have been paid as part of the proceeds of the opium traffic, 1589—Very few measures were taken for suppressing the opium trade before December 1838; now and then an opium broker had been seized, 1590-1592—When Governor Yuen ordered the vessels away from Whampoa, the Hong merchants stated that the trade might still be carried on quietly, 1593-1595—Intimate acquaintance with the state of the opium trade displayed in the imperial edicts, 1596-1604—The execution in front of the factory was caused chiefly by the denial of the right of the Chinese to execute criminals there; the first execution which was attempted was for the purpose of giving effect to the edict against the opium trade, 1605-1611—Witness recollects four or five executions of Chinese dealers in opium previous to that time, 1612-1615.

The claims for indemnity rest upon Captain Elliot's engagement, and the sanction of our own authorities at home and in India; and the connivance of the Chinese put opium upon the same footing as any other trade, 1616-1622. 1634—Frequent expulsions of Europeans; witness has been expelled a dozen times, 1623-1632—Captain Elliot was too much alarmed at expulsion, 1633—The desire expressed by the Chinese, that Captain Elliot should refer home as to sending away the opium ships, was not viewed as a proof of their earnestness, 1635-1657—In December 1838 witness began to apprehend that they were serious in their intentions to put down the trade, 1658-1662—The emperor might have had a large revenue from opium, 1663—Every vessel might have been searched within the Bogue; there would have been no danger of bloodshed, 1663-1667—No measures were taken to destroy the poppy growing in China, while attempts were making to suppress the foreign trade, 1668-1670.

2,000,000 persons out of the 300,000,000 in China could consume all the opium, 1671-1673—The opium pipe is as common in Fokein as the tobacco pipe at Canton, 1674, 1675—The Chinese might limit smuggling on the coast very much if they pleased, although they would have to contend with many difficulties, 1676-1689—Opium smoking, in moderation, is not injurious; spirits are more dangerous to morality and health; case of witness's compadore who had charge of the cash, and smoked for 30 or 40 years, 1690-1702. 1713-1716—Refinement of opium for smoking; it can neither be refined or smoked without being detected by the smell, 1703-1709—Smoking divans described, 1710-1712—Retail price of opium, 1717—There is more dram drinking in England than smoking of opium in China, 1718-1725—The Chinese prefer refining the opium themselves, 1726-1729—The Turkey opium is sometimes chewed, 1730-1733.

Instructions given to commanders of ships for their defence, 1734-1738—Murder is the only crime for which foreigners are punished with death, 1739—The Chinese have the right of confiscation within the Bocca Tigris, 1740-1755—Lintin is in the outer waters and not within Chinese jurisdiction; position of the anchorage; the admiral has instructions to prevent smuggling there, 1756-1795—The surrender of the opium will be utter ruin to many of the Parsees in Bombay and Calcutta, 1796-1798—The fall in the price of opium caused other parties to engage in the trade, 1799-1801—Commercial distress at Bombay; complaints of breach of faith on the part of Government, 1802—The trade has since been going on briskly along the coast, but has been conducted by a lower class of men, 1803-1806.

Return of part of the purchase-money by the East India Company when merchants sustained a loss in the sale of opium in 1836, 1807-1812—Reasons assigned by witness's firm for not signing the address to Lord Palmerston, 1813-1816—Much opium was surrendered which was on the coast, not ever at Lintin, but beyond all doubt out of the reach of the Chinese, 1817-1831—Witness's firm would not have given up their opium either to the Chinese or to Captain Elliot without payment, 1832-1835—Although Captain Elliot was told that part of the opium, of which an account was given him, might have been sold since the last advices, he gave the account without any deduction to the Commissioner, and was afterwards obliged to purchase more to supply the deficiency, 1819. 1836-1841.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Claims of Jardine, Matheson & Co. for indemnity for opium surrenders, *App. p.* 183.

Jauncy, Captain. Had sold several chests at 750 dollars a chest, in the straits of Nano, which were afterwards delivered up to Captain Elliot, *Jardine* 1469-1472.

Report, 1840—continued.

Johnston, Mr., (Second Superintendent.) Delivery of opium into his charge by Messrs. Bell, for safe custody, before Captain Elliot's arrival at Canton; witness's intention to do the same, if Mr. Dent had gone into the city, in order to put it beyond their own control, *Inglis* 24-28. 36-42—Captain Thacker and Mr. Daniell gave up their opium to Mr. Johnston, *Inglis* 73—Dent & Co., and most probably all the other merchants, would have surrendered their opium to the superintendent to save themselves from responsibility, *Inglis* 77-84—Conversation of witness with Mr. Johnston, who said when he knew that Captain Elliot had desired the ships to put themselves under the command of Captain Blake, he had no difficulty about his course of acting, *Inglis* 130-136—The merchants desired to throw upon him the responsibility of giving up the opium, in case that should be unavoidable, by placing it in his charge, *Inglis* 748-765.

Before Captain Elliot's arrival, witness had given up his opium to Mr. Johnston, for safer custody; correspondence with Mr. Johnston, *Thacker* 793. 805-821—Witness had a strong apprehension that he might be obliged to surrender his opium to the Chinese, when he gave it in charge to Mr. Johnston, *Thacker* 917-937—Two or three houses had placed their opium in charge of Mr. Johnston, for safe custody, on the Saturday, *Daniell* 1189-1191.

Just, Mr. Circumstances attending the seizure of his boat by the Chinese; it was running at the same time as the viceroys, and interfering with his trade, *Jardine* 1565-1570.

K.

Kam-Sing-Moon. The Chinese succeeded in banishing their ships thence, and erected batteries to prevent them from returning, *Jardine* 1795.

Keating, Mr. See *Powers of Captain Elliot*.

L.

Laws of China. No penalty attached to Europeans previous to Commissioner Lin's arrival at Canton, except that of death for murder, and suspension of trade for disobedience to Chinese law, *Inglis* 695-696. 701-706—Murder is the only crime for which foreigners are punished with death, *Jardine* 1739—The laws are only made known to foreigners through the Hong merchants; they are all so disregarded that the law can be only gathered from practice, *Matheson* 2233-2255.

See also *Imperial Edicts. Tariff*.

Legal Trade with China. It was Commissioner Lin's intention to put restrictions upon the legal trade, and to renew the old regulations; vexatious regulations issued by him for the Chinese trade, *Inglis* 297-305—It would have been impossible to carry on the legal trade, under the regulations which Commissioner Lin intended to propose, *Inglis* 620-622—Interruption caused by Lin to the regular trade; 13,000,000 pounds of tea were left at Canton, which would have been shipped during the time the foreigners were in confinement, *Inglis* 690-694—It has been a common practice of the Chinese since 1820 to threaten a stoppage of the legal trade, if their edicts were not obeyed by foreigners; their laws concerning foreign trade, *Inglis* 482-487.

Legalization of the Opium Trade. In 1826 the Hong merchants believed that the emperor intended to legalize the trade, levying a small duty, *Jardine* 1436, 1437—It was believed that when the Government found it impossible to stop the trade they would legalize it, *Matheson* 2180-2186.

Lin, Commissioner. He arrived at Canton on the 10th of March, and his first edict was published on the 18th, *Inglis* 10-12—He is supposed to have come from Peking with absolute powers, and with general instructions to put down the opium trade, *Inglis* 778, 779—The community expected that the commissioner was coming to remove obstructions to the trade until they observed the servants removing their things from the factory, *Thacker* 794-798—Some of the Hong merchants said he was coming to legalize the trade, and others that he would stop it; belief that he would make inquiries, and act according to the result of them, *Matheson* 2037-2040—No one who had resided long in China and was acquainted with the character of the people could have expected that Lin would act as he did, *Jardine* 1341-1343—It is believed that he was in the vicinity, *incog.* gaining information, before he commenced his public operations, *Jardine* 1357.

See also *Compensation from the Chinese. Dent, Mr. Destruction of the Opium. Surrender of the Opium. &c.*

Report, 1840—continued.

LINTIN:

How far the Ships were within the Jurisdiction or the Power of the Chinese; position of the Anchorage, &c.:

Nearly the whole of the 20,000 chests were at Lintin and other places, out of the reach of the Chinese, but within their jurisdiction and that of Captain Elliot, *Inglis* 372-377—The opium ships are not in any way in the power of the Chinese; the custom-house officers have never visited them, *Inglis* 624-627—The Chinese custom-house department does not extend beyond the Bocca Tigris, *Jardine* 1428-1430—It is in the outer waters and not within Chinese jurisdiction; position of the anchorage; the admiral has instructions to prevent smuggling there, *Jardine* 1756-1795.

The receiving ships were out of the control of the Chinese; those out at sea (from which some opium was delivered) were out of their knowledge, *Matheson* 2069-2073—The Chinese had no right to search British vessels at Lintin or on the coast; it would have been an act of hostile aggression, *Matheson* 2275-2287—If the ships had not been considered under the protection of the British authorities, they would have been sent away, *Matheson* 2294-2300—It was the duty of the superintendent to protect British subjects at Canton from having their property in the outer seas extorted from them by violence, *Thacker* 938-946. 962-977. 981-990—The opium ships seldom anchored between Lintin and the main land, but on the outside of the island, moving from one side to another of a point according to the wind, *Matheson* 2302-2305—The ships could have defended themselves against any Chinese force without the aid of a British ship of war, *Matheson* 2306-2308.

The Hong merchants advised that the ships should not be sent away, as Lin would be better pleased to say he had driven them off, *Matheson* 2131-2137—If Captain Elliot had sent away the ships, a long negotiation would have ensued, which would have ended in a compromise, *Matheson* 2347-2356. 2371-2374.

See also *Receiving Ships*.

M.

Mackenzie, Holt. Evidence before the Finance Sub-committee on East India Affairs, 1832, as to the revenue to the Indian government arising from the opium trade, *App. p.* 165.

Malcolmson, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Partner in the house of Forbes, Forbes & Co., 1842—Agents for Parsee and Hindoo merchants in Bombay and Canton, 1843-1845—Severe effect of the withholding the opium indemnity upon the internal trade of Bombay generally, 1846-1849—Shipments of specie to Calcutta instead of native bills, 1849—Mutual forbearance between debtor and creditor, in expectation that the indemnity will be paid, 1850-1852—No doubt was felt that Government would fulfil the engagements of its functionary, 1853-1855—Very little opium has since been exported from Bombay; that consumed in China has gone from Calcutta; much opium is lying at Bombay, 1856-1863—On the refusal of the Government to pay, the merchants expected much from Parliament, 1864-1868—The most disastrous consequences will ensue if Parliament also refuse, 1869—An understanding that compensation is to be forced from the Chinese would tend to avert such consequences, 1870-1876.

The Parsees have not the means of referring immediately to our laws, but trust the execution of them to Government, 1879—They are increasing in education, wealth, and influence, 1880-1882—Two parties interested have committed suicide in consequence of the disappointment, 1883, 1884—Some have since engaged in the opium trade to a small extent, 1885, 1886—The declaration of Lord J. Russell will have a tendency to allay their fears, but they will expect something more definite, 1887, 1888—Letters from Bombay merchants on the subject of compensation, and their undoubted right to it; encouragement given to the opium trade by the Indian government, 1889-1893—There was a general feeling at Bombay that Captain Elliot's bills would not be honoured, 1894-1898.

Danger of further suicides; men of high spirit and ancient family cannot bear the disgrace of appealing to the insolvent law, 1902—If an immediate settlement of their claims cannot be made, an immediate acknowledgment of them will save their credit, and continue the forbearance of their creditors, 1899-1918—Price at which opium scrip was sold at Calcutta, 1919-1923—Letter concerning the anxiety of the East India Company to increase the opium trade, 1924—At Bombay no attempt was made to negotiate opium scrip, 1926-1928—Even if the opium trade had been avowedly contraband, the positive engagement of Captain Elliot would entitle the parties who surrendered their opium to compensation, 1929-1931.

[Second Examination.]—Difficulty of getting the cotton crops to market from the want of the usual advances; quantities in 1840, from 1st January to 29th March, as compared with the same period in 1839; high prices consequent upon the limited supply, 1932-1935—The loss of the opium has not been felt so much at Calcutta as at Bombay

Report, 1840—continued.

Malcolmson, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Bombay, the tradé in other articles being more extensive, 1936—The export of opium from Calcutta is very frequently on Bombay account; the Bombay native merchants have been of late years large operators in both markets, 1937, 1938.

Malwa Opium. Increased quantity produced since the cessation of the East India Company's monopoly; it has been nearly all in the hands of Babadur Mull and others, *Inglis* 466-469—Immense fluctuations in the price; the crop is precarious, and there are no means of ascertaining what it is until the opium arrives at Bombay, *Inglis* 534-536—Price per chest at Bombay, February 1839, *Thacker* 784, 785—The natives finding, after the news from China had reached India, that there was no market for opium at Bombay, sent it to the coast of China on their own account, and realized a good price, *Matheson* 2154—Statement of purchases made by Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Canton, from July to November 1838, *App.* p. 186.

See also *Consumption of Opium. Prices of Opium.*

Mandarins. The journey of a mandarin to Peking has been stated to raise the price of opium, on account of 100 or 200 chests being smuggled in his baggage, *Colquhoun* 527-529.—See also *Connivance of Authorities at the Opium Trade.*

Marjoribanks, C. Evidence before the Committee on East India Affairs, 1830—Notoriety of the opium trade; publication of prices; mode of conducting the trade; seizure of smuggling boats in the river; variance of practice and profession in China; connivance of the inferior authorities at the opium trade; opium finds its way into the imperial palace, *App.* p. 157.

Matheson, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Partner in the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co., 2029—Has been at Canton since 1826, 2030—Left Canton 12th March 1839, to be ready to send away the opium ships if it should be judged expedient, 2033-2036—Some of the Hong merchants believed that Lin was coming to legalize the opium trade, while others said he would put a stop to it, 2037, 2038—Witness's house believed that he would inquire into the proceedings of the viceroy, and act upon the facts he discovered, 2039, 2040—When his edict appeared, March 18th, witness sent away two ships, one with 1,000, and the other with 2,400 chests, and was transhipping the cargo of a third, containing 3,000, when he received fresh orders, 2041-2148—His firm had surrendered all their opium to Captain Elliot, and he recalled the ships, which were quite beyond Chinese jurisdiction, 2049-2053.

The Portuguese had opium at Macao, which they sent away; they did not surrender a chest; the demand was made by the Chinese, 2054—It was afterwards sold at a very large profit, on the east coast of China, 2059-2061—Some opium belonging to witness's house had been sold, after the return given in to Captain Elliot was made good, 2062-2068—The receiving-ships at Lintin were out of the control of the Chinese, but when out at sea they were removed from the knowledge of the Chinese, 2069-2073—The firm had made over the whole to witness individually, in order that no compulsory measures should force the partners then in Canton to deliver it, 2074-2081—They conceived themselves bound to obey the order of Captain Elliot, but not of the Chinese, 2082, 2083—They felt bound to act with perfect good faith to the English Government, and not to practise the evasion they had intended for the Chinese, 2084-2090—Witness had been left to his own discretion as to giving up the opium to the Chinese, 2091, 2092—One of the ships that had been sent away was to return in a month to Taitam Bay, at the mouth of Canton River, 2093-2095.

A large proportion of the opium is exported on account of merchants at Bombay; nearly a third of the Bengal opium belongs to them, 2096-2101—All classes of merchants at Bombay were affected by the surrender of the opium, 2103, 2104—Their creditors abstained from pressing them for payment, believing that compensation would be paid, 2105—The natives were very sanguine of being paid, 2106—They had always placed the most implicit reliance upon the word of the Government servants, whose acts they could not believe would be disavowed, 2107-2110—Witness is not aware that any opium scrip was sold at Bombay, 2111—Doubts were expressed as to the immediate payment of the scrip, in letters written from England in August, 2112-2115—The general trade of Bombay was much deranged, 2116—The sale of British manufactures was diminished, 2117, 2118—The export trade to China was affected, 2119—Advances on the cotton trade, 2120, 2121.

Witness's uncle, Mr. Matheson, was not consulted by Captain Elliot, 2122-2130—The Hong merchants advised that the ships should not be sent away, as Lin would be better pleased to say he had driven them off, 2131-2137—If there had been any fear that he would detain the British at Canton, no one would have been there, 2138-2140—At first there was a general forbearance on the part of creditors at Bombay, but latterly many have been greatly distressed, 2141-2143—On the first receipt of Mr. Gordon's letter in Bombay two persons committed suicide, 2143-2145. 2150-2152—The principal loss will fall upon the Parsee merchants, 2146-2149—Nearly all persons engaged in the trade were unable to continue it, and it fell into new hands, 2153-2154—Great fall in the price of opium, 2155-2156.

Witness

Report, 1840—continued.

Matheson, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Witness left Canton before Captain Elliot reached it; he received instructions to send away the opium on the 22d, and Captain Elliot did not arrive till the 24th, 2157-2174—The viceroy had been exceedingly strict, and it was the general opinion that Lin would cause a relaxation, 2175-2178—The opium trade is generally popular with the people; they were much dissatisfied with the viceroy's proceedings, 2178-2179—It was believed that when the government found it impossible to stop the trade they would legalize it, 2180-2186—The strong desire of the people for opium, and the interests of the provincial authorities, would prevent the exclusion of opium, 2187-2191—A more effective marine force would not prevent it, 2192, 2193—Howqua was not consulted; he has been carrying on business in partnership with the Americans, 2194-2200—He could not be depended upon as speaking the truth, 2201-2205—The mob did not care about the opium trade, 2206—Character of Howqua and Mowqua, 2207-2215—In business transactions Howqua was trustworthy, but not in political matters, 2216-2218—He has shipped tea largely to England lately, through the Americans, 2219-2220.

Degree of confidence existing between the Chinese government and the Hong merchants, 2221-2232—Chinese laws are only known through the Hong merchants; they are all disregarded; the law can only be gathered from practice, 2233-2255—The merchants have never been able to obtain a copy of the tariff; charges are added without the sanction of the emperor, 2256-2262—Many Chinese thought Lin would relax the measures of the viceroy to allay discontent, 2263-2267—Notice was given once a year, as a matter of form, that the opium ships should be removed, 2269-2271—The Chinese merchants engaged in the opium trade disappeared before the arrival of Lin, 2272-2274—The Chinese had no right to search British vessels at Lintin or on the coast; it would have been an act of hostile aggression, 2275-2287—If the ships had not been considered under the protection of the British authorities they would have been sent away, 2294-2300—The opium ships seldom anchored between Lintin and the main land, but on the outside of the island, 2302-2305—They could have defended themselves against any Chinese force, 2306-2308.

The trade has been diminished one-third by Lin's measures; it is carried on along the coast with the connivance of the local authorities, 2309-2315—If Captain Elliot had desired the merchants to discontinue the Lintin trade they would have complied, and would have given the same assistance as in the case of the river trade, 2316-2321—Without any circumstances of danger witness would have obeyed Captain Elliot's requisition to give up the opium, on payment, 2322-2334, 2339-2344—He always said that he had powers and instructions which he was not at liberty to communicate, 2335—The supercargoes of the East India Company would have had the power, and the Company would have been responsible, 2336-2338.

The lives of the foreigners were not in danger; Captain Elliot was the most likely to lose his life, 2345, 2346—If Captain Elliot had sent the opium ships away, a long negotiation would have ensued, which would have ended in a compromise, 2347-2356, 2371-2374—The Portuguese sent away their opium from Macao, 2357-2363—It was understood that the 1,035 chests of opium were to be paid for, 2364-2370—The community were entirely in the power of the Chinese, 2375-2378—The merchants would have been united, and would have made a better bargain if they had been left to manage for themselves, 2379-2386—Discretion vested in witness by his partners, 2389-2399—Reason for fixing only the cost price of the opium as the demand for compensation, 2400-2402—Frequent letters received by witness from Canton while the communication was stopped, 2403-2410.

Most of the residents in Canton had not been there long; some who signed the memorial were not able to form a correct opinion as to the danger, 2411-2427—In May, when the memorial was signed, their sense of the danger they had escaped was greater than in March, 2428-2433—The majority of the Parsees who signed it never read it, 2434, 2435—The petty mandarins along the coast are conniving at the opium trade, 2436-2444—More persons are engaged in the trade, who make small purchases, 2445-2447—Opium has been sold for 900 dollars a chest, 2448-2449—The natives fetch it from the ships; it is paid for before it goes over the ship's side, 2450-2452.

Matheson, Mr. It was said that he would be the next merchant sent for after Mr. Dent, in order to force his opium from him, and to make him sign bonds, *Inglis* 281—Was not consulted by Captain Elliot, *Matheson* 2122-2130.

See also *Dent, Mr.* *Expulsion of Foreigners.*

Medhurst, Mr. His voyage in the *Huion* for the dissemination of Christian tracts in the Chinese language; opposition encountered by him, *Jardine* 1503-1513.

Melville, J. C. Evidence before Committee on East India Affairs in 1830, as to the opium trade and the general trade of China; remittances, export of bullion, &c., *App.* p. 160.

Memorial (The) to Lord Palmerston. It was prepared by Mr. Braine; many of the parties who signed it were not able to form a correct opinion as to their danger; they had not long been

Report, 1840—continued.

Memorial (The) to Lord Palmerston—continued.

been in China, *Matheson* 2411-2427—In May, when the memorial was signed, their sense of the danger they had escaped was greater than it had been in March; many of the Parsees who signed it had never read it, *Matheson* 2428-2435.

See also *Duress of the Foreign Community*.

Mill, James. Extracts from his evidence before the Committee on East India Affairs, 1832, on the opium trade, *App. p.* 168.

Missionaries. See *Foreign Community*.

Mobs in China: Conduct of the Chinese mob; their excitement and curiosity when witness was conducted through the streets; they exulted at the sight of a foreigner who seemed to be humbled, *Inglis* 85-120—In ordinary times, a British merchant in the streets of Canton would be liable to crowding; Captain Elliot was knocked down in full uniform, *Inglis* 121-123—Witness did not apprehend his life to be in danger while under confinement, although the Chinese might have let the mob in upon the factory, *Thacker* 842-851—The irruption of the mob, which had come down from the country, and were in the neighbourhood, was apprehended more than any other danger, *Daniell* 1235—The commissioner hinted, in his edict, the possibility of the mob-breaking in upon them, *Daniell* 1259—They did not care about the opium trade, *Matheson* 2206.

See also *Execution, The*.

Morss, Mr. Reasons for believing that the cruelty exercised against him was sanctioned at least by Commissioner Lin; pirates do sometimes assume the dress of mandarins, *Inglis* 574-583.

Mowqua. Was the Hong merchant upon whose ability the foreigners chiefly relied to interpret the intentions of the Chinese government; he is since dead, *Matheson* 2207-2215.

N.

Napier, Lord. In his time the community were imprisoned, and his Lordship's provisions were taken away; he brought a force up as far as Whampoa, where he was stopped by sunk vessels, *Jardine* 1385-1390—A pass was at length obtained for him by a surgeon and witness on the ground of ill-health, *Jardine* 1391.

See also *Servants*.

O.

Oliphant & Co. See *Foreign Community*.

Opium Scrip. See *Certificates*.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA:

1. *Fluctuations therein.*
2. *Interruptions to the Trade.*
3. *Mode of conducting the Trade.*
4. *Its Notoriety.*
5. *Its Popularity with the Chinese people.*
6. *Its Legality.*
7. *Moral Objections to it.*
8. *Trade carried on since the Surrender of the Opium by Captain Elliot.*

1. *Fluctuations therein:*

The opium trade has always been liable to great fluctuations; it has changed hands between rich Baboos, Jews, and European merchants, *Inglis* 393-395—European houses at Calcutta have been very little engaged in it until lately, *Inglis* 396-398—Until very lately, nearly all persons engaged in the opium trade have lost by it; an American gentleman made a large fortune; extraordinary fluctuation of prices and uncertainty of the trade, *Inglis* 515-536—Fluctuations in price; frequent losses sustained; the fluctuations are caused partly by the supply and demand, and partly by the proceedings of the Chinese, *Jardine* 1493, 1494.

2. *Interruptions to the Trade:*

In 1821 there was an interruption of trade, and the ships were expelled from Whampoa; no opium was seized; the ships were prepared to resist a search, *Jardine* 1395-1404—Very few measures were taken for suppressing the opium trade before December 1838; now and then an opium broker had been seized, *Jardine* 1590-1592—In December 1838, witness began to think the Chinese were serious in their intentions to put down the trade, *Jardine* 1658-1662—At the beginning of 1839 there was a great stagnation of the trade on account of the edicts of the viceroy, *Daniell*

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA—continued.4. *Interruption to the Trade*—continued.

1092, 1093—The viceroy had taken severe measures on account of an imperial edict long before the commissioner's arrival, *Jardine* 1353-1356—His measures were so severe that a rebellion at Canton was apprehended, *Matheson* 2039—His measures had been extremely oppressive to Chinese merchants; he searched their houses; it was the general opinion that Lin would cause a relaxation, *Matheson* 2175-2178. 2263-2267.

3. *Mode of conducting the Trade* :

Mode of conducting the trade by giving orders at Canton on the ships at Lintin, where the opium was delivered before the ships entered the Bogue, *Inglis* 736-742—It was the safest trade in China; the money was always paid before the order on the ships was given, *Jardine* 1431.

4. *Its Notoriety* :

Its notoriety; publication in the price currents of the quantities brought in different ships, and the names of the consignees, *Inglis* 645-656—Notoriety of the trade; publication of the names of the consignees in the weekly price currents, *Thacker* 1007-1012—The authorities in Canton knew every house engaged in the opium trade by name, *Jardine* 1423.

5. *Its Popularity with the Chinese People* :

The trade is generally popular with the Chinese people; they were much dissatisfied with the viceroy's proceedings for its suppression, *Matheson* 2178, 2179—The strong desire of the people for opium, and the interests of the provincial authorities, would prevent the exclusion of opium; a more effective marine force would not prevent it, *Matheson* 2187-2193.

6. *Its Legality* :

Sanction given to the trade by the British Parliament, and participation and profit of the East India Company, *Malcolmson* 1890. 1893. 1928—The opium trade is considered legal in India, although illegal in China; the opium was never shipped on board the East India Company's vessels; many do not know that the trade is illegal in China, *Cursetjee* 1982-2000. 2008, 2009—The opium is sent in private merchant ships even to Singapore and the Straits, *Cursetjee* 2001-2007—It was usual for the Chinese to give notice once a year, as a matter of form, that the opium ships should be removed, both during the time of the supercargoes, and of Captain Elliot, *Matheson* 2269-2271—Correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India Company and the Governor-general of India, on the opium trade, and the revenue arising therefrom, *App. p.* 161—Form of the East India Company's license to country ships trading between Calcutta and Canton, as settled 1820, *App. p.* 176—Form of license granted at Bombay in 1821, *App. p.* 177.

7. *Moral Objections to it* :

Moral objections of Mr. King, Mr. Matheson and Mr. Robertson, to engage in the trade; countenance given to the trade by the East India Company, and by Parliament, *Jardine* 1495-1502.

8. *Trade carried on since the surrender of Opium by Captain Elliot* :

The trade is still continuing; the Chinese Government has taken no measures to put down the internal consumption, *Inglis* 766-769—There has been a considerable trade since the surrender, *Daniel* 1315—The trade has existed for some months within the Bocca Tigris; the opium is brought up in boats to Whampoa, *Jardine* 1370—The fall in the price caused new parties to engage in the trade; the trade has been going on briskly along the coast, but has been conducted by a lower class of men, *Jardine* 1799-1801, 1803-1806—Nearly all persons engaged in the trade at Bombay were unable to continue it, and it fell into new hands, *Matheson* 2153, 2154.

Very little opium has been exported from Bombay since the opium crisis, although much is lying there; that consumed in China has gone from Calcutta, *Malcolmson* 1856-1863—The trade has been diminished one-third by Lin's measures; it is still carried on along the coast with the connivance of the local authorities, *Matheson* 2309-2315—More persons are engaged in the trade now who make smaller purchases; the natives fetch the opium from the ships; it is paid for before it goes over the ship's side, *Matheson* 2445-2452.

See also *Bombay Merchants. Calcutta Sales of Opium. Connivance of Authorities. Consumption of Opium. East India Company. Growth of Opium. Insurance. Legalization of the Opium Trade. Lintin. Prices of Opium. Viceroy of Canton. Yuen, Governor.*

Report, 1840—continued.

Orders in Council. Copy of the Order in Council, establishing regulations for the government of King's subjects at Canton, dated 9th December 1833, *App. p.* 180—Orders in Council, 3d and 4th April 1840, as to reparation for the late injurious proceedings of the Chinese Government, *App. p.* 181, 182.

P.

Palmerston, Lord. Captain Elliot did not communicate his Lordship's instructions, which stated that any loss which might be suffered from the execution of Chinese law, against smuggling, must be borne by the parties; but seemed to apply them to smuggling within the river, *Inglis* 478-481—Captain Elliot did not publish the words of Lord Palmerston, but gave a notice that Government could not sanction the smuggling trade within the Bogue, *Inglis* 743-747—Reasons assigned by witness's firm for not signing the address to Lord Palmerston, *Jardine* 1813-1816.

See also *Instructions. Powers of Captain Elliot.*

Parsee Merchants. The Parsees have not the means of referring immediately to our laws, but trust execution of them to Government; they are increasing in education, wealth and influence, *Malcolmson* 1880-1882—Are the principal merchants at Bombay, *Cursetjee* 1980, 1981—The principal loss will fall upon them, *Matheson* 2146-2149.

See also *Bombay Merchants. Suicides.*

Pass System. The uncertainty as to the opium crops has always been very great, but has increased since the adoption of the pass system, *Inglis* 534-536.

Patna Opium. Statement of purchases of Patna opium made by Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Canton, from August to November 1838, *App. p.* 186.

See also *Consumption of Opium. Growth of Opium. Prices of Opium.*

Penal Bonds. Had Mr. Dent gone into the city, they would have made him sign penal bonds, for which they would have rewarded him, as an inducement for others to do the same, *Inglis* 68, 69—It was the intention of the Chinese to get the merchants one after another into their power, and to make them give up the opium, and sign bonds; Mr. Matheson would have been sent for after Mr. Dent, *Inglis* 243-248. 279-281—No mention had been made of bonds when Mr. Dent was sent for; Captain Elliot could have known nothing of them, *Inglis* 288-290—Impossibility of trading in conformity with the bond proposed by Lin; few Englishmen would have remained in Canton subject to its conditions, *Inglis* 620—These bonds formed part of his original intention in coming from Peking; they would have created as much difficulty as the delivery of the opium, *Inglis* 639-644.

Portuguese. The Portuguese had opium at Macao, which they sent away; they did not surrender a chest to the Chinese, although the demand was made, *Matheson* 2054—It was afterwards sold, at a very large profit, on the east coast of China, *Matheson* 2059-2061—Nearly all their opium was on shore at Macao; about one-third in their warehouses; there were some Portuguese at Canton; the Chinese jurisdiction extends to Macao, *Matheson* 2357-2363.

POWERS OF CAPTAIN ELLIOT:

1. Generally.
2. Specifically, as regards his Engagement for Indemnity.

1. Generally:

Ignorance of the merchants as to the extent of Captain Elliot's authority; it had been discussed in the newspapers; Mr. Keating's demand that the instructions should be published, *Inglis* 187-196—The Orders in Council and part of the instructions had been published, and his powers had been canvassed; Captain Elliot stated that he had published as much as he felt himself authorised to publish, *Inglis* 414-418—Captain Elliot had stated that he had no power to see the property of a deceased merchant properly administered, which a consul would have been called upon to do, *Inglis* 453, 454—He always represented that he had powers and instructions, which he was not at liberty to communicate, *Matheson* 2335—Extracts from Acts of Parliament, as to the powers of the select committee of supracargoes at Canton, and of the British superintendents, and other papers relating thereto, *App. p.* 173, *et seq.*

2. Specifically, as regards his Engagement for Indemnity:

Captain Elliot's statements to witness, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Braine, that he was quite certain he had authority to engage for indemnity for the opium; he appeared to feel no hesitation about it, *Inglis* 150-168—No one doubted but that the representative of the Crown had authority to demand the delivery of the opium, and to enter into an engagement for indemnity, *Thacker* 1057-1072—The community believed that he would not have called upon them to surrender their property without having full powers under his instructions, *Daniell* 1179-1186—The people at Bombay understood that Captain Elliot had been acting by authority of his Government, *Cursetjee* 1969-1972.

See also *Indemnity. Instructions of Captain Elliot. Surrender of the Opium.*

PRICES

Report, 1840—continued.

PRICES OF OPIUM:

1. *Average Prices generally.*
2. *Price previous to the Surrender of the Opium to Captain Elliot.*
3. *Prices since the Surrender.*

1. *Average Prices generally:*

Average prices of opium; great fluctuations therein; causes thereof, *Inglis* 488-536.

2. *Price previous to the Surrender of the Opium to Captain Elliot:*

Five hundred dollars a chest was agreed to be about the average price of opium at Canton at the time of the surrender, *Inglis* 401-405—Price of Malwa opium the chest at Bombay, February 1839, *Thacker* 784, 785—Exact statement of the cost of witness's opium until it was delivered to Captain Elliot, *Thacker* 868-870—When it arrived at Canton it was not saleable, as the trade had been stopped by the viceroy, in anticipation of the commissioner's arrival, *Thacker* 880-888.

Cost per chest of the Patna, Benares, and Malwa opium; weight of chests, *Daniell* 1200-1205—Prices of Malwa and Patna opium in China, from 18th July to 25th November 1838, *Daniell* 1294-1298—Average cost of Malwa and Bengal opium; actual cost of that surrendered by witness's house, *Jardine* 1344-1852.

Statement of the quantities of Malwa and Patna opium purchased by Jardine & Co. in Canton, and the price per chest, from July to November 1838, *App. p.* 186—Great fall in price at Bombay on receiving the intelligence from China; some was sold at 300 rupees a chest, *Matheson*, 2155, 2156.

3. *Prices since the Surrender.*

The prices have been very high in China since the surrender, and large fortunes are being made, *Inglis* 365-371—Rich speculators derived the profit arising from the high prices, and not the small merchants who had sustained losses by the surrender, *Inglis* 385-392—Opium has been sold along the coast for 900 dollars a chest, *Matheson* 2448, 2449.

R.

Receiving Ships. The ships at Lintin generally had nothing but opium on board; they could always go to sea at a short notice, *Daniell* 1214-1221.

See also *Lintin*.

Refinement of Opium. It is refined in China for smoking; it can neither be refined nor smoked without being detected by the smell, *Jardine* 1703-1709—The Chinese prefer refining it themselves, *Jardine* 1726-1729.

Remittances. Were generally made to Canton as advances on opium and cotton; the difficulty of investing the whole in this manner has often induced merchants to become importers, *Inglis* 399-400.

Remonstrance. Witness recollects no remonstrance of the merchants against Captain Elliot's requisition for the surrender of the opium, *Inglis* 180-182—Witness heard of no remonstrance against Captain Elliot's requisition, *Thacker* 898-905; *Daniell* 1211-1213.

Revenue (British India.) Extracts from Parliamentary Papers and Evidence as to the connexion of the trade in opium between India and China with the revenue administration of British India, and the part taken by the East India Company and its officers therein, *App. p.* 157—Extract from Report of Committee (revenue), 16th August 1832, stating that it is inadvisable to abandon so important a source of revenue as that on opium, *App. p.* 166—Extracts from letters in reply to a circular letter from the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the revenue administration of British India, relating to the opium monopoly and trade, *App. p.* 169.

Robberies on the Canton River. All the European boats carry arms to protect themselves from robbers or Ladrões; it is not safe to go without them, *Jardine* 1555-1557.

S.

Sales of Opium. See *Calcutta Sales*.

Scrip. See *Certificates*.

Search of Vessels. Every vessel might have been searched within the Bogue; there would have been no danger of bloodshed, *Jardine* 1663-1667.

Servants. The servants were taken away from the foreign community in Lord Napier's time, *Inglis* 594; *Daniell* 1145-1149—It is not the custom to bring servants to China; the withdrawal of the native servants therefore puts the community to the greatest inconvenience, *Inglis* 600-608—The servants were ordered to leave within half an hour after Captain Elliot's arrival, some had already left, *Daniell* 1111-1113.

See also *Duress of the Foreign Community*.

Report, 1840—continued.

Smoking Divans. The police have a list of them; the owners are warned to be out of the way; respectable people who meet there, *Jardine* 1710-1712.

Smoking Opium. The opium pipe is as common in Fokein as the tobacco-pipe at Canton, *Jardine* 1674, 1675—In moderation it is not injurious; spirits are more dangerous to morality and health; case of witness's compadore who had charge of the cash, and smoked for thirty or forty years, *Jardine* 1690-1702. 1713-1716—There is more dram-drinking in England than opium smoking in China, *Jardine* 1718-1725.

Smuggling. It is not justifiable to seize persons on account of the general notoriety of their smuggling; they must be caught in the fact, or there must be grounds for a specific charge, *Thacker* 1015-1023—The Chinese might limit smuggling on the coast very much if they pleased, although they would have to contend with many difficulties, *Jardine* 1676-1689—If Captain Elliot had desired the merchants to discontinue the Lintin trade, they would have complied, and would have given the same assistance as in the case of the river trade, *Matheson* 2316-2321.

Smuggling Trade in the Canton River. Accuracy of Captain Elliot's statement, that the number of European boats had "vastly increased," and that conflicts were frequent disputed, *Jardine* 1571-1578.

Specie. Shipment of specie instead of native bills to Calcutta from Bombay since the opium crisis, *Malcolmson* 1849.

Stark, Hugh. Extracts from Evidence before the Committee on East India Affairs in 1832, on the cultivation of opium in India, and the revenue derived therefrom by the East India Company, *App.* p. 167.

Suicides at Bombay. Two parties interested in the opium trade have committed suicide on account of the disappointment as to the payment of the indemnity, *Malcolmson* 1883, 1884—Danger of further suicides; men of high spirit and ancient family cannot bear the disgrace of insolvency, *Malcolmson* 1902—A friend of witness's committed suicide on account of disappointment in the opium trade; he was a proud man, and his creditor demanded his money sharply, *Cursetjee* 1949-1954. 2018-2020—The two persons who committed suicide did so shortly after the receipt of Mr. Gordon's letter in Bombay, *Matheson* 2150-2152—All persons engaged in the trade will feel the disgrace of failing in their engagements very deeply, *Cursetjee* 2021, 2022.

Supercargoes of the East India Company. If the monopoly of the East India Company had continued, and their supercargoes had been at Canton, the surrender of the opium would not have taken place; they would have fought the battle better, *Inglis* 540-543—They would have had power to make the same requisition for the surrender of the opium as Captain Elliot, and the Company would have been responsible for the indemnity, *Matheson* 2336-2338—Extracts from various Acts of Parliament, as to the powers of the select committee of supercargoes at Canton, and of the British superintendents, *App.* p. 173.

SURRENDER OF THE OPIUM:

I. To the Chinese before Captain Elliot's Arrival.

II. To Captain Elliot upon his Requisition:

1. Prompt Obedience of Merchants to Captain Elliot's Requisition; Reliance upon his Pledge of Payment.
2. Deficiency discovered in the Number of Chests after the Account had been given in; how caused and supplied.

I To the Chinese before Captain Elliot's Arrival:

The edict of the commissioner required all the opium to be delivered in three days; time asked by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the demand, *Inglis* 19, 20—Subscription of 1,030 chests amongst the merchants, who were moved by compassion for the Hong merchants, who said their lives would be taken; folly of compliance, *Inglis* 23—Conferences with the Hong merchants, and meeting of the Chamber of Commerce; resolution to give up 1,030 chests, to save the lives of two Hong merchants, *Daniell* 1106-1109—Belief that the Chinese would not have proceeded to extremities in forcing the surrender of the opium, *Thacker* 893-897—The foreign community expected that Lin's demand for the opium would be got over by some arrangement, *Daniell* 1096-1100—When the 1,000 chests were offered, it was expected that the commissioner would be brought to terms, *Daniell* 1241-1253—At first Captain Elliot expressed himself sorry that the 1,000 chests had been offered, and was understood to say that none should be given up, *Daniell* 1222-1225.

SURRENDER OF THE OPIUM—continued.

• II. To Captain Elliot upon his Requisition :

1. Prompt Obedience of Merchants to Captain Elliot's Requisition ; their reliance upon his Pledge of Payment :

On the Tuesday after his arrival, Captain Elliot stated his intention of demanding all the opium to be given up, and of engaging to indemnify the owners; he said he was justified by his powers; his communications with Mr. Braine, Mr. Dent, and witness on the subject, *Inglis* 150-168—The community were not aware of Captain Elliot's intentions until the requisition appeared, *Daniell* 1155-1158—The merchants were much surprised at Captain Elliot's requisition, but did not hesitate to comply with it, *Daniell* 1194-1199—Captain Elliot's order met with the general concurrence of the holders of opium, as they felt that they would otherwise have to give it up to the Chinese, *Inglis* 169-177.

The surrender was made, relying upon being paid the stipulated indemnity; pecuniary liability of agents who should have declined to accept the terms offered, *Inglis* 197-204—Captain Elliot's notice came out on the 27th; witness's letter surrendering the opium over which he had control for the service of Her Majesty's Government, *Thacker* 828-834—He would not have surrendered it without a promise of payment, *Thacker* 838-841—No one made any objection to giving up his opium, *Thacker* 865-867.

If the East India Company had made a similar demand to that of Captain Elliot, witness would have obeyed it, as they would have been responsible in a court of law, *Jardine* 1483, 1484—Witness's firm conceived themselves bound to obey Captain Elliot, to use perfect good faith to the British Government in giving up all the opium over which they had control, *Matheson* 2082-2090—Without any circumstances of danger witness would have obeyed Captain Elliot's requisition to give up the opium, on payment, *Matheson* 2322-2334. 2339-2344.

All the opium belonged to British subjects; the Americans who had any of it surrendered it as British property, *Inglis* 425-436—If Captain Elliot had proposed to surrender 10,000 or 20,000 chests on receiving the value, Lin would not have accepted such terms, *Inglis* 217-221.

2. Deficiency discovered in the Number of Chests after the Account had been given in ; how caused and supplied :

After Captain Elliot's order and much negotiation with the Chinese government, each merchant communicated to Captain Elliot the amount of opium in his possession, *Inglis* 306-312—Causes of a deficiency being found in the number of chests, an account of which had been given to Captain Elliot; how supplied by Dent & Co., *Inglis* 332-342—Much opium was delivered to Captain Elliot which had been previously sold, *Jardine* 1469-1472—Much opium was surrendered which was on the coast, not even at Lintin, but beyond all doubt out of the reach of the Chinese, *Jardine* 1817-1831—Although Captain Elliot was told that part of the opium of which an account was given Lin might have been sold since the last advices, he made no deduction in his return to the commissioner, and was afterwards obliged to purchase more to supply the deficiency, *Jardine* 1819. 1836-1841—Witness's firm gave up to Captain Elliot opium in ships out at sea far beyond Chinese jurisdiction, *Matheson* 2049-2053—Some opium belonging to witness's house had been sold after the return given in to Captain Elliot, and was made good, *Matheson* 2062-2068.

See also *Certificates of Surrender. Compensation from the Chinese. Dent & Co. Indemnity. Powers of Captain Elliot. Prices of Opium, &c.*

Sysee Silver. The edicts of the viceroy against the opium trade were caused by the export of Sysee treasure, *Daniell* 1094—The discovery that bullion was leaving the country induced the emperor to act upon a different principle than that which he had hitherto adopted, *Jardine* 1457—The export of Sysee silver was recognised by the chief supercargo of the East India Company, *Jardine* 1476-1479—The export of Sysee silver has in some years considerably overbalanced the importation of dollars into China, *Report* 8th July 1830; *App. p.* 157.

T.

Tariff of China. The merchants have never been able to obtain a copy of the Chinese tariff; additional charges are put on in Canton by the merchants and by the authorities without the sanction of the emperor. *Matheson*, 2256-2262.

Teas. Captain Elliot's expressions adverted to when he stated that there would be little time for shipping teas after the surrender of the opium. *Thacker*, 852-860.

Thacker, Captain John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Invested money in opium at Bombay to take to China, 780-783—Price of Malwa opium the chest, 784, 785—It was surrendered by Captain Elliot to the commissioner, 786—There was no opium in

Report, 1840—continued.

Thacker, Captain John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Canton at the time of Captain Elliot's arrival, 787-790—Before his arrival, witness had given up his opium to Mr. Johnston, 793—The community expected that the commissioner was coming to remove obstructions to the trade, until they observed he Chinese servants removing their things from the factory, 794-798—It was the unanimous opinion of the merchants (with the exception of Mr. Inglis) that Mr. Dent should not go into the city, 799-804—Witness had placed his opium in the custody of Mr. Johnston for safety; correspondence relative thereto, 805-821.

Captain Elliot's communication on his arrival, 822-825—He said nothing of the surrender of the opium, 826, 827—His notice came out on the 27th; witness's letter on surrendering his opium, 828-834—The servants had not left, and the provisions were not stopped till after Captain Elliot's arrival, 835-837—Witness would not have surrendered his opium except upon a promise of payment, 838-841—He did not apprehend his life to be in danger, although the Chinese might have let the mob in upon the factory, 842-851—Captain Elliot's expressions adverted to when he stated that there would be little time for shipping teas after the surrender of the opium, 852-860—He held out to witness a positive expectation of payment as soon as he arrived in England, 863, 864—No one made any objection to giving up his opium, 865-867.

[Second Examination.]—Exact statement of the cost of witness's opium until it was delivered to Captain Elliot, 868-870—General rate of insurance for opium and other goods lying at sea in China, 871-879—When witness's opium reached Canton it was not saleable, as the trade had been stopped by the viceroy in anticipation of the governor's arrival, 880-888—Witness, on his way to China, anticipating troubles, sold part of his opium at Singapore for 450 dollars a chest, 889-892—He believes the Chinese would not have proceeded to extremities in forcing the surrender of the opium, 893-897—Witness heard of no remonstrance against Captain Elliot's requisition, 898-905—Perfect reliance upon Captain Elliot's engagement to pay, illustrated, 906-916—Witness had a strong apprehension that he might be obliged to surrender his opium to the Chinese when he gave it in charge to Mr. Johnston, 917-937—The superintendent had a right to protect British subjects at Canton from having their property in the outer seas extorted from them by violence, 938-946, 962-977, 981-990.

Witness was preparing to barter his opium for beetle-nut and pepper at the Malay Islands, 947-961—The Chinese would have had a right to seize the opium if they had been able, but had no right to touch the persons of parties not proved to be engaged in smuggling transactions, 992-1000—How far the merchants at Canton could have been proved to be taking part in the opium trade, 1001-1006—Notoriety of the transactions of the trade; publication of the names of the consignees of opium ships in the weekly price-currents, 1007-1012.

Everybody was imprisoned, and it may be thence inferred that the proof of dealing in opium had nothing to do with their confinement, 1013, 1014—It is not justifiable to seize persons on account of the general notoriety of their smuggling; they must be caught in the fact, or there must be grounds for a specific charge, 1015, 1023—If the Chinese had attempted to seize the opium in the ships, they would have been resisted, 1024-1031—Object of preparing for the defence of the ships, 1032-1037—Declaration of Captain Elliot, that the Chinese should not have a single chest of opium, three days before the proposal was made for surrendering it, 1038-1047.

It was the unanimous opinion, not only of the partners in firms engaged in the opium trade, but also of the foreigners generally, that Mr. Dent should not go into the city, 1050-1056—No one doubted but that the representative of the Crown had authority to make the demand for the delivery of the opium, and to enter into an engagement for indemnity, 1057-1072—Witness under such circumstances preferred delivering his opium to Captain Elliott, to the uncertainty of disposing of it in any other way, after the offer of indemnity had been made, 1073-1083.

Thom, Mr. Was invited, with Mr. Fearon, to go into the city on the Monday, but they were prevented by Captain Elliot, *Inglis* 149.

Turkey Opium. Quantity consumed in China; it has been chiefly imported by Americans; it is sometimes chewed, *Jardine* 1730-1733.

Turner, Mr. See *Dent, Mr.*

V

Viceroy of Cantcn. His boats carried on the smuggling trade between Lintin and Canton for 18 months till near the time of Lin's arrival, *Jardine* 1517-1534—His boats were gradually put down, and inferior mandarins carried on the trade, *Jardine* 1549-1552—Notoriety of the fact of the viceroy's boats being used; he is said to have made 13,000 taels on each boat per month, part of which went as presents to the imperial treasury, *Jardine* 1579-1589:

See also *Connivance of Authorities. Opium Trade.*

Violence

Violence. Captain Elliot and the merchants thought Commissioner Lin was prepared to go any lengths, and this opinion has been confirmed by experience; they dreaded violence, *Inglis* 270-278—The younger residents were most alarmed, but, as it appears, justly, *Inglis* 291-297—From what has since occurred, it seems that they were in real danger and jeopardy, *Daniell* 1277-1293—Witness never saw violence used by the Chinese government towards Europeans, but occasionally by the mob, or by a soldier on duty, *Jardine* 1358, 1359—There was no danger to life or property when Lin's edict was issued; if there had been more resistance his measures would have been less severe, *Jardine* 1360-1362—The lives of the foreigners were not in danger; Captain Elliot was the most likely to lose his life, *Matheson* 2345, 2346.
See also *Duress of the Foreign Community*.

W.

Water. The foreigners had springs within the factory, but the water was not good, and they usually supplied themselves from a spring outside; from this they were cut off, *Inglis* 282-286—The supply of water was cut off, but most of the residents had sufficient in their houses for immediate use, *Daniell* 1123-1137—The water in the factory wells was not wholesome, but was used merely for washing, *Daniell* 1143, 1144.

Y.

Yuen, Governor. He had desisted from measures for the suppression of the opium trade when the East India Company were preparing to co-operate with him; his retirement from the council in 1838 was supposed to be the signal for violence against foreigners, *Inglis* 688, 689—When he ordered the vessels away from Whampoa, the Hong merchants stated that the trade might still be carried on quietly, *Jardine* 1593-1595.
