

transit duties, no canal or road tolls, no check to perfect freedom of intercourse over the whole of the immense peninsula of Hindoostan, throughout which there is perfect peace and British jurisdiction ; yet with all these, and many other advantages, the total consumption of our manufactures, as imported into Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, is only *sixpence* per head annually, in a country teeming with population and wealth, and confessed by all to be the richest gem in our sovereign's diadem !!!

In order, however, to receive the benefits which an all-bounteous Providence has brought to our very doors, we must begin to act with justice. India requires no charity at our hands -the highest charity is the highest *justice* ; and without one shilling of expenditure, without giving up one iota of revenue, without a fraction of loss to any human being, we have the means in our power of enriching millions, and of making England and India prosperous, united, and happy.

Were the consumption of our manufactures in India only equal in extent to some of our smallest colonies--namely, 20s. a head annually—we should have an export trade to India of £100,000,000 annually, instead of the trifling amount of between three and four millions, which we now possess. But if we are to send one hundred million pounds worth of our manufactures to India, we must receive something in return, and happily there is an abundance offered for our acceptance.

Let us first examine the quantity and value of several articles imported into England, (using round numbers for the sake of easier remembrance.) There is of sugar, 4,500,000 cwt., at 20s. per cwt., 4,500,000*l.* ; molasses, 500,000 cwts., at 10s. per cwt., 250,000*l.* ; rum, 5,000,000 gallons, at 1s. per gallon, 250,800*l.* ; coffee, 40,000,000 lbs., at 6*d.* per lb., 1,000,000*l.* ; tea, 40,000,000 lbs., at 1s. per lb., 2,000,000*l.* ; cocoa, 3,000,000 lbs., at 6*d.* per lb., 75,000*l.* ; tobacco, 50,000,000 lbs., at 6*d.* per lb., 1,250,000*l.* ; cotton, 400,000,000 lbs., at 6*d.* per lb., 10,000,000*l.* ; indigo, 7,000,000 lbs., at 3s. 6*d.* per lb., 1,225,000*l.* ; saltpetre, 300,000 cwts., at 20s. per cwt., 300,000*l.* ; rice, 300,000 cwts. at 10s. per cwt., 159,000*l.* ; pepper, 7,000,000 lbs., at 4*d.* per lb., 125,000*l.* ; cinnamon and cassia, 1,500,000 lbs. at 6*s.* per lb., 450,000*l.* ; ginger, 25,000 cwts., at 20s. per cwt., 25,000*l.* ; spices (general), official value, 250,000*l.* ; cochineal, 600,000 lbs., at 5s. per lb., 150,000*l.* ; wool, 60,000,000 lbs. at 1 s. per lb., 3,000,000*l.* ; hemp and flax, 2,000,000 cwts., at 20s. per cwt., 2,000,000*l.* ; vegetable oils, 6,000,000 gallons, at 1s. per gallon, 300,000*l.* ; hides, 400,000 cwts., at 36*s.* per cwt., 720,000*l.* ; skins, untanned or dressed, No. 4,000,000, at 6*d.* each, 100,000*l.* ; linseed, 3,500,000 bushels, at 30s. per qr., 600,000*l.* ; tallow,

1,000,000 cwts., at 20s. per cwt., 1,000,000*l.*; dye woods, &c. official value, 500,000*l.*; drugs and gums, ditto, 500,000*l.*; sundries 1,000,000*l.*,
-Total, £34,720,000.

Now, let us examine what portion of this £34,720,000 of staple products British India sends to the United Kingdom: - Of 4,500,000 cwt. of sugar imported into the United Kingdom, British India, including Ceylon, contributes but 200,000 cwt. not half the quantity which the small island of Mauritius exports, and only equal in quantity to the exports of St. Vincent, which is but eighteen miles long by ten broad. Of 500,000 cwt. of molasses imported, British India and Ceylon send but 30— cwt. Of 500,000 gallons of rum imported, British India and Ceylon contribute 40,000 gallons. Of 40,000,000 lbs. of coffee, British India and Ceylon send but 9,000,000 lbs. Of 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton, British India and Ceylon send but 50,000,000 lbs. Of 50,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, British India and Ceylon send but 50,000 lbs. Of 40,000,000 lbs. of tea, British India sends a few hundred weights, although the leaf grows spontaneously, and may be cultivated to any extent. Of 3,000,000 lbs. of cocoa, British India sends none to England. Of 6,000,000 lbs. of silk, British India sends 1,500,000 lbs. and that exportation is owing to the East India Company. Of 60,000,000 lbs. of sheep's wool, British India sends but 1,000,000 lbs. Of 2,000,000 cwt. of flax and hemp, British India sends but 20,000 cwt. Of 3,500,000 bushels of linseed, British India sends but 300,000 bushels, although it is cheaper and better in Hindoostan than in any part of the world. Of 6,000,000 gallons vegetable oils, British India sends but 120,000 gallons. Of 400,000 cwt. of hides, British India sends but 40,000 cwt. Of 1,000,000 cwt. of tallow, British India sends only 500 cwt. Of 600,000 lbs. of cochineal, British India sends but 200 lbs. weight. Of 14,000 loads of the celebrated teak wood, which England imports, British India, which abounds with it, sends but 300 loads; the remainder is furnished by the negroes of Western Africa.

One of the measures to be adopted for enabling India to consume our manufactures, and consequently to send us in return abundance of the products which their fertile land yields in the greatest abundance, is the reduction of the duties levied in the ports of the United Kingdom on articles, the growth, produce, and manufactures of our territories in India;—the good effects of such a reduction may be seen by referring to two articles that enter largely into the consumption of the bulk of the people.

Sugar is an article of necessity as well as of luxury; it is adapted to the palate of the infant in the cradle, as well as to toothless, tottering

age; it is of use in almost every species of food and drink, and is of great benefit in the fattening of cattle. In the year 1800, the quantity consumed in Great Britain was 301bs. yearly per head; now the consumption is not more than 16lbs. yearly per head! On this valuable article we levy a duty of upwards of 100 per cent. ! 28,000,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom consume annually 4,000,000 cwt. of sugar, about 4oz. a week for each individual, yielding an annual revenue to the state under 5,000,000*l.* By a reduction of the duty, and consequently extending the market of supply, and diminishing the cost price to the consumer, the consumption might readily be raised to 1 lb. of sugar a week for each individual, which would require 13,000,000 cwt., and which, at 10s. duty per cwt., would yield to the state 7,500,000*l.*, and give an increased stimulus to the efforts of British industry and commerce at home and abroad.

Were the duty reduced 1s. per annum, the revenue would annually gain, and the price of the commodity would be lowered to the consumer. One pound of sugar per week for each person is even a small allowance; the convicts in New South Wales receive 21bs. a week in their rations; and if sugar were permitted to be freely used in the distilleries, breweries, &c.; if cattle were fed on molasses and coarse sugar, we should see an annual importation of 26,000,000 cwts., instead of the present paltry importation of 4,000,000 cwts. Let the mercantile and shipping interest, and the traders of the United Kingdom, ponder on this fact: it deserves their serious consideration, as well as that of the chancellor of the exchequer.

We now turn to the article of coffee; the duty on which is about 100 per cent., and the consumption of which has progressively increased as the duty has been lowered and the market of supply extended:—28,000,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom consume about 27,000,000lbs. of coffee annually, *i. e.* less than 1 lb. a year for each person. In the United States, where the duty is 1*d.* per lb., the consumption per head is more than five times that of England. The 'duty now received on coffee in England is 600,000*l.* per year: if the tax were reduced from 6*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and Mysore coffee and the growth of every dependency of the British empire admitted at that rate, the consumption would increase to at least 5lbs. per annum for each person, *viz.* to 140,000,000lbs. yielding a revenue of 1,750,000*l.*, instead of 600,000*l.*, and aiding materially the consumption of sugar, and diminishing the use of gin and other pernicious stimulants.

Among a people who consume largely of animal food, coffee is an article of great importance; it is conducive to the health of the people,

and its use tends materially to the diminution of intoxicating beverages. Regardless of these and other equally obvious truths, we have persevered in a course of the most cruel injustice to India ; in the tyrannous spirit of a despotic conqueror, we made laws in the Imperial Parliament of England, whereby we have compelled our fellow-subjects in India to receive into their ports British manufactures for the last quarter of a century at almost the nominal duties of 2 to 3 per cent., while the productions of those very fellow-subjects in India, to whom we have denied all power of controlling their own affairs, and excluded them any voice whatever in the nomination of their government, have had duties, varying from 30 to 1000 per cent., levied on them, when attempted to be imported in any of the harbours of the United Kingdom ! Is it to be wondered that under such a system of cruel injustice we should have beggared India without enriching ourselves ? Notwithstanding the continual addition of millions of miles of territory and myriads of subjects, our commerce, shipping, and revenue are comparatively and positively stationary or decreasing. The following shows the trade of all India during two periods of ten years each.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1816 to 1825	SR. 916,220,850	993,191,358	1,909,412,208
1826 to 1835	S R. 798,072,892	1,099,227,994	1,897,300,886
Decrease	SR. 118,147,958		12,111,332

Showing a decrease of more than 12,000,000 rupees during the last ten years on the whole trade of India.

The opium trade caused the apparent increase in the export trade : during the last five years, in particular, the quantity of opium exported has trebled that of the previous period ; hence the supposed augmented commerce of India.

If the opium trade (which is now, it is hoped, at an end) be therefore abstracted from the above, there would be exhibited a much more striking decrease in the trade of all India, notwithstanding the vast accession of territory and the continuance of peace since 1816. Perhaps no country in the world presents such a melancholy fact. We find the foregoing statement corroborated, by looking at the amount of the tonnage of all nations entering the ports of India,

Tonnage of all Nations entering the Ports of India.

Years,	Under British Colonies.	From the United Kingdom.	Total of all Nations.
Calcutta.. { 1802 to 1818 { 1819 to 1835	Tons. 1,496,731	Tons. 456,545	Tons. 2,632,653
	1,599,449	733,725	2,440,471
Decrease on 17 years			1 9 2 , 1 8 2
Madras .. { 1824 to 1829 { 1830 to 1835	1,096,633	132,531	1,683,390
	1,069,803	3 5 , 9 3 0	1,710,605
Increase on 6 years.			27,215
Decrease	26,830		
Bombay.. { 1826 to 1830 { 1831 to 1835	294,146	117,437	339,447
	3 0 9 , 9 8	4 144,623	346,788
Increase on 5 years.			7,341

Nearly 200,000 tons decrease in Bengal during the last seventeen years. The returns of the other presidencies are imperfect ; but even of late years they exhibit no marked increase. We should also remember that England, by her unjust laws against the fine teak-built ships, has almost utterly destroyed the native merchant vessels in British India.

We may proceed to examine the principal port in British India, by showing the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure into and from Calcutta by sea, from 1827-28 to 1836-37, from the returns at the East India House.

. The two years 1835-6, and 1836-7 were periods of excessive over-trading, both in imports from Europe and in exports of opium to China. But comparing the above years with 1824-5 and 1825-6, we find that in the latter period the cotton goods exported were in value SR.977,685; in the former period, viz. 1835 and 1836, only SR. 82,131. Shawls, for the same years, had fallen from SR. 218,846 to '76,698 ; indigo from SR. 24,270,497 to 19,443,909, and silk from SR. 15,670,509 to 11,034,047. On the whole of the exports for two years, there was a decrease (after ten years' interval) of more than *three million rupees !*

Imports and Exports of Calcutta by Sea for Ten Years.

IMPORTS FROM									EXPORTS TO	
Years.	Total Rupees.	United † Kingdom.	France.	Hamburgh	Sweden.	Portugal.	America.	China.	Total in Rupees.	Great Britain.
1827-28	45,012,454	20,336,401	2,466,630	78,839	84,791	211,246	2,320,884	9,161,275	68,275,297	36,891,711
1828-29	39,568,113	23,925,129	2,351,200	398,114	88,278		2,155,836	3,246,750	55,514,829	28,808,434
1829-30	36,998,543	17,167,250	1,564,345	117,653		22,803	1,959,632	7,080,280	60,466,011	31,725,255
1830-31	35,612,430	21,175,569	932,213	28,154	59,277	39,641	2,161,380	3,223,294	57,788,979	29,097,605
1831-32	29,875,365	18,376,445	341,160			61,680	1,767,450	1,479,036	62,066,057	34,766,915
1832-33	26,765,886	15,120,625	852,683				623,839	3,361,996	60,474,423	31,739,836
1833-34	27,407,414	15,084,231	1,082,805		61,468		655,810	5,074,542	59,221,696	22,190,648
1834-35	30,393,931	16,316,477	1,037,639				863,830	4,781,183	48,969,626	19,384,395
1835-36	33,662,918	18,049,174	1,067,141				2,028,188	4,151,157	63,887,265	23,071,204
1836-37	40,429,076	22,347,809	1,317,332				1,027,726	3,406,732	74,010,361	30,861,788
Average, first five years }	37,413,381	20,196,159	1,531,109				2,073,016	4,838,127	60,822,234	32,257,984
Average, last five years }	37,731,845	17,383,663	1,071,520				1,039,878	4,155,122	61,312,674	25,449,574
Increase, last five years }	318,464								490,440	
Decrease, last five years }		2,812,496	459,589	622,760	170,878	336,370	1,038,138	683,005		6,808,410

In favour of the latter period of five years, there has been free trade for all British subjects, an abolition of transit duties and tolls on com-

merce, large imports of silver to pay for opium, and the general advantages of a period of universal peace, and increased activity and intelligence. Yet mark the decreased trade with all countries ! Abstract the opium trade, amounting in exports to Canton, which for the year 1835-36 amounted to SR. 30,000,000 and the falling off of the trade with Bengal will be yet more painfully apparent.

A gentleman in the East India Company's service has fully corroborated these statements, and even gone as far back as 1805, to compare it with 1835 ; thus, the exports from Calcutta in 1835-36 amounted to 5.70.00.765 rupees, which may be distributed under two heads, the one employing altogether European, or rather government capital, in production ; the other the real amount of Indian surplus, productive labour, and general trade.

By European and government capital. 1835-36.		By general trade.	
Opium	1.76.57.683	Raw produce . .	1.80.61.647
Indigo	1.28.19.150	Manufactures . .	45.02.362
Re-exports . .	24.46.089	Sundries	1510.834
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	3.29.22.922		2.40.74.843
By European and government capital, 1805-06.		By general trade.	
Opium	58.86.888	Raw produce . .	1.30.47.988
Indigo	52.21.609	Manufactures . .	1.18.49.670
Re-exports . . .	8.59.859	Sundries	5.59.885
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	1.19.68.356		2.54.57.543
		Increase of trade in 1805-06—	44.84.589
			<hr/>
			2.99.42.132
Rupees-2.99.42.132, at 2s. 6d. per rupee,	£3,749,016		
2.40.74.843, at 2s. per rupee,	2,407,484		
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			&X,%31,532 decrease.

“ In 1805-06, the land revenue scarcely amounted to four crores of rupees, and the export, which may be said to have expressed the surplus productive labour of 37,000,000 of persons, was, on an average, 2s. per head. In 1835-36, the land revenue amounted to more than twelve crores of rupees ; and the export, which may be said to express the surplus productive labour of 100,000,000 people, was, on an average, 6d. per head ; or, in other words, had the surplus productive labour increased in proportion to revenue, the present export *by general trade*, exclusive of indigo and opium, should amount to £11,247,010, or, in proportion to increased population, to £14,996,064. So that the trade is in the one case nine, and in the other twelve millions sterling less than it ought to be, and the productive labour of 100,000,000 persons, £ 1,23 1,532 positively less than the productive labour of the 37,000,000 was in 1805-06.”

But while we have been beggaring India and ruining its trade, we have been depriving its people of the precious metals ; and still further diminishing its power of making head against our oppressive custom duties. We first cripple its commerce by excessive imposts, while compelling the people in India to receive British manufactures almost duty free ; and then we use every possible effort to drain away the circulating medium, by which alone the imperfect vitality of the languishing, and stunted, and emaciated frame-work of Indian society is kept together. Truly may we, declare, that England would not be permitted to act with such cruelty and oppression to any foreign state.

Net Produce of Specie imported from India by the East India Company since 1810-11.

1810-H	\$115,420	1824-25	£989,163
1811-12	855,895	1825-26, 1826-27	* nil.
1812-13	634,153	1827-28 Deccan prize-money	400,000
1813-14	803,013	1828-29	629,698
1814-15	324,815	1830-31	532,167
1815-16, 1821-22	* nil.	1832-33	877,947
1822-23	1,623,985	1833-34	191,363
1823-24	nil.		
		Total	£7,976,819

* In 1818-19 the Company exported to India to pay off debt 1,000,537*l.*
 * And in 1819-20 ditto 166,302*l.*

The amount shown in this statement does not bear a large proportion to the whole drainage from India, as the Company had recourse only to that mode of remittance to pay a *part of* the territorial charges in England ; whilst individuals imported specie at the same time as merchandise.

The Company often obtained specie in China for bills on India, and imported the specie to pay territorial charges at home ; that operation, of course, lessened the quantity of dollars sent from China to India to buy opium, the Company's bills being used instead ; and therefore occasioned nearly the same results, as if the bullion had been brought direct from India, It should also be mentioned, that when the Company paid off a considerable portion of the India 5 per cent. debt, (say from 1828-29 to 1832-33), a good deal of the money, not re-invested in the 4 per cent. loan, was remitted to the proprietors in England in *specie*, parties having been afraid to take bills on mercantile houses, owing to the then recent failures. Supplies of specie from India to Ceylon, and other crown possessions, have likewise been occasionally made, for which bills were granted upon the lords of the treasury.

Import of Treasure at Bengal for, two Periods of five Years each.

Years.	S R.	Years.	S R.
1816-17 . . .	32,582,140	1832-33 . . .	5,362,596
1817-18 . . .	32,220,540	1833-34 . . .	5,863,942
1818-19 . . .	49,491,605	1834-35 . . .	5,668,736
1819-20 . . .	41,084,670	1835-36 . . .	6,951,986
1820-21 . . .	24,071,335	1836-37 . . .	9,441,616
Total	179,450,290	Total	33,288,876

Deficit on the latter five years, compared with the former five years,
SR. 146,161,414.

. We hesitate not to declare that a continuance of the past conduct of England towards India, must end in the utter ruin of the latter country, and with the destruction of the very best means by which England would have been enabled to dispense with the entire commerce of Europe and America. The annexed return shows the actual amount of tribute which is annually remitted to England.

Is it consistent with the simplest principles of financial economy to expect that India will long be enabled to pay yearly, in England, such charges as the following, unless her commerce be sustained?—

Annual Charges in England on the Revenues of India, from the 1st of May, 1838, to the 1st of May, 1839. [Parliamentary Return.]—

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL EXPENSES IN ENGLAND.--Dividends to the Proprietors of East India Stock, 632,558*l.* : Salaries to the Court of Directors, 7,588*l.* : Contingent Expenses of the Court of Directors, 24,716*l.* : East India House Establishment, Secretary's and Examiner's Offices, &c., 82,843*l.* : Boards of Control, Commissioners, Secretaries, Clerks' Salaries, 24,716*l.* : Law Charges of Home Government, 6,463*l.* : Postages-overland and Ships, Packets, &c., 5,000*l.* : Store Department, Charges, &c., 5,000*l.* : Miscellaneous Expenses, Allowances, &c., 10,000*l.* : Civil Establishments of India, Absentee Allowances, and Passage-money, 43,344*l.* : Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, 12,000*l.*, also Her Majesty's Establishment in China for general Commerce, 4,117*l.*, (portion of each of these paid by Indian Territory) : Tanjore Commission in England, 7,498*l.* : Haylebury College for Civil Servants, Education, net Charge, 10,232*l.* : Interest on Home Bond-

* The situation of India may be compared to that of an individual deprived of nutriment, yet from whom a portion of the circulating fluid is daily abstracted, The result is atrophy, convulsions, and death.

debt, 52,000*l.*, or 84,395*l.*.* Passage and Outfit of Governors, Judges, Bishops, &c., &c., &c., 20,000*l.* : Civil Service Annuities payable in England, 126,000*l.* : Dividends on India Loan Property, transferred to the books in England, 114,900*l.* : Bills of Exchange from India, 131,000*l.* : Annual Compensations to Reduced Servants of the Home Government, 10,000*l.* : Disbursements under orders of Secret Committee, Court of Directors, 53,050*l.* : Warrants passed the Court unpaid, and other Arrears, 228,560*l.*

Total Civil Charges, 1,643,980*l.*

MILITARY CHARGES IN ENGLAND.—Pay-Office Demands on Queen's Troops serving in India, 420,000*l.* : Retiring-pay, Pensions, &c., of ditto, under Act 4th Geo. IV., Cap. 71, 60,000*l.* : Military Officers pay and off-reckoning on Furlough and Retirement, 489,500*l.* : Recruiting Charges and Addiscomb Seminary, 25,000*l.* : Lord Clive's Fund, net Charge for Pensions, &c., 50,000*l.* : Maintenance of Lunatics in England, 5,000*l.* : Poplar Fund, 5,200*l.* : Annuitants and Pensioners, Military and Maritime, 250,000*l.* : Military and other public Stores exported, 349,000*l.* : Transport of Troops and Stores, 27,300*l.* : Late St. Helena Establishment, not paid by the Crown, 10,000*l.* : Purchase and Equipment of Steam-Vessels, 165,000*l.* : Miscellaneous Charges and Advances in England, 144,000*l.*

Total Military Charges, 2,000,000*l.*

Grand total Charges annually paid by the Natives of India in England, 3,643,980*l.*

To this enormous annual tribute, we must add the savings of the civil and military servants of the East India Company, of the merchants and others resident in India, and the balance of the exchanges ; we may therefore estimate the annual drain on India from England at between four and five million sterling, for which the latter gives in return *nothing* whatever, and which she is not entitled to expect can be maintained by the precarious tenure of military power. Here, therefore, for the present we pause : we ask the thinking, the moral—above all, the truly and practically Christian portion of the people of the United Kingdom, to reflect on our position in India, and on our relations with 100,000,000 of fellow-subjects. The questions which we shall again and again ask are, *For what purpose has England been permitted to occupy that splendid country?—Can England expect, or ought she to wish to retain its sovereignty under a system of commercial injustice?*

* In one place the sum is put down at 52,000*l.*—in another, at 84,395*l.*