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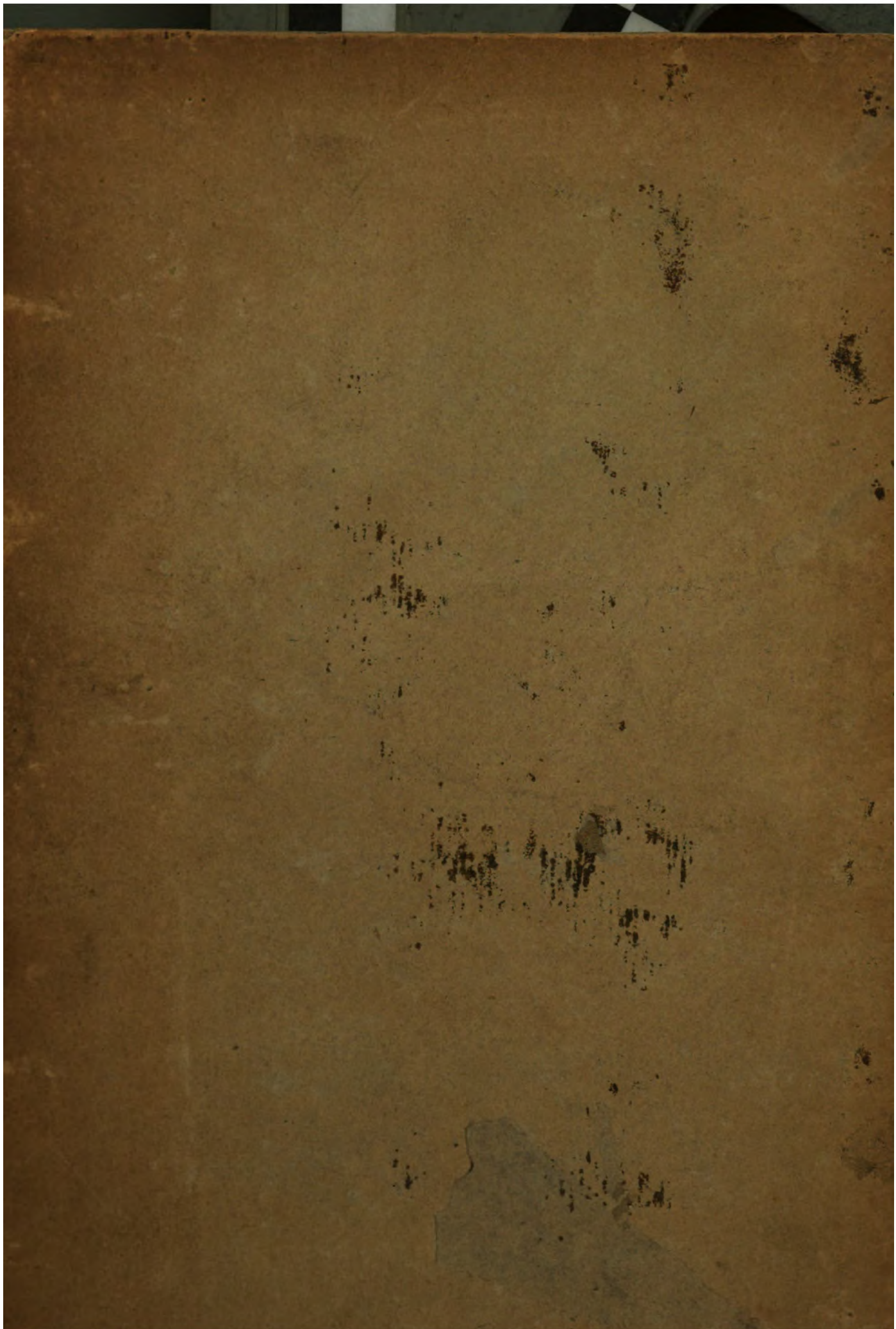
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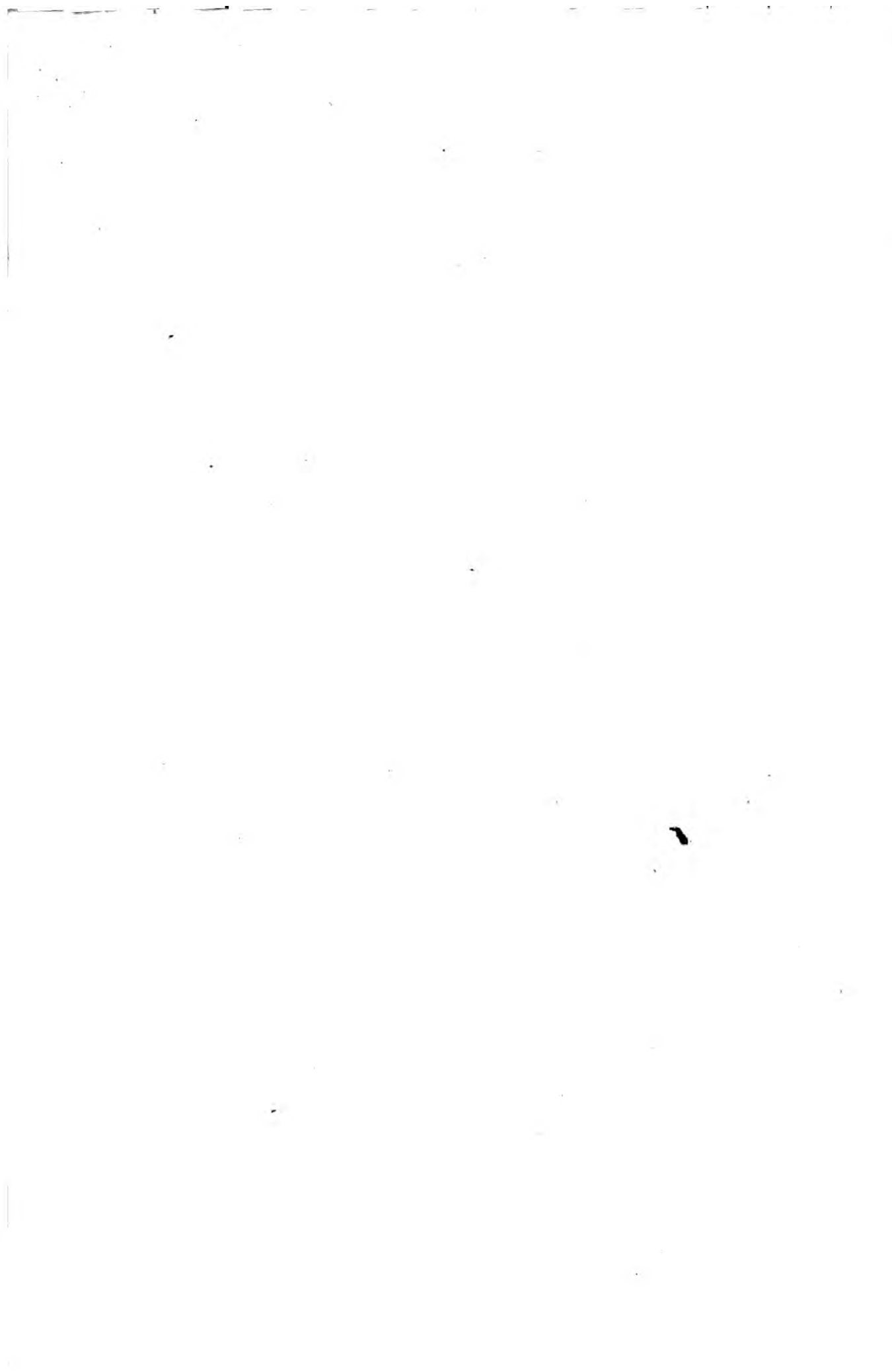


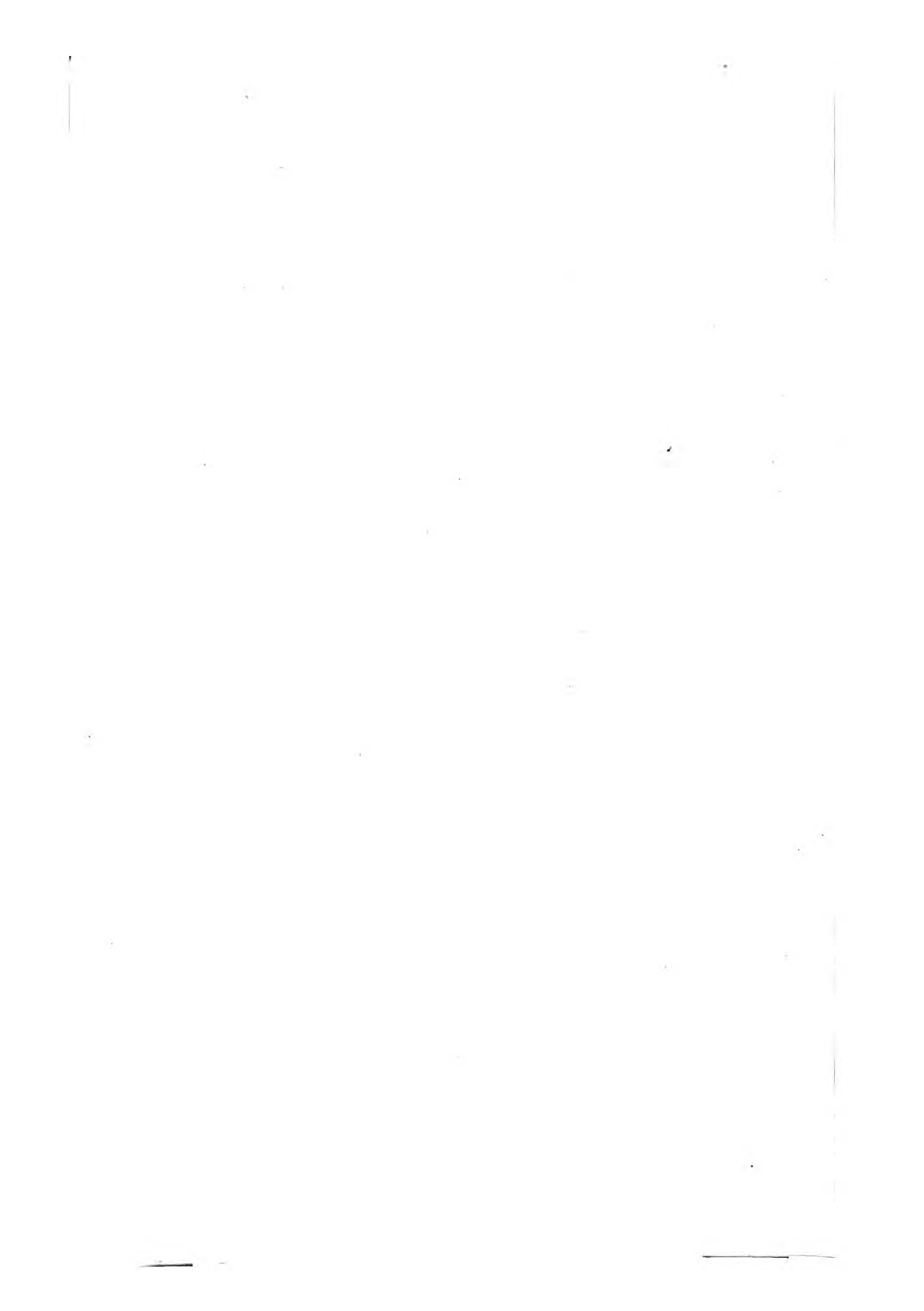
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A

R E V I E W

OF THE

External Commerce of Bengal

FROM 1813-14 TO 1827-28.



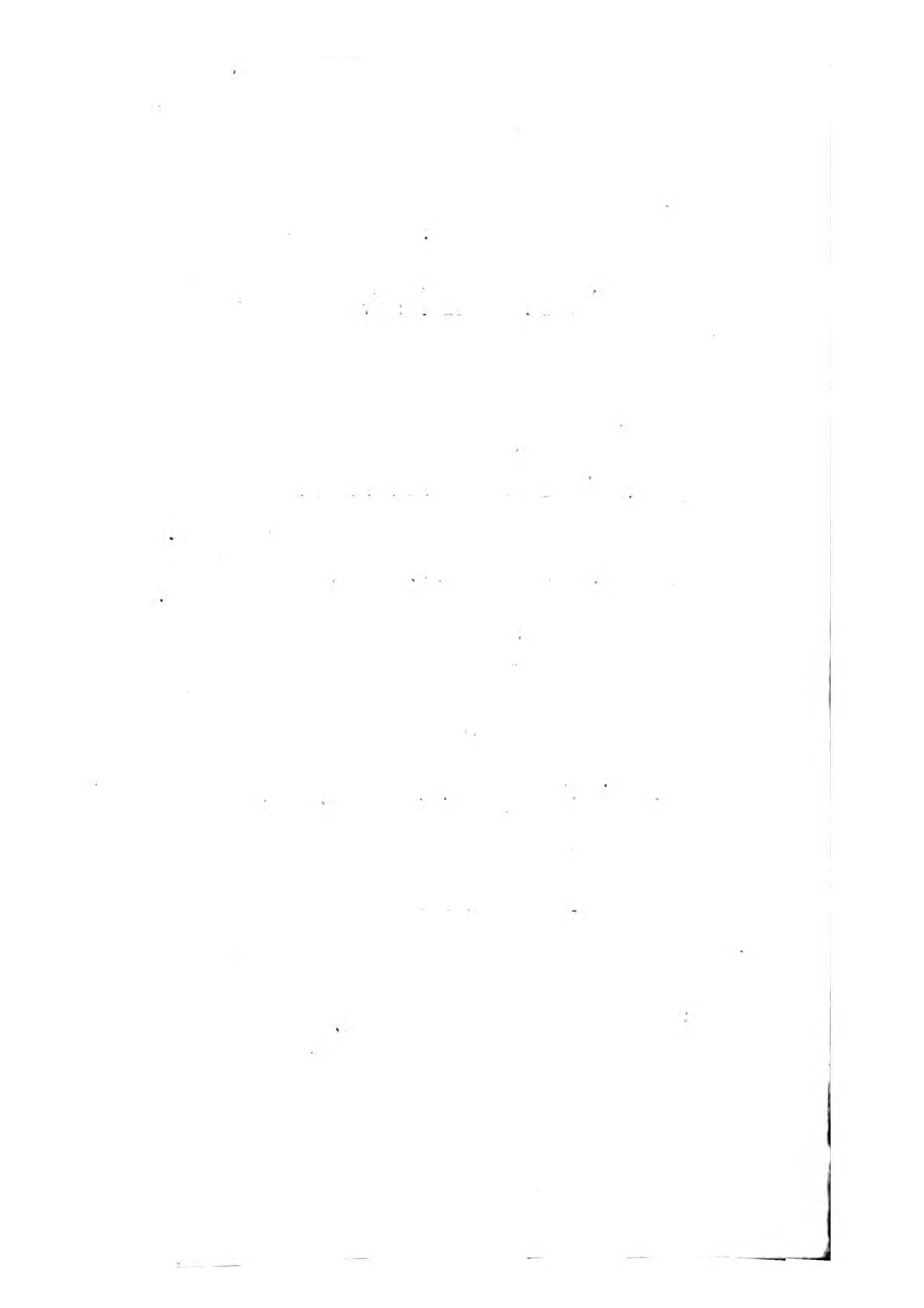
BY

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq.

Calcutta:

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1830.



AN enquiry into the amount of Bullion annually imported from the year 1813-14 to 1827-28, and the causes to which its vicissitudes were ascribable, became, some time ago, part of my official duty. In the course of the investigation, I soon found it necessary to advert to the fluctuations of the External Commerce of Bengal, and in consequence prepared a series of Tables exhibiting its value and extent in each year of the period above stated, with an explanation of the principles on which the Tables were founded, and the results to which they led. The report was submitted to the Government, and being considered to embody information that might be acceptable to the mercantile community of Calcutta, its publication has been sanctioned.

The review of the External Commerce of Bengal is arranged under two heads: the first, contains an analysis of the whole Trade for each year; the second, a synthetical examination of the several parts of which the whole is composed, or the Trade with each country connected by commercial intercourse with Bengal. The results are deduced from the Tables accompanying, compiled from the documents attached to the Annual Reports of the Board of Trade, subjected to the corrections which are described in the first pages of the Review.

The information conveyed in the Tables approaches, it is believed, as nearly to accuracy as is possible on a subject which involves so many obvious possibilities of uncertainty and error. The official value is obtained from the only source that can be considered authentic, and the corrected value rests on principles that can scarcely be contested. The precise amount, and the assumed prices, may perhaps be occasionally called in question; but any correction which they

may be thought to require, cannot be of great extent, or materially affect the general result.

As to the deductions of the text, or the opinions there advanced, they will be received according to their value by those unbiassed by party views, to whom alone they are addressed. The object of the present compilation has been to ascertain the real state of the Commerce, and not to assail nor to defend any particular system. The view here taken is also an entirely local one; and the Trade of Bengal, not of any other country, is the subject treated. That the Trade has augmented during the period under examination, is undeniable; but it has not increased in the degree which is sometimes supposed, and in many instances it has sustained serious injury from the extension of the Commerce of Great Britain in the East. Of its future condition little has been said, and it is enough to point out what it has been, or is, without pretending to predict what it may be. Such observations as have been made are intended only to moderate expectation, and to recommend a cautious reception of the confident theories which contemplate no bounds to the wealth and capabilities of Bengal. British India is a poor country, and must remain so whilst its population has a perpetual tendency to exceed the means of subsistence, and whilst a large portion of its scanty capital is annually abstracted to enrich a foreign state, and swell the resources of Great Britain.

H. H. WILSON.

CALCUTTA, *March* 1830.

REVIEW

OF THE

External Commerce of Bengal

FROM 1813-14 to 1827-28.



PART I.

Annual Amount of the Commerce.

AN exact view of the value of the trade of any country is scarcely to be obtained from any available documents. The only connected and comprehensive details are those furnished by the records of the customs and excise ; but in them, arbitrary and inexact valuations are occasionally adopted, and the conflicting interests of those who have to pay and those who have to levy duties, must render any conclusion doubtful. Even if this were not the case, certainty would still be unattainable, for the real value of Exports and Imports must depend upon the market, not the invoice prices, and they are in a perpetual state of fluctuation. It is clear, therefore, that all that can be expected from official Reports, is an approximation to the truth, nearer or more remote, according to the care with which they are made, and the soundness of the principles of valuation on which they are framed.

The Reports of the Bengal Trade, for some years past, are liable to the defects of all similar documents, and the official returns cannot therefore be received as unexceptionable evidence of the real amount of the commerce. For its fluctuations, however, they may be followed as an adequate guide, as whatever errors prevail affect the returns usually in much the same proportion ; and the comparative increase or decrease from year to year, indicates accurately enough the vicissitudes which the trade has experienced. With respect to the value also, some of the sources of error being obvious, the correction can be easily made, and a nearer approximation be effected to the truth.

The error that especially affects the Reports is an adherence, in certain instances, to fixed rates of valuation through a long period; and which, however accurately adjusted originally, have come in the progress of years to bear no proportion to the market value. Indigo is a remarkable illustration of this source of fallacy, having been, and being still valued, at a fixed rate of 100 Rupees per maund, when it has been selling for many years past at more than twice, sometimes above thrice that amount.

Before, therefore, drawing any deductions, as to the amount of the trade, or the comparative value of Exports and Imports, it is necessary to consider what modifications should be made in the official returns;—and first of the Imports.

In the article of Bullion, at least, one alteration of some moment must be made,—the valuation of the Dollars, which form a very large proportion of the treasure imported into Bengal, and which are valued at a fixed rate of 225 Rupees per 100 Dollars. The Calcutta Mint produce of 100 Dollars is at most 206 Rs. 8 Ans. and although circumstances may enhance their price in the market, it is safest to adhere to the mint value as least liable to fluctuation. The rest of the Bullion import consists chiefly of fine silver from China, known as Sycee silver; coin and ingots from Europe or South America; gold and silver coin from Persia; gold coin and bars from Brazil; and gold dust from Sumatra and Borneo. How far the valuation of these is correct it is not easy to compute, and their out-turn, particularly in gold bars and gold dust, is always very much matter of speculation: there is no doubt, however, that they commonly disappoint the importer, and are, therefore, perhaps, somewhat overrated in their invoice valuation: on the other hand, some of the Bullion, as Sycee silver, and perhaps some foreign coins, appear to be occasionally undervalued. Thus, 240 Francs are rated as equal to 100 Rupees, instead of 250; and in some conversions of Sycee silver into Rupees, it is valued at 97 Rupees the hundred Sicca weight, whilst it sometimes yields nearly 100. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to make any further allowance on this account.

The value of imported goods must be enhanced, where the invoice is expressed in Dollars, in like proportion as the Dollars themselves; but without reference to the invoices it is not possible to determine to what this amounts. Again, in the fixed valuation of the Pound Sterling at 10 Rupees, the amount of British invoices will be over or undervalued according as the exchange is favourable or unfavourable. In the first years of the period under review, the imports were, accordingly, over-estimated to a considerable amount, or fully 20 per cent; whilst in the latter years they are

represented 5 or 6 per cent. below their real amount. It may be assumed, however, that, in general, the invoices do not give the highest value of the goods, and the actual ultimate value of the Imports includes the profit on the sale. This is partly met in the valuation of goods from China and Madras, on which an arbitrary addition of 30 and 15 per cent. is severally imposed; whilst the invoices from America, North and South, and other places, have an addition of Rupees $18\frac{1}{2}$ in every 225, on account of their being valued in Dollars. These additions may be thought, therefore, to balance the deficiencies accruing from other cases, and the correction of import valuation may be limited to that of the Dollars. It may be granted, generally, that the merchandize imported is upon the whole undervalued, but it seems probable that the difference is not very considerable*.

The more important differences occur in the Exports, and especially, as observed above, in Indigo. This error is, however, very easily corrected, with reference to the quantity exported, and the average price in the market. Silk is another article on which a considerable difference prevails, being valued at a fixed rate of 6 and 7 Rupees per seer, whilst often selling at 12 and 13. Almost all the other articles of export, except Opium, which is entered at the sale prices, are rated below the market prices, and in some cases, as Cotton during several years, very considerably below them. This latter article admits, like Indigo, of actual approximation whilst the difference is heavy, but when the custom rates and the market prices are nearly adjusted, it is not necessary to make it a separate item of correction. All the articles of Export, when not individually corrected as above, may be estimated at 10 per cent. below the market rates. The real difference may be more, but on the other hand the Company's Exports, which in the latter years of the period are blended with those of the private trade, and are of some amount, are valued at an approximation, and the real cost of the whole of the Exports and the total difference is so far diminished. In the early years, these Exports may indeed be kept distinct, but it is not worth while to alter the proposed rate of augmentation on that account; for after all, nothing can be attained by any corrections beyond loose estimates of the actual value of both Imports and Exports, which are only entitled to consideration as nearer the truth than the official returns. With these approxi-

* Mr. Prinsep makes the whole difference in the Imports from the United Kingdom from 1813-14 to 1820-21, but 54 Lacs, or less than 7 Lacs a year in excess, and little more than S. Rs. 4,30,000 per annum, in excess on the whole imports of merchandize. Since that time they must have been undervalued, in consequence of the fall in the exchange; but the total difference is of no great amount.

mations, the separate verifications of the value of Indigo, of Silk, and in some years of that of Cotton, and with the addition of 10 per cent. for all the articles of export in the first years of the private trade only, and in the latter both private and Company's, we may proceed to take a survey of the commerce of Bengal subsequent to the year 1813-14, the date of the renewal of the Company's Charter.

1813-14.

Value Dollars.
225 : 18,5 : : 33,49,973 : 2,75,552, and
57, 55,366—2,75,442—54,79,924

Bullion Imported.	
1812-13,	79,78,522
1813-14,	57,55,366
Decrease,	<u>22,23,156</u>

8th.—The importation return of 1813-14 in Bullion, is Rupees 57,55,366: of this, Rs. 33,49,973 was in Dollars, and consequently the whole amount was Rupees 54,79,924.

Comparing the total, as officially reported, with the importation of the preceding year, it appears that a very great diminution occurred, to the extent of above 22 Lacs of Rupees, in the following proportions:—

United Kingdom,	1,36,000	Defct.
Portugal and Brazil,.....	15,77,000	
America,	2,12,000	
Manilla,.....	1,42,000	
Arabian and Persian Gulphs,	1,55,000	
	<u>22,22,000</u>	

There were other deficiencies of small amount, which were counterbalanced by an increase of 4 Lacs from China, and of small sums from other places, which it is not necessary to specify.

The cause of this diminished import was the general depression of the trade, occasioned, apparently, by political events. In Spain and Portugal every effort was then making to expel the French armies, which will account for the interruption of commerce with Lisbon and the Brazils: trade with America had ceased, in consequence of the war. The determination of Parliament, as to the opening of the trade, was not known in time to influence the commercial speculations of Great Britain, with regard to India. There was also a great demand for Bullion at home.

Import P. T.	1,25,34,721
C. T.	32,12,346
	<u>1,57,47,074</u>
Treasure,	54,79,924
	<u>2,12,26,998</u>

The total Import of merchandise in 1813-14, on private account, was Rs. 1,25,34,728, and with the Company's 1,57,47,074 Rupees. The total Import, including Treasure, as corrected

Export, P. T. Rs. 3,55,40,438	
C. T. ,, 99,49,193	
	Rs. 4,54,89,631
	Rs. 2,42,62,633

above, was Rs. 2,12,26,998. The total export was Rs. 4,54,89,631. Shewing an excess, in the latter, of Rs. 2,42,62,633. To ascertain the real amount of the excess,

however, the corrections proposed above, on the value of the exported merchandize of individuals, must be made.

The official value of the Indigo exported in this year is Rs. 97,79,104, obtained at the fixed rate of 100 Rupees per maund; but the average price was 160 Rupees the maund, and the real value, therefore, is Rs. 1,56,46,710. A per centage of 10 in the hundred

Indigo, at 100 Rs.....	Rs. 97,79,194
Do. at 160 Rs.....	1,56,46,710
Official value of P. T. Mer. ..	3,54,97,688
Deduct Indigo Official value,..	97,79,194
	2,57,18,494
10 per Cent,	25,71,849
Corrected value,	2,82,90,343
Add Indigo,	1,56,46,710
Ditto Treasure,	42,750
Exports, C. T.	99,49,193
	Total....Rs. 5,39,28,996
Imports,	2,12,26,998
Excess of Exports,	3,27,01,998
	Official value
Private Trade, (Imports, Rs. 16,72,33,853	
1806-7to 1813-14, (Exports, .. 24,30,72,499	
Total Exports excess,	7,58,38,646
Add 25 per Cent. of the whole exports,	6,07,68 124
7 Years,.....	13,66,06,770
Average,.....	1,95,15,252
Estimated Company's Exports,	70,00,000
Annual Exports in excess,	Rs. 2,65,15,252

being added to the rest of the Private Trade goods, raises their value to Rs. 2,82,90,043, and the total export will be Rs.5,39,28,696 or Rs. 3,27,01,698 in excess over the value of all Imports; an excess apparently beyond that of any preceding year since 1806-7. As giving to the official value of the Exports from those years an addition of 25 per cent. in lieu of all under-valuations, an allowance that will probably be fully sufficient, their average excess is Rs.1,95,15,252, and with the surplus exports on Company's account, will scarcely exceed two Crores and seventy Lacs a year. The export trade was, in fact, enhanced by a variety of motives, by the expectation of advantageous results from the aspect of

political affairs, and the facilities afforded to commerce upon the renewal of the Company's Charter; by a high rate of exchange; by the reduction of the rate of interest in India; and by the depressed state of the public funds in England, which afforded an advantageous opportunity of investing capital in them. The exports to London, consequently, augmented nearly fifty Lacs. The export trade to China also increased to a like extent, chiefly in Opium, about fifteen, and Cotton thirty eight Lacs more than in the preceding year. These, with some other additions of minor magnitude, were more than sufficient to cover the depression in other quarters, and augment the usual excess of the Exports above the Imports more than three Crores of Rupees.

Part of this large balance was met by bills upon Bengal, to the extent of one Crore and seventy seven Lacs of Rupees. Part consists of the Company's balance, about seventy Lacs. For the rest, capital to the extent of rather less than a Crore, would have been raised probably by private remittance.

1814-15.

Bullion Imported.	
1813-14, Rs.	57,55,366
1814-15,—	1,11,84,285
	<hr/>
	Rs. 54,29,919
Dollars, 50,37,120—	or 225,18,5— : :
50,37,120—	: 4,14,607 and
1,11,84,285—	4,14,607=1,07,69,678

The Importation of Bullion in this year nearly doubled that of the year preceding, being reported nearly one Crore and twelve Lacs. The corrected amount will be about one Crore, seven Lacs, and sixty-nine thousand Rupees.

The increase was general; the principal sources were, besides minor augmentations,

United Kingdom,	5 Lacs Increase.
Portugal and Brazil,	14 ”
Arabian and Persian Gulphs,	4 ”
Coast of Malabar,	11½ ”
Penang,	3 ”
China,	11 ”
	<hr/>
Total,	48½ ”

The augmentation was the natural consequence of progressive activity in the trade, and with exception of that from the Malabar coast was nothing remarkable. The increase from thence is in part explicable by a diminished importation of Merchandize from the coast of Malabar, and the Gulphs of above two Lacs; but it seems especially connected with an augmented export to the former of seventeen Lacs, consisting chiefly of increase in Piece Goods, Indigo, Opium, and in Silk alone of eleven Lacs. Some speculations were probably set on foot of an unusually extensive character, both to Europe and China. It is also to be observed, that money was plentiful in Bombay, whilst a very great scarcity prevailed in Calcutta. It was no doubt in demand, for the exportations about to be made to Europe, in consequence of the altered condition of the trade, and the opening of the continent in consequence of the Peace of Paris in May 1814, and it was wanted also to supply the drain of private capital which was remitted in this and the preceding year to Europe.

The augmented Import of bullion was, in part, rendered necessary by a diminished Importation of Merchandize, of which alone the private trade of the United Kingdom shewed a decrease of

Imports, P. T. Rs. 1,17,96,802	
C. T. 36,04,633	
	Rs. 1,54,01,435
Imports of 1813-14,.....	1,57,47,074
Diminution,.....	3,45,639
1813-14 Imports P. T....	1,25,34,728
1814-15 do. P. T.	1,17,96,802
Deficiency,.....	7,37,926
1813-14 Imp. P. T. from G. B.	53,76,775
1814-15 do. do. do.	40,99,165
Deficiency,.....	12,77,610
Exports, P. T. 1814-15,	4,10,17,352
1813-14,.....	3,55,40,838
Increase,.....	54,76,514
Exports, C. T. 1814-15,	59,59,002
do. do. 1813-14,	99,49,193
Decrease,	39,90,191
Increase P. T.	54,76,514
Nett Increase,	Rs. 14,86,323

thirteen Lacs; from other places the deficiencies were comparatively unimportant, and slight augmentations took place from some quarters, which left the nett deficit less than three Lacs and a half.

The exports of the private trade were considerably augmented, to the extent of Rs. 54,76,514, but on the other hand, those of the Company were diminished; so that the nett increase was trifling, or less than fifteen Lacs. One great cause why the private export trade was not increased in a larger ratio, was a falling off in Indigo, to the extent, officially, of twenty five Lacs. The markets at home had,

in fact, been overstocked in 1812-13 and 1813-14, and the article was kept back in the Calcutta Market: all other articles augmented, particularly Opium and Cotton Piece Goods; and the principal direction of augmented speculation, appeared to be China and the Eastward, rather than Europe.

Indigo at 100 Rs.	Rs. 72,49,377
Ditto C. 180 Rs.	1,30,48,878
Private Trade export, 4,08,62,727	
Deduct Indigo,	72,49,377
	3,36,13,350
Add 10 per Cent,	33,61,335
	3,69,74,685
Ditto Indigo,	1,30,48,878
Ditto Treasure,	1,54,625
Company's Export,	59,59,002
Total,	Rs. 5,61,37,190

Imports.

Merchandise,	Rs. 1,54,01,435
Treasure,	1,07,69,678
	2,61,71,113
	Rs. 2,99,66,077

By adding to the total amount of exports the difference on Indigo, &c. the amount will be Rs. 5,61,37,190, giving an excess above the Imports, of less than three Crores, and less, therefore, than that of the preceding year, by twenty eight Lacs. Of this, the Company's surplus exports amounted to nearly thirty Lacs. Bills on Bengal were drawn to much the same extent as before, or one Crore and seventy-seven Lacs, providing for more than two thirds of the surplus Exports.

The demand for money, however, was so urgent, that besides heavy discount on private notes, the exchange on England was at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. the Rupee. It can scarcely be doubted that this was occasioned by the expectations of the Houses here of an improved and extended market in Europe for Indian goods.

1815-16.

Important modifications occurred in this year, consequent upon political events, and a growing spirit of adventure in the Indian trade. Peace with America was the most important of the former, and an extended import of British manufactures, an indication of the latter.

Treasure 1815-1816,	Rs. 1,94,49,746
Ditto, 1814-15,	„ 1,11,84,285
Increase,	Rs. <u>82,65,461</u>

The amount of Treasure imported, continued to augment, exceeding that of the preceding year in official value above eighty

two Lacs.—To this, America alone contributed forty eight Lacs : from London there was an increase of six Lacs,—from Portugal and Brazil of above thirty,—from Manilla of five,—from the Gulphs of seven.—from the Coromandel Coast of nine. The imports from

P. Dollars.	
225 : 18,5 :	1,46,99,009 : 12 : 08,585
and 1,94,49,746—12,08 :	585..
1 : 82 :	41—161

Import M. P. T. 1815-16, ..	Rs. 1,32,45,798
Do. 1814-15,	1,17,96,802
Increase,	Rs. <u>14,48,996</u>

China and the Eastward diminished. The corrected total of Treasure imported will be above one Crore and eighty two Lacs.

The import of private merchandize also augmented by nearly fourteen and a half Lacs.

From Great Britain alone indeed the increase was seventeen Lacs, whilst from America there were above three Lacs ; on the other hand there was a diminished import of six Lacs from China: the other variations balanced one another. The augmentation of London imports was very general, consisting chiefly of Manufactured articles, Glassware, Hardware, and Millinery ; and of articles of European consumption, as Oilman's Stores and Malt Liquors. Piece Goods also began to present an amount of some extent, exceeding in value six Lacs and a half of Rupees. The Private Trade might now be considered as fairly in operation, under the modified system of the intercourse between England and India, consequent upon the renewal of the Charter.

Mer. :	
Total Im. 1814-15,	Rs. 1,54,01,435
Do. 1815-16 P. T. Rs. 1,32,45,798	
C. T. " 29,14,327	
	Rs. <u>1,61,60,125</u>
Increase,	Rs. <u>7,58,690</u>

The Company's imports rather declined, being less than thirty Lacs ; six Lacs less than in the preceding year, and two less than in 1813-14. The increase on the total import of goods was, accordingly, about Lacs seven and a half.

Ex. Mer. P. T. 1815-16, Rs.	4,99,72,366
Do. 1814-15, ,,	4,08,62,727
Increase,	<u>91,09,639</u>

Exports P. T. 1815-16, Rs.	4,99,88,116
C. T. ,,	<u>64,72,719</u>
	Rs. <u>5,64,60,835</u>

The private exports also very considerably increased, or above ninety one Lacs ; but the increase was almost confined to Piece

Exports P. T. 1814-15,	Rs. 4,69,76,354
Increase,.....	94,84,481
Indigo, at 100 Rs.	1,28,91,953
do. at 150 Rs.	1,93,37,929
Value of P. Trade Mer.....	4,99,72,366
Deduct Indigo, official value..	1,28,91,953
	3,70,80,413
Add 10 per Cent.....	37,08,041
	4,07,88,454
Add Indigo, approximated value,	1,93,37,929
Treasure,	15,750
Company's Export,	64,72,719
Total Exports,.....	Rs. 6,66,14,852
Total Imports.	
Merchandise,....	Rs. 1,61,60,125
Treasure,	1,82,41,161
	Rs. 3,44,01,286
Surplus Exports,..	Rs. 3,22,13,566

Goods and Indigo, the former were consigned chiefly to America, the latter to Great Britain. The Company's Exports also improved, and the total increase in official value was nearly ninety-five Lacs. Their corrected total value may be estimated at six Crores and sixty-six Lacs, or three Crores and twenty-two Lacs above the Imports. The balance of the Company's Export provided for more than thirty-five Lacs; the amount of bills drawn on Bengal was one Crore and thirty-three Lacs; about one Crore and a half was, therefore, to be provided for by capital on the spot. This, and the prospect of the further extension

of the Trade, kept up the demand for money in Calcutta, and the Exchange on England continued at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per Rupee. Another cause, however, of a prevailing scarcity of money was the demand for it in the Western Provinces, occasioned by the Military expences of the Nepal and Pindaree wars.

1816-17.

The character of the trade continued progressive, but some modifications of importance occurred.

Treasure 1816-17, Rs.	3,25,82,140
Do. 1815-16,	1,94,49,746
Increase,..Rs.	1,31,32,394
Treasure.	
1812-13, Rs	79,78,522
1813-14,	57,55,366
1814-15,	1,11,84,285
1815-16,	1,94,49,746
Rs.	4,43,67,919
Average, R.	1,10,91,979
Treasure P. T.	3,25,82,140
Do. C. T.	76,99,554
	4,02,81,694
Value Dollars.	
225 : 18.5 :: 2,54-24,204 :	20,90,434
and 4,02,81-694—	20,90,434
	=3,81,91,260

The increased importation of treasure was very large, exceeding a Crore and Thirty Lacs on private account, and the increase alone being more than the average totals of the four preceding years. The whole amount was three Crores, twenty-five Lacs, eighty-two Thousand one Hundred and forty Rs. but to this is to be added seventy six Lacs, ninety-nine thousand, five hundred and fifty-four Rs. on account of the Company, making a total Bullion import of

above four Crores. Deducting the difference of Dollar valuation, the actual amount was above three Crores and eighty-one Lacs.

To the augmentation on private account, Great Britain furnished seven Lacs, Lisbon thirty-four, Brazil thirteen, America five, Manilla ten, the Gulphs twenty-eight, China thirty-two, and for the first time since the renewal of the Charter, the continental states of the North of Europe, as France, Holland, and Denmark, contributed to swell the sum. A small importation also took place from Gibraltar, permission to trade with the Mediterranean direct having been conceded, and great expectations, which, however, were soon disappointed, having been formed of the results of such intercourse. The most remarkable feature in the increase, however, is its universality, and its influx from Persia, Arabia, and China, as copiously as from Europe.

1816-17,	
Imports Mer. P. T.	Rs. 1,87,96,053
do. C. T.	14,45,568
	Rs. 2,02,41,621
1815-16,	1,61,60,125
Increase,	Rs. 40,81,496

Although, in a lesser proportion, the import of merchandize on private account also augmented, the Company's imports fell about fifteen Lacs, but the deficiency was much more than compensated by the amount of treasure. The total value of imported merchandize was above two Crores, or above forty

Lacs more than in 1815-16.—The increase in the private trade was above fifty-five Lacs, of which twenty-three were from Great Britain alone, seven from America, six from the Gulphs, thirteen from China, and between two and three from the continent. The amount of merchandize from Lisbon and Brazil, although small, was fully as much as usual; and it appears, therefore, that the great influx of Bullion had no injurious effect upon the transport of goods.

It does not appear that a proportionate increase took place in the Export trade, being altogether forty-one Lacs, or little more

Export P. T.	Rs. 5,49,87,128
C. T.	56,03,974
Total, 1816-17,	Rs. 6,05,91,102
Do. 1815-16,	5,64,60,835
Increase,	Rs. 41,30,267

than the increase on the import of merchandize alone. The export on private account exceeded the amount of the preceding year by fifty Lacs, whilst that on account of the Company declined above eight Lacs. Of the chief sources of the augmented import, Great Britain and China received more than adequate

returns, even in official value, particularly the former, but the rest present apparent deficits of some amount.

	Imports from.	Exports to.	Surplus Exp.	Total.
Great Britain Treas. 18,59,853 do. Mer. 80,51,112	Rs. 99,10,965	R1,38,06,966	Rs. 38,96,001	
China Treas. 68,78,003 do. Mer. 31,70,378	1,00,48,481	1,06,78,962	6,30,481	R. 45,26,482
Lisbon Treas. 68,50,545 do. Mer. 3,67,634	72,18,179	46,34,531	Surplus Import. 25,73,648	
Brazil Treas. 24,42,188 do. Mer. 62,437	25,04,625	16,94,531	8,10,094	
American Treas. 52,88,929 do. Mer. 9,67,099	62,56,028	59,98,251	2,57,777	
Gulphs Treas. 43,19,838 do. Mer. 9,10,792	52,30,630	36,06,021	16,24,609	
				52,66,128
				Nett Deficit,.....Rs. 7,39,646

The corrections of value will, however, turn the total in favor of the surplus, and also in favor of the exports to America : although it will still leave about seventeen Lacs due to Lisbon, five to Brazil, and ten to the Gulphs, which were, in part, probably, paid in Great Britain and China.

The great diminution of the ratio of increase in the export trade on private account, as compared with the imports, is most strikingly shewn by comparing the surplus of this year with that of the three preceding ; the average excess of exports in those years (without the correction for valuation) was one Crore and seventy-five Lacs, whilst in 1816-17, it was less than thirty-eight Lacs, shewing a very important change about to take place ; the real character of which was, the transmission of goods and treasure to India beyond the means of realizing returns disposable in the markets of other countries. The diminution would indeed have been more considerable, but that speculation had commenced in Cotton on a large scale, and extensive exportations took place to Great Britain and America, raising the total export of this article from thirty-eight to seventy-six Lacs, or double the export of the preceding year.

In estimating the approximate value of the total exports, we	
Indigo at 100 Rs.. ..Rs. 88,74,885	may detach Cotton, as well as In-
Cotton at 11-9 ,, ..76,89,368	digo, from the other articles, as
P. T. ....Rs. 1,65,64,253	it now formed a large propor-
Total Exports Mer. 5,49,87,128	tion of the whole amount ; and
Rs. 3,84,22,875	rising rapidly in price, consi-
Add 10 per Cent. 38,42,287	derably exceeded its official va-
Corrected Value, Sa. Rs. 4,22,65,162	lue. Agreeably to this plan there-

Brought forward,	Rs. 4,22,65,162
Indigo at 135 Rs.	1,19,81,094
Cotton at 15 ,,	99,75,396
Treasure,	1,69,000
Company's Exports,	56,03,974

Rs. 6,99,94,626

Imports.	
Treasure,	3,81,91,260
Mer.	2,02,41,621

5,84,32,881

Surplus Exports, 1,15,61,745

fore, the value of the exports will appear to be nearly seven Crores.

The Imports are valued at five Crores, eighty-four Lacs, thirty-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one; shewing a surplus Export of little more than one Crore instead of three, as heretofore usual. The Company's Imports, goods and trea-

sure, exceeded the Exports. The amount of bills drawn on Bengal was about seventy-two Lacs, and forty-three only, therefore, were to be provided from local capital. Notwithstanding this reduction, and the large Bullion importations, money continued scarce in Calcutta. A great demand existed in the Upper Provinces for the use of the army, and for the speculations in Indigo and Cotton. The exchange fell, however, although not considerably, or to 2s. 7d.

1817-18.

The general character of the trade continued the same as in the preceding year, and although in one or two instances it presented some remarkable fluctuations, yet in the articles of European import, especially, it was still rapidly progressive.

1817-18,	P. T.	Rs. 3,22,20,540
Treasure	Do. C. T.	9,51,130

3,31,71,670

1816-17, 4,02,81,694

Less in 1817-18, Rs. 71,10,024

The treasure imported on private account was a trifle less than in 1816-17, being three Crores, twenty-two Lacs, twenty thousand, five hundred and forty, or three and a half Lacs less: the Company's treasure was materially less, being but nine Lacs, fifty-one thousand, one hundred and thirty; the total was three Crores, thirty-one Lacs, seventy-one thousand, six hundred and seventy, and with the correction for Dollar value, about three Crores and twelve Lacs; a total diminution of about seventy Lacs.

Value Dollars.	
225 : 18,5 ::	2,32,22,279
18,64,843 and	3,31,71,670—
18,64,843 =	3,12,06,827

Crores, thirty-one Lacs, seventy-one thousand, six hundred and se-

Approximate Value of Treasure.

1816-17,	3,81,91,260
ditto, ditto, 1817-18,	3,12,06,872

69,84,423

Besides the reduction on account of the Company, there was a large decrease from Lisbon, no less than fifty-two Lacs, and there were eighteen Lacs less from the Gulphs: on the other hand, the Bullion import from Great Britain, on private account,

increased forty-three Lacs, from America five, from China nine, and from France seven. An import of bullion, a Lac and a half nearly, made its appearance for the first time from South America direct.

Import Mer: P. T.	Rs. 2,55,94,728
C. T.	17,24,634
	<hr/>
2,73,19,362	
Import, 1816-17	2,02,41,621
	<hr/>
	Rs. 70,77,741
	<hr/>
From Great Britain.	
1817-18 P. T.	Rs. 1,35,62,962
C. T.	17,24,734
	<hr/>
	1,52,87,596
1816-17	94,96,680
	<hr/>
Increase,	Rs. 57,90,916

A considerable increase took place in the import of goods, the larger proportion of which was from Great Britain: the total augmentation was above seventy Lacs; that from Great Britain alone nearly fifty-eight Lacs, there were about two Lacs additional from France, as much from North America, nearly three Lacs from South America, seven from the Gulphs, and

five from China.

The increase in the articles of European import was very general, but in some instances worthy of particular notice, especially as contrasted with 1813-14. since which they had been gradually augmenting, although not by such rapid strides as in the year under review. The following are the principal items.

	1813-14	1817-18
Millinery,.....	} 1,88,903	10,11,598
Haberdashery,		
Hosiery, &c.		
Glass Ware,	} 5,81,168	19,93,287
Queens' Ware, &c.		
Malt Liquor,	2,05,417	4,73,932
Copper and Nails,	10,28,884	24,80,950
Iron, &c.	2,65,000	8,66,808
Piece Goods,	4,71,028	19,57,920

The last article is particularly observable, as indicative of an important alteration in the trade, not only between Great Britain and India, but the latter and other countries, in which of course the British goods must have displaced the Indian, when they could successfully compete with the latter in the very country of their fabrication.

That so large an importation of goods should have overstocked the market was to be expected, and the prices of some articles were much depressed. It was not invariably the case, however; and Cottons and Metals, the principal articles, maintained their valuation, so as to yield a liberal profit.

1817-18 Ex. Mer. P. T. Rs. 5,49,57,123	
C. T. 93,28,428	
	6,42,85,551
1816-17,	6,05,91,102
	Rs. 36,94,449
Exports Merch : P. T. 1817-18 R. 5,49,57,123	
1816-17 ,, 5,49,87,128	
	Less, Rs. 30,005
Increase Mer :	37,24,454
Export Treasure,	3,17,250
	40,41,704

The amount of export on private account may be considered as stationary, being in merchandise within thirty thousand Rs. of the value of the preceding year : there was a small addition however to the quantity of bullion exported, which gave a difference in favor of the year of about a Lac. There was a considerable increase also on the Company's exports, which made the increase about forty Lacs.

That the exports on private account maintained their amount was owing chiefly to Cotton : most other staples declined. Piece Goods thirty-three Lacs, Indigo eight and half, and Opium seven Lacs. On Cotton, however, there was an advance in the official reports of thirty-four Lacs, or from seventy-six to one Crore, ten Lacs. In fact, the advance was much more considerable, the amount being valued in the trade reports at little more than half the market price, which ranged from seventeen to twenty Rupees per maund, instead of eleven rupees as rated : at eighteen and half, the mean, the value of the Cotton exported on private account was one Crore, eighty-five Lacs, twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-eight Rupees.

The average price of indigo was also about thirty per Cent. above the Custom House rates, and the value of the export of this article was twenty-four Lacs more than reported, or one Crore, four Lacs, forty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty Rupees.

Indigo at 100 Rs.	Rs. 80,31,885
Cotton at 11 ,,	1,10,13,074
	1,90,44,959
Merch. Export,	5,49,87,128
	3,59,42,169
Add 10 per Cent.	35,94,217
	Rs. 3,95,36,386
Add Indigo at 130 Rs.	1,04,41,450
Cotton at 18-5, ,,	1,85,21,988
Treasure,	3,17,250
Company's Exports,	93,28,428
	Rs. 7,81,45,502
Imports.	
Treasure,	Rs. 3,12,06,827
Mer.	2,73,19,362
	5,85,26,189
Surplus Export,	Rs. 1,96,19,313

Deducting the original amount of these articles from total private imports, the remainder will be three Crores, fifty-nine Lacs, forty-two thousand, one hundred, and sixty-nine Rupees, to which 10 per Cent. being added for under value, this with the corrected value of Cotton and Indigo will make the total exports seven Crores, eighty-one Lacs, forty-five thousand, five hundred and two Rupees. The imports were five Crores, eighty-five Lacs, twenty-six thousand, one hundred and

eighty-nine Rupees, so that the exports were in excess, rather less than two Crores. The Company's surplus export was seventy-six Lacs, the amount of Bills on Bengal above seventy-eight Lacs, leaving no more than about sixty-six to be provided for. This was apparently no great drain upon the local funds, but the scarcity of money in Calcutta still continued; the demand for it up the country, still prevailing for the wants of the Army, the usual Indigo advances, and still more the very extensive speculations in Cotton, which the increased supply of that article to Europe and America encouraged. The opening of a loan also giving for a time 10 per Cent. and finally 6 per Cent. to the subscribers, attracted a very large proportion of private capital. The exchange continued at 2s. 7d. 1818-19.

In this year, the tide of importation rose to its highest level, considerably exceeding that attained by any former year, and being immediately followed by a proportionate decline.

1818-19, P. T. Rs.	4,75,14,941
C. T.	19,76,657
	<hr/>
	4,94,91,605
1816-17,	4,02,81,694
Rs.	92,09,911

The reported amount of treasure imported was nearly five Crores, or four Crores and seventy-five Lacs on private, and nearly twenty on the Company's account, exceeding conse-

quently by ninety-two Lacs, the highest amount of bullion imported since the renewal of the Charter. Deducting the value of dollars computed in excess, the real amount of the bullion

225 : 18 : 5 : 3,69,98,277 : 30,19,858
 and 4,94,91,605 - 30,19,858 =
 4,64,71,747 - 3,81,91,260 = 82,80,487

import is above four Crores and sixty-four Lacs, being nearly eighty-three Lacs more than

the real value of the bullion import of 1816-17. The latter however included a much larger proportion of Company's bullion, or about seventy-six Lacs, or fifty-six more than in the current year: the real augmentation therefore on account of the private trade was not less than from one Crore to one Crore and twenty Lacs of Rupees, whilst according to the official returns it was about a Crore and half.

About half of this augmentation came from Great Britain, as independently of the Company's treasure, that of the private trade doubled the amount of the preceding year, being one Crore and twenty Lacs instead of sixty Lacs. There was a very large increase, or thirty Lacs, from North America, making a total of ninety Lacs from that quarter. The Gulphs sent fifteen Lacs in addition, China fifteen, France eight Lacs, Gibraltar twelve, and South America ten. The last was more than counterbalanced by a deficient import from Manilla of about fourteen Lacs. The

South American trade, formerly conducted through that island, beginning now to take a direct course.

Imports Merchandize.	
P. T.	Rs. 2,84,55,615
C. T.	12,81,821
	<hr/>
1817-18	2,97,37,436
	2,73,19,362
	<hr/>
	Rs. 24,81,074

Notwithstanding the vast accession of bullion imported, there was also an additional amount of merchandize, altogether above twenty-four Lacs, although the Company's im-

ports fell off five Lacs. The increase of private trade was therefore nearly thirty Lacs. Nearly the whole of this was from Great Britain; the most considerable increase after this was ten Lacs from the Coast of Coromandel, and nine from Java, Penang and the Eastward generally. On the other hand the imports from North America diminished nearly six Lacs, and those from the Isle of France fell off as much. All the different Imports from Great Britain had maintained their ground, or but slightly advanced; and the great proportion of the augmentation was restricted to but two articles, Piece Goods and Copper, the former of which augmented fifteen Lacs, and the latter twenty-one.

The actual state of the private import trade in this year, will be best estimated by contrasting it with that of the first year of the series, or 1813-14.

	1813-14	1818-19	Rate of Increase.
Merchandise,	1,25,34,728	2,84,55,617	at 1 to 2,27
Treasure,	57,55,366	4,75,14,948	at 1 to 8,26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,82,90,094	7,59,70,565	at 1 to 4,15

or it may be said, that the private trade had quadrupled itself in the course of these six years.

The Company's import trade had undergone little alteration: the amount in 1813-14 was thirty-two Lacs, twelve thousand, three hundred and forty-six Rs. and in 1818-19 it was thirty-two Lacs, fifty-eight thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight, or only about thirty thousand Rupees more.

The year 1818-19, confirmed what the year preceding had indicated, and shewed that the import trade was pushed both beyond the demands of the country, and beyond its capability to afford adequate returns. The far greater number of articles were sold much below their invoice prices, and large quantities found no purchasers, whilst the export of goods on private

Exports Merchandize.	
P. T.	Rs. 5,04,88,362
C. T.	78,34,832
	<hr/>
	Rs. 5,83,23,194

account decreased forty-five Lacs, and those of the Company's fifteen, making a total

Brought forward,	Rs. 5,83,23,174
1817-18,	6,43,15,556
Decrease,	Rs. 59,92,363
Treasure P. T.	2,88,538

diminution of sixty Lacs. There was a small export of treasure on private account, which made the total export no more than five Crores, eighty-six Lacs, eleven thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two; and, as it appears in the official returns, the exports were actually less than the imports by above two Crores. The real or proximate deficiency, however, was considerably less.

Import Treas :	Rs. 4,94,91,605
Merch.....	„ 2,97,37,436
Exports,.....	7,92,29,041
Deficient Export,	5,86,11,732
	2,06,17,309

considerably less.

Imports,	Rs. 7,92,29,041
Over value,	„ 30,19,858
	7,62,09,138

The corrected statement of treasure imported, as above, reduces the imports to seven Crores and sixty-two Lacs at

most; and this is probably susceptible of some further reduction, although not to any great extent.

Cotton continued to be an article of speculation, although the high prices at which it was alone purchasable were beginning to produce their effect, and combined with a less productive season considerably diminished the export. The reported value was eighty-nine Lacs, seventy-six thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one. The more approximate value obtained, as in the past year, will

Rs. Rs.
11 : 18.5 : : 89,76,861 : 1,50,97,266

be one Crore, fifty Lacs, ninety-seven thousand, two hundred

and sixty-six.

Indigo also declined in export value, in consequence of a partial failure of the crop. It is valued at sixty-nine Lacs, sixty-six thousand, four hundred and five; but as the price was about one

100 : 140 : : 69,66,405 : 97,52,967

hundred and forty Rupees per maund, the sum requires an

addition of 40 per Cent. and the approximate value will be ninety-seven Lacs, fifty-two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Exports Merchandize,

Rs. 5,04,88,362
Indigo, 69,66,405
Cotton, 89,76,161

The joint amount of these articles, as originally valued, being deducted from the total exports of the private trade, and 10 per cent. being added to the remainder, this approximate amount will be three Crores, seventy-nine Lacs, ninety-nine thousand, six hundred and five, which being added to the

	„ 1,59,43,266
	„ 3,45,45,096
10 per Cent. „	34,54,509
	„ 3,79,99,605
Add Indigo, 97,52,967	
Cotton, 1,50,97,866	
	„ 2,48,50,233
Carried forward,	Rs. 6,28,49,838

Brought forward,	Rs. 6,28,49,838
Treasure,.....	Rs. 2,88,538
Company's Exports,.....	„ 78,34,832
	<u>7,09,73,208</u>
Imports.	Rs. 7,62,09,183
	<u>Excess Imports, „ 52,35,975</u>

corrected valuation of Indigo and Cotton, and the other items of the export trade, gives a total of seven Crores, nine Lacs, seventy-three thousand, two hundred and eight, still leaving

an excess of imports, to the amount of about fifty-two Lacs of Rupees, and throwing upon the market all the extra means of investment in the form of bills and private remittances. The amount of the former was comparatively inconsiderable, being less than forty-four Lacs : the amount of the latter cannot be well estimated at less than one Crore.

It is not extraordinary, therefore, that the money market should have felt the effects of the accumulation. Although they could not of a sudden develop themselves, and the two or three subsequent years more unequivocally exhibited their operation, yet they began to be manifest in the abundance of money, the greatly increasing value of land, the decline of the exchange to 2s. 6d., and the reduction of the rate of interest by the houses of business to 6 per cent. That the consequences were not more sensibly manifested, even in this early period, was owing probably to speculation in Cotton and Indigo ; for the crops of both having been defective, and the exports on that account reduced, it was anticipated that the foreign markets would be relieved and ready for more abundant supplies in the ensuing season.

Another important consequence of the excessive import and defective export was their injurious effects upon the shipping interest. Vessels could not obtain cargoes homewards, and freight became, in consequence, lower, by sixty and seventy per cent. than for the previous twenty years ; £7 a ton for dead weight, and £ 7.10. for light goods to Great Britain, being the highest rates given, and cargoes even on those terms not being procurable.

1819-20.

The effects of the enhanced import and diminished export were now manifested, and from this year a retrograde course commenced. The official returns inadequately represent its extent, for the Company's trade is now blended with that of individuals, and the comparison between this and the preceding years in Table 3, is consequently more favourable than it should be. The tables, however, relating to the Trade of the Company alone, will furnish the proportion borne by it to the whole.

Treasure P. T.	3,19,36,709
„ C. T.	<u>91,47,961</u>
	4,10,84,670

The treasure imported this year was in amount four Crores, ten Lacs, eighty-four thousand,

six hundred and seventy Rs., being eighty-four Lacs less than in preceding year. The Company were large importers this year, sending above ninety-one Lacs; and the decline on the private trade,

1818-19 P. T.....Rs.	4,75,14,948	therefore, was above a Crore and a half. The Company's Bullion was chiefly in bars, and the value of the Dollars was only two
1819-20.....,,	3,19,36,709	
,,	1,55,78,259	

Crores, fifty-two Lacs, seventeen thousand, and twenty-six, or a

225 : 18-5 : : 2,52,17,026 : 20,73,408	Mint value of above thirty-one Lacs less, making the approximate total value of Bullion imported, above seventy-four Lacs less than in 1818-19.
and 4,10,84,670—20,73,408=3,90,11,262	
1818-19,Rs.		4,64,71,747
1819-20, .....Rs.	3,90,11,262
Decrease, .....Rs.	74,60,485

Deducting the Company's Bullion from the value of the treasure imported from Great Britain, the deficit is still more remarkable; being no less than fifty-eight Lacs from that quarter alone. North America and China present similar results, and the former sends forty-four Lacs less, and the latter forty-two. Lisbon and Brazil sent above twenty Lacs less, and France between seven and eight. On the other hand, besides augmentations of smaller amount, there is an increase of three Lacs from Gibraltar, four from South America, and nine from Java.

A still more important decline took place in the import of merchandize, which was one Crore and nine Lacs less than that of

Import Merchandise.		the year preceding. The deficiency on the joint importation of the Company and individuals, as compared with that of 1818-
1818-19,.....Rs.	2,97,37,436	
1819-20,.....,,	1,75,21,977	
	Rs. <u>1,22,15,459</u>	19,

may be reckoned above one Crore and twenty-two Lacs.

The same places that sent less treasure sent less merchandize. Few of those named above, except Great Britain and China, supply Bengal at any time with merchandize to a large amount; but in this year the trade with Portugal and Brazil was null, and America sent little more than a Lac of Rupees. France sent but three Lacs instead of five. From China the deficiency was sixteen Lacs, but the chief falling off was from Great Britain; the whole import from thence was but eighty-six Lacs, of which nineteen and half were Company's goods; whilst in the preceding year, the private merchandize alone was valued at a Crore and a half.

The decline of British imports was universal; Piece Goods fell twelve Lacs, Copper as much, and the other metals in proportion. The most remarkable, although by no means unaccountable fall, occurred upon Glass-ware, Queen's-ware, Crockery, and similar articles, which had been run up to twenty and twenty-one Lacs in

the two preceding years, and now declined to four and a half; a value much nearer the natural demands of the Calcutta market than the high amount to which they had been extended by injudicious speculation.

The official amount of the exports in Table 5. is swelled by the inclusion of the Company's to a sum exceeding that of the pre-

Exports P. T.....	Rs. 4,24,10,993
C. T.....	Rs. 1,19,20,312
	<u>Rs. 5,43,31,305</u>

ceding year : in fact, however, there was a considerable decline in the value of the private

exports, their amount being four Crores, twenty-four Lacs, ten thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three Rupees, which was nearly eighty-one Lacs less than in the preceding year. The Company's exports of merchandize were largely augmented, exceeding a Crore and nineteen Lacs, and being, consequently, above forty Lacs more than in the preceding year. The total, however, of both Company's and private exports still presented a deficiency, and the

Mer. Exported.	
1818-19,.....	Rs. 5,83,23,194
1819-20,	Rs. 5,43,31,305
Decrease,.....	Rs. 39,92,889

goods exported declined nearly forty Lacs in official value. There was, however, a large export of treasure in the year, of

above sixty-six Lacs, on public account mostly, of which above thirty-five went to Madras, above twenty-six to China, and two to the Mauritius. The export to Madras was apparently unconnected with any commercial transaction : its remittance grew probably out of the unusually large supply of Company's treasure from England, and is to be set off, therefore, against that importation. The total exports will be then six Crores, nine Lacs,

Exports.	
Merchandize,.....	Rs. 5,43,31,305
Treasure,	66,47,505
1818-19,.....	Rs. 6,09,78,810
	Rs. 5,86,11,732
	<u>Rs. 23,67,078</u>

seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and ten, being about twenty-three and a half Lacs more than in the preceding year. If, however, the Bullion remitted to Madras be excluded

from the export commerce of Bengal, the trade, notwithstanding the large increase in the Company's goods, and the rest of the Bullion, will present a continuation of that decline which began in the preceding year.

The decline took place, principally, on Cotton Piece Goods, Opium and Cotton. Notwithstanding the Company's share in the former, the amount was less than that of the private trade alone in the year before, by twenty-five Lacs : Opium fell off twenty-two Lacs, and Cotton the enormous sum of sixty-one Lacs. Indigo presented an increase of thirty Lacs, the result of a productive season, and the diminished crops of two preceding years. The price

somewhat declined. The fall of Cotton was in part owing to a defective crop, but still more to the continuance of high prices, which rendered its shipment to Europe and America unprofitable; the value of that sent to England was twenty eight Lacs less, and that to America seventeen.

The decline in the value of the exports will be more apparent on the approximate than the real value of the goods, the former being computed as in the two preceding years.

The reported value of the Cotton is twenty-eight Lacs, thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three Rupees: the average price may be taken at 20 Rs. per maund, which, compared with the Custom-House rate, makes the real amount fifty-one Lacs, fifty-two thousand, two hundred and forty-one Rupees; shewing, consequently, an actual decrease of about a Crore of Rupees.

Indigo was at an average price of one hundred and twenty-five Rupees, but the quantity exported was but ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixty maunds. The value, as entered at ninety-nine Lacs, forty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five Rupees, includes one Lac, thirteen thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five, arising from Company's Indigo being already entered at its cost price. To effect a fair approximation, the increased rate must be computed on the quantity exported, of which the corrected value will be, therefore, one Crore, twenty-two Lacs, ninety-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five Rupees, or about twenty-five Lacs more than in 1818-19.

Of the Bullion export, twenty-six Lacs, ninety-one thousand, two hundred and six Rupees consisted of Dollars, which must be subjected to the same correction as those imported, and the amount

225 : 18.5 : 26,91,206 : 221,272 and	
66,47,505—2,21,272=64,26,223	
Exports Merchandize,	Rs. 5,43,31,305
Deduct Indigo,	99,49,895
Do. Cotton,	28,33,733
	<hr/>
	1,27,83,628
	<hr/>
Add 10 per Cent,	4,15,47,677
Do. Indigo,	122,95,895
Do. Cotton,	51,52,241
	<hr/>
	1,74,48,136
Treasure,	64,26,223
	<hr/>
	Rs. 6,95,76,803
Exports, 1818-19,	7,09,73,218
	<hr/>
Decrease, 1819-20,	12,36,405
	<hr/>
Exports,	6,95,76,803
Imports Merch.	1,75,21,977
Do. Treasure,	3,90,11,262
	<hr/>
	5,65,33,239
	<hr/>
Rupees	1,30,43,564

will be something less than that computed, although not materially.

The total value of the exports, when adjusted, will be six Crores, ninety-five Lacs, seventy-six thousand, eight hundred and three Rupees, or nearly fourteen Lacs less than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the whole of the Bullion export is included. As compared with the imports, they shew a return to what may be considered as the natural state of the intercourse between India and Europe, an excess of exports from the former amount-

ing this year to nearly a Crore and a half ; of this, however, nearly one half consisted of the Company's surplus exports. The Bills drawn on Bengal amounted to sixty-two Lacs, and, therefore, nothing remained for the investment of private capital on the spot. The embarrassed state of manufacture in England, and the consequent disturbances in the manufacturing districts, the glut of the home market with raw material, and that of the Indian market with British goods, tended to check commercial enterprise, or to threaten ruinous results to those embarked in it. From these various causes, as well as the cessation of all heavy public expenditure by the re-establishment of tranquillity in India, money became exceedingly plentiful in Calcutta. Interest fell to 5 per cent., and the exchange on England stood at 2s. 6d. The shipping interest continued to labour under the disadvantages of competition and over-trading.

1820-21.

The state of the Indian Bullion-market offered little to attract a supply of the precious metals, and the importation of this year was little more than half that of the year preceding. It was lower than in any year since 1815-16, being no more than two Crores,

225 : 18-5 : 1,51,30,164 : 12,43,991
and 2,40,71,335—12,43,991=
2,28,27,344.

forty Lacs, seventy-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-five Rupees in official value, and

in approximated value but two Crores, twenty-eight Lacs, twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and forty-four. Of the deficiency shewn in account of one Crore and seventy Lacs, one Crore and twenty Lacs were from Great Britain alone; of the rest eighteen were deficient from America, seven from South America, twelve from the Mediterranean, twenty from Java and the Eastward, and five from China. There were small fluctuations in other quarters, but none of much importance. One cause of the greatly diminished import of Bullion from Great Britain, was the existence of general and heavy commercial distress; and another, an improved and improving export of British goods.

1820-21,	2,24,45,163
1819-20,	1,75,21,977
Increase,	Rs. 49,23,186

The import of merchandize in this year increased nearly fifty Lacs : of this sum Great Britain sent twenty-seven; China supplied ten Lacs; Java and the Eastward seven Lacs, and the Isle of France four Lacs. The augmentation in British Goods was chiefly in Woollens, Piece Goods and Metals; the first rising from nine and half Lacs to nearly twenty-one Lacs; the second from twenty-two and half Lacs to thirty-four Lacs; and the last from forty Lacs to forty-seven. In quantity also, the importation was in all probabi-

lity still more considerably enhanced; for the state of things at home, the quantity of goods on hand, and the necessities of the venders, occasioned a great depreciation of prices, and reduced the invoice amounts of the articles imported, so that the same values represented very different quantities of goods.

Exports Treasure,	12,29,363
Do. Merchandize,	5,68,03,248
	<hr/>
1819-20,	5,80,32,611
	6,09,788,20
Decrease, Rs.	<hr/> 29,46,209

The export trade declined in the total amount, but the diminution, as compared with the preceding year, was limited to the export of Bullion, being in that article alone fifty-four Lacs.

Deducting from the preceding year, however, the amount of thirty-five Lacs sent to Madras, and from the Bullion export of this year, three Lacs sent to the Mauritius, on account of the local Government, the deficiency of Bullion export for commercial purposes may be calculated at twenty-two Lacs, which is rather more than balanced by an augmented export of merchandize of twenty five Lacs above the export of goods in 1819-20.

In fact, however, the export trade may be regarded as continuing in a state of decline; for that the total did not present a heavy defalcation, was chiefly owing to extensive and disadvantageous speculations in Opium and in Cotton to the Eastward and China, which raised the exports to China above eighty Lacs in nominal value; of these the Opium furnished sixty Lacs, partly in quantity and partly in value, the average price being about two thousand four hundred Rupees a chest, instead of less than two thousand as usual. The rest of the increase was in Cotton, sent on account of the Company, being a surplus stock on hand, transmitted to China in the absence of any better market, and eventually sold at a heavy loss. This augmentation, therefore, contributed little to the commercial prosperity of Bengal. An increase of a sounder nature took place with South America, of twelve Lacs in merchandize, chiefly Piece Goods.

In other quarters great reductions were experienced. The trade with the Gulphs was much diminished, partly owing to the improved intercourse between Europe and the coast of Malabar, and partly to the interruption occasioned by Piracy. With Great Britain a reduction of seventeen Lacs took place, and twenty-six with North America. The Gibraltar trade sunk to utter insignificance, not exceeding a Lac and half of Rupees. Perhaps, however, connected with this decline may have been an increased export to Lisbon of thirteen Lacs, part of which may have supplied the coasts of the Mediterranean. A considerable portion of the deficit arose from the failure of the Indigo crop, the export of which

diminished twenty-four Lacs;—the rest was from the reduced demand of Cotton, particularly with America, to which country Indian Cotton had been largely exported for some years, for the purpose of mixing with their own staple before sending it to the Europe markets. The high price of Indian Cotton had made this practise no longer profitable, whilst it rendered the article unable to compete in the markets of Europe with American Cotton. The Calcutta price was 1s. pr. lb., whilst in London it was only 6d. : and of the growth of previous years, no fewer than three Lacs of bales had accumulated in the English warehouses. Under these circumstances it is surprising that even the value of seven Lacs of Rupees should have been sent in Cotton Wool to Great Britain. In truth, this would not have been the case had not a quantity been on hand, belonging especially to the Company, of which no means of disposing offered, and for which the Company's ships had abundant spare tonnage : the amount shipped on private account was only one Lac, seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five Rupees.

The official value of the Exports is now to be corrected, for its comparison with the approximated value of the Imports.

225 : 18-5 : : 8,87,135 : 72,942 and
12,29,563—72,942=11,56,421

The treasure is thus reduced to eleven Lacs, fifty-six thousand, four hundred and twenty-one Rupees.

The official value of the Cotton is forty-four Lacs, forty thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one Rupees : the average price was much the same as in the year preceding, twenty Rupees; but an important difference took place in its rateable value, which was calculated at sixteen rupees the maund, within one-fifth of the market price : the actual value was, therefore, but fifty-three Lacs, twenty-nine thousand, and fifty-nine Rupees.

1820-21.	
Exports Merchandize, Rs.	5,68,03,248
Deduct Indigo, 75,92,919	
Do. Cotton, 44,40,881	
	<u>1,20,33,799</u>
	4,47,69,449
Add 10 per cent,	44,76,945
	<u>4,92,46,394</u>
Do. Indigo, 1,13,80,378	
Do. Cotton, 53,29,059	
	<u>Rs. 1,67,18,437</u>
	6,59,64,831
Treasure,	<u>11,56,421</u>
Carried forward, Rs.	6,71,21,252

The Indigo is rated at seventy-five Lacs, ninety-two thousand, nine hundred and nineteen Rs., but its actual value was at least fifty per cent more ; making one Crore, thirteen Lacs, eighty-nine thousand, three hundred and seventy-eight. Deducting the original amount of these from the total Exports of Merchandize, and adding ten per cent. to the remainder, together with the corrected values of Treasure, Indigo, and Cotton; the total

Exports of 1820-21	Rs. 6,71,21,252
Do. of 1819-20	6,95,76,803
Decrease,	24,55,551
Exports,	6,71,21,252
Imports Treas. ...	2,28,27,344
Merch. ...	2,24,45,163
	<hr/>
	4,52,72,507
	<hr/>
Rs.	2,18,48,745

amount of the Exports is six Crores, seventy-one Lacs, twenty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty-two Rupees, being above twenty-four and half Lacs less than those of the former year. As compared with the Imports, they present an excess of above two Crores; of this sum, nearly one Crore was the surplus of the

Company's Exports, and the amount of the Bills drawn on Bengal was seventy Lacs. There was, consequently, scarcely any channel for the remittance of private capital, and the Exchange fell rapidly, being reduced to 2s. 3d.

1821-22.

The importation of Bullion continued to decline: the total diminution was not very considerable, as compared with the preceding year, being about twenty Lacs less; but in like manner, as in that year, the reduction from Great Britain bore a large proportion to the whole, falling from thirty Lacs to sixteen; an enormous reduction from the amount sent by Great Britain in 1819-20 of one Crore and fifty-four Lacs. The other diminutions of considerable amount, were eleven Lacs from Lisbon, nine from the Brazil, eighteen Lacs from the Gulphs, and six from China. On the other hand, the Bullion from North America increased twenty-three Lacs; from France thirteen, and from South America twelve. The total import, as officially valued, was two Crores,

As 225 : 18,5 :: 156,18,596 : 12,84,195
and 221,49,437—12,84,195=2,08,65,242

twenty-one Lacs, forty-nine thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven Rupees; its approximated value was two Crores, eight Lacs, sixty-five thousand, two hundred and forty-two Rupees.

In this year, Bullion was exported to a very unusual amount, or one Crore, twenty-three Lacs, ninety-six thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five Rupees, in official value, and much the same in ap-

225 : 18,5 :: 9,73,985 : 80,965 and
1,23,96,395—80,965=1,23,15,430

proximated; the Dollars exported being less than ten Lacs

in value: of this sum, above one Crore went to England on public account, and between two and three Lacs to the Mauritius. The rest was exported by private merchants; some went to England, but the greater part of it to the Eastward, Penang, Sumatra, and China.

The defective importation of Bullion from Great Britain was more than counterbalanced by an augmented import of Merchandize, the official value of British goods being thirty-eight Lacs more than in

the preceding year. The Company's proportion was the same as in the last year, or about twenty-six Lacs; and the increase, therefore, was wholly upon the Private Trade. The increase was general, affecting almost every article, although in a slight degree, except in Woollens, Copper, and Piece Goods: the first gave an increase of six Lacs, the second of seven Lacs, and the latter of twenty-three Lacs; their total value being little short of fifty-eight Lacs; affording a singular contrast to the value of British Piece Goods in 1813-14, which then amounted to less than five Lacs. The diminished import of Bullion, and increased import of goods from Great Britain, may be looked upon as mutually cause and effect; but it is also to be ascribed to the state of trade at home, and the importance of India to England must have been sensibly felt at a moment of such extreme manufacturing depression as still existed in the latter country. The amount of Imports from Great Britain in this year was very nearly equal to that of 1818-19, the highest of the whole series since the opening of the Trade; and with reference to the great reduction in the cost prices of the articles imported, the quantities no doubt must have much exceeded those of any preceding year.

The import of goods from France increased about five Lacs, and a small augmentation occurred from North America, about a Lac and a half. On the other hand, the imports from other places generally declined. From China there was a reduction of eight Lacs. On the whole, the increase of imports, as compared with the preceding year, was something less than that from Great Britain

1821-22,.....Rs.	2,59,03,599
1820-21,.....	2,24,45,163
Increase,.....Rs.	34,58,436

alone, amounting to thirty-four and a half Lacs, the total official value being two Crores, fifty-nine Lacs, three thousand, five hundred and ninety-nine Rupees.

Exports, 1821-22, .....Rs.	5,35,53,123
1820-21,.....	5,68,03,248
Decrease,.....Rs.	32,50,125

The export of goods rather declined, the official value being thirty-two and half Lacs less than that of the year preceding.

The decline, however, was by no means general, and the returns exhibit great fluctuations. To Great Britain the export was eighteen Lacs less in nominal value; but as the articles sent thither were chiefly those most underrated, as Indigo, the price of which was much higher than in the last year, the real value remitted was more than in 1820-21—there being an excess upon Indigo alone of above thirty-two Lacs of Rupees, leaving a balance

	Mds. ... Rs.	
1821-22	54,201 a 200=	1,08,40,200
1820-21	50,771 a 150=	76,15,650
Increase,.....Rs.		32,24,550

in favor of the present year in the Export Trade to Great Britain, of fourteen Lacs at least.

A more remarkable decrease occurs in the case of Lisbon, which fell from twenty-two to four and half Lacs of Rupees : of this, thirteen Lacs accrued on Piece Goods alone, and it may be conjectured that part of this decline was owing to the successful competition of British manufactures : part, no doubt, was attributable to the political agitations of the Peninsula.

With China also a considerable decrease took place, amounting to twenty-two Lacs : this was a real decrease, falling chiefly on Opium, of which a much smaller number of chests were exported in this year than the last, to the value of nearly seventeen Lacs. The remainder of the deficit was in Cotton, exported by the Company, the greater part of whose superfluous stock had been got rid of the year before.

There were other deficiencies of smaller amount ; but these, and part of the preceding, were balanced by augmentations to other quarters, particularly to the Persian and Arabian Gulphs, and to North America ; an increase of eleven Lacs taking place to the former, and of nineteen to the latter.

With respect to the approximated value of the exports of Merchandize, the comparison with the preceding year will be more favourable. The chief difference is on the Indigo. It is scarcely necessary to notice Cotton separately in future, as the Custom-House rate and average price nearly correspond ; and if we include it in the general exports at an advance of 10 per cent., it

1821-22,.....Rs.	
Exports Merchandize 5,35,53,123	
Deduct Indigo,.....87,57,907	
	4,47,95,216
Add 10 per cent.,	44,79,522
	4,92,74,738
Ditto Indigo,	1,63,71,400
	6,56,46,138
Exports of 1820-21, 6,71,21,252	
Deduct Treasure, 11,56,421	
	6,59,64,831
	Rs. 3,18,693

will be fully valued. Deducting, then, the official amount of Indigo from the other exports, and adding 10 per cent. to them, their approximated value will be four Crores, ninety-two Lacs, seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven Rs.; to which the corrected value of the Indigo being added, according to the quantity exported of

eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven maunds, the total is six Crores, fifty-six Lacs, forty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight Rs., or above three Lacs less than in 1820-21, exclusive of Treasure.

In comparing the exports and imports of the year, the great export of Treasure on public account must be kept in view, and, although an actual deduction from the capital of the country, it has nothing to do with that available for commercial transactions : including this amount the balance of exports exceeds three Crores.

Imports	Treas.	Rs. 2,06,65,242	
	Mer.	2,59,03,599	
			4,67,68,841
Exports	Treas.	1,23,15,430	
	Mer.	6,56,46,138	
			7,79,61,568
			Rs. 3,11,92,727

Of this sum fully two Crores were the the surplus of the Company, whose exportation of Treasure had no effect on their commercial investments, as the latter were, in this year, unprecedentedly high. There remains,

consequently, less than a Crore and a half to be provided for. The Bills drawn on Bengal exceeded seventy-three Lacs, and reduced the necessity for local capital to about a similar sum, which was much within the demand, especially with reference to the accumulation of capital enforced by the want of a channel for remittances in the preceding years. Money, accordingly, became unusually abundant, and every means of investment, as public securities, land, and houses, rose in value. The Exchange fell to 2s. 2d.

1822-23.

The importation of Treasure continued to decline, being reported forty-eight Lacs less than in the preceding year, and amount-

1822-33,	Rs. 1,72,89,382
1821-22,	2,21,49,437
Decrease,	48,60,055

ing to but one Crore, seventy-two Lacs, eighty-nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-two Rupees: a considerable portion

of this diminution, or fifteen Lacs, was from Great Britain; the Bullion import from thence having sunk to less than two Lacs of Rupees, the lowest annual sum, with one exception, since 1812-13. The remittance from France fell off eleven Lacs; from China thirteen; and South America thirteen. There was an increase of some amount from Lisbon and from Java, and small variation from other places. A large proportion of the importation consisted of As 225 : 18,5 :: 1,35,69,058 : 11,15,678, and 1,72,89,382— 11,15,678=1,61,73,704. Dollars, leaving the approximate value of the Bullion one Crore, sixty-one Lacs, seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and four Rupees.

A considerable export of Bullion on public account recurred in this year, or above fifty-one Lacs, mostly to Madras and Bombay; the former was, however, in reality, intended eventually for London: the proportion of Dollars was inconsiderable, and the amount, fifty-one Lacs, fifty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six Rupees, requires no modification.

The importation of Merchandize continued on the increase: the total augmentation was not of great amount, being but about nine

Merch. 1822-23,	Rs. 2,68,66,353
1821-22,	2,59,03,599
Increase,	9,62,936

Lacs; but this arose from there being a number of instances of decrease, of small amount, with

the exception of China, whence ten Lacs less were exported ; all these were more than covered by the additional amount of imports from Great Britain, which added this year thirty Lacs to the value of its Merchandize, the value amounting to nearly one Crore and

1822-23.			eighty-one Lacs of Rupees—the highest value of British imports hitherto recorded in the annals of Calcutta commerce, exceeding the amount of 1818-19 by above eight Lacs and seventy thousand Rupees.
1818-19.	Merch. from G. B. ..Rs.	1,80,98,611	
	Do. P. T.	1,59,44,495	
	C. T.	12,81,821	
		1,72,26,316	
	Surplus of 1822-23,	8,72,295	

The increase on British goods was tolerably uniform, except in Woollens and Metals ; amongst the latter, Spelter, for the first time, becomes an object of importance, amounting in value to above five Lacs. The principal augmentation was in British Piece Goods, the value of which exceeded seventy-three Lacs : their quantity, the general increase of goods, and diminution of Bullion, from Great Britain, are easily accounted for by the state of the commercial and manufacturing community at home, still labouring under excessive production. The supply of Piece Goods was pushed beyond the demand, and the prices at which they sold were such as to occasion, in many instances, a heavy loss to the importers.

A considerable increase occurred also in the export of Merchandize, the official value being		
Exports 1822-23,.....	6,18,15,480	six Crores, eighteen Lacs, fifteen thousand, four hundred and
1821-22,.....	5,35,53,123	
	82,62,357	

eighty Rupees, or eighty-three Lacs more than in 1821-22, the whole being equal to that of the highest value in any preceding year. The chief direction of the increase was, to Great Britain fifty-three Lacs, France nine Lacs, Portugal twenty-one Lacs, and China twenty-eight. The great enhancement to the two first was in Indigo, of which this year afforded an ample supply : to Portugal sixteen Lacs of Indian Piece Goods were remitted ; whilst to China the increase, which was wholly on Opium, was not in quantity so much as in value ; injudicious speculation having raised the price of this article to an average of three thousand six hundred Rupees per chest, and considerable quantities having been bought at four thousand. It may easily be imagined, that the consequences were ruinous to many of the purchasers. The Cotton Trade had sunk to comparative insignificance, the whole quantity exported being valued at less than twelve Lacs and a half.

The approximated value of the Export Trade is materially influenced by the large quantity and high price of Indigo in this year,

1822-23.	
Exports Merch.	6,18,51,480
Deduct Indigo,	1,31,21,699
	<hr/>
Add 10 per cent,	4,87,29,781
	48,72,978
	<hr/>
Add Indigo,	5,36,02,759
	2,83,90,700
	<hr/>
Do. Treasure,.....	8,19,93,459
	51,51,966
	<hr/>
	8,71,45,425
Imports :	
Treasure,	1,61,73,704
Merch.	2,68,66,535
	<hr/>
	4,30,40,239
	<hr/>
	Rupees 4,41,05,186

the latter averaging two hundred and sixty Rupees per maund, the quantity being one Lac, nine thousand, one hundred and ninety-five maunds. With the alteration thus required, and that in other articles hitherto made, the export value of goods amounts to eight Crores, nineteen Lacs, ninety-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-nine Rs.; and with the Treasure to eight Crores, seventy-one Lacs, forty-fivethou-

sand, four hundred and twenty-five Rupees, much the most valuable export ever known, and exceeding the imports by above four Crores.

Of this sum, one Crore and eighty-four Lacs form the Company's surplus export, including the Treasure. The Bills drawn on Bengal amounted to nearly one Crore and five Lacs, or the whole may be reckoned at two Crores and ninety Lacs, leaving one Crore and a half to be raised by private capital. The limited means of remittance that had prevailed for some years, was one cause of this accumulation; the increased value of landed and other securities obstructed the investment of capital in such channels, and an abundant crop of Indigo in this season furnished a favourable vehicle. The financial operations of the Government tended also materially to promote the transmission of capital to Europe, the interest of the 6 per Cent. Remittable Loan being made payable to residents in England only, at 2s. 1d., whilst a new Loan was opened early in 1823, at 5 per Cent., the interest of which was restricted to cash payment. Payment of the old Loan was effected by Bills on England to the extent of nearly fifteen Crores, to meet which, in part at least, the surplus export on the part of the Company must have been designed. The current rate of interest was also reduced by the houses of business, and great difficulty was experienced in laying out money to advantage. The Exchange was at 2s.

1823-24.

1823-24,.....Rs.	1,31,69,214
1822-23,.....	1,72,89,382
	<hr/>
	Rs. 41,20,168

The importation of Treasure still declined, amounting to but one Crore, twenty-one Lacs, sixty-nine thousand, two hundred and fourteen Rupees, or less than in the year before by forty-

one Lacs; the approximated value was nearly the same, for the

As 225 : 18,5 :: 53,18,024 : 4,81,704
 and 1,31,69,214—4,81,704=
 1,26,87,510.

proportion of Dollars was in-
 considerable, leaving the amount

one Crore, twenty-six Lacs, eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and ten Rupees.

The particulars of this importation require to be further noticed, presenting some remarkable fluctuations. The importation from Great Britain increased nearly four Lacs, whilst there was no import whatever from Continental Europe: this was an unimportant difference, except in the case of France and Portugal, from which, in the preceding year, twelve Lacs and twenty-one Lacs had been respectively imported. From North America the import diminished thirty-seven Lacs; from the Gulphs eleven, and from Java seven Lacs. As some counterpoise to these deficits, the importation from China increased eighteen Lacs, from Brazil seven, and from South America twenty-one.

225 : 18,5 :: 9,63,000 : 78,300, and	
1,22,53,039—78,300=1,21,74,739	
Treasure Imported,.....	1,26,87,510
Do. Exported,.....	1,21,74,739
	Rs. 5,12,771

The export of Treasure was one Crore, twenty-two Lacs, fifty-three thousand, three hundred and nine Rupees, which, with the correction for the value of

Dollars, was one Crore, twenty-one Lacs, seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine Rupees, or within about five Lacs of as much as was imported. Of this, one Crore and ten Lacs were exported on public account; forty-two direct to England; above twenty-three and half to Madras, and the same sum to Bombay; and twenty-one Lacs were sent to China; notwithstanding which, the import thence was largely increased. Of the remainder of the Bullion export, which was on private account, about two Lacs went to England, the rest mostly to the Eastward.

1823-24,.....	Rs. 2,61,98,443
1822-23,.....	2,68,66,553
Decrease,.....	Rs. 6,68,110

The import of Merchandize fell off in this year, although not to any considerable extent,—less than seven Lacs; but this

was owing to the increase from different quarters, counterbalancing a very considerable deduction from Great Britain of twenty Lacs; China sending three Lacs more, Java and Penang and other places to the Eastward seven Lacs, and South America six Lacs. The reduction from Great Britain was to have been expected, falling upon articles pushed beyond the demand, and especially upon Piece Goods, which sunk from seventy-three to forty-two Lacs: there was also a decline upon Woollens. On the other hand, there was an increase upon Copper, Spelter, and other articles, which left the nett diminution as above stated.

1823-24,.....	Rs.	5,05,45,292
1822-23,.....	,,	6,18,51,480
	Rs.	<u>1,13,06,188</u>

The export of Merchandize diminished above one Crore in official value. The reduction to Great Britain formed no con-

siderable portion of this decrease, little exceeding fourteen Lacs. France and Portugal were the chief directions in Europe, giving severally a decrease of eighteen and twenty-five Lacs; whilst the trade to America fell off eighteen Lacs, and that to China thirty. The decline occurred on articles of which the largest shipments had been made in the preceding season, and which had attained enhanced prices. The defalcation to Portugal was in Piece Goods, which had been very largely transmitted there in the last year. With Great Britain and France the decrease was in Silk and Indigo, both which had risen in price; whilst the latter was reared in less quantity, the season being unfavorable. The trade with North America had been declining every year for some time back, as British Piece Goods and its own Cotton displaced the manufacture and material of Bengal in the markets, and the carrying trade had become reduced by the continuance of peace. The Opium exported to China had been so largely overdone in 1822-23, that it was no wonder that the article should have declined, if not in quantity, in value. Indigo maintained, or rather rose in its value, averaging fully three hundred Rupees per maund.

1823-24.	
Exports Merch.	5,05,45,292
Deduct Indigo, O.V. ..	87,38,205
	<u>4,18,07,087</u>
Add 10 per cent.	41,83,708
	<u>4,59,87,795</u>
Add Indigo, A.V.	2,23,10,400
	<u>6,82,98,195</u>
Do. Treasure,	1,21,74,739
	<u>8,04,72,934</u>
Imports :	
Treas.	1,26,87,570
Merch.	2,61,96,443
	<u>3,88,86,013</u>
Surplus,	4,15,86,921
Exports :	
1823-24,.....	8,04,72,934
1822-23,.....	8,71,45,425
	<u>Rs. 66,72,491</u>

With the usual corrections, the value of the Merchandize exported this year was six Crores and eighty-two Lacs, being one Crore and thirty-seven Lacs less than in the preceding year. With the Treasure, the amount is raised to eight Crores and four Lacs, making the total diminution but sixty-six Lacs. The value exported exceeded that imported by above four Crores.

Of this sum, the Company's surplus export, inclusive of Treasure, amounted to two Crores; the Bills drawn on Bengal amounted to eighty-two Lacs, leaving one Crore and eighteen

Lacs as the amount of private capital invested. The 5 per Cent. Loan of 1823, and the reduction of private interest, appear to have thrown this and a still greater capital into the market, in con-

sequence of which, money was in exceeding abundance, and landed and other securities continued in great demand. The Exchange was but 1s. 11d. another inducement to persons seeking a channel of remittance to adopt that of Indigo or other commodities, and thus forcing the exports to their highest level.

1824-25.

1824-25,	Rs.	1,21,42,721
1823-24,	Rs.	1,31,69,214
	Rs.	<u>10,26,493</u>

The importation of Bullion continued on the decline, being ten Lacs less than in the preceding year, and amounting to

but one Crore, twenty-one Lacs, forty-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one Rupees. The decline was very general, and would have been more considerable if an unusual import from the Coromandel Coast of twenty-four Lacs had not taken place, arising chiefly out of arrangements intended to withdraw part of the Gold currency of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and substitute Silver in its stead: the importation bore nothing of a commercial character. There was a small increase of five Lacs from North America. The importation from Great Britain may be regarded as null, being little more than thirteen thousand Rupees.

225 : 18, 5 : : 45,77,496 : 3,76,372
and 1,21,42,721—3,76,372=
1,17,66,349.

The approximated value of the importation was one Crore, seventeen Lacs, sixty-six thousand, three hundred and forty-nine Rupees.

The export of Treasure was nearly thirty-five Lacs, principally on public account; nearly nineteen Lacs of Silver being remitted to Madras in return for the Gold received from thence. Ten Lacs also were sent to the Mauritius on account of His Majesty's Government; the rest went to the same Island and other places on account of individuals. The larger proportion of the Export consisted of Sa. Rs. and it is unnecessary to make any alteration of the nominal value.

1824-25,	Rs.	2,86,55,916
1823-24,	Rs.	2,61,98,443
	Rs.	<u>24,57,473</u>

The import of Merchandize improved twenty-four and half Lacs, amounting to two Crores, eighty-six Lacs, fifty-five thousand, nine hundred and sixteen Rupees. The chief source of the additional supply was Great Britain, from which an increase of about eighteen Lacs took place. There was an increase of above six and half Lacs from France, two from North America, four from Penang and the Eastward, and small additions from several quarters, which balanced inconsiderable deficiencies from others. The increase from Great Britain took place chiefly on Piece Goods and Spelter, which rose severally fourteen and seven Lacs; the rest was on a

variety of minor articles ; whilst on others, as Woollens, Copper, &c., small deficiencies occurred. From France the increase was chiefly on Wine and Spelter.

Exports :	
1824-25,..... Rs.	5,26,16,355
1823-24,.....,,	5,05,45,292
Increase,.....Rs.	<u>20,71,063</u>
C. M. Export 1824-25, ... Rs.	1,45,69,472
,, ,, 1823-24, ,,	1,11,16,035
Increase C. M. Export,.. Rs.	<u>34,53,437</u>

The export of Merchandize augmented in official value to nearly the same amount as the import, or above twenty Lacs. To Great Britain alone the augmentation was nearly double this amount, or above thirty-six Lacs, nearly the whole of which was on Company's goods. There was also

an increase to France of nine Lacs, and to North America of ten. On the other hand, the Country trade generally declined—to Java and the Eastward diminishing about ten Lacs, seven to the Gulphs, five to the Coromandel Coast, and nine to the Isle of France. An important change now beginning to be decidedly manifested in the trade of this quarter, the intercourse direct with Europe superseding that hitherto maintained between the Asiatic ports and Calcutta for the products both of Bengal and Great Britain.

The increase in the exports occurred on Indigo chiefly, which rose forty-seven Lacs ; on Silk Piece Goods, and on Raw Silk. Cotton also improved nine Lacs in value. Cotton Piece Goods continued to decline, and there was a diminution in the value of Opium and other articles, which reduced the nominal increase to the amount stated above.

In adjusting the value of the exports by their market rates, some further modifications must now be made, as the Company now appear as purchasers of Indigo to a very considerable extent, and private speculation in Raw Silk obtains some amount. The exportation of Cotton also begins to recover from the depression induced by over-trading in previous years. The Company's exports, as previously observed, are valued at the average market price ; and this is one reason why the value of the Indigo is so much enhanced in this year, although the increase was also considerable in quantity as well as value. The Indigo of the merchants, as well as Raw Silk, continues to be valued at the former fixed rates, and these, therefore, require specific adjustment.

The total value of the Indigo exported in the official returns, is one Crore, thirty-four Lacs, thirty thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine Rupees. From this, the Company's export, forty-one Lacs, thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven Rupees, being deducted, the private export is ninety-two

Lacs, ninety-two thousand, three hundred and forty-two Rupees, at one hundred Rupees the maund ; or at two hundred and eighty Rupees the average price, two Crores, sixty Lacs, eighteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven Rupees.

The total value of the Raw Silk exported is seventy-five Lacs, forty-six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two Rupees, of which twelve Lacs, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three Rupees was the value of private export at 6 Rs. 6 As. per seer ; the average market price was twelve Rupees, and the adjusted value, therefore, will be twenty-three Lacs, sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-two Rupees. The official value of the Cotton exported was thirty-two Lacs, twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-five Rupees, of which only ten Lacs, eight thousand, seven hundred, and fifty-two Rupees formed the value of private export. The rate charged was Rupees 8. 12. 1 per maund, whilst the average price was fifteen Rupees ; and the adjusted value will, therefore, be seventeen Lacs, twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-five Rs.

The total export of Merchandize will be thus raised to above

Total Export,	Rs. 5,26,16,355
Deduct Indigo,	1,34,30,269
Silk,	75,46,762
Cotton,	32,28,335
	<u>2,42,07,366</u>
	2,84,08,989
10 per cent.	28,40,899
	<u>3,12,49,888</u>
Add Ind. Co.'s	41,37,927
Privt. adj.	2,60,18,557
	<u>3,01,56,484</u>
Silk Comp.	62,88,899
Private adj.	23,67,742
	<u>86,56,641</u>
Cotton C.'s	22,19,584
Private adj.	17,27,745
	<u>39,47,329</u>
	<u>4,27,59,454</u>
Adjusted amount Mer.	7,40,09,342
Treasure,	34,91,676
	<u>Rs. 7,75,01,018</u>
Imports :	
Merchandize, ...	Rs. 2,86,55,916
Treasure,	1,17,66,349
	<u>4,40,22,265</u>
Surplus Export,	Rs. 3,70,78,753

seven Crores and forty Lacs, being an advance upon the export of goods in the preceding year of nineteen Lacs. With the Treasure the amount will be seven Crores and seventy-five Lacs, being less than the total export of 1823-24 by nearly seventy Lacs.

The exports exceeded the imports by three Crores and seventy Lacs nearly, falling considerably below the surplus of 1823-24. Of this sum, the Company's surplus export was one Crore and thirty-five Lacs. One Crore and fifty-one Lacs were raised by Bills on Bengal, and less than one Crore, therefore, remained to be provided for by private capital. The Exchange accordingly continued depreciated, and fell to 1s. 10½d.

1825-26.

1825-26,.....	Rs.	1,50,58,005
1824-25,.....	„	1,21,42,271
	Rs.	<u>29,15,724</u>

The importation of Bullion in this year shews an increase of thirty Lacs, much of which was a commercial augmentation.

There were considerable fluctuations from different places. Thus, from South America the import diminished nineteen Lacs; whilst from North America it increased fifteen. An increase of seventeen Lacs took place from China, and twenty from the Coromandel Coast; the latter on public account. The total im-

225 : 18, 5 : : 65,53,939 : 5,38,879, and
 1,50,58,005—5,38,879=1,45,19,126,
 1,45,19,126.

port was one Crore, fifty Lacs, fifty-eight thousand and five Rupees, the adjusted value of

which was one Crore, forty-five Lacs, nineteen thousand, one hundred and twenty-six Rupees.

The Export little exceeded one Lac, and requires, therefore, no particular notice.

The import of Merchandize diminished in a much larger ratio than the augmentation of Treasure, falling off to the very consi-

Import Merchandize, 1825 26,	Rs.	2,14,98,729
1824-25, „	„	2,86,55,916
Decrease,	Rs.	<u>71,57,187</u>

derable extent of above seventy-one Lacs. Of this sum, forty-eight Lacs constituted the decline from Great Britain alone :

of the rest, six Lacs were from South America, ten from the Eastward, and six from the Coast of Malabar. There was no increase of considerable amount from any quarter.

The articles on which the chief diminution took place, were Piece Goods twelve Lacs, Woollens eight, Copper twenty-two, and Spelter eleven; the amount of these articles having been pushed in the preceding year beyond the demand in the market: the deficiencies from the Eastward and Malabar Coast were in Pepper and Spices chiefly, about six Lacs. Some items, particularly of manufactured Goods, bore a slight increase; and for the first time Cotton Yarn and Twist form a substantial import, being nearly a Lac and a half in value.

Exports Merchan. 1825-26,	Rs.	5,66,39,922
1824-25,.....	„	5,26,16,335
Increase, Rs.		<u>40,23,587</u>

The export of Merchandize augmented above forty Lacs : of these, twenty-four Lacs went to Great Britain, the rest

chiefly to foreign Europe, except an addition of seven Lacs to Pegue, principally in British and Country Piece Goods. The chief augmentation to Europe was on Indigo, to the extent of twenty-nine Lacs; Raw Silk advanced six Lacs, and Saltpetre five. There

were other augmentations of less amount, which were fully balanced by partial deficiencies, particularly eight Lacs on Piece Goods and ten on Opium.

The adjusted value of the Exports will be as follows.

The total official value of the Indigo exported was one Crore, sixty-three Lacs, thirty thousand, five hundred and six Rupees, being the largest amount ever known. Of this, the Company's export amounted to forty Lacs, sixty-four thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine Rupees, leaving one Crore, twenty-two Lacs, sixty-six thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven Rupees as the value of private Indigo, at one hundred Rupees per maund. The average price, according to the Price Current, should be two hundred and forty-five; but exclusive of the Company's, it is said not to have exceeded two hundred and twenty, at which rate the exported value would be two Crores, sixty-nine Lacs, eighty-six thousand and twenty-nine Rupees.

The value of the Raw Silk is entered at eighty-one Lacs, five thousand, one hundred and seventy Rupees, of which sixty-five Lacs, twenty-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one Rupees was Company's. The remainder fifteen Lacs, eighty-thousand, four hundred and forty-nine Rupees, the property of individuals, was rated at nearly Rs. 7. As. 4; whilst the market average was twelve Rupees per seer, and the actual value was, therefore, twenty-six Lacs, fifteen thousand, nine hundred and fifteen Rupees. Cotton was valued at thirty Lacs, fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and thirty Rupees, being a little less than in the preceding year. The export on private account diminished in greater

Total Exports Merchandize, Rs.	5,66,39,222
Deduct Indigo,	1,63,30,506
Raw Silk,	81,05,170
Cotton,	30,57,130
	2,74,92,806
	2,91,46,416
10 per cent.	29,14,642
	3,20,61,058
Add Ind. Co.'s.....	40,64,129
Do. Privt. adj.	2,69,66,029
	3,10,50,158
Raw Silk, Co.'s.....	65,24,721
Privt. adj.....	26,15,915
	91,40,636
Cotton, Co.'s.....	24,08,024
Do. Privt. Adj....	12,98,212
	37,06,236
	4,38,97,030
Adjusted Amount Merch.....	7,59,58,088
Treasure,.....	1,38,704
	7,60,96,792
Total Exports of 1824-5,	7,75,01,018
Decrease,.....	14,04,226

proportion, being valued at but six Lacs, forty nine thousand, one hundred and six Rupees; the estimated price is about 7. 8. per maund, whilst the average market price was double, or fifteen Rupees; making the value of the export twelve Lacs, ninety-eight thousand, two hundred and twelve Rupees.

The adjusted amount of the Merchandize exported will, therefore, be seven Crores, fifty-nine Lacs, fifty-eight thousand, and eighty-eight Rupees, or but nineteen and half Lacs in excess over the like export of 1824-25,

Total Exports,.....	Rs. 7,60,96,792
Imports Mer. ...	2,14,98,729
Treas.	1,45,19,126
	<u>3,60,17,855</u>
	4,00,78,937

and falling short of the total export, including treasure, by fourteen Lacs.

The total value of the exports exceeded the imports by four

Crores of Rupees. The Company's surplus was about one Crore, the Bills drawn on Bengal but sixty-four Lacs; leaving, therefore, a sum very unusually large, or two Crores and thirty Lacs, to be provided by private capital.

The demands, however, of the Government, and the consequent opening of the 5 per Cent. Loan in May, 1825, absorbed a large proportion of the available funds, and the Exchange was at *1s. 11d.* the Rupee.

1826-27.

1825-26,.....	Rs. 1,50,58,005
1826-27,.....	1,26,00,153
Decrease,	<u>Rs. 24,58,852</u>

The importation of Bullion was lower in this year than in any year since 1814-15, amounting to but one Crore, twenty-six

Lacs, one hundred and fifty-three Rupees. From this also a considerable sum should be deducted, as far as regards the commerce of Calcutta, being derived wholly from a political source. Of fifty-eight Lacs imported from Pegu, nearly forty-eight were received from the Government of Ava, under the treaty of peace with that power in the beginning of 1826. This would leave the amount imported on account of the commerce but about seventy-eight Lacs; but it is not necessary to make this alteration on the amount, as it has not been done in former instances of Bullion imported on political account; and it is, in truth, so much value received as in part a return for capital exported in the form of military disbursements, in the countries which were the seat

225 : 18,5 : : 36,08,305 : 296,683, and
1,26,00,153—2,96,683=1,23,03,470.

of war. The corrected amount of the import is one Crore, twenty-

three Lacs, three thousand, four hundred and seventy Rupees.

The export of Treasure was much larger than in the preceding year, amounting to eleven Lacs, fifteen thousand and thirty-two Rupees, of which above five Lacs were exported by the Company to Penang and to the Mauritius: nearly four Lacs, on private account, went to Great Britain.

Imports Mer. 1826-27	2,17,60,679
1825-26	2,14,98,729
Increase,.....	<u>Rs. 2,61,950</u>

The import of Merchandize may be considered as nearly stationary, the increase being less than three Lacs of Rupees. On

the private trade the augmentation was something more, as the

Company's imports diminished; the increase of private merchandize was consequently nearly six Lacs. The chief augmentations accrued on those articles which had been depressed in the preceding year—on Woollens, Piece Goods, and Metals. British manufactured goods and articles of European consumption generally declined. The most considerable and rapid augmentation occurred in the new article of Cotton Yarn and Twist. Its rise to the substantive value of a Lac and half in the preceding year has already been noticed; but in this year it amounted to the large sum of eight Lacs of Rupees.

Exports Mer.	1825-26,	5,66,39,922
	1826-27,	5,12,26,319
Decrease,	Rs.	<u>54,13,603</u>

In the export of Merchandize a very large deficit occurred this year, or above fifty-four Lacs of Rupees; and this, notwithstanding

the Company's export trade in goods, was augmented above twenty Lacs, leaving consequently the deficiency on private export above seventy-four Lacs of Rupees.

The principal deficiency, as might have been expected, was to Great Britain; the value of the exports thither declining above fifty Lacs. The export to the Mediterranean fell off three Lacs, and that to North America twenty. Both these last were probably influenced by the state of affairs in Great Britain, where, in the beginning of 1826, great commercial embarrassment and alarm were the consequences of over-trading and rash speculation; and apprehension of the precarious situation in which their correspondents, in common with the whole mercantile community, might be placed, no doubt occasioned the houses here to reduce their consignments as low as possible. To the Company, private embarrassments were of comparative unimportance, and, consequently, their trade was not affected by the depressed state of British trade. In Asiatic commerce, the fluctuations were not considerable, except to the Gulphs, and to China; the trade to the former declining ten Lacs, and that to the latter augmenting thirty-seven Lacs.

The quarters in which the principal decline and increase took place, or Great Britain and China, indicate the articles on which either fluctuation occurred. Indigo fell off fifty-seven Lacs, and Silk Piece Goods seven Lacs. Raw Silk maintained its ground, and Sugar increased five Lacs. Opium augmented twenty-six Lacs, and Cotton eleven Lacs. It is not necessary to particularize any thing else.

The official value of the Indigo exported was one Crore, eight Lacs, eighty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-eight Rupees, of which the Company's amounted to forty-five Lacs, fifty-one thou-

sand, three hundred and thirty-seven Rupees, leaving for the private trade sixty-three Lacs, thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one Rupees. The average price of the Company's Indigo was two hundred and eighty-one Rupees per maund, and that of the private merchants, being generally inferior in quality, could not have exceeded this rate, or say two hundred and eighty Rupees. The value of the exports at that price will be one Crore, seventy-seven Lacs, thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five Rupees.

Total Exports Merchandize, Rs.	5,12,26,319
Deduct Indigo,.....	1,08,85,228
Raw Silk,.....	81,70,605
Cotton,	41,60,534
	<u>2,32,16,367</u>
	2,80,09,952
10 per cent.,.....	28,00,995
	<u>3,08,10,947</u>
Add	
Indigo, Co.'s	45,51,337
Priv. adj.	1,77,33,895
	<u>2,22,85,232</u>
Raw Silk, Co.'s	75,11,376
Priv. adj.,.....	12,01,693
	<u>87,13,069</u>
Cotton, Co.'s	26,30,026
Private Adj.	24,53,746
	<u>50,83,772</u>
	<u>3,60,82,073</u>
Treasure,.....	6,68,93,020
	<u>11,15,032</u>
Total Export of 1825-26,.....	6,80,08,052
	<u>7,60,96,792</u>
Decrease,.....	80,88,740
Total Exports,.....	6,80,08,052
Do. Imports :	
Merchandize,	2,17,60,679
Treasure,	1,26,60,153
	<u>3,43,60,832</u>
	<u>Rs. 3,36,48,820</u>

The value of the Raw Silk is called eighty-one Lacs, seventy thousand, six hundred and five Rupees, of which the Company's export amounted to seventy-five Lacs, eleven thousand, three hundred and seventy-six Rs., and the private to six Lacs, fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine Rupees, less than half the value of the export of the preceding season. The average price of the latter continued at 12 Rupees per seer, and, having been rated at 6. 9. 4, the corrected amount is twelve Lacs, one thousand, six hundred and ninety-three Rupees.

Cotton is entered in value at forty-one Lacs, sixty thousand, five hundred and thirty-four Rs., of which the apportionment is twenty-six Lacs, thirty thousand, two hundred and six Rs. to the Company; and fifteen Lacs, twenty-two thousand, five hundred

and eight Rupees to individuals: the latter at a rate of 7. 14. 7; the selling price being above 12. 12, the adjusted value will be twenty-four Lacs, fifty-three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six Rs.

The total value of the exports, after adjustment, is six Crores, eighty Lacs, eight thousand, and fifty-two Rupees; and their decrease, as compared with the preceding year, is above eighty Lacs. Notwithstanding an augmentation of nearly ten Lacs in the Treasure exported, the diminution, as compared with 1824-25, is nearly one Crore.

As compared with the imports, the exports are in excess above three Crores and thirty-six Lacs. Of this, the Company's surplus export is one Crore and twenty-five Lacs; and the Bills drawn above one Crore and eighteen Lacs, making a total of two Crores and forty-three Lacs, and leaving for private capital above ninety-three Lacs of Rupees. Even this sum, however, it was difficult to raise, and at the end of 1826 great scarcity of money prevailed in Calcutta. The Exchange averaged $1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.$

1827-28.

1826-27,.....	Rs. 1,26,00,153	| The Bullion imported this year presents a slight increase over that of the year preceding, amounting, in official valuation,
1827-28,.....	Rs. 1,42,01,609	
Increase,	Rs. 16,01,456	

to one Crore, forty-two Lacs, one thousand, six hundred and nine Rupees, and still falling short of any year except the preceding, since 1814-15. Part is also of a political character,—a further sum received from Ava of nearly sixteen Lacs, leaving a commercial import above one Crore and twenty-six Lacs, of which

Dollars.	| half was received from China. Less than one Lac was imported from Great Britain. The corrected value is, one Crore, thirty-five Lacs, twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine Rupees.
225 : 18,5 :: 81,68,602 : 6,71,640, and 1,42,01,609—6,71,640=1,35,29,969.	

The export of Bullion was considerable, amounting to forty-four Lacs, nearly the whole of which, or above forty-one Lacs, went to London. Of this, the Company remitted thirty-four and a half Lacs, so that six and a half Lacs of Bullion were sent to Great Britain on private account,—an amount unprecedented in the trade

225 : 18,5 :: 9,53,843 : 78,427, and 44,80,987—78,427=44,02,560.	| with Bengal. The corrected value of the export will be forty-four Lacs, two thousand, five hundred and sixty Rupees.

The import of Merchandize improved, exceeding the value of the preceding year by more than sixty-two Lacs of Rupees. The increase was on much the same articles as in the past year—

Imports Merch. 1827-28.....	Rs. 2,79,97,561	| on Metals, Woollens, and Piece Goods. Cotton Yarn and Twist continued their progressive increase, and amounted to nearly
1826-27.....	Rs. 2,17,60,679	
Increase,	Rs. 62,36,882	

nineteen Lacs of Rupees.

Exports Merch. 1827-28	Rs. 5,95,27,104	| The Exports were also augmented this year considerably, to the extent of eighty-three Lacs. Of this augmentation,
1826-27	Rs. 5,12,26,319	
Increase,	Rs. 83,00,785	

thirty-five Lacs consisted of the Company's investment, leaving the increase on private account forty-eight Lacs. Of the whole increase, fifty-seven Lacs went to Great Britain, eleven to France, and ten to North America. The articles on which it accrued almost exclusively were Indigo and Opium ; or eighty-three Lacs on the former, and thirteen on the latter. There was also an increase of about four Lacs on Silk.

The official value of the Indigo exported is one Crore, ninety-one Lacs, seventy-one thousand, six hundred and six Rupees, of which seventy-one Lacs, sixty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-five Rupees are Company's, leaving for the private trade one Crore, twenty Lacs, four thousand, two hundred and seventy-one Rupees. The average price may be taken at two hundred and sixty-five Rupees ; and the value of this article will be, therefore, three Crores, eighteen Lacs, eleven thousand, three hundred and eighteen Rupees.

Of the Raw Silk exported, the quantity belonging to individuals was valued at six Lacs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and seven Rupees ; but the average price having been Rs. 9. 8 per seer, and the average rate having been Rs. 6. 8. 2, the approximated value will be ten Lacs, eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven Rs.

It is not worth while to include the export of Cotton in the corrections of value this year, the whole amount of the private investments being but seventy-seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-one Rupees.

Total Exports Merchandize, Rs.	5,95,27,104
Deduct Indigo, ..	1,91,71,606
Raw Silk, ..	85,53,987
	<u>2,77,25,593</u>
	3,18,01,511
10 per Cent.	31,80,151
	<u>Rs. 3,49,81,662</u>
Add,	
Ind. Comp.	71,67,335
Privt. Adj.	3,18,11,318
	<u>3,89,78,653</u>
Silk, Comp.	78,63,080
Privt. Adj.	10,18,197
	<u>88,81,277</u>
	4,78,59,930
	8,28,41,592
Treasure,	44,02,560
	<u>8,72,44,152</u>
Total Exports,	Rs. 8,72,44,152
Do. of 1826-27	6,80,06,052
	<u>Rs. 1,92,36,100</u>
Increase,	Rs. 1,92,36,100

The total value of the Export Trade of 1827-28, will consequently exceed eight Crores and seventy-two Lacs, being the highest of the whole series, with one exception—that of 1822-23. The principal cause of this is the large augmentation of Indigo, owing to a favourable season ; and the continuance of the demand, resulting from the continued depressed state of the Exchange, and the competition occasioned by the extended trade direct with France.

As compared with the Imports, the Exports were in excess above four Crores and a

Total Exports,	8,72,44,152	| half. Of this, the Company's surplus export is two Crores and twenty Lacs, and the Bills on Bengal above sixty-eight Lacs, making a total of two Crores and eighty-nine Lacs, and leaving for the investment of private capital about one Crore and sixty-eight Lacs. The Exchange scarcely averaged 1s. 11d.
Imports Merch. 2,79,97,561		
1,35,29,969		
	<u>4,15,27,530</u>	
Excess of Exports,.....Rs.	<u>4,57,16,622</u>	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having now completed the analysis of the External Commerce of Bengal for a period of 15 years, we are enabled to form some definite notions respecting its progress and amount; bearing in mind, however, that the details are accurate only within certain limits, and that they may be liable to many exceptions, although the general conclusions to which they lead may be sufficiently correct.

The imports into Bengal of Merchandize and Treasure on account of the Company and Private Merchants amounted in the first year, 1813-14, to two Crores and twelve Lacs. A slight augmentation took place in the following year, but thenceforward their value rapidly increased; until, in 1818-19, they reached the very considerable sum of seven Crores and sixty-two Lacs of Rs., or between three and four times their value in the first year. That this was far beyond the demands of the market, was proved by its exceeding the amount of the Exports by fifty-two Lacs; consequently throwing back upon the export trade the whole amount of the Company's surplus and the investment of private remittances, from which, at all other seasons, the exports of Bengal exceed considerably the imports in value. It was also proved by the decline which immediately ensued, and which, with only two exceptions of comparative insignificance, has continued progressing to the end of the series; the imports of 1827-28 being no more than four Crores and fifteen Lacs, or something less than double the import of 1813-14. It would have been less, but for the importation of fifteen Lacs of Treasure on political account entirely, which, if excluded, leaves the proportionate augmentation of Commercial Imports nearly as $1\frac{9}{10}$ to 1.

The extreme variations in the amount of the Imports prevail in the Bullion, which from fifty-four Lacs in 1813-14, rose in 1818-19 to four Crores and sixty-four Lacs, or above eight times the amount. At the same time it is to be observed, that the year 1813-14 presented an unusually small importation of Treasure, the average

annual amount of which, for very many years preceding, cannot be estimated at less than one Crore. Even in that case, however, the amount in 1818-19 had swelled to between four and five times the ordinary average, to which the last four years of the series offer a near return.

The import of Merchandize increased in a much lower ratio, and has better maintained its elevation. At its highest point it was little more than doubled, and the average of two years preceding last gives a proportionate increase of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. In the last year it is rather more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. As observed in the introductory remarks, however, the valuation of a large proportion of the imports has undergone some modification; and all those the invoices of which are computed in pounds sterling, are overvalued, as they were in earlier years undervalued, by the fall in the Exchange with Great Britain. The major part of the rest, or those expressed in Dollars, are also overvalued; but this prevails throughout, and does not affect the comparison. The difference between the valuation in the beginning and at the end of the series on invoices from Great Britain, may be calculated at 26 per cent.; those of the first years being rated at 20 per cent. too little, whilst those of late seasons are valued at 6 per cent. too much. In attempting to make any correction, however, on this ground, it is necessary to take into the calculation the proportion which the trade with Great Britain bore to the whole at the periods under review; for it was in the early years about one half, whilst in the latter years it is about 7-10ths; accordingly we have the value of the smaller proportion to correct in the former, and of the larger in the latter instance, which will compensate, in some degree, for the different rates of the

1813-14, Total Imports Merch. 1,57,47,074
Do. from Great Britain :
P. T..... 53,76,775
C. T..... 32,12,346

85,89,121 at 20 pr. cent. 17,17,824

Value of Imports, .. Rs. 1,40,29,250

1827-28, Total Imports Merch. 2,79,97,561
Do. from Great Britain,

1,89,91,756 at 6 pr. cent. 11,39,505

Value of Imports, .. Rs. 2,91,37,166

Exchange. Corrected in this way, therefore, the increase is in the ratio of little more than two to one; although the value of the Imports in 1827-28 is exceeded by only two other years during the whole period, and very considerably surpasses the amount of the two years immediately preceding.

There is no doubt also, that the increase of quantity has much outstripped even the increase of value, the invoice prices of Europe goods having been very considerably reduced of late years; at least on some articles, particularly Piece Goods and Spelter. The latter, when first imported, was invoiced at £35 per ton, and in the present year is valued at £12. 10s. Cotton Goods have fallen at least one-

third. There does not seem to have been any material reduction in the invoice prices of other articles of extensive consumption, Woollens and Metals generally. The reduction in the selling prices has been more universal, and in very many instances they have been below the invoice price, in few sufficiently above them to have realized a profit. Spelter, for instance, has fallen to about 7 Rupees a maund, and the invoices give more than 6. Piece Goods have been sold at almost nominal prices, and vast quantities of French Wine, of the best quality, have been brought to the hammer and disposed of for one-fourth of the prime cost.

It has been observed, when speaking of different years, that new articles have been introduced into the Import trade, the value of which now forms a very large proportion of the whole. This is particularly the case with Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn and Thread, Sherry and Spelter. These were almost unknown in the year 1813-14; whilst in 1827-28 they are valued severally at about fifty-six, nineteen, two and twelve Lacs; or altogether eighty-nine Lacs of Rupees. As some counterpoise to this augmentation, it will be found that articles of former importance have been much reduced, or altogether driven out of the market. Thus Madeira, which in 1813-14 was valued at above ten Lacs, exclusive of the Company's, is reduced in 1827-28 to one Lac and a half. Pepper and Spices, which amounted, in the former year, to more than nine Lacs, are rated in the latter at little more than five. Timber and Spars have fallen from seven Lacs to three; and Tutenague, which formed a valuable item in the China trade, amounting in 1818-19 to more than eighteen Lacs, has totally disappeared. It may be stated generally, that whilst the Europe Imports have increased, the Asiatic Imports have diminished: and that, owing to this cause, the total improvement of the Bengal trade is by no means so considerable as the great extension of a particular and principal branch of it would lead us to infer.

The total Exports have augmented in a rather lower ratio than the Imports, being, in the first year, five Crores and thirty-nine Lacs; and in the last, eight Crores and seventy-two Lacs. They rose together with the Imports progressively, till 1818-19; and then, for two years, declined. The circumstances adverted to in the review of the year 1822-23 then produced an immense increase, swelling the export to the enormous sum of nine Crores and twenty-eight Lacs. Subsequently to that year there was a regular decrease, until the exports of 1826-27 returned in value nearly to what they were in 1815-16. The last year has witnessed a considerable augmentation; but the proportion of Merchandize exported little exceeds that of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, as compared to the Exports of 1813-14.

The years 1819-20, and from 1821 to 1824, witnessed large exports of Treasure, principally on public account, and, so far, unduly augmenting the commercial value. At the same time it is necessary to be taken into account, as the sum must have been remitted in goods if it had not been sent in Bullion, and would have equally enhanced the surplus exports.

With respect to the Merchandize exported, it is necessary to recollect, that its value, as corrected, involves a large augmentation of price in many instances; and that Indigo, which is computed at 160 Rupees per maund in 1813-14, is valued in 1826-27 at 280. It does not follow, therefore, that the actual quantity is increased. In fact, in this article there was a great falling off in the year before the last, the quantity exported amounting to but 79,845, or nearly 20,000 maunds less than in 1813-14. This was owing to a bad season; and it is not meant to be asserted, that the export of the article has not augmented; although it may be doubted if it be both permanently and largely increased. As a striking proof of the greater enhancement of price, it may be observed, that notwithstanding the large diminution in quantity, the value of the Indigo in 1826-27 exceeded that of the Indigo of 1823-24 by sixty-six Lacs of Rupees.

If we institute a comparison between the official value of the Merchandize exported in the first and last years of the period under review, we shall, in some measure, avoid the difficulty created by the alteration of prices, the fixed rates having the advantage of always indicating proportionate quantities. The amount of Merchandize exported in 1813-14, on the joint account of the Company and the Private Trade, was four Crores and sixty-four

1813-14, Merch. P. T.	3,54,97,688
C. T.	1,09,10,631
	<hr/>
	4,64,08,319
1827-28,	5,96,27,104
	<hr/>
Rs.	1,31,18,785

Lacs, which, compared with the total export of Merchandize in 1827-28, official value, gives an increase of one Crore and thirty-one Lacs, and makes the latter bear a proportion of little more

than $1\frac{5}{6}$ to 1 in the former, or gives an addition of 28 per cent.

That this is a sufficiently accurate view of the question, may easily be established. The average official value of the private trade exports for seven years previous to 1813-14, was three Crores and forty-seven Lacs, and the Company's about one Crore. The average of the two may be four Crores and a half. The average joint exports of Merchandize for the last five years of our series, is five Crores and forty-one Lacs, yielding a proportion something less than the last, being an increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ ths on the whole amount, or 20 per cent. If we consider that the goods ex-

ported by the Company have not been entered at fixed but at the actual market rates, we have to make a deduction on this account, and it will follow that the *quantity* of exported Merchandize is very little augmented.

A further proof that these estimates of the augmentation of the trade are far from unfavourable, may be derived from the comparative Tonnage which it has employed at different periods. In 1813-14 the number of ships that arrived was 605, in 1827-28 it was 686, being an increase of 13 per cent. The tons in the former year were 1,55,060, in the latter 1,75,017; being an increase of the same extent, or 13 per cent. The number of departures in 1813-14 was 599, of the burthen of 1,59,132 tons; and in 1827-28 it was 692 ships, of 1,78,223 tons; being an increase respectively of 15 and of 12 per cent.: increments much within those assigned to the quantity and value of the Commerce.

It is of little importance to India whether the augmented return for its produce depend upon increased quantity or enhanced price in foreign markets; but it is a curious anomaly in the history of the Indian Trade, that it is affected by neither. We have seen that the Indigo of 1826-27, 20,000 maunds less, produced in the market above sixty-six Lacs of Rupees more. The question is, In what market? and the answer is, In the *Indian* market; where prices are consequently raised 120 per cent. But had this rise been owing to an increased demand in the markets of Europe, the prices there would have risen: and this does not appear to have been the case; for in London, to which the far greater quantity goes, the latest price for the best qualities is from 9s. to 10s. 1d. per lb., and in 1813-14 it was from 8s. 6d. to 10s.

There would be consequently no greater profit now upon the shipment than there was fifteen years ago, and it would hold out no additional temptation to the purchaser if it were not for other considerations. One of these is the reduction in the charges, and especially on the freight, which at the earliest dates was £14 to 16 per ton, and in the more recent period but £4 to 6: this would make a difference on a maund of Indigo of four or five Rs. and so far contribute to the equalization of the ultimate outturn; but the chief cause of enhanced price is the unfavourable rate of Exchange with England, and the consequent anxiety of all descriptions of persons to find some medium of remittance, which, if it will not yield a profit, will secure them from loss. The transaction is, therefore, not of a purely commercial character; profit on the purchase is not looked to, and the price is augmented by a competition which excludes the calculation of gain. The goods are bought at rates which will realize no advantage. How far this is

to be considered a proof of commercial prosperity, is questionable : that it is a national, an Indian advantage, may be conceded ; for it no doubt arrests a portion of those assets that would otherwise find their way to Europe : it appropriates locally those profits which would be otherwise realized in London, and never return to India at all.

The next consideration arising out of the general details of the trade is the relative proportion between the Imports and Exports, not merely as in other countries, with a view to ascertain the state of commercial intercourse with foreign nations, but to estimate the amount of that surplus capital, that indirect tribute, which India has for a long series of years remitted chiefly to Great Britain.

	I.	E.	
1813-14	2,12,00,000	5,39,00,000	+ 3,27,00,000
1814-15	2,61,00,000	5,61,00,000	+ 3,00,00,000
1815-16	3,44,00,000	6,66,00,000	+ 3,22,00,000
1816-17	5,84,00,000	6,99,00,000	+ 1,15,00,000
1817-18	6,85,00,000	7,81,00,000	+ 0,96,00,000
1818-19	7,62,00,000	7,09,00,000	- 0,53,00,000
1819-20	5,65,00,000	6,95,00,000	+ 1,30,00,000
1820-21	4,52,00,000	6,71,00,000	+ 2,19,00,000
1821-22	4,67,00,000	7,79,00,000	+ 3,12,00,000
1822-23	4,30,00,000	8,71,00,000	+ 4,41,00,000
1823-24	3,88,00,000	8,04,00,000	+ 4,16,00,000
1824-25	4,04,00,000	7,75,00,000	+ 3,71,00,000
1825-26	3,60,00,000	7,60,00,000	+ 4,00,00,000
1826-27	3,40,00,000	6,80,00,000	+ 3,40,00,000
1827-28	4,15,00,000	8,73,00,000	+ 4,58,00,000

The Exports of the first three years of the series exceeded the Imports by rather more than three Crores of Rupees annually,—an excess, perhaps, rather above the average of preceding years, although not very considerably above it. In the fourth year, 1816-17, the proportion altered very essentially, and the excess little exceeded one-third of the ordinary average. It fell still lower in the following year, and in 1818-19 the imports actually exceeded the exports by fifty-three Lacs of Rupees,—an occurrence quite unprecedented, it is believed, in the history of the Bengal trade. From this the proportion again reverted to Exports in excess, but inconsiderably for the two following years ; and the total excess of exports for five years, from 1816-17 to 1820-21, was but five Crores, leaving a deficiency accordingly, as compared with the ordinary average rate of three Crores per annum, of ten Crores of Rupees, which may be regarded as so much capital thrown back upon the country, augmenting the value of all substantial securities, and in an especial and exorbitant degree the value of houses and landed property.

The seven years that have followed this period present an average rather higher than usual, or something above four Crores per annum, part of which was at first owing to the reaction consequent upon the excessive importation, and an attempt to get rid of a portion of previous accumulations ; and latterly to the want of advantageous opportunities of investing capital on the spot. The whole excess, however, above the average of three Crores, was but seven Crores, whilst the accumulation of the preceding five years

was ten, and the balance, therefore, remained in the country, notwithstanding an alteration in the financial arrangements of the Government, which threw into the market, in 1822-23, an addition to the floating capital of Calcutta. A more important consequence, however, of the superabundance of remittable capital and the want of a proportionate channel of remittance, was the alteration in the Exchange, and the reduction of the value of remittances by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ th. The three Crores which before 1813-14 would have yielded in the English market £3,750,000, came in 1827-28 to realize barely £3,000,000; consequently four Crores and a half in the latter year are equal to little more than three Crores in the former; and although the surplus exceeds the old

Rs.	£	average in nominal amount by a million and a half, it is little more than half a million in actual outturn.
3,00,00,000 at 2s. 6d. =.....	3,750,000	
4,58,00,000 at 1s. 10½d. =.....	4,293,750	
Difference,	543,750	

There is also another consideration, from which it will be inferred that the surplus export is in actual value still further reduced. The total amount remitted in Merchandize must depend not upon the cost, but upon the sale of the articles; and there can be no doubt, that, in general, the prices in the home market yielded much larger profits in 1813-14 than they have done of late years, in consequence of the enhancement of prices in India. At present the chief object is to realize the cost price at a moderately low exchange; but if an article, as Indigo for instance, costs above twice the sum it did, and sells for the same sum at home, at both periods, it follows, the English prices remaining the same, that in 1813-14 the difference of the Indian price was the amount of the profit, or that the 120 per cent. which is now absorbed in the cost price in Bengal, was then realized as profit in London. This proportion is no doubt more than the difference upon the whole trade, and it is not to be supposed that no profits are now realized, but their diminished scale must affect the real value of the surplus export, and three Crores of Rupees at present will not produce in foreign markets perhaps more than two Crores would have done fifteen years ago.

That the annual remittance of capital, as shewn by a comparison of the commercial transactions of Bengal, does not represent the whole sum remitted, is very true; and to this must be added the amount of the bills drawn upon the Court of Directors. As, however, very insufficient funds exist in Great Britain to meet the demands, they are supplied by the amount sales of goods sent either from India or China, purchased with funds raised in those countries. Part of these funds arise from the sales of Imports,

but they provide but for a small portion, and money must be procured for the large balance of Exports on the Company's account. The sums required for this purpose can be raised in China only by Bills either on England or Bengal, and Madras and Bombay must draw from the same quarter the far greater part, if not the whole, of the sums required for their share of the surplus Export ; so that, in fact, the whole, or nearly the whole, as far as the Company is concerned, goes from Calcutta. To the actual surplus export, therefore, of Company's goods, averaging for the last seven years nearly one Crore and a half, must be added the amount of Bills drawn on Bengal, averaging for the same period ninety Lacs, and consequently giving to the Company more than half of the whole surplus remittance, leaving for private remittance less than two Crores a year upon the last seven years. If, however, we include the value of the Bills as replacing part of the surplus export of Calcutta, we must add to the latter the amount of Drafts on the Court of Directors in favour of individuals, which, for principal and interest, average fifty-two Lacs a year ; reducing, consequently, the Company's own surplus to less than two Crores, and leaving rather more than that sum for remittance on private account.

The conclusions to which we have thus come, regard, it must be recollected, the whole of the External Commerce of Bengal. How far they will apply equally to the details of that trade or the intercourse between Bengal and each separate country, remains to be investigated. It will, no doubt, be found that they do not apply throughout, and the augmentation of the trade with some countries, particularly Great Britain, has considerably exceeded the proportion in which the trade generally has improved. What, however, has been gained in one direction, has been lost in another ; and whilst the commerce with some places has improved, with others it has declined ; leaving, as pointed out above, a total increase of about 100 per cent. on the value of the Import, and 20 per cent. upon that of the Export trade.

PART II.



Amount of the Commerce with each Foreign State respectively.

Having thus taken a view of the External Commerce of Bengal generally, from 1813-14 to 1827-28, we shall now proceed to investigate the details of which it consists, or the past progress and present condition of the trade with those countries with which the principal commercial intercourse is maintained.

In pursuing this enquiry, it will be most convenient to arrange the different countries according to their topographical situation. Countries in the same or proximate divisions of the globe present, in general, an analogy in their natural products, in their manufactures, and in their real or artificial wants; and, consequently, the trade which each maintains with a common emporium, must partake, in a greater or less degree, of a similar character.

The following is the order, therefore, that will be followed, giving precedence to that quarter of the globe with which the most valuable portion of the trade is carried on.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.
FRANCE.
DENMARK.
SWEDEN.
RUSSIA.
HOLLAND.
HAMBURGH.
MEDITERRANEAN.
SPAIN.
PORTUGAL.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.
INDEPENDENT STATES.

NORTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

ASIA.

EASTERN :

PEGU.
PENANG, &c.
COAST OF SUMATRA.
JAVA.
CHINA.
MANILLA.
NEW HOLLAND.

CENTRAL :

COAST OF COROMANDEL.
CEYLON.

WESTERN :

COAST OF MALABAR.
ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULPHS.
MALDIVI ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
MOSAMBIQUE.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

EUROPE.**Great Britain.**

The trade with Great Britain is naturally the first object of enquiry, not only for the many interesting questions affecting that country which it involves, but for the large proportion which it bears to the whole of the external commerce of Bengal, the official value

Total Imports, Rs. 4,15,27,530
Exports, „ 6,39,39,664

British Imports, Rs. 1,90,65,376
„ Exports, „ 3,45,85,979

10,54,67,194

5,36,51,355

of the imports and exports from
and to Great Britain in 1827-28
being a sum equal to one half
of the total amount.

The trade with Great Britain during the period under review has undergone great vicissitudes, and has received some important modifications, part of which are likely to be permanent. The history of its vicissitudes is simple enough: the opening of the trade in 1813-14 was supposed to promise considerable advantages to all who embarked in it, and speculation was pushed beyond the limits of prudence: the mistake remedied itself, and a reaction has since been going on, which, perhaps, reached, if it did not exceed, the opposite extreme in 1826-27. In the last year, 1827-28, the course has again turned, but with an impetus which threatens to be ruinous, and must, therefore, once more relax.

In 1813-14 the official value of the Imports of the private trade was fifty-four Lacs of Rupees: four years afterwards, or in 1817-18, they were nearly four times that amount, being little short of two Crores. In 1818-19 their value was in part enhanced by the accession of the Company's imports; but as those amounted to but thirty-two Lacs, there still remained two Crores and a half on private account, or nearly five times the value of the Imports of 1813-14. The supply, however, had now largely exceeded the demand, and during the two following years the value of the Imports was proportionately reduced; the Merchandize particularly in the year 1819-20, which, after the Company's goods were separated from the total, was valued at about sixty-six Lacs only, or but thirteen Lacs more than in 1813-14. This repression in the import of Merchandize was followed by a return to a higher rate of value in goods imported; but as at the same time the amount of Bullion fell off almost to nothing, the total value of the import trade continued upon the whole to diminish, amounting, in the last year of our review, to but one Crore and ninety Lacs. The Company's imports being deducted from this sum, leaves the value of the private trade one Crore and eighty-seven Lacs, or between three and four times what it was in 1813-14.

The augmentation in the value of the Imports of the private trade from Great Britain has been accompanied by the diminution of the Honourable Company's Imports, to an extent that may be regarded as their total extinction; their value being, in 1827-28, but three and a half Lacs. The amount of the Company's imports in Merchandize alone has not, for many years, been considerable, being in the first year of our series, no more than thirty-two Lacs of Rupees; in 1821-22 they were about twenty-six Lacs, but since then have averaged less than ten Lacs, until they have fallen to the value above stated. There have, however, at different periods,

been large importations of Bullion, raising the Imports, as in 1819-20, to the value of more than a Crore of Rupees.

There is also another head of Imports which is excluded from the statements of the Company's trade, but probably on insufficient grounds,—the Military Stores. If these were imported by private merchants, they would undoubtedly take their place amongst the imports of the private trade, and the circumstance of their being paid for by the Government would leave them still their character of commercial commodities. Their being imported by the Company does not alter this character; they are still consumable articles brought to India, which must be procured some way or other, and for which an equivalent must be remitted in some shape or other to Great Britain. They are fairly included, therefore, amongst the items of the Import trade to Bengal, to which country it matters not who the importers may be, whether individual or associated traders.

Adding these, then, to the Company's Imports, the latter will continue, during the latest years of the series, to follow much the same scale as in the earliest. Through the greater proportion of the period, the annual value of the Military Stores rarely amounts to ten Lacs of Rupees, but in the four last years the amount is much enhanced; and in the last year exceeds thirty-two Lacs of Rupees; making, with the other imports, a total fully equal to that of any preceding year during the term of our enquiry.

The Export trade has suffered little fluctuation comparatively, and has been, if more limited, more steadily progressive. In 1813-14 the amount of private trade exports was one Crore and nineteen Lacs; in 1827-28 it was one Crore and thirty-six: an increase of about 14 per cent. The Company's Exports have increased in a much larger proportion, as officially rated, the amount being in 1813-14 ninety-nine Lacs and a half, and in the latter, two Crores and nine Lacs, or more than double. In the Company's goods, the real and official value are the same, and the increase is not so much in the quantity as in the cost of the articles exported. If the invoice prices of Indigo and Silk had been unaltered throughout the whole period, the totals would have been much nearer alike, as is the case with the private trade, where the valuations are the same throughout, and the prices arbitrary. Ninety-one Lacs of Rupees in 1813-14 express 91,000 maunds of Indigo; and ninety Lacs, official rate, in 1826-27, express much the same quantity. The value of the Export trade, however, requires similar adjustments to be made as in the general survey to be approximately estimated.

According to the principles of correction there adopted, the value of the private Indigo in 1827-28 will be two Crores and twenty-

1827-28.	
Exports P. Merchandize,	1,28,83,130
Deduct Indigo,	83,82,258
Silk,	3,15,592
	86,97,850
	41,85,280
Add 10 per cent.	4,18,528
	46,03,808
Add Indigo,	2,22,12,984
Silk,	4,60,542
	2,26,73,526
Treasure,	7,06,979
	2,79,84,313
Company's Exports,	2,09,95,870
	4,89,80,183
1813-14.	
P. Export Trade,	1,19,63,405
Deduct Indigo,	91,32,531
	28,31,874
Add 10 per cent.	2,83,187
	31,15,061
Add Indigo at 160,	1,46,12,049
	1,77,27,100
Company's Exports,	99,49,143
	2,76,76,243

Rupees.
 1813-14, 2,77,00,000 at 2s. 6d. = £3,462,500
 1827-28, 4,89,00,000 at 1 10½ = £4,584,375

the year 1827-28 is a most favourable year, and a less advantageous comparison would have been afforded by any other year of the entire series.

The total amount of the two years may be now stated, including every thing.

1813-14.	
Imports :	
C.'s Merch. 32,12,346	
Milty Stores, 4,57,300	
	33,69,646
Pr. Merch. 53,76,775	
Treasure, .. 32,750	
	54,09,525
	87,79,171
Exports :	
Company's Merch... 99,49,143	
Private ditto corrd... 1,77,27,100	
	2,76,76,243
	3,64,55,414

two Lacs, and that of the Raw Silk four Lacs and sixty thousand: the rest of the Exports will be forty-six Lacs, and the total two Crores and seventy-nine Lacs. This sum would be in the ratio of about $2\frac{5}{10}$ ths to 1, as compared with the private Exports of 1813-14. To the official value of the latter, however, similar adjustments must be applied, and this will make their real value one Crore and seventy-seven Lacs, or about one Crore less than their value in the more recent year.

The total export of 1827-8 is nearly five Crores, and that of 1813-14 is two Crores and seventy-seven Lacs, or more than half: their relative value in the London market, will be nearly as 4 to 3, or rather more than 30 per cent. in advance. It is to be recollected, however, that

1827-28.	
Imports :	
C.'s Merch. 3,48,312	
Military Stores, 32,51,882	
	36,00,194
Priv. Merch. 1,86,53,444	
Treasure, 73,620	
	1,87,27,064
	2,23,27,258
Exports :	
C.'s Merch. 1,75,37,150	
Treasure, 34,58,720	
	2,09,95,870
Private M., 2,72,77,334	
Treasure, 7,06,979	
	2,79,84,313
	4,89,80,183
	7,13,07,441

According to this valuation, therefore, the total increase of the trade between Great Britain and Bengal, upon the most favourable scale of comparison that can be adopted, is a little less than double, or about 96 per cent. We may add a few observations on the principal items of which it consists.

IMPORTS.

BULLION.

The principal supply of this article from Great Britain comes in the shape of Spanish Dollars. A small quantity of the national currency is brought out by individuals, but of too trifling an amount to affect the market. At particular seasons, Silver Bullion in bars has been sent in considerable quantities, sometimes by mercantile houses, but more usually and extensively by the Company. Gold has rarely been an article of import from any European State, although its rate to Silver is higher in India than in Europe. Upon the alteration in the standard of the Bengal coins in 1818, the proportion was established as 1 to 15—sixteen Rupees being made equivalent to one Mohur of the following weights and standards.

	Weight.	Fine Gold.	Alloy.
Mohur, Troy Grs.,	204,710	187,651	17,059
Rupee, „	191,916	175,923	15,993

The fine metal and alloy being in both coins in like proportion, or $\frac{1}{15}$ ths of the former to $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the latter. But the market price has very seldom been restricted to this proportion, and the actual value of the Gold Mohur has for many years exceeded 16 Rupees. It may be averaged at 16 Rs. 8 Annas, which will make the proportion as 1 to 15,468. The preference, however, given by the natives to pure gold raises this proportion still higher on coins of high denominations, such as the old Gold Mohur, the standard of which was $99\frac{1}{4}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy, or, as compared with English standard, 1 carat, $3\frac{1}{4}$ grs. better. The pure contents of the old Gold Mohur were Troy Grs. 189,462. The price of this, for some years, has averaged a Rupee and a half more than the old or 18 Rs., and gives a proportion of gold to silver of nearly 1 to $16\frac{7}{10}$. This great enhancement of the value of gold has suggested the necessity of altering the standard proportion; but it is of little importance, as the standard measure of value in Bengal is Silver, and in point of fact the Gold is left to find its own value in the market.

Judging, however, by the Mint rates, an erroneous conclusion might be drawn of the import value of British Gold; and the Calcutta Mint price of the Sovereign, or 9 Rs. 7 ans. 2 pie, holds out little inducement to its importation; but the difference is more apparent than real, with exception of 2 per cent. the Mint duty; for

the Sovereign being paid with Gold Mohurs, their value is to be calculated by the market price of those Mohurs, or Rs. 16-8 to 17-8 a piece, instead of only 16 Rupees. The standard of the Sovereign is the same as that of the Mohur, and the importer receives, therefore, weight for weight, subject to the deduction above mentioned of 2 per cent. 100 oz. of Sovereigns will yield 98 oz. new Mohurs, or £389. 7. 6. is equivalent to Rs. 3791. 7 ans. at 16-8 to the Mohur, which gives a Rupee in return for 2s. 0½*d.* or about its intrinsic value. But in proportion as the price exceeds 16-8, some advantage may be expected; whilst if the Sovereigns be coined into old Gold Mohurs, the produce of 100 oz. will be Rupees 4,096. 10. 5. at 18 Rupees the Mohur, or a return of one Rupee for 1s. 10½*d.*

The importation of British Coin, however, is prevented by the restrictive laws in force at home, and that of Gold Bullion is not attended at all times with sufficient profit to render it desirable.

It is not necessary to dwell any further on this branch of the Trade, and it will not be requisite to devote much more attention to the importance of Silver Bullion from the United Kingdom.

The usual valuation of the chief article, or Dollars, in England, is by weight 866 oz. to 1000 Dollars, and 8 dwts. worse than English standard. The ordinary market price is 4s. 9*d.* per ounce, and at this rate 1000 Dollars are in value 4,113s. 6*d.* The average outturn of 1000 Dollars at the Calcutta Mint is something less in weight, but something better in standard, or from 5½ dwts. to 6 dwts. worse than Bengal standard, or 7½ to 8 worse than English. The result may be calculated at 210 Rs. 11 ans. per 100 Dollars, from which the Mint duty being deducted, the nett produce will be 206 Rs. 8 ans. or 2065 Rs. per 1000 Dollars, yielding a return of a Rupee for something less than 2s.

At this rate, therefore, the import of Dollars is not attended with any profit, and the object of the importer can only be to escape loss. At times, indeed, the market price of Dollars is considerably above the Mint price, and rises to 209 or 210 Rs. per 100; but this is occasional and temporary, and depends upon a demand for Bullion in the Western Provinces. It as often happens that the market is below the Mint price, and that 100 Dollars will not realise more than 205 to 206 Rupees. Besides Spanish Dollars, although confounded with them in the invoices, the Dollars of the Independent States of South America have of late years found their way in considerable quantities to Bengal, from Great Britain and other countries. These are the Dollars of the Republics of Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. They do not, in general, differ very materially from Spanish Dollars in value; but

they are of less uniform fineness, and have been found to vary from 4 dwts. to 11 dwts. worse than the Bengal standard.

The Bullion Import from Great Britain could only have been carried to any extent in the absence of profitable articles of investment, and speedily gave way before the introduction of Merchandize. It may be considered at an end, as the last four years have brought little more than £25,000; a remarkable contrast to the import of some of the preceding years of the series; as for example in 1819-20, when it amounted to about a million and a half.

METALS.

Metals have always formed a principal article of the Import trade. With the exception of Iron, which is partially and imperfectly wrought, no ores have been found in the country, at least so as to be profitably brought to market. Ores of Copper do exist in the South of India, and also in the North perhaps, and in other directions. Lead mines are likewise worked in Rajpootana, but the produce has been hitherto trifling. Further research may bring other metallic deposits to light, but the want of skill to work them, and the expence of conveyance, those hitherto found being inconveniently situated, will long prevent the indigenous metals from competing with foreign importations. *Copper* is in very extensive demand in India for a variety of purposes, and particularly for the fabrication of brass drinking cups and other domestic utensils. Every native has his brass *lota* or water cup, and *katora* or saucer; and must have platters for baking cakes, and caldrons for boiling rice. The sheathing of vessels and the copper currency also expend a quantity of this metal, which, accordingly, is the principal import of its class. The importation from Great Britain has, however, fallen off of late years, owing to Copper being brought largely from other countries. It amounted in official value, in 1820-21 and 21-22, to twenty-four Lacs of Rupees; but in 1825-26 and 26-27 declined to four and to eight Lacs. The quantity imported was 49,388 maunds, and the invoice value was, therefore, about 40 rupees per maund. The sale prices of Sheet Copper ranged from 40 to 48 Rupees.

Spelter is intimately connected with the preceding in its application and demand, being required for the same purpose—the fabrication of brass vessels. Until imported from Europe, its place was occupied by Tutenague, which it has driven out of the market by its greater cheapness. It has, however, been imported much beyond the demand, and large quantities are lying on hand. In 1827-8, 162,319 maunds were imported from Great Britain, valued at ten Lacs, forty-eight thousand, two hundred and twenty-

nine Rupees, and averaging, therefore, nearly 6 rs. 8 ans. per maund. The selling price may be averaged at 8 Rupees.

Iron has maintained a tolerably uniform level for some years, averaging in value about 6 Lacs, but the quantity has been in excess, and during the year 1827-8 the sale prices were commonly 25 per cent. below the invoice prices.

WINES, &c.

The next great article of import is Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

Clarets.

The augmented intercourse with France has materially affected this branch of the trade with Great Britain; and English Claret, which was imported in 1813-14 to the value of six Lacs and a half, is reduced to little more than one; nor is its place assumed by French Claret from the United Kingdom, as the importation of the latter is direct.

Madeira

Is another article which has almost disappeared from British imports. In the early part of the period it formed an important part of the cargoes of the outward-bound Indiamen, being taken on board at the Island on the way out. In 1813-14 it is valued at above nine Lacs; in 1827-8 it is little more than one Lac; being, in fact, in no demand in India, and being chiefly purchased for occasional transmission to Europe.

Sherry

Has materially assisted, together with the use of French wines, to displace Madeira. It was unknown as an article of import in 1813-14, but in 1827-28 is valued at above two Lacs of Rupees from Great Britain. Its importation does not appear to have been in excess, as the price continued much the same throughout the year: 600 to 900 rupees a butt, and 18 to 25 rupees a dozen.

Spirits.

The consumption of any kind but Brandy is trifling, but that has risen considerably in demand. The value of the import from Great Britain, however, has not much augmented, and the price has been reduced most materially by the importations from other countries. In 1813-14 the Brandy imported from Great Britain was 26,647 gallons, the invoice value was about one lac and fifty thousand, or 5 rs. 10 ans. per gallon. In 1827-28 the quantity was 73,877 gallons, and the value much the same as the above, or Rupees one Lac, fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy, being little more than 2 rs. 8 ans. a gallon. The selling price has fluctuated extensively, but from causes sufficiently intelligible: a very

restricted import in 1826-27 had the effect of raising the price in the beginning of the year to four rupees a gallon. More liberal supplies then came in, and the price declined, and at the close of the season it was from 2 rs. 12 ans. to 3 per gallon.

Beer, &c.

This has always been an extensive article of import, and may be regarded as exclusively British. A small quantity is sometimes imported from North America and Northern Europe, but it has never been able to obtain any demand. There are few articles, however, of greater fluctuation, as may be inferred from the following statement in round numbers of the quantities and values of various years.

	Hhds.	Rupees.	per hogshead	58	Rs.
1813-14,....	3,400	1,98,000			
1816-17,....	8,800	4,87,000	”	55	”
1819-20,....	2,300	1,45,000	”	63	”
1823-24,....	11,400	5,87,000	”	51	”
1826-27,....	2,600	1,87,000	”	79	”
1827-28,....	6,000	3,48,000	”	58	”

The invoice prices would, therefore, seem, with one exception, to have varied but little; and the great difference is in quantity. The importation of 1827-28 was perhaps something in excess, but that of the previous year was decidedly far below the demand. In May 1827 the sale price was from 220 to 240 Rupees per hogshead. Very large importations shortly after took place, and reduced the price to 150; but even in May 1828, the prices continued high, or from 135 to 140 Rupees per hogshead. The enhanced scale of importation however continued, and the prices have been since materially lowered, or from 40 to 50 Rupees the hogshead during the latter part of 1829.

WOOLLENS.

Broad Cloths and other woollen fabrics have always entered largely into the Imports from Great Britain, and they have greatly increased during the period under review. The amount of the private trade goods of this description is small in the first years, but a considerable quantity was always imported by the Company. In 1819-20 the joint importation was nine Lacs, in 1821-22 twenty-five Lacs: but the trade was overdone in that year, and has since declined; so that in 1825-26 it was less than in the former of the above mentioned periods. In 1827-28 the amount again rose to twenty-four Lacs. A considerable portion of the Woollens imported is re-exported to the Eastward.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

The import of these articles has been created since the opening of the trade, and has been carried to a ruinous extent. In 1822-23 the value was nearly sixty-six Lacs, since which it fell to little more than half. It rose in the last year to forty-nine Lacs. The various kinds of packages in which these goods are made up render it impossible to appreciate accurately the quantities imported, but they have no doubt increased in a more rapid ratio than the value. If we take pieces alone, the following are the quantities and prices in round numbers of the last five years:—

	Pieces	Rupees		Rs. As.
1823-24,.....	3,15,000	37,16,000	per piece	11 8
1824-25,.....	7,58,000	46,27,000	„	6 0
1825-26,.....	5,64,000	36,65,000	„	6 10
1826-27,.....	5,87,000	38,60,000	„	6 8
1827-28,.....	8,57,000	49,30,000	„	5 10

As the estimates leave out the quantities reckoned by dozens and yards, the prices are something higher than they should be: they are sufficiently near, however, to show a great diminution of the invoice rate. The selling prices have fallen in a still greater proportion, and in the last year were commonly 25 to 30 per cent. below the invoice rates*.

COTTON TWIST, &c.

This is another creation of the Free Trade, and, like the preceding, has not yet found its proper level. In the course of four years the amount has risen from eighty thousand Rupees to above eighteen Lacs; but this last value is much in excess of the demand, and consequently heavy losses have been sustained upon the sale, averaging 35 per cent. upon the invoice cost.

DRESS.

Articles of Millinery, &c. are included under this head, and they have, upon the whole, increased; but they are supplied from other countries, particularly from France, and the augmentation is therefore only partial from Great Britain. Some of them have fallen off, particularly Hats, the importation of which affords an

* The following are the retail prices of some of the articles of this class.

	Rs.	As.		R.	A.	P.
Book Muslins, per yard,.....	0	11	to	1	4	0
Muslin Gingham, „	0	4	to	0	6	0
Chintzes for dresses, „	1	0	to	1	4	0
Jaconet, „	0	11	to	1	0	9
Scotch Cambric, „	0	10	to	1	0	0
Quilling Net, „	0	2	to	0	2	6
Long Cloth, per piece,	9	0	to	0	10	0
Cotton, 6 to 8 reels per Rupee.						
Tape, narrow, per bundle of 11 yards.				0	8	0
Do. broad, „ 16 „				1	0	0
Bobbin, 5 bundles each, 20 „				1	0	0
Do. small, 20 „ 10 „				1	0	0

amusing instance of the miscalculation of speculators in England. In 1818-19 the value of this Import was 2,69,000 Rupees, which at 20 shillings or 10 rupees to a hat, would give 26,900 hats. As the Military are provided from the public stores, and the natives never wear hats, it may be doubted if the hat-wearers in Bengal exceed 3,000 persons ; and, taking all classes, they scarcely average a consumption of more than a hat and a half per year. The demand, at this rate, would have been 4,500 hats, and the supply was consequently nearly equal to six years' consumption. That the extent of the demand is tolerably near the above, is proved by the imports of the last two years, which scarcely exceed in value 29,000 Rupees each.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

These have increased in value during the year 1827-8, as compared with 1826-7, but have maintained a tolerably even level for some years. Of late, however, American and French editions of English standard Books have found their way to India, and threaten, by their greater cheapness, to supplant, in some degree, the direct supply.

WARES,

As Glass-Ware, &c. have suffered great fluctuations : in 1826-27 they scarcely exceeded, and in some articles fell short of the imports of 1813-14. In the last year of our series, they rose again to about double that value. In 1817-18 their value was fully four times that of 1813-14, amounting to eighteen Lacs of Rupees. The Glass-Ware alone was valued at above eleven Lacs.

It is unnecessary to particularize the other articles of Import, as they are individually of comparatively little importance, although forming an aggregate of some account. They have followed the course of the general trade with Great Britain, having been supplied in excess in 1818-19, and having since declined. In one or two respects, as in Cabinet-Ware and Carriages, they are less in the last than in the first year of our series ; and this must continue to be the case, as the manufacturers of Calcutta compete successfully in skill and taste with those of Great Britain, and their work is better seasoned to the climate.

EXPORTS.

The remarks made upon the articles of Export from Bengal generally, apply particularly to those to Great Britain, to which almost all the staple commodities of the country are transmitted : a few observations on some of them only will therefore be sufficient.

BULLION.

The export of Bullion from Bengal takes place upon the same principles which regulate a great proportion of the exports of goods, the necessity of a vehicle for the remittance of capital on public or private account, and the prospect of effecting such remittance on the least unfavourable terms.

When Gold is at its highest level, its transmission in any form will be attended with loss; but the Mohurs may be above the Mint value, and yet offer a fair remittance. The standard of the Mohur, as remarked above, is the same as that of the Sovereign, and their relative value, therefore, is in proportion to their respective weights. At this rate the value of the Mohur in English money is 33s. 2½*d.* (123.25 : 20s :: 204.71 = 33.219s.) and at 14 Rs. 8 ans. the Sa. Wt. or 16 Rs. 8 Ans. the Mohur, will yield rather more than 2s. to the Rupee. There is no charge for coining Gold in England, and the charges of freight, brokerage, and insurance, may be estimated at 3 per cent. leaving, as the nett outturn of the Mohur, 32,212, or 1s. 11¼*d.* per Rupee. Madras Gold Rupees are of the same standard as Calcutta Mohurs and British Sovereigns, and their outturn will be in the like proportion*.

A better remittance would be afforded by Silver than by Gold, if the heavy seigneurage levied in England upon Silver coin (6 per cent.) did not depreciate the value of that metal in the market. As compared with the pure contents of the shilling, the intrinsic value of the Rupee is 2s. 2½*d.*, but according to the Mint value, the produce is 2s. 0½*d.* At the ordinary market rate of 4s. 11¾*d.* the ounce of standard Silver, the Rupee is worth 1s. 11¾*d.* The charges will be much the same as upon Gold, and the nett produce will be, therefore, 1s. 11*d.*

Dollars are sold in England usually at 4s. 9½*d.* per oz. and 1000 Dollars weigh about 864 oz. 16 dwts. If bought at the rate of Rs. 206 per 100 Dollars, the outturn will be, independent of charges, £4,018. 9. 1, or 1s. 11½*d.* per Rupee.

There is another description of Silver Bullion which may be advantageously remitted to England, or refined silver in the form

* The following is a real remittance :—

200 Madras Gold Rupees = 200 Sa. Wt.			
at 14-6 per Sa. Wt.....	Rs.	2,875	0 0
Shipping charges,		2	8 0
	Rs.	2,877	8 0
200 Madras Rupees at 29s. each,.....	£	290	0 0
Freight and Charges,		2	7 0
		287	13 0
Produce per Rupee,.....		s.	d.
		1	11½

of cakes, termed locally Thick Cake Silver, or *Madrásí Chan dí*. This is usually 15 dwts. better than Calcutta standard, and may be bought at ordinary seasons for 98 Rupees the 100 Sicca Weight. At the rate of 4s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the oz. of standard Silver, the Thick Cake Silver will be worth about 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz. The Sicca Weight will be worth, therefore, about 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the 100 Sicca Weight being bought for 98 Rupees, the outturn will be 2s. 0 $\frac{6}{10}$ d. subject to deduction for shipping and other charges*.

In order, however, to secure such returns, economical and independent management is necessary, as the charges on a Bullion

* The following are some real remittances:—

1,000 Spanish Dollars at Rs. 205, per 1008, .. Rs.	2,055	0	0
Shipping Charges, &c.....	2	8	0

Rs. 2,057 8 0

1,000 Sp. Dollars = 867 10 oz. dts. at 4s. 10d. per oz.	£ 209	13	0
Freight and Charges,.....	2	7	0

£ 207 6 0

or about 2s. per Rupee.

5,200 Dollars, at 206. 9. 2 per 100,.....Rs.	10,742	4	0
Shipping Charges,.....	4	12	0

Rs. 10,747 0 0

5,200 Drs. weighing 373 lbs. 10oz. at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz. $\frac{d.}{oz.}$	£1,074	15	5
Charges,	7	11	6

£ 1,067 3 11

or 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per Rupee.

2,000 Sicca Rupees,.....Rs.	2,000	0	0
Shipping Charges,.....	4	0	0

Rs. 2,004 0 0

2,000 Rs. at 2 dwts. Wo. = 792oz. 16dwt. Stand. Silver at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.	£ 196	19	2
Charges,	2	1	6

£ 194 17 8

or 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Rupee.

1847.4 Sa. Wt. of Refined Silver, 15 dwt. by assay above Calcutta St. at Rs. 98 per 100 Sa. Wt.	Rs. 1,810	4	9
Bills of Lading, Packing, and taking on board,	3	8	0

Rs. 1,813 12 9

Weighed after remelting 57 lbs. 8 oz. at 14 dwt. better than English stand = lbs. 61 3 14 dwts. Standard Silver at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz.	£ 183	2	10
Charges.			

Freight 18s. 3d. Landing and Cartage, a 4s. } Molting 11s. 3d. Assay, a 3s. 6d. }	1	16	9
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£ 181 6 1

or 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ per Rupee.

remittance have not uncommonly been run up to nearly 10 per cent. and the outturn has consequently been from *1s. 9d.* to *1s. 10d.* per Rupee*. It is also requisite to obtain an accurate valuation of the Bullion, which can only be obtained by an assay at the Royal Mint, the operations of the private assayers in London being less correct, and their returns being influenced by the usage of undervaluing all Bullion about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in order to provide for the security of the purchaser.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

In 1813-14 the Cotton manufactures of the country on account of the Company and private trade, formed an article of considerable importance in the exports to the United Kingdom. The quantity shipped from Bengal was about seven lacs of pieces, the value of which was forty-six Lacs of Rupees. The far larger proportion of the trade was in the hands of the Company, the amount on account of the private trade never having been of much consideration. The trade, however, rapidly declined, so that in 1818-19 but $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of pieces were exported, amounting to

* As in an actual remittance to the following purpose :—	
5,000 Old Rupees.	
5,000 New Ditto.	Rs. 10,000 0 0
Charges, Calcutta, including Commission at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	154 0 0
	Rs. 10,154 0 0
English weight of old Rupees after melting, lbs.	154 9 10
Ditto ditto new ditto,	165 8 0
	lbs. 320 5 10
English value of old Rupees.	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Br. or Stand. oz.	1,962 1 19
Ditto ditto new Rupees, 2 Wo. or Std. oz.	1,970 1 9
	oz. 3,932 3 14
Price of oz. 3932 3 14 of Stand. Silver, at 4s.	
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz.	£. 953 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct Charges, viz.	
	£. d. s.
Freight, per cent.	1 0 0
Insurance,	4 10 0
Home Commission,	1 0 0
Brokerage, and Melting and Petty Charges,	0 10 0
	Total per cent. 7 0 0 or 66 15 65 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Net proceeds, £. 887 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

or per Rupee nearly *1s. 9d.*

In this statement, besides the charges there are other less obvious sources of loss : the standard of the old Rupees is undervalued full $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the weight of the Rupees after melting appears much less than it should have been, the new Rupees being less than their calculated weight, lb. 0 10oz. 15dwt. and the old, 1 9 ,, 18 ,,

Making a total deficiency of weight of ... lbs. 2 0 ,, 9 ,, or on this account alone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The charge for melting was also above $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent ; and on weight standard and melting, therefore, a total deficit took place of nearly 2 per cent.

twenty-one Lacs of Rupees. The fall has continued ever since, and in the last year of the series the value of the export of Piece Goods to Great Britain is but three Lacs of Rupees, being confined to some of the finer fabrics.

COTTON.

Raw Cotton was for some years an article of very extensive export, the consequence of which was an enormous increase of the purchase price, and the impossibility of its competing with Cotton from America and Bourbon in the Europe markets. In 1813-14 the export was to Great Britain 100,000 bales, in value about one Lac and thirty thousand Rupees. In 1817-18 the Cotton sent to Great Britain was bales 1,83,707, and in official value fifty-three Lacs of Rupees : the next year reduced it to thirty-seven, and in 1819-20 it fell to nine. In 1827-8 it little exceeded two Lacs. In the first of these periods the price was between 12 and 13 Rupees the maund ; in 1817-18 it had risen as high as 23 rupees the maund. In ordinary times it has never much exceeded 12 rupees, and 12-8 to 12-10 is the present price of the best qualities. The English price is but 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. and consequently the transmission of Cotton to England is not a profitable transaction. Eight pence to nine pence a pound was considered some years ago to be the lowest cost to the importer in England, even estimating the freight at but £6 the ton, and still leaving the charges in London unprovided for ; whilst in 1818-19 it was found that 10*d.* per lb. would have barely held the shippers harmless, even at the low rates at which they obtained freight for it. Besides the price, however, the quality of the Cotton is of an inferior description, and it may be questioned if it can be grown in India of a better kind. The soil of Bengal, although rich, is too much saturated with moisture, apparently, to permit of a sufficiently vigorous vegetation ; whilst higher up the Ganges it is too arid and too much mixed with sand and lime. A fierce sun in both, heavy rain in the former, and scorching winds in the latter, are also hostile to a healthy growth and productive fructification. In the centre and south of India the soil and climate are said to be more favorable, particularly towards the western coast of the Peninsula ; but these sites are not exempt from the influence of parching breezes, by which the plant is withered and killed. At any rate, all experiments hitherto have been remarkably unsuccessful, and there has been no want of trials : seeds from Georgia, the West Indies and Bourbon, have been sown in various places without any improvement having been yet effected, and from the Bourbon seed it has been found that the plant grows rank and bears little produce. How far the plantations attempted in Bengal, and particularly on the island of Saugor, are likely to succeed, is yet to be ascertain-

ed; but the damp, loose, and saline character of the soil does not hold out any encouragement. In the mean time the transport of Bengal Cotton Wool, as well as that of Cotton Piece Goods, to Great Britain, may be regarded as at an end.

SILK.

The export of Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods was for a long time principally in the hands of the Company, the latter being prohibited, and the former being provided by the agents of the Company under facilities which rendered private competition inexpedient. In 1819-20 the joint export of Raw Silk amounted to Rs. 67,66,073, or Company's, Rs. 60,37,113, and Private, Rs. 6,92,960; and of Silk Piece Goods to Rs. 5,54,762, or Company's Rs. 3,34,487, and Private, Rs. 2,19,915. The export of both to Great Britain has since continued to increase, and Raw Silk is inferior in importance to Indigo alone in the trade with the parent country. The amount of the Exports in 1827-28 is as follows:—

SILK PIECE GOODS.		
Company's,	Rs. 7,34,633	
Private,	5,66,541	
	13,01,174	
RAW SILK.		
Company's,	Rs. 78,63,080	
Private,	3,15,592	
	81,78,672	
	Total, Rs. 94,79,846	

The far greater proportion of the latter branch of the Export Trade continues, therefore, in the Company's hands; the Raw Silk exported in 1827-28 on private account being, in official value, less than it was in 1813-14, and having very largely declined at still later periods, or from fifteen Lacs in 1823-24. The value of private Silk Piece Goods has increased to more than double its amount in 1819-20. The different modes of entry adopted at various periods as to quantities, renders it difficult to say if they bear a just ratio to the increase of value. It appears to be the case with respect to Piece Goods, above 400 packages having been shipped in 1819-20 and above 700 cases in 1827-28. With respect to Raw Silk, no approximation can be made, as in 1819-20, the quantity is registered by bales 6998, and in 1827-8 by maunds 13,677. The difference of value is as sixty-seven Lacs to eighty-one Lacs, or about one-third increase; and it is likely that the augmentation is in price more than in quantity. In 1819-20 the average rate was 7-8 per seer, whilst in 1827-28 the Company's Silk was purchased at an average price of Rupees 15. 9. 11 the seer. The private Silk of an inferior quality was purchased at 9 Rs. 8 As.; the Lon-

don price has been for some time from 16s. to 22s. per lb., which would scarcely cover the cost price of the Company's Silk. Unless timely care be taken, the fate of the Bengal Cotton Trade may descend upon its Silk. The Company's agents compete not only with the private dealers, but with each other, for the purchase of the raw material : their own emoluments having hitherto depended upon the quantity provided by them. This competition has accordingly elevated the cost price to double its amount ten years ago, and must tend to limit the profitableness of its transmission, if not to exclude it altogether from the Europe market. High prices operate to the exclusion of the articles on which they are charged, not only directly but indirectly. As long as they are realizable in a foreign market, they encourage importation from every quarter alike; even where the commodity was originally little cultivated or regarded. The encouragement once given, all the advantages of skill and situation are fairly tried, and the last comer perhaps beats the first out of a field which he would never have been tempted to enter but by a prospect of sharing in extravagant profits. It is, therefore, every way injudicious to encourage artificial competition in which personal profit, in the shape of commission, is the chief stimulus, and the ultimate gain or loss upon the transaction a secondary consideration. To the Company's factories no doubt is due the merit of having introduced improved manipulation, and ameliorated the quality of the Silk of this country; but the filatures might now be safely enough left to private enterprise.

A part of the augmentation of the price of Silk was owing, no doubt, to its being made a vehicle for a remittance to England, and its inadequacy to fulfil that office has occasioned the very great diminution of private export. In 1823-24, indeed, it was found at the rate of 12 and 13 Rupees a seer, to return but 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

INDIGO.

Such frequent occasions have occurred in the preceding pages to notice the export of this article, that it is not necessary to enter into any particular examination of it in this place. The value of the export has largely increased, but the augmentation in quantity is by no means in the same ratio. The value of the export to Great Britain in 1813-14 was one Crore, forty-six Lacs, twelve thousand and forty-eight Rupees, the number of maunds 91,325; the value of the export in 1827-28 was two Crores, ninety-two Lacs, fifty-three thousand, six hundred and fifteen, and the maunds 1,10,391 : the increase in quantity is, therefore, little more than 20 per cent., whilst the increase of value is above 100 per cent. The total export of Indigo has augmented in a somewhat

larger proportion, or about 50 per cent.; but this increase is not directed to Great Britain. In 1813-14 the whole export was but 97,000 maunds, of which 91 went to England, leaving only 6000 maunds for the supply of all other quarters. In 1827-28, 22,000 maunds went to France alone, and 14,000 to other countries; so that the whole export was augmented, as above stated: but the export of 1827-28 was the largest ever known, a more abundant crop having been reared in the season than any on record. In the preceding year the quantity fell proportionately short. The following statement, extracted from the Indigo Planter's Manual, published in Calcutta, will give some idea of the fluctuations to which Indigo is liable. It is probably not altogether correct, particularly in the first year, which we have seen exported 97,000 maunds: the latter periods are more accurate:—

	Maunds	Average of 2 years.
1813-14.....	74,505	} 88,541
1814-15.....	1,02,578	
1815-16.....	1,15,000	} 1,01,240
1816-17.....	87,480	
1817-18.....	72,160	} 70,160
1818-19.....	68,160	
1819-20.....	72,000	} 89,421
1820-21.....	1,06,843	
1821-22.....	72,382	} 81,230
1822-23.....	90,078	
1823-24.....	1,13,223	} 96,035
1824-25.....	78,848	
1825-26.....	1,44,300	} 1,17,350
1826-27.....	90,400	
*1827-28.....	1,46,000	

The same tract estimates the annual expenditure of Bengal Indigo in all parts of the world at 1,19,000 maunds.† If the calculation be correct, the produce of 1827-28 therefore much exceeded the demand. It is worth while to observe, however, that two productive years seldom come together, and that the excess of one only serves to counterbalance the deficit of another; at the same time there is no doubt that the supply has always had a tendency to outstrip the demand, and that from time to time factories have been

* A paper published in London, signed L. D. Wilkinson, makes the average crop—
 From 1819 to 1823,..... Maunds 92,000
 From 1823 to 1827,..... „ 1,14,000

showing an annual average annual increase of 27,500 maunds.

† In 1812 the agents of Calcutta estimated the annual consumption of Europe at 60,000 maunds. Mr. Alexander, in a paper communicated to the Agricultural Society, estimated the annual Europe consumption of the last 4 years at 1,11,750 maunds; but the principle of his computation is manifestly wrong, being founded upon the balance in hand in London at the end of 1828, at 28,000 maunds, which he supposes to be all that would then remain of four years crops: but the whole of the crops did not go to Europe; and of what went to Europe, a considerable part did not go to London. To estimate the European consumption correctly, therefore, the Continental balance must be added to the London balance; and this would in all probability reduce the total annual consumption to less than 1,00,000 maunds.

abandoned and cultivation restricted by the Calcutta capitalists, in the hope of keeping up the value of the product*. Had it not been for the depression of the Exchange and the necessity of a medium of remittance, to which we have fully adverted, the price of the commodity must have been reduced in the Indian market so as to have rendered a reduced cultivation more indispensable; but the sale price having been artificially supported, the manufacture has been maintained†. The article, however, is one which cannot be indefinitely extended, and the Europe markets are soon glutted with the supply. We have already observed, that there has not been any rise of price there to cover the enhanced cost in India, and the consequence has often been heavy loss to the exporters. The following is a real remittance transaction, in 1827-28, yielding to the remitter no more than 1s. 9d. the Rupee, or about 10 per cent. less than he would have realized had he sent the sum in cash.

PURCHASE.			
17 Chests of Indigo, 50 7 6½	at 260=	13,048	2 3
6 Ditto,	19 13 13 at 215=	4,159	3 10
23		Rs. 17,207	6 1
Less Interest for 2 months, at 8 per cent.=		240	15 4
			16,966 6 9
34 Chests of Indigo, 58 36 7	at 240 =	Rs. 14,138	10 0
3 Ditto,	10 16 4 at 200 =	2,081	4 0
60		16,219	14 0
Less Interest,		220	10 9
			15,999 3 3
CALCUTTA CHARGES.			
Packing, Freight, Insurance, and Commission,		1,218	6 6
			Rs. 34,184 0 6
SALE.			
20 Chests,		£1,514	1 10
23 „		994	16 11
14 „		633	11 7
3 bought in,		249	4 1
			£ 3,401 14 5

* In 1812 the commercial houses of Calcutta declared it their deliberate opinion, "that it was the interest of all parties concerned in Indigo, that its cultivation should be very materially reduced."

† Mr. Wilkinson estimates the fair remuneratory prices at 4s. to 5s. in London, nett, and the writer concludes that the "prices both in India and Europe since 1821, have been quite artificial, whether created by competition, speculation, or management." All these have probably had their share, but the chief support of these artificial rates has been the unfavorable exchange and consequent necessity for some medium of remittance less depreciated.

Brought forward £ 3,401 14 5

CHARGES.

Company's Warehouse Rent, Duty, and Fees,	£ 81 2 5	
Insurance, Freight, Brokerage, and Commission,	329 15 2	
		410 17 7
		<u>£ 2,990 16 10</u>

The average Indian price was about 242 Rupees per maund, the average sale price about 25£ per maund, or little more than 6s. per pound*. The Indian charges are 35 per cent. raising the purchase price to 330 Rupees per maund, and the English charges 14 per cent. reducing the sale price to £21 10s. per maund. The transaction was conducted, it may be necessary to add, through most respectable houses both in Calcutta and London†.

SUGAR.

Sugar is an article which has of late years attracted great attention, as the commodity most likely to become, with improved manufacture and equalization of home duties, a valuable export from Bengal to Great Britain. As it is, the value of it as an export, upon the whole has increased. Subsequently to 1814-15, when a large exportation first occurred, or nearly nine Lacs, it rose gradually to double that amount in 1826-7, or above eighteen Lacs. In 1827-8 it retrograded to little more than thirteen Lacs.

This progressive augmentation of the export of Sugar furnishes grounds for the inference, that it has been found not altogether an unprofitable transaction, and renders it probable that the article might be made to compete successfully with West India Sugar in the London market. It has been calculated, that Sugar is manufactured in India at about 4 Rs. 8 ans. per maund; but this rate, if even accurate, was the approximate cost many years ago, when the manufacture was much depressed‡, and there is no doubt that with the demand for it the price of the commodity has become much enhanced. Of late the inferior sorts have usually sold in Calcutta for 7 Rs. 8 ans. and the better for 10 Rupees. The price of the Company's Sugar, forming the greatest part of the shipment of 1827-28, averaged about 8 Rs. 12 as. per maund; and insurance, freight, and charges, with allowance for wastage

* Mr. Alexander expresses his opinion, that no factory can be called a good one which cannot yield a profit when its produce is selling in London at 6s. per pound. By the statement here given, that was the Bengal price, leaving all the expences to be defrayed by the purchaser, and consequently, however profitable to the manufacturer, far from being so to the exporter.

† The consequence of excessive supply has been felt in the present season, 1829-30, and the price of Indigo has fallen to less than 200 Rupees per maund.

‡ In 1792 the prices at which it could be brought to market are stated by different authorities to be from 5 Rs. to 6 Rs. the maund.

being added to this, the value of a cwt. of East India Sugar in London may be estimated at 13 Rs. 12 as.; or at the exchange of 1s. 11d. the Rupee, about 26s. 6d. The London prices of the best sorts are above 40s. and of the worst 29s. the cwt.; so that if the investment be carefully assorted, Sugar should form at least an advantageous vehicle of remittance. Equalization of the duties with those on West India Sugar would enable that of Bengal to be sold on a level with the latter, the difference of prices being in fact already the difference of the duty only,—the retailer, on whom the duty falls, paying for the best East India Sugar even more than for the West India; the former selling for 40s. + 37s. = 77s. the cwt., and the latter for 48s. + 27s. = 75s. the cwt. Again, it has been supposed that the application of European skill and machinery to the manufacture would reduce the Indian cost, and render Sugar a still more profitable article of export; but although an improved mode of treatment might amend the quality of the article, it is very unlikely it would reduce the price: on the contrary, by bringing the scale of expenditure nearer to that of the West India manufacture, it would deprive Bengal of the advantage of simple and cheap operation. Every thing from Europe is very costly in India, and must be so for a long time to come; and it is very questionable if the charge of European superintendance, the purchase of machinery, and the heavy expense of keeping it in repair, particularly at a distance from Calcutta, could be covered by any improvement in the quality or quantity of the staple, and its consequent greater value in the Europe markets, opposed as it is to the long established and extensive cultivation of this article in other countries*.

SALTPETRE.

The demand for this article is materially influenced by political occurrences, and the prospect or existence of hostilities in any part of the world. The continuance of peace at home has confined the supply to moderate vicissitudes, and there has been little fluctuation

* On this subject the opinions of 'a Bengal Planter' are entitled to attention, especially as he need not be suspected of any undue bias in favor of the existing systems:—

"Much has been said against the natives of this country, and their general imbecility and inferior capacity, compared with the bulk of the inhabitants of other countries. Under this assumption (for I deny the fact), the advocates for the West-Indian monopoly shelter themselves, by ridiculing the idea of any great increase of sugar being produced here for many years to come, and not then without the aid of large capitals, extensive works, and expensive machinery. The same idea seems to have been hastily adopted, and to have prevailed too generally amongst Europeans in this country, which has been the cause of ruin to many individuals; for without considering that the price of labour is lower, and the interest of money higher than in most countries that we are acquainted with, those who have attempted sugar plantations here have proceeded as if the reverse were the case; and, in imitation of the West-Indian planters, have expended large sums at their first outset, in buildings, machinery, and implements of husbandry, the annual interest of which could never be returned by any saving to arise from diminishing labour, but on the contrary has constantly engulfed all the profit, and ended in rendering their attempts abortive, with the loss of the money thus injudiciously employed."

in the value since 1819-20, it then being fourteen Lacs, and in 1827-28 but eleven. The quantity has nearly followed the ratio of the price, 2,93,000 maunds being exported in the earlier, and 2,77,000 maunds in the more recent season. The Calcutta price has varied from above Rs. 4 to 4. 12 per maund: the London price latterly is quoted at from 25s. to 30s. the cwt., which ought, therefore, to render Saltpetre a profitable remittance, but considerable wastage occurs, by which the profits are reduced. It is, however, in demand as a channel of remittance, and for dead weight, and its shipment is less likely to be attended with loss than that of Sugar.

GRAIN.

Except in seasons of scarcity in Great Britain, there is no extensive export of the produce of Bengal in Rice and Wheat in that direction. It appears, however, to have been upon the increase for several years, or from 1823-24, when the value was one Lac and twenty-seven thousand Rupees, to the last year of our series, or four Lacs; the quantities were severally 57,000 and 1,55,000 maunds, and no increase of price, therefore, had taken place. On the contrary, it was rather lower in the latter year, or about 2 Rs. 3 Ans. per maund; whilst it was about 2 Rs. 4 Ans. per maund in the former. From the reduction in the price of corn at home, it is not likely to have yielded a profitable remittance, and its increase is rather indicative of the difficulty of providing a return cargo than an augmented demand in Great Britain.

LAC AND LAC DYE.

The export of Lac Dye was long limited by the difficulty experienced in extracting the colouring matter, and applying it to manufacture at home. The high price of Cochineal, however, stimulated ingenuity, and of late years the article has risen in demand. At first the value of the export was about two Lacs, from which it fell off to less than one Lac. In 1820-21 it again rose, and in 1824-25 its value exceeded seven Lacs, which elevation it has since maintained. Its use as a dye, however, depends upon the scarcity and dearness of Cochineal, for which it is employed as a substitute; and so little temptation exists to embark in the manufacture of it, that it is rarely prepared, except according to contract. The resinous portion of the Lac known as Shell-lac has also increased in demand in England, being exported thither to the amount of nearly a Lac of Rupees for some years past.

SAFFLOWER

Was expected at one time to have become a valuable article of export to Great Britain, but the expectation has been disappointed, and the trade declined. In 1823-24, 8,000 maunds were ex-

ported, valued at one Lac and ninety thousand Rupees. In 1827-28 the quantity was but 1900 maunds, at a value of about forty-eight thousand Rupees; the rates were severally 24 and 25 Rupees the maund, shewing an increase in the price, which was before too high for the Europe market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The remaining articles of Export, although in the aggregate of some value, are individually of little amount. The principal are vegetable and other products indigenous to the country,—as Turmeric, Saffron, Ginger, Borax, Castor Oil, &c. Others are manufactures,—as Shawls, coarse Blankets, Bags, &c. A trade has been created also in Hides and Skins. The value of these as exports to Great Britain, in 1827-28 is as follows.

		Rs.
Shawls,	pieces 319	41,616
Carpets and Blankets,	782	1,258
Gunnies and Gunny Bags,	7250	360
Castor Oil,	maunds 1974	33,403
Ginger,	4395	13,190
Turmeric,	7789	23,883
Skins and Hides,	6427	27,089
Sal Ammoniac,	maunds 392	8,011
Borax,	439	8,052
Munjith,	939	8,601
Tobacco,	52	149
Gums,	2661	22,358
Hemp,	11883	52,300

Shawls have been for some time on the decline, their high price necessarily limiting the demand for them, and their place being in some measure supplied, even in India, by the cheaper manufactures in imitation of them in Great Britain.

The export of Castor Oil has become of some value, and may be improved, as may that of Hides and Skins. Bengal Hemp is also in request in England, for purposes to which the greater price of the Baltic Hemp renders it inapplicable,—such as the manufacture of coarse bags and wrappers for packages. Of the Drugs it may be observed, that it would probably not be difficult to extend the list and augment the value by a more extensive acquaintance with the natural products of the country, and more care in their selection and shipment. Various articles from India formerly found a place in European pharmacy, which have since been dismissed from it, in consequence of their variable efficacy and uncertain operation, owing, in all probability, to an injudicious choice of the article originally; or careless package, by which the more delicate

properties of the substance were destroyed. So also of dying Drugs and of Condiments,—as Munjith, Ginger, and the like—too little attention is paid to their cultivation and peculiarities, and too little care exercised in their shipment and transmission to Europe, to authorize any definite opinion as to the improvements which might be effected in their export.

RE-EXPORTS.

Before dismissing this sketch of the trade with Great Britain, it is necessary to advert to the article of the Re-Export Trade. This has declined during the last two years very considerably, and averages but five Lacs and eighty-eight thousand Rupees, which is much less than its amount in 1813-14, or seven Lacs and twenty-three thousand Rupees. This diminution is not surprising, and it is rather extraordinary that it should not have commenced earlier: the Re-Exports of 1825-26 being nearly nineteen Lacs. The principal articles have been much the same throughout, or Pepper and Spices, Coffee and Madeira. The latter still exceeds one Lac of Rupees, but the other items have largely fallen off. The Re-Export Trade consisted chiefly of the commodities of the Eastern Islands and China, which were brought to Calcutta by country traders, and then re-shipped on board the traders for Europe. The greater cheapness at which vessels are fitted out from home has almost annihilated the shipping of Bengal, and the trade to the Eastward is carried on direct from England, whilst China articles are procured more immediately and cheaply at Singapore. The character of Calcutta as an entrepot may, therefore, be regarded as extinct, and a valuable branch of mercantile activity and profit has been thus dissevered from the external commerce of Bengal.



France.

The trade direct with France dates only from 1816-17, when an Import of about four Lacs took place, and an Export of double that amount.

IMPORTS.

The chief imports of a national character were, as they have since been, Wines, and especially Clarets. The first amount was trifling, or but thirteen thousand Rupees; but it progressively augmented, and in 1827-28 was little short of two Lacs. The next in value are Champagne and Burgundy, which amounted in the last named year to eighty-eight thousand Rupees. Being followed by

still more liberal supplies, the Calcutta market was largely overstocked, so that considerable quantities of Wine of the best quality were brought to the hammer, and sold for much less than the cost price. Champagne of the best description has been sold to a considerable extent at 9 and 10 Rupees the dozen.

French Millinery is also sent out in some quantity, rising nearly to 2 Lacs of Rupees in 1827-28.

French vessels also bring out articles common to the commerce of Europe,—as Metals, Woollens, and Piece Goods; but Treasure has formed, with the exception of but one year, a principal part of the imports. In 1821-22 the value of this alone was twenty-three Lacs upon a total import of thirty-one. In the last year of our series it is above nine Lacs. The principal article is Coin in the form of 5 Franc Pieces, which should weigh Troy grains 385, and be 5 dwts. worse than Calcutta standard. They do not, in general, vary much from these rates, and the mint outturn may be estimated at 191 Rs. 8 As. per 100 Five Franc Pieces. The market price is usually from 190 to 191 Rupees, or about 6 annas 1 pie per Franc.

The Import trade with France has fluctuated as widely as that with Great Britain. From four Lacs in 1816-17 it rose to twenty-three in 1818-19. It then fell to thirteen and twelve; and in 1821-22 rose to thirty-one. It declined in a most extraordinary manner in 1823-24, being little more than three Lacs. The next year it increased to eleven and half Lacs, and in the two following years continued gently progressive, being twelve and fourteen Lacs. In the last year it has taken a sudden start to twenty-three Lacs, and has no doubt exceeded its legitimate bounds, being nearly six times its original amount.

EXPORTS.

The same articles are sent to France as to Great Britain, and Indigo bears a still greater proportion. The Exports in 1816-17 were in official value eight Lacs, of which Indigo was rated at four. In 1826-27 the Export was fifteen Lacs, Indigo twelve. In 1827-28 the total Export is nearly twenty-seven Lacs, of which the Indigo is twenty-two. Saltpetre is one Lac, and Lac Dye and Safflower between seventy and eighty thousand Rupees each. Pepper and Coffee were re-exported to the amount of eighty-nine thousand Rupees.

The year 1823-24 presents in its Exports the counterpart of that year in the Imports, and gives a value of but three Lacs, and it is not difficult to understand the cause of such a diminution. In the two years preceding, the Imports had been

run up to fifty Lacs of Rupees. The goods would not sell, funds could not be raised, and returns to the extent of between thirty and forty Lacs only were made. In 1822-23 a large quantity of Indigo was purchased at a very high rate, and arrived at a time when the Europe market was much depressed. Heavy loss ensued; one or two French Houses in Calcutta became insolvent; a total stagnation of the trade for one year took place, and the trade received a check, from which it is only now recovering, especially in consequence of the Ordonnance prohibiting the import into France of Asiatic produce from an intermediate European port. This has excluded the London markets from the supply of France, and in part also of the Continent; the south of Europe finding it more economical and convenient to receive Indian commodities from their neighbours. At the same time British capital must enter largely into the trade; the Exports, even in official value, having for the last four years considerably exceeded the Imports.

	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus Imports.	Surplus Exports.
1816-17	4,12,000	8,32,000	.....	4,20,000.
1817-18	14,15,000	17,17,000	.....	3,02,000
1818-19	23,18,000	20,53,000	2,65,000	
1819-20	13,65,000	11,61,000	2,04,000	
1820-21	12,75,000	15,11,000	.....	2,36,000
1821-22	30,95,000	12,21,000	18,74,000	
1822-23	19,48,000	21,78,000	.....	2,30,000
1823-24	3,17,000	3,00,000	17,000	
1824-25	11,55,000	12,24,000	.....	69,000
1825-26	12,04,000	16,09,000	.....	4,05,000
1826-27	13,86,000	15,39,000	.....	1,53,000
1827-28	23,12,000	26,99,000	.....	3,87,000
			<u>23,60,000</u>	<u>22,02,000</u>

Upon the whole, therefore, the Imports appear to have exceeded the Exports, but that is chiefly owing to one year of insane speculation. The general character of the trade is excess of Exports, particularly when the approximate value of the Indigo is taken instead of the custom rates. This, if averaged at 240 Rupees per maund, will give an addition to the export value of thirty-one Lacs, and make the total excess of Export above Import value nearly thirty-five Lacs of Rupees. The sum, as far as it was not met by Import profits, which were not likely to go far, was raised by bills upon England.

The progress of the total trade between France and Bengal may be thus stated, correcting only the Indigo valuation.

1816-17, Imports,.....	4,12,374	
Exports,.....	9,73,576	
		13,85,950
1817-18, Imports,.....	23,12,466	
Exports,.....	58,05,984	
		81,18,450

The increase is above 6 times the original value.



Denmark, Sweden, Hamburgh, &c.

The direct intercourse between India and the north of Europe is irregular and limited. The Imports and Exports, jointly, seldom exceed one Lac, and in many years all communication is suspended. It is unnecessary, therefore, to offer any detailed observations on this branch of external commerce. The chief trade for some years was with Denmark, but that has wholly ceased, as has the trade with Holland. A small traffic is occasionally maintained by Hamburgh, but the principal branch during the last few years has been that with Sweden, the value of which in 1827-28 was one Lac, seventy thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine Rupees, or

Imports,.....	79,492
Exports,.....	91,477
	1,70,969

The Imports and Exports are in this trade the same as those of Europe in general. Metals form a large proportion of the former, especially Iron and Steel. Canvas, Pitch, and Cordage are also imported. The principal export is Indigo. Some Sugar is also sent. In one year (1817-18) Cotton Piece Goods went to Denmark to the extent of four Lacs, but they are of course supplanted by British Cottons, and in fact the trade with Denmark has ceased, or is limited to such Danish colonies as have been retained in the East.



Mediterranean.

Very sanguine expectations were formed of the results of the permission to trade direct with Malta and other ports in the same

quarter. They were, nevertheless, wholly fallacious, and the trade may be considered as extinct.

For the first three years, from 1817-19 to 1819-20, matters went on briskly enough. From one Lac and twenty-six thousand the Import rose to seventeen Lacs and fifty-five thousand Rupees. They then declined to seven Lacs, and finally have stopped altogether. There have been one or two occasional arrivals since, but at considerable intervals, and of no importance. The chief article of import was Treasure.

The Exports have been more continuous, but, for some years at least, of small amount. In the first year of the trade they were in value nearly nineteen Lacs. In the second they were less than thirteen, and in the third little more than four. They rose to seven Lacs in 1821-22—1822-23, then fell to sixty-four thousand Rupees in 1823-4. The next year is blank : in 1825-26 they were valued at above three Lacs ; in 1826-27 they were less than nine thousand Rupees, and in the last year there were none. In truth, there is little or no market in the Mediterranean for Indian goods, and such as are required can be sent much more conveniently and safely through England or France than by direct transmission. A more accurate estimate can be there formed of the demand that exists ; and the connexions already established render sales more regular and returns more secure.

Portugal.

The commerce with Portugal is one of those in which the trade of Bengal has been most materially injured by British interference.

In the first year of our series, particular circumstances, already adverted to, suspended the imports from Portugal, but in the next year they rose to ten Lacs. In 1816-17 they amounted to seventy-two Lacs,—a value undoubtedly excessive, and which, therefore, speedily declined. Nevertheless, for the five years following, the average exceeded twenty-one Lacs a year, and in 1822-23 it was twenty-four Lacs. There has been no such imports since, and the total of the last five years is little more than eight Lacs, or an average of one Lac and sixty thousand a year.

The import from Portugal was almost wholly Bullion, Metals, and Wines. Port and Madeira chiefly made up the latter ; Copper and Iron the second. The Bullion consisted of Gold and Silver Ingots and Coin. The gold Ingots were chiefly of, or about, Calcutta standard fineness,—the Silver 17 or 18 dwts. better. These Ingots were originally from Brazil, from whence also they were

imported direct. The Coins were Spanish Doubloons and Portugal Moidores and Joannes in gold ; Spanish Dollars and Brazil Patacas in silver. The Doubloon bears a mint value of about Rs. 31. 10 As. ; the Moidore, Rs. 9. 7 ; and the Joannes, Rs. 16. 10. The Pataca averages a mint value of Rs. 1. 7. 4.

One main spring of this large importation from Portugal was the extensive demand in that country for Indian Piece Goods, either for home consumption or for sale in the south of Europe and the Brazils : as late even as 1822-23 their value exceeded twenty-two Lacs. Other commodities that were exported were in very inferior proportion. In 1827-28 the Indian Piece Goods amount to little more than one Lac, having been superseded by British Cottons.

Another great branch of the Portugal trade with Bengal was an intermediate traffic through Calcutta, especially with Macao or China. A comparison of the Exports and Imports shews that the latter, inclusive of Treasure, very often exceeded the former, and to a large amount, as in the following statement.

	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus Imports.	Surplus Exports.
1813-14	1,69,000	5,70,000	.....	4,00,000
1814-15	10,55,000	17,37,000	.....	6,82,000
1815-16	36,92,000	27,28,000	9,64,000	.....
1816-17	72,16,000	46,34,000	25,84,000	.....
1817-18	18,62,000	15,88,000	2,74,000	.....
1818-19	29,03,000	20,78,000	9,25,000	.....
1819-20	17,67,000	9,99,000	7,68,000	.....
1820-21	27,50,000	22,18,000	5,32,000	.....
1821-22	14,06,000	4,58,000	9,48,000	.....
1822-23	23,98,000	25,44,000	.....	1,46,000
1823-24	none	none	.....	.....
1824-25	3,34,000	5,10,000	.....	1,76,000
1825-26	44,000	5,21,000	.....	4,77,000
1826-27	2,33,000	2,73,000	.....	40,000
1827-28	1,98,000	1,92,000	6,000	.....
			<u>70,01,000</u>	<u>19,21,000</u>

The principal article of export being Piece Goods, it is not possible to account for the difference by any considerable enhancement of the official rates, and some other cause must be looked to to explain the excess of import. This is readily found in the China trade : vessels from Lisbon bringing to Bengal a surplus provision for investments to that country. Thus in the year 1816-17, in which a surplus Import of twenty-

five Lacs occurs, an Export from Calcutta to China on board Portuguese vessels took place to the extent of twenty-seven Lacs in Opium and Cotton. The returns for this value found their way to South America or Europe, without coming to India. There is still a considerable export of Bengal commodities to China in ships of Portuguese denomination ; but they are freighted by houses in Calcutta, and their cargoes have no relation to the direct or circuitous commerce of Portugal. The exports of late years have consequently exceeded the imports in value.



Brazil.

Subsequently to the removal of the Court of Portugal to Brazil, a direct commerce between it and Bengal ensued. For some years the amount was considerable, but it has latterly declined, although not to the same extent as with the European parent ; the value being in 1827-28 nearly sixteen Lacs of Rupees, or Imports eleven Lacs, fifty-five thousand, five hundred and seventy-five; and Exports four Lacs, thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight Rupees.

The Import from the Brazils, equally with that from Portugal, has always consisted principally of Bullion of the descriptions adverted to under the head of the parent country. Some Copper is imported, but not to any amount : thus in the year just referred to, the goods are but about eighty thousand Rupees, whilst the Treasure is nearly eleven Lacs.

The chief, and of late almost the only, return is in Cotton Piece Goods, the amount of which has fallen off, such articles being supplied from nearer and cheaper sources. Any direct commerce between Bengal and Brazil, therefore, must continue to be of little consideration.

The excess of the Import value, however, above Export which prevails equally in this as the preceding trade, indicates that a direct return is not the object of the intercourse. The same takes place in this case as in that of Portugal. Opium and Cotton and other Bengal commodities suited to the markets of China and the Eastern Archipelago, are bought with the surplus Treasure imported from the Brazils, and with their produce China and other articles are procured for sale in South America. Part also may be invested in goods for Great Britain, either to replace capital originally derived from thence, or to remit through that channel funds to Portugal.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The commerce with South America was for some time of considerable amount; but as the articles in chief request were the Cotton fabrics of Bengal, it has suffered the fate of the other branches of traffic in which they largely entered. In 1827-28, there were no Exports whatever, and the Imports, the cargo of but one vessel, amounted to one Lac and eighty-two thousand Rupees, chiefly in Copper.

Copper to a considerable extent was imported for several years, amounting in 1823-24 to above ten Lacs of Rupees. The great article of import, however, has always been Treasure, of which even in 1826-27 thirteen Lacs were imported: this comes chiefly in the form of Coin,—the Dollars of the several Independant States, to which we have already adverted. Occasionally also are imported ingots of Silver of a high standard value, or 17 and 18 dwts. better than Calcutta standard. Silver is also not unfrequently brought in the state in which it has been made up after its extraction from the ore by the process of amalgamation, in lumps, of a sugar loaf or conical shape, whence it is termed Plata Pina Cone Silver. It is of high standard, usually about 16 dwts. better, at which rate the mint price is 98 Rs. 6 As. per 100 sicca weight. But the cones, in general, retain some of the mercury used in the extraction of the silver; and it is necessary to free them from it by heat before they can be received for coinage. In this operation the dissipation of the extraneous metal is necessarily attended with loss of weight, amounting in general to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but which has been known to extend to 5 per cent.

As late as 1824-25 Piece Goods, in value five Lacs, were exported; in 1820-21 they amounted to nearly thirteen Lacs. Nothing else of value was ever sent. The Re-exports were sometimes considerable, but in such cases they were composed of foreign Piece Goods principally, or China and British fabrics.

The imports from South America have almost always exceeded the exports, and it is a question of some difficulty to determine how the surplus was disposed of. There is no doubt, however, that the trade was maintained chiefly with British capital, and it followed, therefore, that the Treasure from South America, not required for a return cargo, was invested in Bengal merchandize for remittance to England, contributing, in this way, to swell the export surplus of the trade with Great Britain.

The unsettled condition of the Independant States and the prevalence of piracy along their coasts, are sufficient to account for

the depression of commercial intercourse; but it may be doubted whether under more favourable circumstances, any extensive intercourse will be maintained, as the markets are entirely in the occupation of British or North American traders.

NORTH AMERICA.

The trade with the United States preserves some slight activity, although materially declined from the scale to which it had once risen.

In 1818-19 the value of the Imports was ninety-five Lacs of Rs. and as late as 1822-23 they exceeded 50. In 1827-28 they were not much more than twenty-one Lacs.

The natural and artificial products of North America are not in request in India, and the import cargoes are made up of a variety of articles obtained from other countries, none of them of any amount, except the Metals. Copper in 1827-28 was imported to the extent of one Lac and forty-six thousand Rupees. Wine, Spirits, Cordage and Timber formed the most valuable portion of the remaining merchandize, but the main article has always been treasure. Thus in 1818-19 of the ninety-five Lacs, ninety were in Bullion, and in the last year the proportion was 17 in 21. It is chiefly in the form of Spanish and North American Dollars. The latter are worse than the former, being commonly about 7 dwts. worse than Calcutta Standard, at which rate, and at the usual weight, 100 will bear a mint price of about Rs. 205. 14.

The Exports have always been inferior in official value to the Imports, the difference, during some years at least, being real, and going probably to China and to Europe. But as the principal Exports have been those on which the official value is underrated, the correction thus required will, in many cases, bring Imports and Exports nearly to a level.

Thus the comparison of three of the heaviest years is as follows :

	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus Import.
1816-17	62,50,000	59,98,000	2,52,000
1817-18	69,49,000	48,00,000	21,49,000
1818-19	95,62,000	70,00,000	25,62,000
Total,			<u>49,63,000</u>

But of this, above thirty Lacs may be accounted for by the market rates of Cotton, Indigo and other articles. There must, however, have been formerly an import balance, which found its equivalent in other channels.

In more recent periods the difference has been more than covered by the difference of value, and the amount of the Exports has exceeded that of the Imports; thus in 1827-28 the official value of the latter is four Lacs, eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and one Rupees above that of the former; but calculating the Indigo at 240 Rs. per maund, the real value of the Exports will be raised by eleven Lacs, eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and eighty Rupees; and the total will exceed the total Import by six Lacs, ninety-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine Rupees. This sum was raised by bills on London.

During the first years of the period under review, Cotton Piece Goods formed one of the principal articles of export. In 1816-17 their value was nearly thirty-six Lacs of Rupees. They have been superseded here, as every where else, partly by British and partly by North American fabrics, and amount in 1827-28 to less than twenty-two thousand Rupees. Silk Piece Goods enter somewhat largely into the Exports of the last years, although they have fallen off, being above fourteen Lacs in 1821-22, and but four in 1826-27. During the season that Bengal Cotton was largely exported, the Americans bore their share, the Bengal Cotton being mixed with their own, and then re-shipped for the London market. This article of trade has ceased for many years. The principal item now is Indigo, the value of which in 1827-28 amounted to nearly eight Lacs and fifty thousand Rupees. It does not appear, however, that even this branch has increased; on the contrary it has rather declined. The export in 1815-16 exceeded seven Lacs, and in 1821-22 was as high as thirteen. In 1826-27 it was less than two Lacs and fifty thousand Rupees, and the average of the last two years will be lower than that of almost any similar period in the series.

It is not unlikely indeed that in this article the trade will further decline. The new tariff imposes heavy and annually augmenting duties, with a view to encourage the home manufacture, which is said to be successfully prosecuted in some parts of the United States. The present high prices of Indigo, artificially elevated by remittance capital, is an additional inducement to the Americans to cultivate the Indigo plant, and a competition with them may involve ruinous consequences. At any rate, whenever the export ceases, there will remain little temptation to America to maintain any commercial intercourse with India.

ASIA.

The next division of our subject is the commerce between Bengal and the countries in the same hemisphere, and we shall first advert to those which occupy a more easterly position.



Pegu or Ava.

The Imports from Pegu amounted in 1813-14 to above five Lacs of Rupees: in 1827-28 to above twenty-four, but of this the far larger portion was Treasure on political account, or above fifteen Lacs and a half, leaving for commercial investment above nine Lacs of Rupees, of which five Lacs and fifty thousand were in Treasure, and three Lacs and fifty thousand in Goods.

The treasure from Ava consists of both Gold and Silver, but chiefly the latter. Both are brought most commonly in the form of circular flat cakes of various sizes and qualities; these cakes, or at least the silver, constituting the only currency known in the country.

The gold cakes are of various sizes and standards, from four or five sicca weight each, to a couple of hundred, and from two carats better, or pure gold, to eight carats worse, or two-thirds alloy. It is, therefore, impossible to assign to them an average value; the result of a very large quantity brought to the Mint in 1826 was nearly twelve Rupees the sicca weight.

The silver cakes are of an equally variable character, but the varieties resolve themselves into five classes, to which appellations resembling *Dhwine*, *Youdnee*, *Tamatgar*, *Namatgar*, and *Thomatgar* have been assigned. The two first constitute the flowered silver of Ava, so termed from the figure of the imperfect crystallization of the upper surface of the cake assumed by the metal in cooling. The under surface of all the cakes is covered more or less with a portion of the shell lac used to prevent the silver from adhering to the moulds in which it is refined. The best sorts of cakes are solid, with surfaces entire, and, with exception of the lac, clean; in the worst kind the cakes are thin, and saucer shaped, having raised and inverted edges, with half broken patches of the oxidized alloy adhering to them.

The following have been found to be the average of the first three kinds, in weight, standard, and value; the two last are too irregular to admit of an average.

	Wt.	Std.	Mint value of 100 Sa. Wt.
*Dhwine,	27	dwts. 2½ Br.	Rs. 92 12 7
Youdnee,	17	Stand.	91 13 5
Tamatgar,	15	dwts. 8 Wo.	87 11 3

The inferior kinds have been found to contain as much as 60 per cent. of alloy, and their value to be from 40 to 50 Rupees per 100 sicca weight. It is easy to adjust this valuation to the local value by the *Vis*, as that has been ascertained to be equal to 140 sicca weight.

Of the Merchandize imported, about two Lacs and fifty thousand Rupees were in Teak Timber: no other import of any value, except Bullion, being brought from the Ava dominions. Tin from the Tenasserim Coast is one of the most valuable of the petty articles which make up the trade. The next in consideration is Wax. Sappan Wood, Earthen Jars, Coir, Kuth, Ivory, Earthen oil and different drugs make up the principal part of the remaining value. The amount of Goods has not varied very considerably, and is much the same in the first and last years of the series. The whole value with the Treasure seems on the increase.

The Exports also have risen in value during the last three years considerably, but this has been owing to the large Re-export of British Piece Goods, rather than to any enhancement of the demand for Bengal produce. In the early years of the series, Country Piece Goods formed the chief Export, but they have sunk to a trifling sum. The only article of any importance in the Export of 1827-8, is Grain, exceeding two Lacs and fifty thousand Rupees in value. In the preceding year Indigo, Sugar and Opium, were sent to some amount, sufficient, apparently, to have overstocked a market, which from the scantiness of population in some places, and poverty in all, must be long before it becomes of much consideration. With an improved state of things too, Bengal Produce will cease to be in demand, as sufficient Grain may easily be grown on the spot; and Indigo, Cotton and Sugar, which are already cultivated, might be carried to an extent more than sufficient for domestic consumption, and might compete with the products of Bengal in the markets of Europe. It is also to be expected that British vessels will find their way direct to the Tenasserim Coast, and the Re-export which now enters so largely into the trade will cease. It is not likely, therefore, that Bengal will derive, in the end, any great commercial advantages from the improvement of the countries in this quarter.

* It is necessary to remark, that the latest remittances of this kind of Silver shew a gradual reduction of its standard value. In the early remittance it was about 1 per cent. better than is here stated; in the two or three last it is nearly as much below, and may be considered of the value of the second sort, or Youdnee.

Penang and the Eastward.

Penang was the chief entrepot for several years of the trade carried on with the Peninsula and Straits of Malacca, Borneo, the Celebes, and the Moluccas. It has latterly divided that character with Singapore, but both are included under the above head.

The Import trade has maintained much the same level during the whole series, until the last three years, in which its value has materially declined. Thus the average annual amount from 1813-14 to 1815-16 is nearly thirteen Lacs and a half, and from 1825-26 to 1827-28 little more than seven Lacs.

The most valuable article of the Import trade from this quarter has always been Treasure ; Gold Dust from Borneo and Sumatra ; and Dollars and Sycee Silver imported by Chinese and European vessels. This supply has very materially fallen off, and in 1827-28 little more than one Lac was imported.

One great impediment in the way of improvement in this trade, is the want of any means on the spot of obtaining a fair valuation of the Gold. It appears to be estimated by the eye only, and such a mode must be entirely guess-work, as the dust consists of small independent numerous particles of various sizes, colours, and fineness, which cannot admit either of individual or aggregate appreciation. Importers of Gold in this form are commonly disappointed in the result, and it is impossible to offer them any guide in the assay, as the quality of different parcels varies from the Calcutta Standard or $\frac{1}{4}$ th alloy to 5 Carats worse, or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th alloy : this too, after melting, when alone it admits of assay, as in its original state every few grains may be of a different quality. But in melting the Gold a loss occurs, for the dust is mixed with minute particles of other metal and of sand, which do not blend with the fused mass, and are so much deducted from its outturn. The amount of the loss is various, according to the proportion of adulteration ; but it is commonly above 10, and has amounted to 15 per cent. The diminution of value arising from this cause might very easily be obviated, and Gold Dust should be melted and run into Ingots before it is purchased, when the importer will be sure of his weight at least. In this form too it will be more possible to estimate the quality with some approximation to the truth.

The principal of the commodities imported are Pepper, Spices, Tin, various Drugs, Beetlenuts, Wax, and a variety of articles that have found their way to the Eastward from Europe, America, or China. They have all diminished in value, as was to be expected, from an improved intercourse with Europe, for they were brought

to Calcutta chiefly for Re-export, either to Western Asia or to Europe : with the latter the communication is now direct, British vessels resorting to Singapore ; and with Western Asia, a considerable intercourse is maintained by English traders without visiting Bengal.

An essential cause, however, of the diminution of the import value has been the decline of the Exports. Their average in the three first years was twenty-two Lacs and seventy-six thousand Rupees. In the three last it is eleven Lacs and sixty-six thousand Rupees, or little more than half. The causes are sufficiently obvious ; Re-export has almost ceased, and Piece Goods have been supplanted by British manufactures supplied direct. The only other articles that amounted to any extent, Grain and Opium, have also fallen off, particularly the latter, which from seventeen Lacs in 1824-5, has sunk to five in 1827-8. This is partly attributable to a reduction in the cost price, but still more to a diminished quantity, above 1,200 chests having been exported in the former, and little more than four hundred in the latter year. Part of this diminution is ascribable to the export of Malwa Opium direct from the Malabar Coast ; but even in the first year of the series, when Malwa Opium formed no part of the shipments, the annual consignment of Opium to this quarter was between 7 and 800 chests. To what circumstances the defalcation is attributable does not appear.

The Exports to Penang and the Eastward have always exceeded the Imports in value, the difference being adjusted by the balance of trade with other ports in the same direction.

Part of the balance is indeed returned from Sumatra, from whence the Imports have very commonly exceeded the Exports ; supplies of the latter, in Bengal articles, being received through Penang, and the proceeds remitted to Calcutta.

Sumatra.

The amount of the trade with the Coast of Sumatra has never been very considerable ; never exceeding fifteen or sixteen Lacs in any one year : of late years it has not amounted to more than two or three Lacs, following that decline which the trade of Bengal to the Eastward generally has experienced. A local cause of depreciation has also been the transfer of the small British settlements on Sumatra to the Dutch.

The chief Import has always been Treasure, principally Gold Dust. Pepper and Coffee are the only other imports of any value. The principal Exports were Piece Goods and Opium: the former fell from nearly three Lacs in 1817-18, to four thousand six hundred Rupees in 1827-28; and the latter presents a decline in the same years, from above three Lacs to thirty thousand Rupees. British Piece Goods and Europe sundries once formed a Re-Export of some value, but the Re-Export trade is entirely at an end.



Java.

The trade with Java was for several years of considerable amount, being in value from forty to fifteen Lacs a year. It has since declined to from fifteen to twenty Lacs, and is much the same that it was for several years after the conquest of the Island, or until 1818-19.

Treasure has always formed a considerable proportion—a half or two-thirds of the Imports. Copper from Japan has also formed a valuable article, as has Tin from Banca and other Islands in the Java seas. Pepper and Spices are the only other articles of value. The Imports of the last four years average about ten Lacs.

The principal Exports to Java have always been Piece Goods and Opium. The former, very singularly, have not declined in value; the latter has fallen off considerably; impediments to its importation and consumption being wisely opposed by the Dutch Government.

The Imports and Exports from Java have experienced great fluctuations in their relative value. In the first three years of the series the Exports predominated: in the next three the Imports trebled the Exports, the excess being the remittance of British capital from Batavia. For several years afterwards the Exports largely exceeded, chiefly from the speculations in Opium. During the last four years the Imports have been in excess, the surplus being realized in Calcutta, and remitted to Europe by bills on Holland payable in London.

The privileges granted to the Netherlands Trading Society by the Belgian Government are calculated to secure to that Company a monopoly of the commerce with Java and its dependencies; and its continuance with Bengal to any amount cannot, therefore, be expected.

China.

The trade with China is next in importance to that with Great Britain, constituting in value about one-fifth of the whole external commerce of Bengal.

The Imports from China are very various, but Treasure forms much the largest proportion: thus, of nearly eighty-six Lacs imported in 1827-28, sixty-four were in Bullion, Refined Silver, and Dollars. China Piece Goods or Nankeens, Crapes, Gauzes, &c. form the next articles in value, and Tea is imported to the extent of between two and three Lacs of Rupees a year. Pepper, Spices, Camphire, Alum, and other drugs are imported in some quantity, and various articles of China manufacture, as Paper, Ivory work, China and Japan Ware are brought to Calcutta. Tin is imported in vessels making the China voyage from the Eastern Archipelago; and in the last year of our series a very large importation of Copper, originally from South America, took place. One valuable article of the China Import trade,—Tutenague,—has been completely superseded by Spelter from Europe. In 1818-19 the value of the Tutenague imported was sixteen Lacs. There has been no Import whatever for the last three years.

The Refined Silver which is known by the name of *Sycee*, comes in two states,—large and small oval lumps, compared not unaptly by the natives to the hoof of a horse or an elephant, and termed by them *ghora khuri* and *hâti khuri*. In general they are of high standard, although far from pure: the small lumps are about 14 dwts. better, and the large 15 dwts. better than Calcutta standard. The Mint produce of 100 Sicca Weight of the former is Rupees 97 and 9 As., and of the latter 98 Rupees. Occasionally, however, the standard value is much lower, and 9, 10 and 12 dwts. better occur. It sometimes happens also, that the centre is found filled with base metal, and it is necessary to cut them through before they are received for coinage.

Spanish Dollars from China, when entire, are of the same value as from other places, but they come in considerable quantities in a very depreciated state, with pieces chipped or punched out of them, and sometimes filled up again with lead. The weight and value of these Dollars varies too much to admit of an average. The standard has been as low as 14 dwts. worse, at which rate the price of 100 Sa. Wt. would be but 84 Rs. 10 Ans.; and of as many of them as would make up 100 Dollars, at the usual weight—Rupees 195, 10 Ans. But the only accurate mode of appreciating their value is by fusing and running them into bars, in which state alone they are receivable at the Mint.

The amount of the Import trade with China has for the last six years exhibited a curious alternation of a low and an average Import value; this alternation has occurred in the Treasure rather than in the Merchandize, the latter of which has preserved a tolerably progressive return to what it was in earlier years. The fluctuations may be thus stated :—

	Merch.	Treas.	Total.
1822-23	12,30,000	26,19,000	38,49,000
1823-24	15,84,000	44,37,000	60,21,000
1824-25	15,82,000	24,09,000	39,91,000
1825-26	19,33,000	41,54,000	60,87,000
1826-27	19,01,000	16,53,000	35,54,000
1827-28	21,70,000	64,18,000	85,88,000

The Import trade from China has declined considerably, as compared with what it was from 1816-17 to 1820-21, when it averaged nearly one Crore; but it is still rather above the average value of the three first years of the series. The only articles besides Tutenague, in which there is a sensible and probably a permanent decline, are in some of the Drugs, Quicksilver, China Ware, Silk and petty articles, which being especially intended for the European markets, are now procured through Singapore and other places by vessels direct.

The Exports to China of any value are limited to two articles—Cotton and Opium; but the amount of these has always been very considerable, the Opium being often nearly a Crore and rarely less than half a Crore; and Cotton from twenty to thirty Lacs. Sundries and Re-exports usually make up from three to four Lacs more. There has been no great fluctuation in the total amount of these Exports during the whole period under review, with the exception of one year, 1819-20, in which little more than fifty Lacs were exported, owing to a bad crop of Opium. Since then the Exports have exceeded one Crore annually, and the two last years are the highest of the whole, being severally one Crore and thirty-eight Lacs, and one Crore and forty-seven Lacs in value. This is in a great degree owing to the usual cause—the value of the Opium export; and the increase has been more in quantity than in cost. The following is the Opium export of the whole period:

OPIUM EXPORTED TO CHINA.			
Year.	Quantity. Chests.	Value.	Average per chest.
1813-14	3,213	55,71,277	1,734
1814-15	2,999	71,17,764	2,373
1815-16	2,723	58,06,912	2,132½

1816-17	3,376	68,56,385	2,031
1817-18	2,911	63,31,569	2,175
1818-19	3,575	68,50,839	1,916½
1819-20	1,741	34,98,188	2,009½
1820-21	3,591	85,85,311	2,390½
1821-22	1,936	67,87,154	3,505½
1822-23	3,027½	1,90,61,651	3,417½
1823-24	3,923½	75,90,920	1,934½
1824-25	5,365	66,67,349	1,242½
1825-26	4,627	71,05,544	1,535½
1826-27	5,861	97,62,469	1,665½
1827-28	7,341	1,12,62,475	1,534

The Exports to China have always largely exceeded the Imports. Part of them are disposed of in the Eastern Islands, and thus counterbalance the apparent excess of Imports from that quarter; but the far larger proportion goes to China, where the value is realized by bills on Calcutta or on London, either on private merchants or on the Court of Directors. Part of the surplus Export, to the extent of about twenty Lacs, consists also of the Company's investment, the proceeds of which contribute to the purchase of the cargoes of the homeward bound China ships.

Manilla.

The trade with this Island was only of importance in connexion with the Spanish settlements of South America. As the intercourse with them became direct, Manilla ceased to be an entrepot for the commerce; and when the trade with them direct and indirect declined, it was equally abandoned.

The only article of value as Merchandize, was Copper from South America; a few trifling articles of fragrant Woods and Spices made up the rest, rarely to one Lac of Rupees in value. The main article of Import was Treasure, Silver Bars, and Dollars, from the continental mines. In 1817-18 the value of Bullion from Manilla was sixteen Lacs of Rupees. In the last year it was fourteen thousand Rupees.

The Exports were almost exclusively Piece Goods, of which, in 1817-18, eleven Lacs in value were shipped. In 1827-28 they amounted to little more than one Lac: the whole value of the Exports of the last named year was but one Lac and sixty-three thousand Rupees, and in the year preceding there were none.

New South Wales.

The products of New Holland are so little suited to the wants of India, that no Import trade of any value has ever been effected. Coals and Fish Oil are the only articles of local supply, and they are not in demand here: the rest of the investment is made up of London and Eastern goods. The whole has rarely amounted to a Lac of Rupees in value.

The Exports were for several years of greater amount, consisting chiefly of Piece Goods, Sugar, Bengal Rum, and re-exports of Europe articles. In 1819-20 the total was nearly six Lacs of Rupees: since then the trade has declined. Europe articles are conveyed to New Holland direct, and British have taken the place of Indian Piece Goods. It is not likely that the commerce with New South Wales will be of any great value to Bengal for a long time to come. The new settlement on the Western Coast of that continent, when it shall have attained maturity, may perhaps offer an improving market.



CENTRAL ASIA.

Coromandel Coast.

The trade with the Coromandel Coast, which has been usually of the amount of from twenty to thirty Lacs a year, independently of transfer of Treasure on public account, has fallen off during the last two years, in which it scarcely averages sixteen Lacs.

The only articles of Import of local origin and of any value, are the Cotton and Silk manufactures of the Coast, for which a demand of something more than a Lac exists. The *Sankh* or *Chank* shells which are employed by the Hindoos in religious worship, and also cut into bracelets and anclets, form the next Import of consideration, being, until the last year, usually above two Lacs in value. In 1827-28 they declined to forty-six thousand Rupees. The rest of the Import in Merchandize is made up of Europe and Asiatic articles, which merely pass through the Coromandel ports on their way to Calcutta. The value of the goods has been usually about eight Lacs, except in 1827-28, when they scarcely exceeded half that amount.

The Export trade of the last two years presents a very unfavorable contrast with that of the two preceding, the total amount being but seventeen Lacs and sixty-nine thousand Rupees; whilst that of

1824-25 and 1825-26 exceeded thirty-five Lacs. Any other two years will give much the same excess. The deficiency is pretty general, or on Piece Goods, Sugar, Silk and the re-export of Europe or Eastern goods; the main diminution, however, is on Grain, hitherto the great staple export from Bengal to the Coromandel Coast. In the three years from 1823-24 to 1825-26 the average annual export of Grain was nearly thirteen Lacs of Rupees; in 1826-27 it was less than two Lacs; and in 1827-28 little more than one. This branch of the trade has, however, been always subject to great fluctuations, and a low Export value is to be expected after a continued large supply. The variations above noticed are not unprecedented: the export of the two first years of the series was sixteen Lacs; in the next two it was little more than six; whilst in 1819-20 and in 1820-21 it was only a Lac and a half. The demand and supply must necessarily be regulated by the harvests both of Bengal and Madras. That agricultural improvement is so progressive in the latter as to make it soon independant of Bengal, is not likely; although such may become the case before long, particularly as the manufacturing population will have been driven into the fields by the substitution of British fabrics. As far as the manufactures of Bengal and re-exports from thence are concerned, the trade has no doubt declined permanently. In regard to its staple commodities, its condition is, to say the least, precarious.

The trade with the Coromandel Coast is mostly in the hands of the natives, and carried on in small country-built vessels.

Ceylon.

This branch of Bengal commerce has never been of any considerable value; the Imports and Exports conjointly rarely exceeding two or three Lacs in value.

The Imports are of a miscellaneous description, and composed of Europe and Asiatic goods; Cocoanuts, Coconut Oil, Coir, Chanks, a few Pearls and some Spices constitute the Asiatic portion: the amount has been on the increase for the last four years, being in 1827-28 above two Lacs of Rupees.

Piece Goods, Sugar, Silk, and Grain, and Europe supplies re-shipped, formed the bulk of the Export trade. They have all declined, with the exception of the latter, the increase on which is not sufficient to cover the diminution on the rest. In 1823-24 the export value was above two Lacs; the total value of the four subsequent years is not three, and their average less than seventy thousand Rupees.

WESTERN ASIA.

Coast of Malabar.

The value of the trade with this quarter was formerly considerable, but it has been for some time on the decline. In 1813-14 it amounted to forty Lacs of Rupees; in 1819-20 to thirty-six Lacs; and in 1827-28 to twenty Lacs, or half its value, at the commencement of our series.

From Malabar little indigenous produce was ever received, except Teak Timber, Coir, Cocoanuts, Sandalwood, and some Drugs; the import was made up chiefly of Europe articles,—as Woollens, Piece Goods, and Metals; and of articles from the Arabian and Persian Gulphs—Horses, Dates, Raisins, Coral, and Pearls and Diamonds. The Europe articles no longer need a circuitous route to Bengal, and there is little occasion for Teak since ship-building ceased in Calcutta. The want of a suitable medium of commerce with this side of India is curiously evinced in the year 1827-28, in which two of the principal imports were Raw Cotton and Tea. British Cotton Goods, and Cotton Twist also, to some amount, which could not find a market in Bombay, came to the equally overstocked one of Calcutta. Of Treasure, which invariably formed part of the Imports, it may be said that none was imported in 1827-28, the only sum entered being one hundred and fifty Rupees: the import of the preceding year exceeds two Lacs. The decline of the Imports, if the two extreme years are compared, is two-thirds, but it may be estimated on an average one half.

The Exports have equally fallen, or from twenty-eight Lacs in 1813-14, to fourteen in 1827-28. Bengal Cotton Piece Goods are null, but their place is supplied in late years by Silk manufactures. All the other great staples which were formerly shipped to the Malabar Coast,—as Raw Silk, Sugar, Indigo, and Grain,—have fallen off very considerably. The nature of the intercourse which now subsists between Bombay, the Gulphs, the Isle of France, China, and Great Britain direct, infallibly tends to restrict the trade with Bengal to still narrower limits.

The value of the Exports to Malabar has very gradually exceeded that of the Imports from thence; the difference is paid by bills.

Arabian and Persian Gulphs.

The trade with the Red Sea and Persian Gulph has followed a very similar course with that of Europe. In 1813-14 its total value was forty Lacs : it progressively increased to 1819-20, when it amounted to one Crore and two Lacs. It subsequently retrograded, and in 1826-27 little exceeded thirty-four Lacs. It rallied in 1827-28, and reached nearly to forty-four Lacs. It may be considered as having returned to its former standard, as the average of the first three and the last three years is much the same, or about forty-four Lacs of Rupees.

The chief Imports from the countries under observation are Copper from Persia ; Almonds, Dates, Coffee and Gums from Arabia ; Pearls from the Persian Gulph ; Coir, Cocoanuts, Pepper, &c. from the Malabar Coast and Maldives ; and Bullion : the latter in large proportion. It is chiefly Dollars, Persian Rupees, Gold Tomans, Venetian Sequins, and Dutch Ducats : the latter have been recently less common. The import of Arab Horses was in former years an article of some amount ; but although they are still brought, the number and value have since declined. No entry of them appears since 1815-16 in the official reports. British Woollens, Cottons and Cotton Thread find a place in the Imports, being taken up at Bombay in exchange for commodities sold there.

Looking to the extreme years of the series, the articles of Export that have most fallen off are Cotton Piece Goods and Sugar. The place of the former is occupied, as elsewhere, by British fabrics, and their value is reduced from fifteen Lacs to five ; Sugar has fallen above a half, for a nearer and better source of supply exists at the Mauritius. Silk Piece Goods are exported to some extent in 1827-28, which were unknown in the earlier years, and Grain is augmented in value.

At the same time, although the Export trade has not yet sunk materially below what it was fourteen years ago, it is actually of inferior amount, and offers some indications of a further decline. The value of Silk Piece Goods and of Grain is less in the last, than it was in the preceding year, and in the other staples there has been a progressive fall for several years. Indigo, although on a level with the official value of 1813-14, and therefore the same in quantity, is considerably less than in 1815-16, when it had risen to eleven Lacs. It is likely, however, that this article will improve. The continuance of the re-export of Europe articles, which in 1827-28 exceeded four Lacs in value, can scarcely be anticipated from the greater frequency of intercourse with vessels direct to Europe.

The Exports to the Gulphs, in general, exceeded the Imports in a very large proportion,—from fifty to one hundred per cent. Part of this is probably raised by remittance capital; the Arabs, Persians and Armenians, who are to be found in India, being adventurers from those countries, and retaining in them friends and connexions, or returning thither with property realized in India. In what other way the balance is liquidated is not very evident.



Maldives.

The trade carried on with the Maldive Islands, insignificant as it is, has been affected by the causes which have depreciated the trade of Bengal generally in the East, and has fallen off considerably during the last two years. In 1813-14 the Imports and Exports amounted to three and a half Lacs; in 1827-28 to little more than one and a half.

The Imports from the Maldives have always been Coir and Coir Cables, Cocoanuts and Cowries: the former are less in demand in consequence of the diminution of country shipping; the other articles are much the same as in the earlier years.

The chief exports were Piece Goods, Sugar, and Grain: the two former may be regarded as discontinued, no more than a few hundred Rupees worth having been shipped for several years. Grain has fallen considerably, although still of some value.

The Imports have always exceeded the Exports in value, and it is believed the balance is paid in Bullion, which, not being passed through the Custom-house, is not particularised in the reports.



Mauritius.

A decrease also appears in the trade with this Colony, as compared with the greater portion of the series prior to 1822-23. There is no great difference in the two extremes. The trade of 1813-14 is valued above twelve Lacs, and that of 1827-28 at more than fourteen. In 1816-17 it exceeded thirty Lacs, and as late as 1822-23 was above eighteen.

The Imports from the Mauritius were never of any great amount, and were made up of Europe articles, or of Pepper and Spices, originally from the Malabar Coast, and Persian and Arabian Gulphs. Some Treasure also formed a part. In 1817-18 they were as high as fourteen Lacs, but for the last five years have never amounted to six; the average has been less than four Lacs.

The Exports were principally Piece Goods and Grain : the former have of course declined, but they still form a large proportion of the Export. Grain fluctuates with the season, or with the demand for dead weight : but its supply has been tolerably uniform, or between two or three Lacs in value. In 1827-28 it rose to the unprecedented amount of nearly eight Lacs, which raised the annual export proportionately, and gave an advantageous contrast with preceding years, otherwise the general result would have been very unfavourable; the three years before the last giving a total of but about fifteen Lacs, whilst the three years following the first gave a total of forty-five Lacs.

The Exports to the Mauritius exceed considerably the Imports in value; the difference is realized on the island in bills, or in the purchase of Sugar for the London market.

Mozambique.

The small traffic carried on with this quarter has ceased for some years.

Cape of Good Hope.

The trade with the Cape has, upon the whole, improved, although not to any great extent. The value in 1813-14 was but eighty thousand Rupees; in 1827-28 it was two Lacs, notwithstanding an extraordinary reduction of the import value to no more than twenty-three thousand Rupees.

With the exception of Cape Wines, Southern Africa has nothing to offer to Bengal consumption. The Imports consist, therefore, chiefly of Europe articles. The value is usually about a Lac, or a Lac and a half. The average for four years prior to 1827-28 was one Lac and twenty-six thousand Rupees. In that year it was no more than twenty-three thousand Rupees.

Piece Goods and Grain constitute the chief export : the former exceeded a Lac of Rupees in the last year of our series; the Export trade, however, seems to be on the decline since 1823-24, when it exceeded six Lacs. The average of the last two years is one Lac and sixty thousand Rupees.

The Exports to the Cape exceed the Imports in value, in some years considerably; the difference is paid partly by bills on London, but part is a remittance trade, intended to provide for the expenses of members of the Bengal service, temporary residents at the Cape.

TABLES.

FROM	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Great Britain, Sa. Rs.	32,750	5,25,127	11,42,596	18,59,853	61,57,981	1,21,61,159
France, .....	..	..	..	2,79,954	9,81,010	17,90,841
Denmark, .....	..	..	..	2,10,375	1,22,625	1,88,865
Holland, .....	..	..	..	89,915	..	50,625
Gibraltar, .....	..	..	..	..	90,000	11,99,534
Spain, .....	..	..	6,75,000	..	..	18,000
Portugal, .....	..	7,13,966	34,82,400	68,50,545	16,69,305	27,85,721
Brazil,	1,38,648	9,12,054	11,50,273	24,42,188	22,29,839	23,85,153
South America, .....	..	..	..	..	1,44,225	9,92,182
America, .....	..	..	47,93,886	52,88,929	57,99,449	90,59,375
Pegu,	48,939	2,63,531	1,78,295	4,13,362	1,78,000	..
Penang and Eastward,	6,09,705	10,02,239	2,89,253	4,27,996	6,22,748	10,02,801
Coast of Sumatra,	2,30,568	3,33,112	3,87,913	1,91,960	3,68,710	3,76,746
Java,	1,85,400	1,27,425	45,675	5,48,989	9,33,604	10,67,413
China,	35,19,307	46,42,565	36,29,618	68,78,003	77,03,777	92,07,852
Manilla,	27,800	..	5,16,816	15,80,821	16,15,470	1,77,586
New South Wales, .....	..	..	2,000	13,500	25,621	1,37,250
Coast of Coromandel,	1,73,327	2,59,390	11,59,043	3,37,480	75,685	85,578
Ceylon, .....	..	..	45,000	5,625	7,875	..
Coast of Malabar,	98,001	12,38,451	2,56,632	3,92,675	1,17,826	2,36,876
Arabian and Persian Gulphs,	5,56,248	9,65,375	15,67,151	43,19,838	25,37,139	40,91,061
Maldives,	2,250	..	..	24,750	22,500	..
Mauritius,	1,20,769	1,64,588	1,28,195	3,96,608	3,75,762	4,26,830
Mosambique,	11,654	16,462	..	..	36,150	58,500
Cape of Good Hope, .....	..	20,000	..	28,774	4,05,239	15,000
Sa. Rs.	57,55,366	1,11,84,285	1,94,49,746	3,25,82,140	3,22,20,540	4,75,14,948
Corrected value, incldg. } Company's, } Sa. Rs.	54,79,924	1,07,69,678	1,82,41,161	3,81,91,260	3,12,06,827	4,64,71,747

No. 2. BULLION

To	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Great Britain, Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
France, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward, .....	..	16,875	11,250	..	11,250	..
Coast of Sumatra,	33,750	20,250	4,500	9,000	54,000	4,500
Java, .....	..	1,17,500	..	..	..	..
China, .....	..	..	..	..	2,52,000	2,36,250
Manilla, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Coromandel, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar, .....	..	..	..	..	..	9,000
Arabian and Persian Gulphs, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon,	9,000	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius, .....	..	..	..	1,60,000	..	..
Cape of Good Hope, .....	..	..	..	..	..	38,788
Sa. Rs.	42,750	1,54,625	15,750	1,69,000	3,17,250	2,88,538
Corrected value, Sa. Rs.	42,750	1,54,625	15,750	1,69,000	3,17,250	2,88,538

IMPORTED.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
1,54,55,480	30,14,421	16,47,458	1,70,758	5,24,032	13,250	1,56,978	20,180	73,620
10,31,292	10,42,070	23,52,763	12,28,744	..	1,70,532	4,37,914	6,30,772	9,28,546
1,11,105	56,250	..	24,750	..	23,000	..	..	..
..
15,08,033	3,18,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
17,18,618	24,89,516	13,43,229	21,41,624	..	2,59,200	2,340	1,77,925	1,10,925
11,77,192	13,54,560	4,19,283	3,57,743	10,24,155	8,70,535	1,64,635	1,03,825	10,75,000
13,87,511	6,74,748	18,39,967	5,74,277	24,68,573	23,09,737	4,00,311	13,04,578	20,250
45,96,510	27,28,519	50,51,178	50,07,652	13,52,331	18,02,632	33,18,210	9,64,640	17,21,217
60,557	23,555	..	..	35,000	1,80,064	52,533	58,36,958	21,24,254
9,70,436	5,70,117	9,94,976	7,17,139	6,02,326	4,49,590	1,43,048	4,02,117	1,68,823
6,30,212	3,76,972	1,85,164	1,41,364	1,78,587	33,098	2,36,719	..	34,961
19,09,033	4,78,792	9,50,770	13,29,772	6,52,028	48,245	2,08,972	5,30,414	4,86,338
50,75,144	45,38,564	39,33,231	26,19,046	44,37,747	21,09,011	41,54,801	16,53,292	64,18,027
6,65,957	12,43,611	1,52,570	3,69,775	5,86,110	2,24,125	1,220	4,49,928	14,549
11,250	5,625	..	97,504	13,500	..	9,175	82,305	69,083
1,15,570	2,15,240	..	46,480	52,047	24,68,902	44,88,580	71,400	61,877
18,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
3,23,075	2,38,854	6,94,901	1,74,450	1,21,747	2,71,120	59,453	2,40,425	150
40,21,928	42,00,689	24,63,026	22,05,865	11,12,824	5,63,371	10,04,786	4,57,603	8,60,211
..
2,28,237	3,58,911	1,03,900	79,439	8,207	35,859	..	72,791	33,750
25,297	..	3,751	..	..	..	..	..	..
44,233	1,41,750	13,220	3,000	..	..	..	1,000	..
4,10,84,670	2,40,71,335	2,21,49,437	1,72,89,382	1,31,69,214	1,21,42,271	1,50,58,005	1,26,00,153	1,42,01,609
3,90,11,262	2,28,27,344	2,08,65,242	1,61,73,704	1,26,87,510	1,17,66,349	1,45,19,126	1,23,03,470	1,35,29,969

EXPORTED.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	4,106	1,10,13,500	5,460	44,14,340	2,69,466.	48	3,78,032	41,65,699
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	957	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..
3,375	..	..	..	..	1,025	33,750	..	..
2,22,588	2,86,500	3,10,750	4,500	7,89,750	..	2,000	2,00,000	..
..	..	3,51,000	..	22,500	..	..	..	..
..	2,14,200	45,000	..	87,750	..	..	..	..
26,65,331	2,96,150	3,01,235	..	21,03,953	85,650	22,500	39,000	81,775
..	..	..	..	..	3,375	9,548	..	..
..	..	..	5,985	..	..	6,625	..	2,250
35,48,584	90,000	..	..	23,46,376	18,77,679	..	..	..
..	..	..	20,06,753	23,40,835	4,500	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,013
..
2,07,627	3,38,407	3,25,410	31,29,218	1,47,535	12,40,981	59,276	4,95,360	2,16,750
..
66,47,505	12,29,363	1,23,96,395	51,51,916	1,22,53,039	34,91,676	1,38,704	11,15,032	44,80,987
64,26,223	11,56,421	1,23,15,430	51,51,916	1,21,74,739	34,91,676	1,38,704	11,15,032	44,02,560

FROM	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Great Britain, Sa. Rs.	53,76,775	40,99,165	57,52,886	80,51,112	1,35,62,962	1,59,44,495
France, ..	..	..	..	1,32,420	4,34,734	5,27,182
Denmark, ..	..	..	8,410	5,832	1,16,617	86,656
Sweden, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland, ..	..	..	..	1,21,929	..	37,023
Gibraltar, ..	..	..	..	..	36,629	1,64,895
Spain, ..	..	..	25,542	..	..	2,26,161
Portugal, ..	1,69,911	3,41,484	2,10,432	3,67,634	1,93,402	1,18,224
Brazil, ..	19,323	4,96,109	1,78,241	62,437	1,14,704	25,743
South America, ..	..	..	..	..	2,96,598	4,54,084
America, ..	..	..	2,22,768	9,67,099	11,49,890	5,03,434
Pegu, ..	4,70,952	4,23,655	3,93,362	3,31,873	3,98,315	2,19,023
Penang and Eastward, ..	7,48,119	5,31,849	9,98,919	8,59,487	3,19,312	7,00,325
Coast of Sumatra, ..	4,34,541	3,30,801	2,62,677	2,59,038	2,51,878	1,70,937
Java, ..	3,15,998	5,01,647	7,65,627	10,75,327	3,02,247	8,14,967
China, ..	18,15,761	22,74,605	18,03,691	31,70,378	36,55,981	36,28,994
Manilla, ..	2,12,629	3,55,714	2,37,743	1,89,251	2,15,364	2,11,000
New South Wales, ..	24,998	33,542	27,629	59,818	24,154	11,443
Coast of Coromandel, ..	6,11,896	4,22,073	8,42,867	6,28,406	7,21,198	17,34,685
Ceylon, ..	59,820	23,391	1,13,910	45,184	1,45,395	19,640
Coast of Malabar, ..	11,07,543	9,65,064	5,59,092	7,45,156	7,76,547	7,60,740
Arabian and Persian Gulphs, ..	6,06,241	5,75,457	3,38,696	9,10,792	16,12,908	15,07,297
Maldives, ..	1,73,610	1,55,417	1,48,259	1,68,735	1,59,077	89,523
Mauritius, ..	3,09,894	1,28,226	3,39,510	6,10,493	10,32,010	4,10,235
Mosambique, ..	19,366	15,191	..	..	33,046	..
Cape of Good Hope, ..	57,351	1,23,412	15,537	33,652	41,760	88,904
Sa. Rs.	1,25,34,728	1,17,96,802	1,32,45,798	1,87,96,053	2,55,94,728	2,84,55,615
Corrected value, incldg. Co's. Sa. Rs.	1,57,47,074	1,54,01,435	1,61,60,125	2,02,41,621	2,73,19,362	2,97,37,436
Treasure corrected, Sa. Rs.	54,79,924	1,07,69,678	1,82,41,161	3,81,91,260	3,12,06,827	4,64,71,747
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,12,26,398	2,61,71,113	3,44,01,286	5,84,32,881	6,85,26,189	7,62,09,183

No. 4. IMPORT

FROM	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper and Nails, Sa. Rs.	10,48,884	19,66,204	15,67,927	17,00,664	24,80,950	45,53,103
Iron and Ironmongery, ..	2,65,000	3,70,426	5,67,674	7,06,413	8,66,808	6,80,345
Lead, ..	..	45,312	40,432	2,38,089	6,29,825	6,42,830
Tin, ..	4,24,458	2,47,696	8,57,857	11,04,863	4,68,788	4,17,819
Tutenague, ..	5,01,298	8,02,068	6,52,979	11,25,830	16,89,071	18,33,713
Quicksilver, ..	1,34,745	1,25,163	1,07,837	4,61,071	2,40,973	4,79,936
Spelter, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira, ..	10,16,938	9,61,506	5,34,394	5,15,802	6,86,117	2,90,860
Claret, ..	6,57,778	5,56,604	4,47,978	3,94,730	4,35,358	3,10,525
Port, &c. ..	4,24,836	3,66,067	2,59,289	2,23,990	2,42,800	2,86,426
Wine, ..	..	..	1,50,071	2,47,612	3,19,841	2,41,125
Spirits, ..	2,61,000	3,32,408	1,26,991	4,07,353	2,71,934	3,07,348
Malt Liquors, ..	..	..	3,35,578	5,30,840	4,73,932	3,86,699
Woollens, ..	4,20,000	99,416	1,96,224	3,33,675	6,13,124	7,63,943
Piece Goods, ..	4,71,028	4,44,814	6,67,830	9,83,356	19,57,920	34,37,154
Cotton Yarn, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millinery, &c. ..	1,88,903	1,80,706	2,63,379	4,40,337	10,11,598	10,41,863
Books and Stationery, ..	2,58,889	1,47,059	3,07,502	3,73,834	5,61,898	5,70,634
Glass Ware, &c. ..	5,81,168	2,88,409	4,19,401	8,82,767	19,93,287	21,40,315
Manufactured Goods of sorts, ..	..	..	..	5,99,929	7,83,638	8,68,284
Jewellery, ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,66,592
Paints and Oil, ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,81,911
Oilman's Stores, &c. ..	2,78,828	1,80,530	2,45,421	3,86,591	4,85,687	6,58,414
Timber and Spars, ..	7,61,000	5,09,507	6,34,353	6,68,293	6,22,867	3,49,681
Cordage and Coir, ..	3,39,672	1,61,663	2,93,389	3,30,235	4,36,622	1,99,790
Tea and China Goods, ..	3,59,298	4,63,920	3,40,036	7,18,798	9,37,703	4,78,603
Pepper and Spices, ..	9,14,795	4,17,204	6,41,604	6,00,197	8,67,317	16,08,676
Sundries, ..	27,27,510	29,90,620	41,21,817	54,20,763	65,26,630	54,95,021
Sa. Rs.	1,25,34,738	1,17,96,802	1,32,45,798	1,87,96,053	2,55,94,728	2,84,55,615

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
86,33,573	1,13,20,797	1,51,63,826	1,80,98,611	1,58,62,534	1,76,07,786	1,28,68,606	1,28,58,348	1,89,91,756
3,34,245	2,33,183	7,42,561	7,20,248	3,17,560	9,84,663	7,66,985	7,56,177	13,83,920
93,994	62,740	7,636	22,945	17,322	50,540	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10,138	32,863	29,555	79,492
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,608	73,912
26,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,47,724	3,68,701	..	..	1,22,224	..	..	91,818	..
..
48,601	2,60,984	6,63,455	2,56,941	..	74,885	42,272	55,414	87,118
8,774	38,597	72,842	50,197	78,271	52,756	140	2,561	80,576
8,79,470	9,64,150	9,37,448	5,08,271	10,98,309	10,42,574	4,28,844	3,00,646	1,62,328
1,32,278	1,59,655	2,90,477	2,43,013	1,13,824	3,07,675	3,74,661	1,99,345	4,54,612
1,78,124	2,20,993	4,51,403	3,58,624	3,32,762	3,91,481	2,04,153	4,15,813	3,50,893
3,72,683	9,21,560	4,88,776	6,46,334	10,20,156	14,49,474	4,77,500	6,13,836	3,65,980
2,55,272	1,78,706	1,23,872	2,05,387	5,23,145	2,32,726	2,64,113	1,55,419	2,16,160
3,09,476	4,41,501	6,46,294	5,55,691	9,37,620	6,78,049	7,25,351	9,84,890	5,06,371
20,53,882	30,47,431	22,88,959	12,30,310	15,84,680	15,82,165	19,33,107	19,01,720	21,70,668
63,945	62,190	82,460	44,187	22,064	1,96,346	75,844	22,162	39,486
9,685	61,391	6,617	38,113	32,136	11,953	78,461	12,235	2,25,167
8,12,959	6,76,116	8,87,221	7,14,170	9,34,091	9,28,741	8,16,293	8,85,727	4,20,933
69,324	1,59,355	48,485	1,14,856	91,750	3,39,215	2,12,141	1,57,475	2,19,313
12,20,528	11,06,395	15,51,205	4,75,835	11,43,067	10,27,324	4,92,634	7,50,080	4,34,651
11,82,024	12,09,273	11,62,152	16,48,853	13,05,497	12,56,512	12,48,522	6,98,673	12,66,807
1,03,380	98,369	1,83,873	1,49,045	1,13,274	1,68,086	1,57,379	82,585	1,01,278
4,44,059	8,32,200	6,17,448	6,93,572	4,00,334	1,19,075	1,57,379	4,93,389	3,41,985
6,314	..	19,923	10,320	..	..	..	..	..
35,340	20,876	34,666	80,014	1,47,823	1,43,752	1,06,268	1,08,203	23,861
1,75,21,977	2,24,45,163	2,59,03,599	2,68,66,535	2,61,98,443	2,86,55,916	2,14,98,729	2,17,60,679	2,79,97,561
1,75,21,977	2,24,45,163	2,59,03,599	2,68,66,535	2,61,98,443	2,86,55,916	2,14,98,729	2,17,60,679	2,79,97,561
3,90,11,262	2,28,27,344	2,08,65,242	1,61,73,794	1,26,87,510	1,17,66,349	1,45,19,126	1,23,03,470	1,35,29,969
5,65,33,239	1,52,72,507	4,07,63,841	4,30,40,239	3,88,85,953	4,04,22,265	3,60,17,855	3,40,64,149	4,15,27,530

PARTICULARS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
33,24,416	38,19,930	43,19,027	30,19,015	42,10,784	37,43,249	15,45,407	18,62,293	39,92,085
4,18,992	8,14,151	7,44,489	6,44,308	6,67,787	6,18,590	8,33,304	5,75,526	6,13,478
2,80,491	1,46,049	31,409	39,053	51,369	21,449	89,551	2,10,216	1,76,958
3,87,328	9,51,575	3,92,566	4,52,785	4,95,806	2,13,128	5,91,035	6,64,502	3,45,807
8,72,930	9,69,952	7,45,475	79,203	2,91,103	3,095	5,354	..	..
1,63,772	2,51,334	63,447	85,580	..	37,572	65,624	84,659	29,498
..	..	..	5,16,675	12,62,851	19,78,464	10,98,861	13,31,618	11,95,749
1,72,739	5,04,004	2,02,042	3,56,405	3,97,541	4,64,937	2,14,258	1,28,538	1,53,472
5,12,243	5,71,323	6,19,516	5,33,169	3,77,850	4,72,090	3,00,072	3,25,437	3,83,865
1,22,566	1,08,152	1,67,273	2,82,526	2,01,947	1,89,072	1,22,574	71,533	1,11,267
1,30,294	1,39,892	3,28,922	3,54,657	3,72,786	5,59,000	3,49,599	2,35,007	4,13,303
3,60,048	5,02,153	3,62,696	2,74,623	3,05,502	4,21,020	3,07,848	1,41,283	5,05,685
1,60,394	2,07,954	3,92,950	5,96,399	2,61,239	2,57,099	2,57,885	1,94,963	3,60,628
9,48,403	20,88,526	26,25,117	21,56,250	17,55,876	16,34,496	8,82,422	12,44,101	26,85,163
22,52,574	34,52,851	57,96,801	73,41,493	42,15,548	56,05,746	44,16,401	49,08,972	56,14,047
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,868	8,24,362	18,84,844
2,73,921	2,23,342	5,15,888	7,38,316	6,96,809	5,15,316	4,78,801	4,76,501	6,50,985
2,67,102	3,13,404	4,32,246	6,21,746	5,55,894	4,58,055	4,57,312	4,31,057	4,72,268
4,59,849	5,50,269	7,09,104	8,37,600	8,02,397	8,91,530	10,71,578	5,59,293	9,78,802
4,42,941	3,77,483	4,41,600	6,11,261	7,27,089	7,75,678	5,70,411	3,58,357	3,07,474
7,78,317	8,20,930	9,82,984	9,02,853	8,72,077	8,83,406	7,22,003	6,06,969	6,86,201
2,77,924	2,75,250	2,35,341	1,89,826	1,76,765	3,51,931	3,39,651	3,06,894	3,78,595
1,95,986	2,26,351	4,44,725	5,94,332	5,52,448	4,79,978	3,68,492	2,73,100	4,08,996
1,55,042	2,33,216	3,71,431	3,66,821	3,10,291	2,94,942	2,36,235	3,96,190	3,62,744
78,487	1,12,235	2,03,080	1,62,782	1,40,347	2,61,945	1,71,936	2,46,787	1,78,449
4,22,766	8,05,481	5,60,636	4,08,246	5,74,334	5,41,868	..	5,92,077	3,02,455
14,52,905	13,69,733	16,18,279	10,49,023	21,22,735	15,12,365	9,70,899	12,50,573	5,39,800
26,09,552	26,10,623	25,96,555	26,55,589	37,88,666	47,92,476	43,00,843	29,56,951	42,64,958
1,75,21,977	2,24,45,163	2,59,03,599	2,68,66,535	2,61,98,443	2,86,55,916	2,14,98,729	2,17,60,679	2,79,97,561

To	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Great Britain, Sa. Rs.	1,19,63,405	1,21,42,283	1,64,44,208	1,38,06,966	1,69,12,905	1,38,72,325
France, .....	..	..	..	8,32,992	17,17,415	20,53,159
Denmark, .....	..	..	31,964	14,646	8,43,665	2,97,934
Sweden, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia, .....	..	..	2,14,400	..	18,821	..
Holland, .....	..	..	..	2,95,130	..	2,27,632
Gibraltar, .....	..	..	..	..	18,90,628	12,91,679
Spain,	3,65,441	..	2,77,010	7,08,317	..	..
Portugal,	5,70,439	17,37,666	27,28,922	46,34,531	15,88,637	20,78,172
Brazil,	3,31,171	10,54,211	16,78,122	16,94,951	16,91,853	9,87,037
South America, .....	..	..	..	..	3,87,518	6,60,107
America, .....	..	..	44,21,435	59,98,251	48,91,053	70,26,531
Pegu,	4,14,921	5,60,434	4,69,038	1,55,357	1,16,837	1,23,234
Penang and Eastward,	22,16,090	25,41,026	22,07,688	14,97,187	18,84,972	17,50,328
Coast of Sumatra,	3,91,398	6,20,990	4,69,900	3,98,195	9,07,294	4,27,274
Java,	5,86,284	8,93,887	11,67,464	5,40,381	7,68,914	2,20,148
China,	92,86,494	1,09,33,183	90,37,912	1,06,78,962	1,01,95,671	92,03,799
Manilla,	8,587	4,18,827	63,110	12,50,662	14,37,806	7,81,219
New South Wales,	2,73,974	1,90,913	2,22,312	3,38,560	2,26,790	2,99,588
Coast of Coromandel,	21,73,169	16,75,413	14,27,372	12,50,497	15,65,812	9,93,482
Ceylon,	2,58,932	1,94,736	1,20,448	1,89,956	1,67,726	2,09,258
Coast of Malabar,	28,27,381	45,01,687	31,46,361	37,85,203	22,59,403	24,70,992
Arabian and Persian Gulphs,	28,07,953	24,04,422	36,06,021	44,32,777	47,92,689	46,58,887
Maldives,	1,69,886	83,266	99,101	96,737	69,803	34,755
Mauritius,	8,07,857	6,08,665	18,41,998	20,46,431	4,70,006	5,47,041
Mosambique,	13,588	24,875	..	..	43,844	..
Cape of Good Hope,	30,718	2,76,243	2,97,580	3,40,439	1,07,081	2,73,781
	Sa. Rs.					
Corrected value, incldg. }	3,54,97,688	4,08,62,727	4,99,72,366	5,49,87,128	5,49,57,143	5,04,88,362
Company's, } Sa. Rs.	5,38,86,246	5,59,82,565	6,65,99,102	6,98,25,626	7,78,28,252	7,06,84,670
Treasure corrected value, Sa. Rs.	42,750	1,54,625	15,750	1,69,000	3,17,250	2,88,538
	Sa. Rs.					
Total,	5,39,28,996	5,61,37,190	6,66,14,852	6,99,94,626	7,81,45,502	7,09,73,208

No. 6. EXPORT

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods,	52,86,362	84,95,599	1,31,56,587	1,65,99,943	1,32,34,725	1,15,24,356
Silk Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton,	39,92,036	45,60,663	38,21,475	76,89,368	1,10,13,074	89,76,861
Silk,	17,17,126	33,12,709	28,88,057	17,72,525	19,57,262	18,53,975
Indigo,	97,79,194	72,49,337	1,28,91,953	88,74,885	80,31,855	69,66,405
Sugar,	12,17,108	21,14,689	23,23,927	34,19,411	38,81,397	41,38,364
Saltpetre,	1,47,098	1,92,644	6,32,488	9,30,158	11,13,326	9,23,406
Grain,	21,81,400	13,59,560	9,68,812	12,41,156	13,74,094	16,20,645
Opium,	72,93,946	91,76,506	82,39,631	87,20,372	80,41,327	82,34,950
Ginger, .....	..	..	..	..	..	3,73,832
Borax, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1,98,958
Lac Lake, .....	..	1,94,733	2,42,785	2,84,746	52,202	49,319
Shell Lac, &c. ....	..	1,26,796	97,303	1,85,925	1,30,228	1,78,104
Shawls, .....	..	96,620	1,57,666	1,83,313	1,68,899	1,35,032
Bengal Rum, .....	..	1,44,538	1,03,473	1,04,893	96,770	1,68,158
Gunny Bags, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1,52,007
Sundries,	16,55,285	15,06,145	17,39,508	21,55,075	20,16,691	8,32,981
	Sa. Rs.					
Re-exports,	3,32,69,555	3,85,30,539	4,72,63,665	5,21,61,770	5,11,11,850	4,63,27,353
	Sa. Rs.					
	22,28,133	23,32,188	27,08,701	28,25,358	38,45,293	41,61,009
	Sa. Rs.					
Total,	3,54,97,688	4,08,62,727	4,99,72,366	5,49,87,128	5,49,57,143	5,04,88,362
Treasure,	42,750	1,54,625	15,750	1,69,000	3,17,250	2,88,539
	Sa. Rs.					
Total,	3,55,40,438	4,10,17,352	4,99,88,116	5,51,56,128	5,52,74,393	5,07,76,901

GENERAL.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
2,24,32,795	2,07,29,084	1,89,68,752	2,42,29,515	2,28,40,796	2,64,61,457	2,98,10,895	2,47,45,131	3,04,20,280
11,61,961	15,11,637	12,21,417	21,78,423	3,00,506	12,24,445	16,09,331	15,39,656	26,86,304
6,84,723	54,145	..	91,057	..	1,38,961	21,663	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13,528	1,21,449	91,477
1,04,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,14,702	1,53,804	7,84,682	7,24,295	64,173	..	3,49,400	8,928	..
..
9,99,504	22,18,168	4,58,356	25,44,959	..	5,10,669	5,21,299	2,73,012	1,93,866
10,60,412	6,47,928	1,45,352	2,01,226	6,00,137	4,50,271	1,14,142	3,72,912	4,37,668
7,25,842	19,55,002	14,64,261	2,88,315	12,08,775	6,81,551	1,53,608	61,633	..
45,86,438	19,25,079	38,53,916	30,63,019	12,25,000	22,89,719	26,10,785	6,64,318	16,87,548
49,785	95,443	3,77,811	3,02,735	3,63,062	5,03,198	12,80,211	14,44,125	9,89,152
8,86,612	23,52,718	25,20,349	28,20,908	29,08,094	23,81,588	13,22,340	12,40,556	11,38,076
5,85,465	2,66,140	5,26,291	4,45,968	2,21,347	2,22,213	33,135	1,84,386	55,613
25,18,604	30,84,782	20,81,562	27,24,587	16,89,333	6,28,506	7,47,640	8,82,194	7,75,022
54,27,736	1,27,30,376	1,02,05,138	1,30,74,663	1,00,55,130	1,00,59,322	1,01,90,582	1,38,53,821	1,46,90,342
2,80,298	3,44,461	8,90,105	2,62,910	1,11,552	5,06,934	2,79,834	..	1,63,549
5,86,778	2,12,187	2,56,368	2,85,474	..	..	82,411	1,56,210	1,35,540
11,28,232	11,63,230	12,35,015	9,01,704	23,83,568	18,33,201	16,76,158	8,95,823	8,74,966
1,71,437	41,612	1,14,455	1,34,571	2,23,107	41,791	45,736	1,27,680	61,929
41,48,874	25,25,695	18,82,161	21,01,588	13,61,140	13,15,876	17,65,723	19,77,815	14,93,262
50,50,985	36,71,131	47,40,902	34,64,404	34,15,597	27,13,344	31,47,972	21,86,501	22,53,421
30,562	20,511	81,116	51,479	53,945	39,816	18,909	26,955	56,922
7,55,809	7,47,500	13,06,455	10,73,843	9,07,861	4,68,082	4,12,332	5,49,029	11,49,300
13,871	..	..	2,380	..	..	..	..	..
5,25,560	3,52,615	4,38,659	8,83,557	6,12,169	1,45,411	3,32,288	1,53,185	1,72,866
5,43,31,305	5,68,03,248	5,35,53,123	6,18,51,480	5,05,45,292	5,26,16,355	5,66,39,922	5,12,26,319	5,95,27,104
6,32,92,053	6,42,96,933	6,67,90,541	8,77,27,077	7,22,02,410	7,40,09,342	7,59,68,088	6,68,93,020	8,28,47,592
64,26,223	11,56,421	1,23,15,430	51,51,916	1,21,74,739	34,91,676	1,38,704	11,15,032	44,02,560
6,97,18,276	6,54,53,354	7,91,05,971	9,28,79,093	8,43,77,149	7,75,01,018	7,60,96,792	6,80,08,052	8,72,50,152

PARTICULARS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
90,35,152	85,32,656	77,01,319	79,99,521	58,72,729	42,25,719	34,13,454	28,51,213	27,56,168
26,30,919	23,07,996	33,28,218	30,67,277	23,79,827	33,19,032	35,81,549	28,44,227	25,18,906
28,33,733	44,40,881	34,24,311	12,44,980	23,47,568	32,28,335	30,57,130	41,60,534	32,62,862
79,04,242	82,50,879	81,70,638	81,64,933	66,59,385	75,46,762	81,05,170	81,70,605	85,53,987
99,49,895	75,92,919	87,57,907	1,31,21,699	87,38,205	1,34,30,269	1,63,30,506	1,08,85,228	1,91,71,606
44,83,897	34,38,176	32,16,316	22,57,228	22,66,433	21,41,869	24,75,879	29,21,595	17,56,057
18,59,841	26,71,643	16,25,435	20,24,726	18,59,792	13,28,943	18,21,415	17,87,223	14,87,993
14,17,008	12,73,749	15,51,579	15,15,373	32,27,592	23,66,024	24,41,168	19,62,963	24,66,137
60,60,969	1,20,55,894	91,19,220	1,42,08,153	1,05,39,345	90,82,732	82,68,393	1,08,17,649	1,21,06,801
3,40,551	1,87,554	41,155	34,708	32,825	16,471	19,963	13,266	28,977
2,61,908	61,186	35,111	87,916	1,30,460	62,391	67,648	46,031	18,467
1,65,609	3,26,481	5,18,441	2,31,011	4,42,580	8,16,126	9,95,014	7,68,175	8,52,880
2,02,854	2,00,209	1,09,353	90,912	1,09,657	2,10,931	1,63,556	1,26,224	2,20,356
2,65,093	2,72,608	2,08,200	2,51,509	4,02,887	2,66,026	1,54,648	72,756	66,885
2,48,906	1,22,458	1,32,099	57,599	17,562	4,876	6,434	6,415	8,397
3,89,305	2,48,089	1,25,699	1,24,974	83,899	97,521	2,25,742	2,09,042	1,72,000
14,99,964	14,27,291	15,72,502	17,58,179	14,49,917	14,57,702	15,27,329	10,35,459	10,86,574
4,95,49,846	5,34,10,669	4,96,37,503	5,62,40,698	4,65,80,663	4,96,01,729	5,26,54,998	4,86,78,605	5,65,35,033
47,81,459	33,92,579	39,15,620	56,10,782	39,84,629	30,14,626	39,84,924	25,47,714	29,92,071
5,43,31,305	5,68,03,248	5,35,53,123	6,18,51,480	5,05,45,292	5,26,16,355	5,66,39,922	5,12,26,319	5,95,27,104
66,47,505	12,29,363	1,23,96,395	51,51,966	1,22,33,039	34,91,676	1,38,704	11,15,032	44,80,987
6,09,78,810	5,80,32,611	6,59,49,518	6,70,03,446	6,27,98,331	5,61,08,031	5,67,78,626	5,23,41,351	6,40,08,091

ARRIVALS.	1813-14.		1814-15.		1815-16.		1816-17.		1817-18.		1818-19.		1819-20.	
	Under	Sps	Tons.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.
English Colrs.	246	94,234	180	68,732	221	76,979	298	1,17,648	340	1,33,923	290	1,22,234	239	97,705
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,843	15	6,452	24	10,146	13	4,754
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	860	1	85	4	1,107	4	651
Danish	..	..	..	..	1	300	1	300	3	1,240	6	2,946	2	836
Portuguese,,	13	3,747	18	7,040	20	7,621	23	8,234	17	5,904	16	6,728	12	5,900
Spanish	2	724	1	196	1	604	1	298	2	530	3	2,203	1	396
American	1	75	..	..	25	8,228	41	14,759	40	14,233	54	16,498	24	6,977
Arabian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	2	829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhonies	343	56,280	244	40,475	218	36,850	154	26,715	165	29,188	166	29,104	187	32,845
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	605	1,55,060	443	1,16,443	488	1,31,411	523	1,70,657	583	1,91,555	563	1,90,966	482	1,50,064
DEPARTURES.	1813-14.		1814-15.		1815-16.		1816-17.		1817-18.		1818-19.		1819-20.	
Under	Sps	Tons.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.
English Colrs.	237	96,534	215	80,573	234	83,775	276	1,05,348	316	1,25,514	314	1,30,110	259	1,04,030
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,518	14	6,421	23	9,740	13	4,636
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	860	1	190	3	962	5	846
Danish	..	..	..	..	1	300	..	..	5	2,026	4	1,393	7	2,906
Portuguese,,	15	4,217	18	6,380	18	7,400	24	8,989	16	5,770	15	6,518	12	5,290
Spanish	2	781	2	321	1	604	3	1,523	..	..	2	1,333	..	..
American	..	..	..	..	20	6,491	35	12,809	38	13,538	53	16,129	36	10,937
Arabian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	2	829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhonies	345	57,600	245	40,575	213	35,150	153	26,878	162	28,778	166	30,436	186	32,745
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	599	1,59,132	480	1,27,849	489	1,34,549	497	1,58,925	552	1,82,237	580	1,96,621	518	1,61,390

TONNAGE.

1820-21.		1821-22.		1822-23.		1823-24.		1824-25.		1825-26.		1826-27.		1827-28.	
S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.
209	89,265	214	93,205	213	97,803	211	89,246	222	98,463	194	83,163	192	81,814	251	97,882
13	5,352	18	6,866	25	8,593	10	2,784	15	5,264	18	5,374	19	6,518	25	8,147
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	1	300	3	595
1	205	1	300	5	1,439	3	544	..	..	4	1,027	8	2,096	3	1,028
2	562	1	353	1	468	1	150	1	468	2	613	..	..	..	..
13	7,207	12	4,783	15	5,940	5	1,980	8	2,722	5	1,855	5	1,765	4	1,500
1	610	..	..	1	270	1	184	2	680	1	180	..	..	1	320
13	4,320	19	5,568	15	4,605	7	2,117	7	2,029	18	5,541	7	1,983	10	2,788
..	..	..	..	11	4,800	12	5,568	17	7,153	15	6,254	12	4,897	19	7,257
..
69	15,946	169	25,350	146	21,900	248	37,200	266	39,900	214	32,100	271	40,650	370	55,500
..	..	20	9,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	408	..	..
321	1,23,467	454	1,45,633	432	1,45,818	498	1,39,773	539	1,57,039	471	1,36,107	516	1,40,431	686	1,75,017
1820-21.		1821-22.		1822-23.		1823-24.		1824-25.		1825-26.		1826-27.		1827-28.	
S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.	S.	T.
240	1,01,750	220	97,400	219	98,185	224	97,138	151	70,210	205	87,045	227	95,667	255	1,00,236
11	4,361	19	6,975	24	8,367	10	2,816	15	5,590	18	5,474	14	5,133	25	7,798
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	360	1	335
1	683	2	473	5	800	4	1,048	..	..	4	1,027	3	970	4	1,096
1	400	1	353	1	468	1	150	1	468	1	500	1	250	..	..
16	8,799	10	3,363	17	7,420	4	1,230	3	1,060	7	2,692	7	2,698	3	1,275
..	..	1	610	2	542	1	184	..	..	1	180	..	..	1	320
11	3,695	19	5,694	15	4,510	5	1,489	10	2,968	17	4,928	7	2,110	11	3,254
..	..	..	..	12	4,812	11	5,472	10	4,725	12	4,241	8	3,273	22	8,419
..
67	15,958	169	25,350	146	21,900	248	37,200	266	39,900	214	32,100	271	40,650	370	55,500
..	..	24	9,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
347	1,35,646	465	1,49,782	441	1,47,004	508	1,46,727	456	1,24,921	480	1,38,547	539	1,51,051	692	1,78,233

FROM	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Bombay, Sa. Rs.	46,92,592	64,24,843	58,58,244	20,66,320	19,59,200	28,36,620
Madras,	45,60,871	7,02,115	60,844	58,109	7,92,046	25,683
Bencoolen,	6,18,427	6,85,164	5,45,182	5,29,744	10,77,670	7,18,431
Penang,	4,92,850	5,32,780	1,49,581	6,28,448	5,65,269	2,94,384
Amboyna,	3,58,113	2,75,618	3,76,361	3,16,464	541	..
Java,	17,73,218	35,09,699	5,79,630	7,93,649	41,222	..
Ceylon,	7,00,000	7,00,000	..	..	..	..
His Majesty's Govt. Ceylon, .....	..	..	..	..	88,000	4,00,000
Mauritius,	7,52,000	6,87,000	7,39,020	1,20,000	..	..
His Majesty's Govt. Mauritius, .....	..	..	..	3,83,502	1,68,435	35,600
Ditto Penang, .....	..	..	..	..	..	55,523
Persia,	3,03,000	3,03,000	..	..	..	..
China,	34,28,200	49,41,034	45,33,999	22,99,396	31,40,121	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	1,77,39,272	1,77,58,253	1,33,42,861	72,00,632	78,32,504	43,66,241

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
37,82,530	13,66,842	16,37,841	29,22,817	24,00,531	51,12,066	87,90,141	42,66,857	11,26,632
1,67,020	31,947	3,656	5,303	69,006	4,63,886	14,087	85,288	14,142
6,82,018	9,94,702	11,80,305	14,71,734	8,76,464	9,65,606	1,19,797	..	..
2,43,394	5,19,796	6,34,546	10,03,892	7,50,062	13,91,911	12,25,650	8,39,276	8,09,197
..
..
..
40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
73,561	2,30,778	29,420	..	25,008	85,266	1,31,281	1,04,737	..
3,07,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,51,576	1,83,424	5,54,000	20,000	71,000	48,000	..	13,000
9,15,020	37,50,292	35,23,257	45,16,960	40,51,149	70,09,722	14,89,860	11,26,088	49,03,172
62,11,297	70,45,933	73,44,025	1,04,74,706	81,92,220	1,50,99,457	1,18,18,817	64,22,246	68,66,143

No. 9. BILLS ON ENGLAND.

		Principal.	Interest.	Cash.
In the year,.....	1814-15.	22,81,529	14,83,750	
	1815-16.	2,55,629	11,11,116	
	1816-17.	8,06,506	12,90,543	
	1817-18.	..	23,26,426	
	1818-19.	71,312	13,05,641	
	1819-20.	1,35,940	25,16,018	
	1820-21.	1,17,780	89,00,965	
	1821-22.	2,57,625	78,71,917	
	1822-23. A	1,48,26,843	37,55,934	
	1823-24.	26,09,300	28,08,979	
	1824-25.	41,50,219	29,13,238	10,71,794
	1825-26.	11,37,772	27,38,270	
	1826-27.	8,38,972	34,09,450	
	1827-28.	6,49,612	41,77,038	
		2,81,39,039	4,66,09,285	10,71,794
Deduct Bills cancelled by the Honorable Court, ..	Sa. Rs. A	21,17,700		
	Sa. Rs.	2,60,21,339	4,66,09,285	10,71,794

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper and Copper Nails, Sa. Rs.	78,581	3,96,323	4,11,884	5,42,267	8,91,601	17,30,329
Iron and Ironmongery,	2,30,547	2,78,746	4,55,078	5,83,610	8,21,433	6,17,089
Lead,	12,721	9,559	40,432	1,31,350	4,79,132	6,07,163
Spelter, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver,	1,424	8,554	85,937	1,79,686	1,22,116	3,27,595
Steel, .....	..	..	18,494	39,160	1,15,851	2,02,715
English Claret,	6,52,978	5,14,098	3,73,829	2,40,107	2,94,221	2,04,916
French ditto,	10,878	38,992	22,007	30,880	25,632	4,981
Champagne and Burgundy,	29,229	15,939	26,119	21,016	13,420	15,519
Hock,	39,703	20,588	18,983	12,214	13,056	24,719
Madeira,	9,49,125	5,67,887	4,75,254	4,08,575	5,27,730	2,51,600
Port,	2,59,959	1,87,833	1,33,734	1,09,496	1,58,573	2,16,338
Sherry, .....	..	9,687	18,575	22,172	42,212	20,685
Wines,	16,806	5,101	30,972	26,619	87,121	32,434
Spirits,	1,99,280	2,13,583	63,773	1,14,232	1,10,636	1,70,165
Malt Liquors,	1,98,460	1,72,481	2,90,260	4,87,907	4,63,783	3,83,639
Woollens,	1,84,521	44,712	1,22,619	2,38,616	5,74,184	7,35,611
Cotton Piece Goods,	91,835	43,346	2,61,846	3,13,102	11,20,909	26,55,192
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton Yarn and Twist, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millinery and Mercery,	47,054	30,991	90,149	1,20,340	2,06,302	1,34,688
Haberdashery,	25,427	68,489	72,732	1,13,709	2,40,947	1,92,371
Hosiery,	37,018	43,323	43,389	1,40,784	2,18,540	3,11,894
Hats,	61,976	23,133	59,877	1,24,348	2,17,321	2,69,241
Boots and Shoes,	16,778	5,824	12,546	14,174	19,503	36,701
Books and Stationery,	2,57,960	1,36,971	2,90,105	3,49,748	5,04,252	5,08,988
Pictures,	24,841	941	25,485	22,839	42,805	43,843
Mathematical Instruments,	21,698	9,225	12,597	47,489	43,484	71,140
Musical ditto,	48,848	57,991	67,572	72,594	1,07,992	66,937
Glassware,	2,59,748	1,19,914	1,95,458	4,95,990	11,21,205	10,29,612
Hardware,	54,705	16,352	33,937	72,359	97,704	2,31,281
Queen's Ware,	84,633	53,041	51,120	1,60,906	4,62,300	5,08,934
Plated Ware,	37,266	19,661	36,571	45,294	1,90,302	1,80,977
Silver Ware,	5,362	31,406	17,200	8,306	6,465	16,547
Bottles, Empty, .....	..	55,646	1,15,420	2,31,936	3,65,117	1,19,619
Braziers,	3,349	..	17,184	3,111	22,238	22,019
Cutlery,	57,785	34,358	41,627	59,749	1,66,198	2,56,747
Cabinet Ware,	7,873	1,774	2,230	42,384	35,797	36,184
Carriages,	1,16,282	45,128	86,099	1,36,537	1,66,410	1,66,484
Clocks and Watches,	7,504	3,627	34,277	25,592	34,888	83,951
Fowling Pieces and Pistols,	58,473	33,020	14,430	47,314	31,073	86,353
Looking Glass,	24,703	13,989	11,270	33,138	34,265	16,980
Saddlery,	98,775	45,466	68,369	1,31,995	1,82,056	2,11,315
Jewellery and Lacees,	39,004	79,848	1,39,505	1,60,314	2,33,564	3,37,530
Paints and Oil,	79,745	39,577	55,270	1,97,412	3,44,833	2,81,809
Perfumery,	48,656	35,186	27,687	62,720	1,35,269	1,31,566
Confectionary,	45,988	24,656	46,903	46,847	91,615	1,21,249
Grocery,	15,958	7,480	11,060	18,863	6,747	16,163
Oilman's Stores,	2,03,274	1,41,951	1,69,637	2,11,679	2,95,014	3,39,911
Medicines,	32,090	26,328	34,507	72,788	1,01,538	1,16,825
Ship Stores,	97,077	95,798	2,90,965	5,17,004	5,89,234	4,07,402
Sundries,	5,00,878	2,70,642	7,27,912	7,51,840	14,86,375	13,88,544
	Sa. Rs.					
Treasure,	53,76,775	40,99,165	57,52,886	80,51,112	1,35,62,962	1,59,44,495
	Sa. Rs.					
	32,750	5,25,127	11,42,596	18,59,853	61,52,881	1,21,61,159
Total, Sa. Rs.	54,09,525	46,24,292	68,95,482	99,10,965	1,97,20,943	2,81,05,654

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
18,35,112	24,41,403	24,64,659	19,03,566	23,82,938	22,35,434	4,89,115	8,31,672	19,03,401
3,33,935	6,32,390	6,10,419	6,19,869	6,61,136	5,67,262	7,43,998	5,02,005	5,92,084
2,39,730	1,45,686	24,794	39,053	25,128	19,986	76,815	1,90,669	1,37,401
..	..	..	4,10,392	10,73,604	16,53,292	9,35,840	10,99,175	10,48,229
54,854	53,660	56,216	85,340	..	5,618	52,594	71,415	29,498
71,503	51,704	23,472	7,989	51,811	..	7,292	1,800	4,684
3,34,950	3,66,661	3,72,493	3,64,245	2,90,431	2,29,443	1,39,451	1,24,745	1,17,742
36,271	4,704	14,940	10,659	22,970	20,727	33,035	39,911	..
5,169	2,524	6,237	18,720	27,532	29,567	20,055	16,702	43,315
4,127	4,704	14,235	7,235	3,973	4,595	8,521	16,221	7,066
1,69,369	2,90,119	1,29,496	3,18,448	3,75,999	4,48,691	1,65,216	1,28,534	1,10,575
91,810	74,839	1,15,579	1,58,962	1,87,298	1,58,087	1,19,333	67,297	1,09,567
18,945	16,392	75,576	1,61,725	2,71,384	3,72,295	1,77,109	96,383	2,10,903
16,552	14,310	26,383	31,409	33,854	14,192	16,142	14,939	6,320
1,46,317	1,75,069	1,07,080	1,27,302	1,68,674	2,26,948	1,76,339	42,247	1,94,672
1,45,255	1,97,855	3,60,761	5,87,980	2,53,263	2,52,782	2,52,669	1,87,538	3,48,498
9,11,618	17,19,268	25,11,495	20,10,422	16,48,986	15,87,314	8,84,683	10,83,978	24,15,759
15,85,890	25,55,908	46,81,870	65,77,279	37,16,278	46,27,705	36,65,461	38,04,022	49,30,139
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,146	78,245	1,09,054
..	..	..	..	..	81,145	1,41,305	8,09,052	18,42,110
..	..	..	..	..	33,404	..	14,111	825
43,629	43,269	72,526	1,62,723	2,14,116	1,66,341	1,59,544	1,94,605	1,93,854
59,162	43,237	74,995	35,611	85,091	47,773	62,527	58,562	59,218
55,262	51,548	83,782	1,74,306	1,41,940	50,176	71,484	74,028	1,35,350
59,717	26,054	58,283	1,86,348	1,55,181	1,54,945	1,12,203	29,003	29,714
10,630	4,936	12,200	13,566	22,574	11,873	10,347	3,82,830	5,378
2,47,841	2,96,848	4,16,248	5,73,858	5,34,287	4,37,446	4,31,310	1,10,243	4,46,578
8,975	5,247	19,886	21,894	35,127	51,330	40,256	24,383	25,754
12,406	19,469	30,146	37,000	32,693	50,825	20,902	66,230	..
79,289	43,816	65,405	75,936	85,306	1,68,207	58,651	2,36,207	..
2,27,909	4,03,981	4,64,071	4,40,731	3,87,766	4,74,349	6,94,177	64,181	3,14,268
87,539	40,101	99,368	1,16,110	1,12,442	87,773	87,087	1,64,695	1,89,194
50,519	31,613	48,192	72,270	1,42,777	1,51,278	87,341	65,117	2,05,985
1,02,575	71,625	1,23,962	90,463	1,60,647	1,99,437	1,70,854	6,650	1,21,154
7,374	4,205	2,723	10,916	5,839	20,116	5,140	6,650	500
23,940	34,424	15,107	28,148	80,122	83,840	24,920	49,430	83,193
27,824	17,086	11,969	27,300	24,961	27,357	22,176	10,308	12,194
48,548	46,931	58,925	1,46,440	1,16,998	1,30,121	1,65,282	44,602	72,642
4,890	1,472	6,088	15,477	19,360	12,227	8,072	15,026	4,207
81,737	57,835	81,894	62,280	1,04,462	1,05,524	80,300	45,522	49,579
35,775	56,711	40,489	69,627	70,837	50,461	42,065	39,579	55,956
58,382	57,887	48,256	88,645	1,08,382	1,19,677	1,24,901	34,775	1,05,969
8,181	20,825	1,228	4,492	24,277	8,694	5,867	12,538	3,503
1,33,865	99,647	1,06,230	1,77,078	1,84,387	1,29,715	81,063	89,036	1,27,906
2,25,480	2,23,508	1,75,928	3,02,427	3,42,252	3,44,860	3,07,534	1,05,222	2,14,641
83,214	62,738	45,649	88,363	87,370	1,15,778	1,44,751	1,50,525	28,145
21,420	25,022	42,250	1,14,296	1,42,443	1,02,682	57,602	31,602	45,009
37,324	40,008	62,528	91,651	1,10,116	1,05,631	67,677	62,286	69,706
1,068	2,235	6,675	8,667	10,281	5,499	4,030	6,931	24,611
1,13,990	1,05,056	2,59,963	3,19,963	2,46,323	2,21,115	1,59,316	1,12,634	1,80,368
16,713	40,655	70,676	1,34,093	1,04,382	73,127	72,012	45,445	1,01,393
40,056	1,63,736	1,94,545	2,06,804	1,68,288	3,71,855	2,54,668	1,27,792	..
6,16,932	4,31,886	7,67,944	7,60,533	6,06,250	9,39,267	11,10,388	22,13,123	19,23,945
86,33,573	1,13,20,797	1,51,63,826	1,80,98,611	1,58,62,534	1,76,07,786	1,28,68,606	1,28,58,348	1,89,91,756
1,54,55,480	30,14,421	16,47,458	1,70,758	5,24,032	13,250	1,56,978	20,180	73,620
2,40,89,053	1,43,35,218	1,68,11,284	1,82,69,369	1,63,86,566	1,76,21,036	1,30,25,584	1,28,25,584	1,90,65,376

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
13,08,232	10,20,134	6,46,630	4,52,627	3,98,385	6,55,942	3,21,743	2,24,303	3,05,683
5,54,762	6,97,809	8,05,032	8,94,121	9,28,178	13,75,069	18,21,516	16,67,830	13,01,174
9,89,082	7,16,157	3,54,962	2,88,486	4,51,021	5,01,779	4,76,169	6,22,519	2,68,887
67,66,073	72,28,201	73,10,129	77,03,799	61,99,650	70,99,203	76,71,306	78,05,972	81,78,672
67,24,284	50,77,148	54,20,123	1,00,26,300	79,75,068	1,13,24,768	1,29,45,734	90,08,479	1,55,49,593
15,82,710	19,65,810	15,52,365	14,05,646	17,81,147	14,86,000	15,88,504	18,70,321	13,26,479
14,43,060	18,01,178	11,16,682	13,76,812	16,19,159	9,03,773	11,03,900	13,29,947	11,50,931
2,50,574	1,03,329	50,183	58,809	1,27,671	1,14,762	2,23,212	3,40,194	4,01,281
1,64,068	1,52,268	94,265	1,61,570	3,40,562	1,43,962	74,884	38,066	41,616
1,31,549	1,01,492	12,025	16,299	8,860	5,506	10,869	1,525	13,190
2,14,507	54,608	20,946	63,849	1,23,114	..	38,676	15,081	8,052
1,58,886	2,61,283	4,83,131	2,30,630	4,42,580	7,43,631	9,91,812	7,63,765	7,74,204
1,53,763	1,40,794	45,418	78,275	1,05,486	1,75,209	72,005	94,954	99,376
38,559	7,083	3,874	..	..	2,439	1,419	..	8,354
23,591	14,324	..	..	15,279	4,210	11,773	15,413	23,883
..	1,100	..	..	..	..	1,103	1,038	695
18,926	48,456	70,431	1,48,623	1,90,507	2,71,195	2,46,254	76,681	47,988
66,590	61,147	50,976	15,249	54,630	50,027	48,097	25,244	33,403
..
3,86,491	2,91,292	1,78,309	3,81,349	5,48,785	3,37,162	2,80,475	2,71,996	2,80,325
2,09,75,707	1,97,43,613	1,82,15,541	2,33,02,444	2,13,10,082	2,51,94,637	2,79,29,451	2,41,73,328	2,98,13,786
14,57,088	9,85,471	7,53,211	9,27,071	15,30,714	12,66,820	18,81,444	5,71,803	6,06,494
2,24,32,795	2,07,29,084	1,89,68,752	2,42,29,515	2,28,40,796	2,64,61,457	2,98,10,895	2,47,45,131	3,04,20,280
99,498	54,873	52,345	..	78,123	29,749	49,657	1,342	31,180
..	..	76,677	1,10,081	3,30,930	1,43,536	4,83,468	9,198	51,143
3,793	7,193	..	52,419	70,886	..	..	14,625	22,311
45,485	43,484	50,817	1,73,078	4,65,687	86,714	3,58,047	84,579	46,007
7,589	1,600	2,939	1,605	3,358	3,591	9,068	5,773	3,383
1,99,987	74,346	55,027	99,648	1,14,000	1,02,801	3,44,366	69,742	..
9,75,522	93,648	88,393	68,456	98,201	2,52,580	1,02,747	91,492	1,17,455
18,367	32,686	44,038	13,392	4,013	3,687	1,357	..	3,736
40,780	4,639	..	12,384	..	10,303	14,243	..	..
..	1,04,003	17,710	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,54,052	15,966	47,183	45,289	62,879	23,557	6,205	9,660
..	..	1,63,700	..	..	1,04,527	11,565	13,206	3,741

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
2,276 hds.	3,137 hds.	6,181½ hds.	11,481½ hds.	6,273 hds.	4,851½ hds.	4,799 hds.	235 butts.	524 bts. 5,065
4,167 dzs.	4,116 dzs.	1,762½ dzs.	1,380 dzs.	990¾ dzs.	1,038¾ dzs.	2,761¾ dzs.	2,207 hds.	hds. 2,841½
61,255½ gls.	1,01,451 gls.	51,413 gls.	30,173¾ gls.	62,171 gls.	85,568½ gls.	73,585 gls.	1,412½ dzs.	dzs. 61 trcs.
3,298½ dzs.	8,564 dzs.	6,710½ dzs.	2,618½ dzs.	636½ dzs.	216½ dzs.	833¾ dzs.	19,719 gls.	72,017½ gls.
10,832 dzs.	10,309 dzs.	10,606 dzs.	29 hds.	19 hds.	1 hf. pp.	2 hds.	519½ dzs.	5,582½ dzs.
..	..	..	11,935½ dzs.	8,418½ dzs.	8,045½ dzs.	7,089¾ dzs.	6,486 dzs.	20 cks.
..	..	..	..	3,15,994 ps.	7,58,309 ps.	5,64,720 ps.	9 btls.	8,842 dzs.
..	..	..	..	477 dz.	5,707 dz.	3,636½ dz.	5,87,416 ps.	2 btls.
..	..	..	..	2,876 cs.	13,636 yds.	588 yds.	9,154 dz.	13,619 dz.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,625 yds.	85,205½ yds. 6cs.
318 pps.	764½ pps.	374½ pps.	710½ pps.	1,042½ pps.	1,183 pps.	435½ pps.	..	5,119 bdl.
66 dzs.	250 dzs.	178 dzs.	505½ dzs.	185½ dzs.	633¾ dzs.	937½ dzs.	429½ pps.	48 cs.
2 hds.	3 pps.	3 pps.	5½ pps.	9½ pps.	1 qr. ck.	7 pps.	1,075½ dzs.	310 pps. 18
4,476 dzs.	4,038 dzs.	6,071¾ dzs.	9,094½ dzs.	9,624½ dzs.	9,933¾ dzs.	7,565 dzs.	4,747 dzs.	hds. 354¾ dzs.
Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	876 ir. btls.	5 btls.	10½ cases.
1,923 22	2,353 9 15	800 31 4	1,357 35 3	..	369 7 11	Bz. mds.	..	3 pps.
None.	None.	None.	None.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	Bz. mds.	..	6,724 dzs.
..	..	..	..	73613 11 3½	164581 19 8	117361 38 1	1,75,206 2 0	2 btls.

IMPORTS FROM	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Great Britain,..... Sa. Rs.	32,12,346	36,04,633	29,14,327	14,45,568	17,24,634	12,81,820
Coast of Sumatra, .....	..	..	..	1,13,322	8,268	..
Java,.....	74,525	..	..	2,06,307	..	..
Amboyna, Spice,.....	..	2,41,500	2,88,532	..	19,14,224	..
China,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Coromandel, .....	..	..	..	64,039	2,02,393	..
Coast of Malabar,.....	..	..	..	..	2,26,983	..
Coasts, &c. Salt,.....	10,89,718	2,99,206	2,80,938	1,47,825	2,08,336	..
Cape of Good Hope,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	43,76,589	41,45,339	34,83,797	19,77,071	42,84,838	12,81,820
Treasure, from England, .....	..	..	..	76,99,554	9,51,130	15,50,851
" " .....	..	..	..	..	..	4,25,807
China,.....	..	..	..	10,53,624	..	..
Coast of Coromandel, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Sumatra, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegue,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	43,76,589	41,45,339	34,83,797	1,07,30,249	52,35,968	32,58,478

No. 14. HONORABLE COMPANY'S

EXPORTS TO	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
London,..... Sa. Rs.	99,49,143	59,31,793	55,49,604	56,03,974	93,00,759	69,99,443
St. Helena,.....	36,936	27,209	1,64,285	1,09,165	27,679	..
Prince of Wales' Island,	8,676	36,231	..	..	13,844	..
Coast of Sumatra,	41,420	54,698	1,99,485	26,222	2,03,797	26,276
Java,.....	1,23,750	..	..	36,431	..	..
Amboyna,.....	34,012	..	2,02,077	..	..	..
China,.....	..	3,49,456	..	..	2,91,143	3,66,777
New South Wales,.....	423	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Coromandel,.....	2,04,765	..	44,205	57,298	3,559	3,824
Ceylon,.....	16,683	..	382	..	..	9,861
Malabar,.....	1,40,768	82,764	1,43,316	2,60,275	3,01,082	3,12,242
Mauritius,.....	12,935	..	7,198	..	1,652	1,16,409
Cape of Good Hope,.....	3,41,120	..	1,12,167	1,03,858	..	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	1,09,10,631	64,82,151	64,22,719	61,97,223	1,01,43,515	78,34,832
Treasure.						
London, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
China,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Coromandel, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Imports and } Exports,..... } Sa. Rs.	1,09,10,631 1,52,87,220	64,82,151 1,06,27,490	64,22,719 99,06,516	61,97,223 1,69,27,472	1,01,43,515 1,53,79,483	78,34,832 1,10,93,310

TRADE MERCHANDIZE IMPORTS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
19,52,700	26,01,133	25,95,608	13,00,529	20,95,459	14,23,332	3,74,648	2,32,201	3,48,312
..	..	..	27,099	31,386	..	1,92,642	..	..
..
..	..	6,675	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40,132	33,633	8,746	..	..	..
..	..	27,038	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	62,461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	621	..	..	..	..	..
19,52,700	26,63,594	26,29,321	13,68,381	21,60,518	14,32,078	5,67,290	2,32,201	3,48,312
91,47,961	15,25,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24,58,072	43,56,850	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,969	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,68,437	15,76,898
1,11,10,661	41,88,998	26,29,321	13,68,381	21,60,518	38,90,150	50,82,109	50,00,638	19,25,210

TRADE MERCHANDIZE EXPORTS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
98,68,404	99,30,224	2,05,58,347	1,15,18,555	1,34,66,518	1,25,31,364	1,26,78,980	1,47,83,540	1,75,37,150
..
4,428	21,290	65,221	16,921	..	..	28,415	..	..
32,143	41,493	34,001	41,073	50,265	47,418	..	..	..
..
..
8,05,222	24,81,950	16,08,027	10,50,594	17,29,136	19,15,407	22,80,084	22,78,376	29,52,012
..
73,232	60,638	7,099	4,626	60,689	17,460	18,164	7,037	4,461
11,988	2,679	9,635	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,32,532	4,53,961	2,63,708	1,22,816	..	..	37,434	..	39,053
..	1,21,874	4,00,684	2,66,550	..	57,823	9,609	..	..
91,867	1,12,741	1,54,827	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,19,19,816	1,32,26,850	1,21,01,549	1,30,21,135	1,11,16,035	1,45,69,472	1,50,52,686	1,70,68,953	2,05,32,676
..
2,07,627	3,08,122	3,16,410	..	..	9,27,221	..	3,06,461	34,58,720
35,46,584	..	..	31,18,617	23,40,835	18,75,821	..	..	..
25,53,827	..	..	19,73,003	23,46,376	..	..	..	..
2,00,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	..
..	..	..	..	21,03,953	..	..	..	..
..
1,84,28,442	1,35,34,972	2,34,17,959	1,81,12,755	2,20,97,772	1,73,72,514	1,50,52,686	1,75,75,414	2,39,91,396
2,95,29,103	1,77,23,970	2,60,47,280	1,94,81,136	2,42,58,290	2,12,62,664	2,01,34,795	2,25,76,152	2,59,16,606

No. 15. MILITARY STORES IMPORTED FROM EUROPE.

1813-14.	£.	53,046	17	3	or Sa. Rs.	4,57,300	8	2
1814-15.	..	51,460	10	0	..	4,43,625	0	0
1815-16.	..	1,52,875	15	10	..	13,17,894	12	1
1816-17.	..	1,26,245	12	9	..	10,88,324	7	5
1817-18.	..	1,34,222	17	1	..	11,57,093	8	9
1818-19.	..	81,974	7	3	..	7,06,675	8	8
1819-20.	..	1,03,492	10	4	..	8,92,176	13	10
1820-21.	..	61,730	6	8	..	5,32,158	0	4
1821-22.	..	2,611	4	4	..	22,510	7	11
1822-23.	..	40,621	15	5	..	3,50,187	10	11
1823-24.	..	59,297	9	7	..	5,11,185	2	8
1824-25.	..	1,70,793	13	1	..	14,72,359	1	5
1825-26.	..	3,31,003	8	10	..	28,53,477	15	1
1826-27.	..	6,28,398	15	10	..	54,17,230	15	5
1827-28.	..	3,77,218	7	6	..	32,51,882	8	8
£.		23,74,993	11	9	..	2,04,74,082	9	10

Exchange at 2 shillings per Current Rupee.

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper and Nails,..... Mds.	30002 31 11	33215 0 9	26692 17 7	7677 14 6	31329 14 7	29986 23 9
Iron, Ironmongery & Steel, ,,	75285 8 6	55643 14 12	68320 11 6	31876 19 14	6753 23 7	..
Lead,	10948 22 10	5399 29 12	9960 26 11	10262 15 14	5449 28 8	16951 28 7
Tin,	1198 9 14	..	..	..	..	..
Tutenague,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quick silver,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spelter,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
White and Red Lead,	360 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	..	900 0 0	..
Madeira,.....pipes,	850	1,200	965	500	731	..
Claret, English,..... dozens,	..	600	5,400	3,120	5,064	..
Ditto Foreign,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port, .....	..	900	..	..	1,810½	..
Brandy,..... puncheons,	..	70	..	..	..	..
Malt Liquors, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollens,.....pieces,	12,566	13,024	7,449	4,807	4,579	7,109
Ditto Caps,.....	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	..	..
Piece Goods,.....	16	..	..	..	..	..

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TRADE

Cotton Piece Goods,.....bales,	6,086	3,267	4,250	3,523	4,463	3,446
Silk ditto,.....	454	133	219	192	222	138
Cotton,.....	..	3	1,580	3,342	20	..
Silk,.....	4,801	3,468	2,545	2,559	5,153	3,736
Indigo,..... chests,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar,..... bags,	17,172	..	6,534	700	10,508	11,325
Saltpetre,	97,181	74,800	57,195	53,668	69,701	35,485
Grain, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

19

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
30000 38 8	42532 2 14	49297 16 8	30899 21 4	45752 25 13	34353 3 3	..	..	..
..	30368 25 9	29090 7 15	19531 37 10	18750 23 10	..	..	..	..
21001 35 8	6,024 20 6	2,090 11 1	..	1,499 20 3	..	1,505 19 0	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	6,001 28 1	..	..	..	..
750 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
15,277	24,655	22,193	3,992	13,038	3,976	3,245	652	..
..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,676	49	7,185	..	14,593	..	..	..

TOTAL EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

3,081	1,970	1,433	1,173	1,103	828	154	273	672
202	311	265	238	302	445	290	432	403
1,393	7,023	4,753	3,361	4,132	5,674	1,920	5,306	3,660
5,484	5,548	5,759	5,756	4,485	5,219	5,669	6,264	7,014
495	..	1,025	2,821	1,866	3,965	4,681	4,395	7,603
10,236	21,090	16,374	21,875	23,402	15,550	38,905	55,287	40,815
38,075	68,148	20,415	20,000	23,750	22,090	22,750	21,800	28,000
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	18,168	..	..

Goods.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Copper and Nails, Sa. Rs.	..	2,938	33,755	18,224	..
Iron and Ironmongery,.....	..	454	311	846	..
Lead,.....	..	5,070	..	215	..
Quicksilver,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Spelter,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Wines, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Claret,.....	13,398	25,233	37,064	49,501	42,172
Port,.....	6,188	53,104	39,871	19,848	2,942
Wines,.....	16,692	9,551	11,000	24,386	367
Champagne and Burgundy,.....	6,951	16,497	61,770	12,128	8,813
Hermitage,.....	..	..	4,699	2,557	..
Malt Liquors,.....	414	890	533	2,026	..
Spirits,.....	14,021	23,735	34,816	90,409	64,076
Woollens, &c.	1,501	5,946	9,426	1,467	3,431
Piece Goods,.....	18,807	35,690	8,625	1,488	1,451
Millinery, &c.	6,736	57,273	42,569	17,490	30,413
Books and Stationery,.....	486	9,879	27,041	3,276	1,954
Glass Ware, &c.	12,514	29,999	55,685	21,308	2,874
Manufactured Goods,.....	5,112	16,532	16,984	3,107	5,830
Jewellery, &c.	6,956	38,542	8,309	..	561
Paints and Oil,.....	..	1,097	1,309	..	..
Oilman's Stores,&c.	10,231	35,849	16,557	1,486	3,103
Spices,.....	..	..	14,239	54,374	35,523
Sundries,.....	12,413	66,465	1,02,892	10,109	29,673
Treasure,..... Sa. Rs.	1,32,420	4,34,734	5,27,182	3,34,245	2,33,183
Treasure,..... Sa. Rs.	2,79,954	9,81,010	17,90,841	10,31,292	10,42,070
Total Sa. Rs.	4,12,374	14,15,744	23,18,023	13,65,537	12,75,253

No. 18. EXPORTS

Goods.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Cotton Piece Goods,..... Sa. Rs.	794	2,917	6,133	27,861	18,071
Silk ditto,.....	..	..	..	560	720
Cotton,.....	1,55,895	10,66,391	6,80,944	2,268	..
Silk,.....	17,216	59,174	1,18,258	47,328	..
Indigo,.....	4,01,669	2,01,130	4,52,071	6,69,157	9,77,949
Sugar,.....	74,433	1,27,218	5,74,989	2,76,936	2,66,608
Saltpetre,.....	67,436	57,514	28,969	11,963	..
Grain,.....	..	5,170	39,046	2,650	2,600
Lac Lack and Dye,.....	6,300	1,507	..	5,536	48,169
Shell Lack,.....	..	..	2,752	20,896	17,880
Safflower,.....	3,504	..	2,071	..	14,643
Sundries,.....	27,319	32,822	36,892	19,989	11,600
Re-export,..... Sa. Rs.	7,54,566	15,53,843	19,42,125	10,85,144	13,58,240
Re-export,..... Sa. Rs.	78,426	1,63,572	1,11,034	76,817	1,53,397
Treasure,.....	8,32,992	17,17,415	20,53,159	11,61,961	15,11,637
Pepper,.....	26,540	14,000	51,523	18,132	1,10,095
Spice,.....	770	23,365	..	46,516	25,474
Nankeen,.....	400	..	29,556	1,680	11,915
Coffee,.....	6,595	830	..	2,156	4,640
Piece Goods,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sappan Wood,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia,.....	6,430	..	..	..	..
Tin,.....	23,918	51,687	..	..	..
Tutenague,.....	..	31,287	..	..	..

FROM FRANCE.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	..	..	884	..	2,348	23,512
..	..	..	1,000	..	875	5,969
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,324
..
..	83,424	60,615	2,20,057	79,801	73,477	69,873
..
..	2,568	250	375	882	..	528
1,95,727	1,03,177	50,433	1,96,112	1,00,648	1,38,854	1,91,881
33,931	7,399	4,220	1,215	..	..	..
37,274	23,217	2,043	14,312	13,744	277	20,266
25,984	44,450	3,587	27,435	28,208	33,104	88,149
382	1,250	1,312	50	1,046	287	1,482
4,378	1,397	280	2,941	1,241	2,340	11,524
90,868	38,379	59,609	1,00,343	..	..	..
6,955	19,793	4,690	19,369	..	20,586	37,107
35,354	71,016	37,103	37,712	7,929	12,842	18,832
1,58,550	1,18,798	32,652	43,670	31,084	56,572	1,98,425
8,269	6,991	1,171	9,269	604	902	10,399
24,437	27,931	4,869	18,433	9,033	11,016	16,339
7,391	11,421	3,017	..	..	..	..
10,331	59,945	6,811	832	17,654	2,324	6,929
1,801	13,053	14,861	..	2,041	..	..
18,195	20,891	7,365	4,272	13,352	9,110	19,760
8,509	1,121	..	1,35,349	..	..	..
74,225	64,027	22,672	1,51,033	4,59,718	3,91,263	6,59,621
7,42,561	7,20,248	3,17,560	9,84,663	7,66,985	7,56,177	13,83,920
23,52,763	12,28,744	..	1,70,532	4,37,914	6,30,772	9,28,546
30,95,324	19,48,992	3,17,560	11,55,195	12,04,899	13,86,949	23,12,466

TO FRANCE.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
3,653	6,396	33,745	8,741	77,764	32,445	..
..	4,313	7,243	4,863	8,632	47,320	3,140
1,460	12,782	..	77,352	..	4,413	6,088
..	..	..	..	8,761	3,307	..
7,81,201	16,56,764	86,505	7,82,984	12,51,927	12,47,406	22,18,756
99,016	26,138	2,876	..	20,712	245	26,075
49,774	99,039	10,554	82,861	87,868	95,669	1,01,372
10,400	12,706	6,400	11,250	49,932	9,775	2,275
33,373	..	..	72,495	..	4,410	16,055
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,282
28,568	48,632	..	..	..	10,748	79,570
12,858	76,803	18,566	19,773	21,929	24,724	1,08,133
10,20,303	19,43,573	1,65,889	10,59,619	15,27,525	14,80,462	25,51,691
2,01,114	2,34,850	1,34,617	1,64,826	81,806	59,194	58,558
12,21,417	21,78,423	3,00,506	12,24,445	16,09,331	15,39,656	26,86,304
1,37,926	1,37,383	27,671	1,03,077	39,905	46,751	42,076
45,899	53,053	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,787	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	40,519	16,164	..	..	47,785
..	7,036	40,033	4,536	..	..	..
..	8,639	12,624	8,683	1,012	1,623	418
..	..	..	18,233	207	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	472	..
..

No. 19. IMPORTS FROM DENMARK, SWEDEN.

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
<i>From Denmark.</i>						
Copper, Sa. Rs.	3,875	..
Iron,	4,420	..	29,395	31,907
Steel,	2,761	1,932
Spelter,
French Claret,	13,361	10,062
English ditto,
Port,	4,513	..
Cordage,	3,750	2,430	17,573	8,894
Anchors,	5,083	..
Canvas,	18,096	4,445
Line,	3,340	..
Pitch and Tar,	1,540	1,708
Spirits,	240	..	7,609	16,604
Drugs,
Hosiery,	1,750	..	1,662
Oilman's Stores,
Sundries,	1,652	9,471	9,442
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	8,410	5,832	1,16,617	86,656
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,10,375	1,22,625	1,88,865
Total, Sa. Rs.	8,410	2,16,207	2,39,242	2,75,521
<i>From Sweden.</i>						
Books, Ss. Rs.
Cordage,
Linseed Oil,
Steel,
Copper,
Iron,
Sundries,
Total, Sa. Rs.
<i>Russia.—No Importations.</i>						
<i>From Holland.</i>						
Copper, Sa. Rs.	53,417	..	1,520
Iron,	14,845	..	..
Lead,	13,354	..	..
Steel,	3,273	..	..
Claret,	4,110	..	1,667
Champagne and Burgundy,	1,323	..	2,600
Madeira,	1,490
Spirits,	3,205	..	9,808
Cabinet-Ware,	5,836	..	..
Clocks and Watches,	3,238	..	..
Glass Ware,	1,861	..	..
Looking Glasses,	2,891	..	..
Queen's Ware,	3,735	..	..
Linseed Oil,	5,297
Brimstone,
Sundries,	10,841	..	4,646
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	1,21,929	..	37,028
Total, Sa. Rs.	89,915	..	50,625
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,11,844	..	87,653

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
<i>To Denmark.</i>						
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	412	..	4,25,813	6,463
Silk ditto,
Indigo,	7,396	..	87,324	45,981
Saltpetre,	70,546	..
Sugar,	3,400	..	3,204	86,580
Grain,	200	3,350	7,300
Cotton,	3,504	..	1,40,016	74,288
Ginger,	7,027	..	31,672	4,153
Shell Lac,	1,320	..	4,567	..
Castor Oil,
Safflower,
Sundries,	2,689	1,882	12,504	11,677
Total, Sa. Rs.	25,748	2,082	7,78,996	2,36,442
Re-export,	6,216	12,564	64,669	61,492
	31,964	14,646	8,43,665	2,97,934
<i>To Sweden.—No Exports.</i>						
<i>To Russia.</i>						
Indigo,	3,330	..
Sugar,	1,78,041	..	..	..
Cotton,	34,680	..	..	..
Silk,	1,250	..
Salt Provisions,	430	..	..	..
Sundries,	882	..	4,565	..
Re-export,	2,14,033	..	9,145	..
	367	..	9,676	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,14,400	..	18,821	..
<i>To Holland.</i>						
Cotton Piece Goods,	3,709	..	..
Cotton,	93,712	..	1,22,512
Indigo,	1,08,773	..	21,523
Sugar,	55,771	..	65,557
Saltpetre,	7,041	..	..
Grain,	1,000	..	..
Lack Lake,	6,300	..	..
Sundries,	8,418	..	8,660
Re-export,	2,84,724	..	2,18,252
	10,406	..	9,380
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,95,130	..	2,27,632

Goods.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Copper, Sa. Rs.	11,734	1,08,548	1,37,542	1,03,988
Iron,	7,440	..	..	969
Lead,	4,105	..	16,204	..
Quicksilver, .....	..	13,071	28,812	1,94,214
Claret, .....	..	..	1,475	..
Port, .....	..	1,448	..	520
Wines, .....	..	11,646	..	7,810
Sherry, .....	..	511	..	1,688
Brandy, .....	..	1,859	9,579	6,396
Gin, .....	..	..	..	..
Rum, .....	..	..	..	..
Manufactured Goods, .....	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches, .....	..	..	1,406	..
Cordage, .....	..	..	3,600	..
Glass Ware, .....	..	..	2,304	..
Marble Slabs, .....	..	507	319	..
Confectionery, .....	..	..	1,113	327
Brimstone,	982	12,588	..	36,100
Cochineal, .....	..	8,775	9,752	..
Corals, .....	..	..	..	3,719
Sundries,	12,368	5,942	35,618	12,970
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	36,629	1,64,895	2,47,724	3,68,701
Total, Sa. Rs.	90,000	11,99,534	15,08,033	3,18,571
	1,26,629	13,64,429	17,55,757	6,87,272

No. 22. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	9,98,914	2,27,591	1,42,193	48,351
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	800	6,339
Cotton,	1,38,340	2,36,737	..	..
Silk,	5,600	..	..	..
Indigo,	87,271	17,965	..	..
Sugar,	1,61,419	1,24,203	32,458	62,992
Saltpetre,	37,346	51,878	18,256	1,800
Grain,	4,855	46,322	7,228	..
Bengal Rum,	4,903	11,126	..	..
Shell Lack,	10,403	7,466	..	3,743
Ginger,	12,175	7,490	3,914	2,499
Borax,	26,122	..	..	..
Canvas,	11,350	1,750	..	2,848
Foreign Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..
Coffee, .....	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	19,315	21,667	3,268	12,426
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	15,18,013	7,54,195	2,08,117	1,40,998
	3,72,615	5,37,484	2,06,585	12,806
Madeira Wine,	18,90,628	12,91,679	4,14,702	1,53,804
Liquors,	3,801	6,237	..	600
Cassia, .....	..	5,403	..	..
Cassia,	4,996	9,782	..	..
Benjamin,	4,812	11,700	..	..
Tin,	9,000	..	..	..
Foreign Piece Goods,	3,25,098	4,84,796	1,53,573	..
Nankeens,	13,473	8,717	43,360	2,541
Europe Sundries,	4,243	2,135	..	6,890

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..
..	..	125	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	2,065	..	..	222	..
..	..	7,763	..	..	900	..
..	432	..
..
..
..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..
..
..	2,454	..
..	..	3,860	..	..	11,739	..
..	..	2,646	..	..	800	..
..
..
..	..	85,746	..	..	23,576	..
..	..	18,819	..	..	51,695	..
..	..	1,22,224	..	..	91,818	..
..
..	..	1,22,224	..	..	91,818	..

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
4,15,538	3,03,450	48,335	..	1,79,961	..	..
22,446	53,779	..	..	120	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	150	..
..	350	..	..	1,028	..	..
29,143	6,977	..	..	25,849	..	..
1,33,657	62,923	..	..	29,302	..	..
..	4,639	..	..	31,862	3,457	..
..	2,624	5,350	..	980	1,500	..
2,896	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,886	1,625	..	..	..	..	..
..	549	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,329	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,518	..	..	634	..	..
..
..
73,827	20,799	120	..	11,212	3,634	..
6,90,393	4,63,562	53,805	..	2,80,948	8,741	..
94,289	2,60,733	10,368	..	68,452	187	..
7,84,682	7,24,295	64,173	..	3,49,400	8,928	..
20,943	1,620	..	..	900	..	..
..	6,515	..	..	528	..	..
..
..	1,681	..	..	..	..	..
..
1,212	1,75,061	8,569	..	..	..	..
17,212	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	2,795	..	..	..	187	..

No. 23. IMPORTS FROM

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper, Sa. Rs.	..	7,790	1,004	17,798	3,260	4,246
Iron,	16,963	29,623	36,715	12,408	..	..
Steel, .....	..	14,712	..	3,881	..	3,410
Lead, .....	..	3,433	..	6,952	4,983	21,235
Quicksilver, .....	..	6,986	5,829	1,58,763	79,949	20,928
Claret, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lisbon,	42,096	34,682	19,600	56,919	67,203	21,962
Madeira,	65,268	2,16,346	21,139	169	..	4,576
Port,	42,905	13,816	1,03,751	75,818	13,103	6,953
Champagne and Burgundy, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine, .....	..	1,819	519	..	370	631
Brandy, .....	..	1,232	..	..	..	..
Rum, .....	..	2,370	..	..	..	..
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	1,881	2,325	4,166
Broad Cloth, .....	..	..	..	1,065	2,270	6,776
Sundries,	2,679	8,675	21,869	31,980	19,939	23,341
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	1,69,911	3,41,484	2,10,432	3,67,634	1,93,402	1,18,224
Total, Sa. Rs.	1,69,911	7,13,966	34,82,400	68,50,545	16,69,305	27,85,721
		10,55,450	36,92,832	72,18,179	18,62,707	29,03,945

No. 24. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	4,88,236	14,66,714	24,91,296	37,76,081	14,74,211	13,63,008
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, .....	..	..	5,556	1,87,385	41,604	2,06,992
Silk, .....	..	..	..	791	..	11,430
Indigo,	50,707	1,13,374	1,06,982	2,79,614	32,783	3,52,138
Sugar, .....	..	..	..	11,273	..	40,943
Saltpetre, .....	..	24,610	..	1,59,664	5,124	20,816
Grain,	15,900	8,528	11,000	2,700	11,400	13,500
Opium, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	2,347	15,500	17,441	73,043	11,656	21,451
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	5,57,190	16,28,726	26,32,275	44,90,551	15,76,778	20,30,278
	13,249	1,08,940	96,647	1,43,980	11,859	47,894
Pepper, Sa. Rs.	5,70,439	17,37,666	27,28,922	46,34,531	15,88,637	20,78,172
Madeira,	7,632	41,403	63,514	52,198	..	..
Liquors, .....	..	..	99	..	..	..
Cassia, .....	..	..	1,151	100	..	..
Rattans,	3,038	..	6,912	15,975	..	..
Foreign Piece Goods,	1,341	3,764	3,302	4,948	1,210	..
Europe Sundries, .....	..	..	248	3,864	522	1,811
Coffee,	1,238	453	1,677	4,688	321	1,874
Nankeens, .....	..	45,000	..	1,43,980	..	..
Tea, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Goods.	1813-14	1814-15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19
Copper, Sa. Rs.	..	2,33,428	1,35,894	8,805	14,591	1,082
Iron, .....	..	8,220	23,598	22,333	4,118	1,384
Quicksilver, .....	..	6,815	..	16,633	6,879	..
Steel, .....	..	14,090	..	4,451	4,480	2,973
Lead, .....	..	..	..	..	7,909	14,432
Madeira,	1,188	1,17,707	..	3,138	..	540
Port,	5,331	23,025	924	1,200	..	..
French Claret, .....	..	..	1,379	..	1,000	..
Lisbon, .....	..	293	174	2,474	10,264	1,339
Wines, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy,	553	12,224	..	..	..	..
Gin,	7,467	..	..	..	..	..
Rum, .....	..	5,498	3,115	..	..	..
Elephants' Teeth, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	2,616	..
Cordage, .....	..	..	..	..	23,479	..
Broad Cloth, .....	..	..	..	..	6,988	..
Ebony, .....	..	..	10,551	..	..	..
Indigo, .....	..	21,293	..	..	..	..
Hemp, .....	..	40,029	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	4,784	13,487	2,606	3,403	32,380	3,993
	19,323	4,96,109	1,78,241	62,437	1,14,704	25,743
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	1,38,648	9,12,054	11,50,273	24,42,188	22,29,839	23,85,153
Total, Sa. Rs.	1,57,971	14,08,163	13,28,514	25,04,625	23,44,543	24,10,896

No. 26. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	2,76,273	9,12,669	14,81,573	16,40,509	15,54,427	9,53,232
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, .....	..	..	..	..	8,712	..
Silk, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, .....	..	48,352	1,17,902	23,000	829	..
Sugar, .....	..	15,861	..	..	48,687	..
Saltpetre,	40,150	12,200	..	..	21,419	1,076
Grain, .....	..	5,170	6,000	..	5,960	..
Ginger, .....	..	5,880	..	..	2,520	..
Canvas,	1,680	9,980	9,532	..	..	..
Sundries,	2,722	8,011	10,055	16,720	22,955	4,778
	3,20,825	10,18,123	16,25,062	16,80,229	16,65,509	9,59,086
Re-export, Sa. Rs.	10,346	36,088	53,060	14,722	26,344	27,951
Total, Sa. Rs.	3,31,171	10,54,211	16,78,122	16,94,951	16,91,853	9,87,037
Pepper, Sa. Rs.	1,314	14,146	17,440	3,879	6,952	..
Foreign Piece Goods,	1,886	1,160	..	2,543	2,690	7,002
Nankeens,	5,690	17,850	27,253	3,575	..	15,738
Europe Sundries,	1,047	608	1,400	1,527	8,182	2,220
Spices, .....	..	646	..	..	..	2,424
Liquors, .....	..	362	374	276	..	..
Madeira Wine, .....	..	..	..	..	2,694	567
Coir, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoise Shell, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign Silk Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rattans, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 27. IMPORTS FROM

Goods.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Copper,.....Sa. Rs.	2,92,573	4,19,091	8,34,100	9,17,349
Quicksilver,.....	..	33,893	..	..
Lead,.....	..	..	..	..
Brass,.....	..	..	2,849	..
Tin,.....	..	..	7,096	14,059
Brandy,.....	..	..	..	..
Silk,.....	..	..	13,601	..
Sugar,.....	..	..	14,175	..
Hemp,.....	..	..	985	10,194
Canvas,.....	..	..	..	..
Medicines,.....	..	..	3,466	7,839
Pepper,.....	..	..	..	6,948
Rattans,.....	..	..	..	..
Tea,.....	..	..	..	..
Coffee,.....	..	..	..	..
Piece Goods,.....	..	..	..	..
Sundries,.....	4,025	1,100	3,198	4,120
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	2,96,598	4,54,084	8,79,470	9,64,150
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	1,44,225	9,92,182	13,87,511	6,74,748
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	4,40,823	14,46,266	22,66,981	16,38,898

No. 28. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.
Cotton Piece Goods,.....Sa. Rs.	1,76,244	3,41,624	5,66,785	12,68,587
Silk Piece Goods,.....	..	..	5,159	98,979
Cotton,.....	..	880	..	..
Silk,.....	..	1,120	..	560
Indigo,.....	..	..	..	2,595
Sugar,.....	15,698	42,483	28,121	34,292
Saltpetre,.....	..	..	1,200	..
Grain,.....	400	..	4,000	10,794
Salt Provisions,.....	..	9,422	740	2,488
Wax Candles,.....	..	1,047	2,730	7,606
Borax,.....	..	..	..	..
Canvas,.....	5,617	1,000	6,611	20,173
Opium,.....	6,315	..	..	..
Wearing Apparel,.....	..	598	26,476	27,944
Elephants' Teeth,.....	4,202	..	..	..
Bengal Rum,.....	..	..	11,726	36,735
Soap,.....	..	..	..	2,746
Sundries,.....	33,799	2,692	16,653	20,696
Re-export,.....Sa. Rs.	2,42,275	4,00,866	6,70,201	15,34,195
Re-export,.....Sa. Rs.	1,45,243	2,59,241	55,641	4,20,807
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	3,87,518	6,60,107	7,25,842	19,55,002
Spices,.....	4,929	1,59,686	..	37,309
Pepper,.....	3,296	..	..	..
Quicksilver,.....	..	..	..	40,157
Foreign Piece Goods,.....	45,506	81,874	16,722	2,59,547
Nankeens,.....	11,700	12,572	..	20,752
China Ware,.....	35,975	..	..	..
Liquors,.....	5,665	1,062	8,748	6,171
Madeira,.....	..	..	9,362	8,832

SOUTH AMERICA.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
8,67,671	4,51,931	10,18,397	8,95,642	3,53,102	2,093	1,60,730
6,115	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,856	22,165	1,791	90,270	24,238	1,04,638	..
4,616	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	2,372	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,210	..
12,550	6,059	33,431	14,903	25,683	27,447	..
5,734	..	..	..	..	2,532	..
6,814	..	..	..	..	7,324	..
472	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,120	13,843	5,917	..	..	..	..
..	14,273	38,773	41,759	25,821	1,53,030	1,598
9,37,448	5,08,271	10,98,309	10,42,574	4,28,844	3,00,646	1,62,328
18,39,967	5,74,277	24,68,573	23,09,737	4,00,311	13,04,578	20,250
27,77,415	10,82,548	35,66,882	33,52,311	8,29,155	16,05,224	1,82,578

SOUTH AMERICA.

1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
7,50,296	1,26,977	6,99,085	5,26,128	1,20,429	58,464	..
60,205	20,808	32,807	3,125	3,316	..	..
..
7,098	..	9,199	..	..	..	..
55,625	86,863	87,709	..	1,592	2,211	..
5,775	..	600	..	..	..	..
8,782	..	55,112	2,408	1,830	..	..
18,553	..	3,105	578	196	..	..
34,366	9,332	34,240	12,874	3,211	150	..
..
20,685	3,746	1,570	1,000	..	..	..
..
..	14,692	20,038	..	..	..	..
21,763	..	..	..	4,133	..	..
..	..	4,288	..	125	..	..
2,222	10,205	3,620	..	..	..	..
91,870	9,139	20,609	6,173	3,317	563	..
10,77,240	2,81,762	9,71,983	5,52,286	1,38,149	61,388	..
3,87,021	6,553	2,36,793	1,29,265	15,459	245	..
14,64,261	2,88,315	12,08,775	6,81,551	1,53,608	61,633	..
15,549	285	677	424	..	..	..
17,917	640	1,876	..	350	..	..
84,939	..	..	7,898	..	..	..
1,32,786	1,999	..	85,065	344	..	..
13,602	..	18,400	3,797	3,690	..	..
..	..	..	1,550	..	..	..
24,502	..	2,713	2,544	2,192	..	..
8,596	..	7,000	300	..	..	..

Goods.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
Copper, Sa. Rs.	22,346	1,87,228	1,12,686	86,187	28,305
Iron,	9,091	25,459	48,567	7,791	..
Lead, .....	..	21,002	80,832	..	..
Quicksilver, .....	..	14,957	27,741	64,714	..
Steel,	5,399	47,365	7,815	2,699	..
Spelter, .....	..	..	..	..	..
Claret,	12,575	19,163	7,336	500	740
Champagne and Burgundy, .....	..	7,455	8,418	..	500
Constantia,	2,228	..	..	..	..
Madeira, .....	..	21,370	1,08,280	486	..
Wines,	1,612	31,950	36,104	151	1,323
Brandy,	11,794	1,60,558	16,106	44,815	10,016
Gin,	22,339	27,079	31,963	13,143	2,104
Malt Liquors,	11,481	1,599	1,051	801	178
Rum,	7,517	..	1,879	1,187	..
Books, .....	..	..	160	..	1,965
Cordage,	4,169	7,058	42,807	7,322	..
Masts and Spars,	5,597	15,880	14,592	..	..
Pitch and Tar,	12,536	15,908	17,004	9,032	1,750
Ship Chandlery,	12,291	20,921	42,865	17,246	156
Timber and Planks,	13,489	44,985	61,837	43,664	255
Oilman's Stores,	10,273	34,370	23,046	9,300	5,913
Piece Goods, .....	..	5,808	7,145	..	2,307
Turpentine,	6,755	3,654	5,535	..	..
Brimstone, .....	..	27,160	74,072	78,761	30,678
Coffee, .....	..	..	..	..	..
Verdigrease,	1,512	40,603	24,297	20,769	2,124
Cochineal, .....	..	..	15,900	1,492	..
Bottles, Empty, .....	..	7,181	41,403	4,685	156
Corals, .....	..	..	97,568	..	4,018
Sundries,	49,754	1,78,386	1,92,881	88,689	39,790
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	2,22,768	9,67,099	11,49,890	5,03,434	1,32,278
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	47,93,886	52,88,929	57,99,449	90,59,375	45,96,510
Total, Sa. Rs.	50,16,654	62,56,028	69,49,339	95,62,809	47,28,788

1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
5,873	..	..	608	96,096	1,726	78,997	1,46,495
315	1,037	..	..	10,798	..	..	..
..	..	..	11,223	..	..	..	20,475
..	7,231	..	..	..	4,668	..	..
4,050	..	2,025	3,375	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38,556	27,873	20,101	42,955
11,286	474	688	3,263	6,390	943	..	..
..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
572	..	468	450	300	3,752	..	36,550
2,169	506	909	215	..	1,744	..	6,291
43,011	5,430	11,188	25,079	41,389	27,628	..	12,717
8,040	10,781	10,909	..	4,042	6,133	2,667	1,779
792	1,766	168	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,705	..	..	224	..	..	..
1,749	950	19,765	446	367	1,855	817	..
..	3,562	..	..	7,213	3,735	10,930	10,172
8,993	2,390	8,312	675	1,960	1,718	3,530	2,068
6,828	9,941	9,400	..	3,132	4,591	3,530	4,692
..	6,461	2,927	..	..	3,587	..	..
4,050	29,423	26,453	14,050	4,449	15,364	3,444	77,598
9,599	17,616	16,263	4,594	7,020	9,958	1,846	6,841
1,509	4,416	8,852	..	..	4,834	2,137	7,016
7,118	2,217	10,325	2,680	2,140	3,128	3,436	..
..	2,063	..	..	..	7,029	918	..
..
..	1,305	..	..	8,894	2,720	..	14,595
..	..	11,158	12,688	21,035	46,356	..	..
..	..	..	1,039	1,125	..	..	..
9,064	1,41,321	9,746	..	531	70,704	..	..
34,637	39,482	93,457	33,439	52,014	1,24,615	66,992	64,368
1,59,655	2,90,477	2,43,013	1,13,824	3,07,675	3,74,661	1,99,345	4,54,612
27,28,519	50,51,178	50,07,652	13,52,331	18,02,632	33,18,210	9,64,640	17,21,217
28,88,174	53,41,655	52,50,665	14,66,155	21,10,307	36,92,871	11,63,985	21,75,829

Goods.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	31,16,366	35,99,324	15,23,725	25,00,094	13,24,990
Silk ditto, ..	..	..	..	..	3,83,058
Cotton, .. 252	252	2,20,942	10,09,644	18,15,968	82,672
Silk, ..	..	7,122	708	3,771	2,520
Indigo, ..	7,27,438	3,08,630	3,69,752	6,99,636	7,75,598
Grain, ..	..	..	9,844	5,000	14,604
Sugar, ..	2,52,697	10,45,989	12,55,450	11,67,986	14,53,353
Saltpetre, .. 263	263	1,62,579	1,30,434	3,12,827	1,29,393
Shell Lack, .. 5,581	5,581	8,888	10,372	5,997	7,382
Stick Lack, ..	..	..	..	..	534
Gunnies and Gunny Bags, .. 16,079	16,079	15,524	7,619	2,768	11,582
Turmeric, .. 10,808	10,808	22,152	6,187	2,103	1,799
Ginger, .. 71,222	71,222	1,44,654	1,88,836	1,74,901	69,808
Skins, .. 26,140	26,140	69,766	1,12,088	39,928	72,960
Borax, .. 4,468	4,468	1,368	10,213	6,460	18,091
Salammoniac, .. 11,066	11,066	5,091	..	..	..
Hemp, Flax and Twine, .. 7,558	7,558	25,130	8,812	8,911	7,674
Canvas, .. 1,310	1,310	1,616	..	900	..
Blankets and Carpets, .. 4,577	4,577	20,949	8,929	1,756	4,498
Sundries, .. 18,080	18,080	39,433	57,738	43,658	54,869
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	42,73,905 1,47,530	56,99,157 2,99,094	47,10,351 1,80,702	67,92,664 2,33,867	44,15,385 1,71,053
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	44,21,435 ..	59,98,251 ..	48,91,053 ..	70,26,531 ..	45,86,438 ..
Gums, Foreign, ..	44,21,435	59,98,251	48,91,053	70,26,531	45,86,438
Coffee, ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin, .. 58,264	58,264	36,016	48,705	44,165	53,151
Foreign Piece Goods, .. 53,607	53,607	1,53,150	49,559	14,301	26,062
Pepper, .. 11,644	11,644	..	32,024	1,04,460	41,069
Cassia, .. 1,785	1,785	19,970	..	8,509	..
Camphire, .. 3,276	3,276	27,828	2,436	..	..
Madeira Wine, .. 270	270	22,599	..	..	..
Spices, .. 1,470	1,470	8,715	10,305	27,225	9,362
Skins, Foreign, ..	..	..	..	..	..

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper, Sa. Rs.	7,947	4,340	963	..	3,516	8,211
Timber, and Planks,	4,00,127	3,12,247	3,34,351	2,48,041	2,77,279	1,79,991
Anchors,	7,692	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch,	2,397	..	2,625	1,785	..	386
Cowries, .....	..	5,927	..	..	..	..
Masts and Spars,	26,806	46,467	18,999	13,500	56,426	..
Metal Bells, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jars,	1,725	782	..	437	538	..
Coir,	2,304	..	..	2,300	2,903	7,910
Sappan Wood, .....	..	2,777	3,997	4,608	..	805
Elephants' Teeth,	5,639	9,567	6,375	3,167	2,422	1,741
Earth, red and yellow, .....	..	1,664	..	..	..	..
Tin, .....	..	6,263	..	18,910	..	..
Stick Lac, .....	..	..	1,966	..	..	..
Wax and Wax Candles,	8,170	12,353	7,383	31,792	21,425	17,018
Hurtul,	2,657	2,220	6,335	..	..	..
Arsenic, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	5,488	19,028	10,368	7,333	33,806	2,961
TOTAL, Sa. Rs.	4,70,952	4,23,655	3,93,362	3,31,873	3,98,315	2,19,023
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	48,939	2,63,531	1,78,295	4,13,362	1,78,000	..
TOTAL, Sa. Rs.	5,19,891	6,87,186	5,71,657	7,45,235	5,76,315	2,19,023

No. 32. EXPORTS

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	2,01,219	2,06,755	1,97,522	62,329	29,795	10,796
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo,	400	250	..	..	..	..
Sugar,	12,511	6,067	4,013	4,933	2,609	446
Silk,	4,194	31,720	47,546	11,204	..	..
Grain,	26,808	17,270	1,630	1,000	850	..
Bengal Rum,	14,966	49,108	9,242	8,770	9,523	14,615
Opium,	3,860	2,827	4,654	..	3,644	..
Cotton and Thread,	186	..	2,327	..	..	..
Ghee,	6,860	632	850	..	942	487
Oil,	1,688	12,883	756	..	..	..
Canvas,	2,769	663	169	2,718	..	480
Tobacco,	508	15,767	1,293	..	..	..
Safflower,	243	4,228	3,113	4,795	1,105	2,339
Sundries,	27,813	32,886	20,664	13,731	8,723	9,249
TOTAL, Sa. Rs.	3,04,025	3,81,056	2,93,779	1,09,480	57,191	38,412
Re-export, Sa. Rs.	1,10,896	1,79,378	1,75,259	45,877	59,646	84,822
TOTAL, Sa. Rs.	4,14,921	5,60,434	4,69,038	1,55,357	1,16,837	1,23,234
Copper, Sa. Rs.	1,447	17,232	14,000	9,829	..	..
Iron and Nails,	9,736	20,632	22,970	17,691	10,743	1,320
Tin, .....	..	..	7,979	..	..	..
Broad Cloth,	17,672	15,567	41,857	3,731	15,626	8,947
Foreign Piece Goods,	15,287	45,571	45,559	2,791	8,304	28,768
Europe Sundries,	23,903	15,747	10,228	9,390	10,025	31,992
Glass Ware,	24,617	9,037	5,479	..	..	5,261
Cutlery,	3,350	14,164	4,271	..	..	..
Madeira, .....	..	3,440	5,231	284	600	..
Liquors,	2,176	5,547	2,777	..	1,081	1,620
Cotton Piece Goods, British, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millinery, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals,	3,234	..	..	..	..	..

FROM PEGUE.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
2,160	5,296	16,837	1,974	161	9,916	..	25,537	14,357
1,05,249	1,75,457	3,04,392	2,95,117	2,64,176	2,12,021	1,16,536	2,78,655	2,49,638
..	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	..
3,324	4,865	1,537	117	3,879	6,901	167	8,922	3,232
1,623	..	..	..	..	235	..	..	..
21,000	10,500	3,106	17,650	..	1,800	750	..	5,568
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,746
232	..	245	..	656	605	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	4,684
..	..	5,136	..	705	365	472	9,631	3,835
1,824	1,487	2,333	3,366	5,944	1,427	3,411	4,687	3,706
..
..	..	26,105	..	..	6,058	..	..	..
..	..	1,330	14,895	14,162	37,969	..	5,866	15,784
38,528	5,934	9,882	1,809	14,593	10,165	8,742	4,408	4,102
..	..	..	15,065	6,436	15,988	..	..	..
..	5,467	10,450	..	..	..	..	28,818	14,391
4,184	11,987	73,050	8,631	22,050	87,499	74,275	48,559	25,850
1,78,124	2,20,993	4,54,403	3,58,624	3,32,762	3,91,481	2,04,153	4,15,813	3,50,893
60,557	23,555	..	..	35,000	1,80,064	52,533	58,36,958	21,24,252
2,38,681	2,44,548	4,54,403	3,58,624	3,67,762	5,71,545	2,56,686	62,52,771	24,75,145

TO PEGUE.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
4,083	9,579	27,465	7,958	7,843	8,542	1,15,680	40,170	28,443
5,423	404	5,172	1,186	1,754	1,367	1,13,719	1,21,417	19,297
200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793
110	..	3,445	500	206	20,770	82,147	81,892	5,894
..	..	238	..	45,935	..	..	43,890	..
..	3,200	12,870	220	7,500	47,228	33,516	1,94,244	2,78,687
2,556	..	7,123	1,311	1,265	2,024	742	5,349	..
..	..	..	..	..	27,600	..	63,020	1,230
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,593
613	345	2,051	2,704	..	7,103	7,333	4,709	1,704
..
920	1,180	836	1,820	..	4,350	4,328	800	1,198
..	..	617	..	..	1,244	7,094	1,056	868
..	923	556	..	1,699	1,554	1,078	3,057	..
5,239	5,186	20,732	4,547	7,148	1,00,909	1,08,562	1,15,426	42,161
19,144	20,817	81,105	20,246	73,350	2,22,671	4,74,199	6,75,030	3,81,868
30,641	74,626	2,96,706	2,82,489	2,89,712	2,80,527	8,06,012	7,69,095	6,07,284
49,785	95,443	3,77,811	3,02,735	3,63,062	5,03,198	12,80,211	14,44,125	9,89,152
..	5,456	..	..	..	..	4,402	4,385	9,831
2,240	331	3,466	2,592	3,151	240	1,753	..	2,982
..
2,025	10,487	44,890	25,914	5,203	19,645	19,260	33,820	42,943
12,558	43,027	1,69,221	2,27,012	2,30,442	81,194	1,01,123	1,089	4,262
7,842	5,505	55,243	22,016	15,800	50,703	86,423	..	20,885
..	..	13,818	600	4,802	120	..	..	1,873
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,698	3,840
..	..	..	..	200	1,835	13,908	2,741	1,240
1,392	400	4,640	3,394	8,028	1,03,764	1,97,216	20,980	17,011
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,50,292	5,87,705	4,69,112
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,266	9,343	3,837
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,573	4,114

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Beads, Sa. Rs.	2,565	1,964	..	849	621	6,113
Beetlenuts,	51,413	33,081	25,564	90,629	1,01,404	1,00,893
Benjamin,	2,085	360	1,228	734	4,155	20,760
Broad Cloth,	13,856	1,800	..	..	..	..
Cassia, .....	..	3,900	11,118	..	..	2,597
Copper,	63,953	80,903	60,573	1,40,570	3,261	6,118
Coir,	1,060	3,391	..	..	1,181	819
China Ware, .....	..	..	..	6,384	..	..
Coffee,	5,924	5,737	11,703	..	..	494
Camphire, .....	..	5,422	..	8,483	..	5,441
Cutch, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dammer,	14,397	7,227	4,777	1,129	1,649	4,910
Kyapootie Oil, .....	..	..	8,251	..	7,092	..
Lead, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper,	1,88,697	1,03,682	1,19,616	80,169	25,655	1,25,927
Rattans,	27,256	12,703	19,737	14,475	910	3,916
Spices,	4,504	5,333	..	388	..	1,46,444
Sappan Wood,	3,279	..	..	..	1,846	13,873
Sago,	1,349	8,347	15,033	23,077	13,357	32,085
Tin,	2,93,952	1,73,792	5,65,960	2,64,020	76,039	1,49,810
Tutenague,	6,537	..	53,061	2,726	..	..
Tortoise Shell, .....	..	6,354	650	..	..	..
Wax,	4,052	5,346	19,006	29,810	26,972	14,741
Timber,	7,120	7,186	11,409	25,552	..	442
Tea, .....	..	..	..	45,077	..	8,959
Sundries,	23,368	44,393	57,904	66,976	36,708	55,983
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	7,16,367	5,10,921	9,85,590	8,01,048	3,00,850	7,00,325
Total, Sa. Rs.	6,09,705	9,75,689	2,89,253	4,16,746	6,04,760	10,02,801
Total, Sa. Rs.	13,26,072	14,86,610	12,74,843	12,17,794	9,05,610	17,03,126

No. 34. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	4,73,689	9,36,078	4,04,900	1,89,282	6,43,172	3,61,356
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls,	2,607	2,600	500	..	4,300	446
Indigo,	5,700	..	..	..	..	..
Grain,	67,462	39,836	43,442	47,312	20,084	35,468
Silk,	3,995	8,026	738	1,250	..	..
Bengal Rum,	4,914	750	..	..	3,547	1,333
Opium,	12,47,655	12,49,670	15,45,728	11,45,981	9,24,362	10,37,185
Saltpetre,	2,563	1,050	28,955	..	31,697	10,346
Gunny,	16,530	17,325	10,410	3,020	7,094	22,549
Ghee,	30,580	29,858	10,605	28,185	12,279	8,879
Carriages,	10,300	1,500	..	2,000	2,100	6,800
Canvas,	12,825	9,431	3,564	1,050	12,253	5,832
Sugar, .....	..	11,544	19,000	3,446	9,193	383
Safflower,	4,208	7,242	2,336	..	..	..
Sundries,	46,832	42,736	26,068	18,706	36,702	46,153
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	19,29,860	23,57,646	20,96,239	14,40,232	17,06,783	15,36,730
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,24,636	1,44,380	76,481	35,368	1,78,189	2,13,598
Total, Sa. Rs.	21,54,496	25,02,026	21,72,720	14,75,600	18,84,972	17,50,328
Madeira, Sa. Rs.	39,468	28,786	12,576	5,544	5,358	5,975
Liquors,	79,286	26,655	4,609	4,488	..	18,423
Europe Sundries,	59,465	15,880	5,156	2,660	67,755	13,298
Foreign Piece Goods,	20,219	..	3,640	..	10,595	1,35,836
Broad Cloth, .....	..	..	500	..	..	..
Iron and Nails,	8,526	55,892	16,516	17,576	48,676	5,921
Copper, .....	..	11,111	22,320	4,500	2,072	1,764
Cotton Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Alum,	2,171	..	..	..	..	..
Benjamin,	6,275	4,466	33,542	52,392	24,558	54,783
Brimstone,	852	1,440	16,558	1,938	..	..
Coffee,	22,079	3,564	33,039	57,271	58,041	..
Copper,	3,027	66,076	1,682	..	3,422	2,721
Dammer,	2,103	1,112	1,066	1,803	1,787	..
Masts and Spars,	3,945	..	500	..	..	..
Medicine, .....	..	3,900	8,000	..	..	..
Pepper,	3,59,467	1,86,870	1,48,993	60,555	66,448	42,416
Piece Goods, .....	..	35,543	..	900	..	2,558
Spices,	3,061	992	3,921	44,726	66,095	37,420
Tutenague, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia, .....	..	..	10,026	11,989	12,955	..
Sundries,	31,561	26,838	5,350	27,464	18,572	31,039
..... Sa. Rs.	4,34,541	3,30,801	2,62,677	2,59,038	2,51,878	1,70,937
Treasure,	2,30,568	3,33,112	3,87,913	1,91,060	3,68,710	3,76,746
Total,	6,65,109	6,63,913	6,50,590	4,50,998	6,20,588	5,47,683

No. 36. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods,	1,37,934	1,40,408	1,49,607	1,70,645	2,96,499	1,21,327
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium,	1,93,888	3,27,863	2,16,775	1,17,925	3,38,455	2,18,011
Grain,	8,752	35,208	23,916	4,300	10,700	14,726
Cotton,	1,996	4,400	5,552	20,747	10,015	4,163
Gunny Bags,	6,173	5,310	6,278	430	7,842	3,106
Ghee,	410	4,531	5,894	4,057	1,856	1,503
Safflower,	3,379	1,468	..	3,642	2,138	..
Rum, .....	..	28,244	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	9,390	20,240	27,680	16,298	76,970	17,867
..... Sa. Rs.	3,61,922	5,67,678	4,35,702	3,38,048	7,44,475	3,80,703
Re-exports,	29,476	53,312	34,198	60,147	1,62,819	46,571
..... Sa. Rs.	3,91,398	6,20,990	4,69,900	3,98,195	9,07,294	4,27,274
Treasure,	33,750	20,250	4,500	9,000	54,000	4,500
Total,	4,25,148	6,41,240	4,74,400	4,07,195	9,61,294	4,31,774
Spices,	7,300	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira,	10,885	7,941	10,790	4,017	13,700	1,661
Liquor,	4,780	8,786	4,753	5,561	15,410	2,779
Europe Sundries,	3,112	17,916	9,435	7,066	38,840	17,866
Iron,	770	7,942	7,310	25,529	6,178	7,894
Foreign Piece Goods,	520	2,296	850	11,472	58,525	..

SUMATRA.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..
11,163	25,066	28,413	6,511	3,555	226	4,267	11,085	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300
69,744	24,825	..	1,10,488	1,47,426	82,067	..	..	..
15,537	1,960	289	..	33,709	..	382	..	..
..	1,022	585	..	..	64	..	682	..
..
3,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58,283	68,272	76,033	58,434	3,04,790	1,31,293	2,33,572	1,20,215	2,10,428
11,773	2,544	..	..	593	..	477	..	..
58,433	43,640	12,809	22,286	24,002	14,509	..	..	..
..
166	545	..	..	2,180	..	..	..	..
27,091	10,834	5,743	7,668	6,890	4,567	25,415	23,437	3,432
2,55,272	1,78,708	1,23,872	2,05,387	5,23,145	2,32,726	2,64,113	1,55,419	2,16,160
6,30,212	3,76,972	1,85,164	1,41,364	1,78,587	33,098	2,36,719	..	34,961
8,85,484	5,55,678	3,09,036	3,46,751	7,01,732	2,65,824	5,00,832	1,55,419	2,51,121

SUMATRA.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
1,50,067	54,059	1,93,805	92,288	28,208	16,991	2,974	35,762	4,651
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,439
2,22,940	99,050	1,42,950	1,95,770	85,075	1,05,680	9,800	..	31,730
56,179	38,207	47,289	30,390	52,168	57,247	9,750	18,893	1,350
6,875	2,435	12,334	12,583	..	..	1,271	849	2,094
30,380	1,792	8,800	27,307	2,249	500	1,751	..	1,755
5,416	247	6,235	2,453	2,903	591	278	3,148	..
690	658	3,286	362	465	..	..	494	693
4,551	4,118	1,451	..	2,832	1,699	..	..	..
63,392	22,828	41,789	52,413	16,903	19,750	931	1,07,038	1,500
5,40,490	2,23,394	4,57,942	4,13,566	1,90,803	2,02,458	26,755	1,66,184	49,212
44,971	42,746	68,349	32,402	30,544	19,755	6,380	18,202	6,401
5,85,465	2,66,140	5,26,291	4,45,968	2,21,347	2,22,213	33,135	1,84,386	55,613
..	..	3,51,000	..	22,500	..	9,548	..	..
5,85,465	2,66,140	8,77,291	4,45,968	2,43,847	2,22,213	42,683	1,84,386	55,613
861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,591	14,307	490	1,214	500	1,100	..	..	..
3,866	1,440	1,116	9,197	5,608	2,693	..	..	..
8,696	6,488	16,395	11,097	7,871	4,164	..	..	..
5,359	8,376	3,628	552	1,945	..	192	..	..
15,309	490	28,032	4,375	2,512	3,474	1,729	1,535	..

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Benjamin,..... Sa. Rs.	868	..	..	2,081	15,911	1,657
Brandy,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brimstone,.....	..	..	..	..	776	..
Broad Cloth,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper,.....	32,856	2,02,557	4,09,417	1,06,361	638	2,69,163
Cordage,.....	9,762	..	..	2,413	..	..
Madeira,.....	..	..	1,350	2,420	31,680	25,111
Cubebs,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee,.....	88,882	1,79,631	2,600	..	..	405
Camphire,.....	..	..	9,823	..	..	..
Oilman's Stores,.....	4,516	..	..	..	..	..
Iron,.....	..	..	..	3,707	..	..
Pepper,.....	70,838	58,912	9,342	11,607	..	30,559
Piece Goods,.....	920	7,072	..	3,472	6,334	..
Rattans,.....	3,954	216	754	2,058	3,033	7,394
Kyapoot Oil,.....	..	..	11,532	13,116	..	940
Silver Ware,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sappan Wood,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices,.....	70,534	300	88,561	30,150	20,471	2,48,279
Timber,.....	5,735	..	10,380	1,10,225	2,000	1,300
Tin,.....	..	..	1,42,288	6,50,772	1,90,380	1,44,557
Tutenague,.....	..	..	34,764	..	..	..
Sago,.....	..	280	3,539	4,362	10,888	5,842
Malt Liquor,.....	..	..	..	9,496	1,080	..
Wax,.....	..	..	19,298	17,014	1,126	17,897
Sundries,.....	27,133	52,679	21,974	1,06,073	17,930	61,863
	3,15,998	5,01,647	7,65,627	10,75,327	3,02,247	8,14,967
Treasure,..... Sa. Rs.	1,85,400	1,27,425	45,675	5,48,989	2,33,604	10,67,413
Total,..... Sa. Rs.	5,01,398	6,29,072	8,11,302	16,24,316	12,35,851	18,22,380

No. 38. EXPORTS

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods,..... Sa. Rs.	1,48,145	1,22,989	3,78,392	1,16,698	2,25,237	81,753
Silk ditto,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo,.....	..	1,71,202	5,548	..	..	..
Grain,.....	9,280	38,090	16,854	..	15,534	2,000
Sugar,.....	..	23,926	5,504	..	..	..
Opium,.....	2,33,225	3,42,145	5,98,332	3,65,408	3,23,330	91,720
Saltpetre,.....	..	325	8,543	..	9,641	4,347
Gunny Bags,.....	9,444	30,548	9,280	9,431	15,966	8,301
Ghee,.....	9,292	31,435	5,052	1,991	4,987	..
Safflower,.....	3,000	..	3,049	876	..	..
Wax Candles,.....	..	3,925	4,160	1,330	4,495	4,607
Wearing Apparel,.....	5,608	..	2,019	..	28,359	8,640
Canvas,.....	..	6,250	4,618	882	8,935	..
Carriages and Palankeens,.....	7,982	9,100	13,000	2,891	2,400	..
Shoes and Boots,.....	4,294	..	..	..	..	..
Soap,.....	5,164	2,550	3,783	2,550	1,403	442
Salt Provisions,.....	..	1,395	4,371	412	2,316	..
Sundries,.....	36,740	42,372	21,055	21,374	22,604	5,788
	4,72,174	8,26,252	10,93,560	5,23,843	6,65,212	2,00,598
Re-exports,..... Sa. Rs.	1,14,110	67,635	73,904	16,538	1,03,702	19,550
	5,86,284	8,93,887	11,67,464	5,40,381	7,68,914	2,20,148
Treasure,..... Sa. Rs.	..	1,17,500	..	..	..	..
Total,..... Sa. Rs.	5,86,284	10,11,387	11,67,464	5,40,381	7,68,914	2,20,148
Madeira,.....	38,169	14,228	14,841	517	11,274	1,200
Liquor,.....	39,967	10,917	17,833	740	32,228	..
Looking Glasses,.....	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
Europe Sundries,.....	19,300	17,866	12,359	748	33,780	2,100
Tea,.....	4,500	..	400	..	..	..
Foreign Piece Goods,.....	..	11,481	2,276	..	11,991	12,008
Iron and Nails,.....	..	..	15,984	7,273	9,026	1,010
Broad Cloth and Woollens,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mother of Pearl,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Alum, Sa. Rs.	85,118	57,417	81,429	1,27,118	94,940	65,650
Beads,	22,666	56,219	50,592	67,978	17,226	20,000
Beetlenuts,	13,681	..	2,025	13,594	12,901	70,903
Brimstone, .....	..	..	17,526	6,287	3,311	8,773
Copper,	1,63,394	3,039	58,754	63,156	5,998	6,29,304
China Ware,	21,349	26,564	46,123	99,816	1,67,731	20,564
China Paper,	22,611	38,396	50,116	70,777	24,093	26,612
China Petty Goods,	53,724	33,565	16,280	52,425	52,699	25,964
Cutch, .....	..	..	..	..	..	795
Camphire,	1,19,108	2,28,836	1,33,650	1,37,448	96,764	33,539
Cassia,	16,709	28,169	1,33,080	75,306	20,883	62,897
Confectionery,	1,657	3,637	2,459	6,390	14,145	5,575
Glass Ware, .....	..	..	999	..	..	..
Gallingalls,	1,839	15,305	18,385	8,043	11,297	2,756
Gin, .....	..	..	..	3,458	1,933	..
Kittisols,	9,360	2,553	3,213	8,301	14,605	6,525
Lead, Red and White,	32,681	17,687	24,529	15,756	31,165	1,903
Ivory Ware, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Pans, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marble Slabs,	3,390	11,538	12,321	13,785	13,448	2,015
Nankeen,	81,596	1,17,982	84,316	99,211	1,29,611	1,29,912
Piece Goods,	2,38,030	2,66,126	2,09,176	3,84,836	2,80,982	72,153
Pepper,	1,24,033	23,413	10,736	34,039	48,713	26,700
Quicksilver,	74,415	68,092	16,071	9,725	..	5,377
Rattans,	16,580	4,475	6,806	..	19,958	18,958
Sappan Wood, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sago,	2,873	3,750	14,897	17,585	38,085	13,384
Sugar Candy,	30,112	29,379	17,361	22,619	47,934	54,209
Silk, .....	..	..	17,550	24,940	6,194	65,312
Silver Ware, .....	..	..	..	..	4,965	722
Tin,	74,834	61,260	1,10,661	1,56,879	2,627	1,03,208
Tutenague,	3,72,105	7,81,332	4,35,838	10,61,993	16,45,548	15,90,529
Tea,	1,37,879	1,91,070	1,03,792	2,98,642	5,38,675	1,80,645
Tortoisheshell, .....	..	18,030	1,693	..	4,751	14,355
Velvets,	942	16,610	13,579	35,557	28,286	1,333
Vermilion,	60,669	1,07,908	37,545	20,097	40,384	2,80,373
Wax, .....	..	..	2,522	10,002	5,408	2,148
Sundries,	14,406	61,853	69,667	2,24,615	2,30,721	85,901
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	18,15,761	22,74,605	18,03,691	31,70,378	36,55,981	36,28,994
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	35,19,307	46,42,565	36,29,618	68,78,003	77,03,777	92,07,852
Total, Sa. Rs.	53,35,068	69,17,170	54,33,309	1,00,48,381	1,13,59,758	1,28,36,846

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
12,069	44,617	1,03,778	77,769	78,270	43,288	1,76,793	70,871	68,579
34,952	61,334	41,784	9,680	23,316	25,736	17,927	32,788	36,993
..	6,348	..	8,076	2,993	..	4,435	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,529	11,140	..	..
1,01,014	9,661	1,39,988	17,949	..	1,41,373	19,348	1,12,424	7,12,106
8,414	27,732	12,103	19,317	23,193	18,682	12,360	17,030	19,986
21,235	45,149	71,111	94,019	1,45,619	97,345	56,539	50,319	29,178
15,859	25,718	54,907	23,382	35,522	26,526	28,618	28,350	27,379
554	..	4,794	10,678	..	1,279	..	5,363	13,271
57,052	20,287	19,892	29,105	72,385	33,181	55,326	17,719	58,746
20,910	87,165	50,675	12,473	65,017	84,051	45,111	6,281	35,917
6,251	16,604	14,326	3,364	5,734	5,794	9,025	13,253	8,289
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,665
..	2,594	3,399	..	1,131	4,753	9,180	1,146	..
..	..	3,323	2,502	..	..	..	7,289	11,732
11,099	11,229	22,071	26,013	9,918	10,454	13,799	6,637	11,183
11,264	6,777	526	..	1,232	15,513	5,961	4,513	2,315
..	4,151	..	..	1,551	..	1,054	3,436	9,187
..	..	7,696	1,749	..	5,688	2,460	2,457	12,873
453	1,755	2,703	620	..	3,728	996	2,750	7,040
1,29,451	3,06,292	1,79,903	97,356	1,41,683	1,22,458	69,270	85,138	37,368
2,77,565	3,54,557	5,32,677	1,80,872	1,13,512	1,71,894	2,94,346	3,82,197	1,43,102
..	1,00,283	15,512	71,322	1,38,653	63,414	71,033	1,35,580	1,03,877
..
378	2,286	3,612	15,966	3,212	5,548	19,331	22,966	25,599
..	6,781	1,516	1,275	..	4,967	18,735	1,605	19,982
10,349	298	631	2,743	..	2,846	30,031	14,728	4,652
70,205	62,540	14,801	18,711	41,405	46,085	48,525	89,516	35,792
33,638	33,371	..	..	17,586	10,815	284	..	..
..	3,240	2,764	1,164	3,163	..	1,706	3,950	8,634
22,770	90,566	8,561	1,00,324	66,339	1,09,705	2,32,270	1,20,480	1,68,897
7,55,187	9,36,011	4,67,179	75,386	2,85,651	3,095	..	..	..
1,82,281	3,52,246	8,561	1,37,412	1,43,370	1,95,228	3,79,232	3,52,515	2,21,020
..	..	..	3,907	..	..	5,038	10,754	..
12,423	8,102	19,975	15,200	24,108	44,437	22,333	15,524	..
1,26,060	1,76,408	1,28,888	29,260	15,839	74,355	47,233	80,570	1,76,341
3,125	..	..	4,601	274	9,264	26,162	..	33,759
1,29,324	2,43,329	3,51,403	55,095	1,24,014	1,98,134	2,57,476	2,04,641	1,17,206
20,53,882	30,47,431	22,88,959	12,30,310	15,84,680	15,82,165	19,33,107	19,01,720	21,70,668
50,70,144	45,38,564	39,33,281	26,19,046	44,37,747	24,09,011	41,54,801	16,53,292	64,18,027
71,29,026	75,85,995	62,22,240	38,49,356	60,22,427	39,91,176	60,87,908	35,55,012	85,88,695

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	34,955	17,444	24,458	27,978	88,287	33,678
Opium,	55,71,277	71,17,764	58,06,912	68,56,385	63,31,569	68,50,839
Cotton,	34,50,811	35,94,985	30,68,298	36,26,752	31,21,969	19,99,794
Indigo, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs,	35,510	51,189	13,114	10,534	..	..
Grain,	24,660	21,642	13,908	9,510	21,804	32,234
Saltpetre, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putchuk, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunnies, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	45,887	37,553	26,939	57,138	1,99,723	80,277
	91,63,100	1,08,40,577	89,53,629	1,05,88,297	97,63,352	89,96,822
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	1,23,394	92,606	84,283	90,665	4,32,319	2,06,977
Total, Sa. Rs.	92,86,494	1,09,93,183	90,37,912	1,06,78,962	1,01,95,671	92,03,799
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices,	16,869	..	..	..	2,61,255	24,225
Madeira,	13,533	6,910	14,985	792	1,473	2,060
Iron and Iron Kentledge,	30,520	11,973	26,933	12,338	19,819	10,911
Liquor,	8,537	8,023	4,034	100	7,728	4,098
Ebony Wood,	9,737	20,605	3,529	8,470	5,708	..
Europe Sundries,	15,006	22,704	6,099	37,927	19,462	34,043
Camphire,	1,743	..	19,700	..	..	..
Copper,	8,200	..	..	..	816	..
Sandal Wood, .....	..	..	..	..	3,135	..
Cotton Piece Goods, B. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assafœtida, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 41. IMPORTS

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Brimstone, Sa. Rs.	..	24,424	..	9,548	20,777	8,666
Copper,	1,01,891	3,11,681	1,75,580	1,10,425	1,43,112	1,06,172
Cordage,	17,837	..	..	..	..	..
Cochineal, .....	..	..	5,130	..	13,998	23,322
Cowries,	11,468	2,057	..	..	564	9,696
Cassia,	8,863	..	..	..	..	8,934
Hemp,	19,688	4,984	..	..	7,712	6,377
Indigo,	23,702	8,083	6,233	..	..	..
Jewellery, .....	..	..	..	..	7,868	..
Pepper,	2,732	..	..	..	..	4,401
Quicksilver, .....	..	..	..	29,067	..	..
Sappan Wood,	4,048	3,991	6,879	5,688	13,971	1,125
Tortoiseshell,	750	..	..	22,519	1,392	2,653
Tutenague, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin,	14,343	..	28,177	3,528	..	19,738
Wax, .....	..	..	3,331	1,067	123	..
Sundries,	7,307	494	12,413	7,409	5,847	19,916
	2,12,629	3,55,714	2,37,743	1,89,251	2,15,364	2,11,000
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	27,800	..	5,16,816	15,80,821	16,15,470	1,77,586
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,40,429	3,55,714	7,54,559	17,70,072	18,30,834	3,88,586

TO CHINA.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
43,296	68,085	18,135	1,22,534	98,797	2,28,800	40,263	86,516	1,42,952
34,98,188	85,85,311	67,87,154	1,09,61,651	75,90,920	66,67,349	71,05,544	97,62,469	1,12,62,475
16,35,367	37,21,507	30,38,642	9,17,992	18,90,185	26,23,989	25,77,494	35,28,950	29,81,340
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,726
..	..	..	1,74,931	..	..	1,001	..	..
24,708	50,370	33,732	50,586	22,858	8,353	71,363	72,112	43,579
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,160
..	..	..	..	1,04,691	2,46,634	1,10,582	51,009	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,428
1,16,719	88,575	1,23,811	1,07,987	88,461	1,25,289	1,78,006	2,39,975	44,708
53,18,278	1,25,13,848	1,00,01,474	1,23,35,681	97,95,912	99,00,414	1,00,84,253	1,37,41,031	1,45,70,178
1,09,458	2,16,528	2,03,664	7,38,982	2,59,218	1,58,908	1,06,329	73,790	1,20,164
54,27,736	1,27,30,376	1,02,05,138	1,30,74,663	1,00,55,130	1,00,59,322	1,01,90,582	1,38,14,821	1,46,90,342
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,775
1,665	42,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,250	30,967	..	5,195	7,840	1,780	4,131	660	1,176
6,662	6,700	16,880	1,582	9,060	20,442	..	..	6,340
3,289	7,286	5,236	4,428	8,834	23,840	19,704	8,423	8,648
987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,975	14,693	12,590	17,348	57,684	24,474	..	..	17,302
..
..	6,140	6,710	..	4,304	..	630	92	5,040
..	..	..	..	42,189	..	..	13,503	20,469
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,095	28,932
..	27,772	..	6,376	..	..	3,256	..	10,918
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	4,467

FROM MANILLA.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	..	..	..	1,397	..	..	174	..
13,531	30,715	71,502	21,379	..	43,121	..	4,671	21,891
..
..	..	..	..	1,546	20,457	33,852	..	..
4,089	1,416	..	4,101	4,134	5,904	3,840	2,502	5,823
..	..	3,068	4,630	2,401	12,366	8,234	540	..
..
..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7,774	..	..	..	..	..
..
3,219	..	594	1,171	..	1,172	699	3,841	7,794
..
..
18,018	13,402	1,051	..	..	17,236	..	..	..
..
25,088	16,657	6,020	5,132	12,586	96,090	29,219	10,434	3,978
63,945	62,190	82,467	44,180	22,064	1,96,346	75,844	22,162	39,486
6,65,957	12,43,611	1,52,570	3,69,775	5,86,110	2,24,125	1,220	49,928	14,549
7,29,902	13,05,801	2,35,030	4,13,962	6,08,174	4,20,471	77,064	72,090	54,035

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	6,214	3,07,704	38,657	9,71,174	11,35,166	6,75,805
Silk ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium, .....	..	..	12,027	1,52,545	1,03,417	25,110
Grain,	1,200	2,000	..	..	1,000	..
Saltpetre, .....	..	..	..	3,163	16,790	960
Wearing Apparel,	144	244	..	3,007	2,109	..
Oil, .....	..	4,750	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	605	5,098	240	13,972	9,689	3,848
..... Sa. Rs.	8,163	3,19,796	50,924	11,43,861	12,68,171	7,05,723
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	424	99,031	12,186	1,06,801	1,69,635	75,496
Total, Sa. Rs.	8,587	4,18,827	63,110	12,50,662	14,37,806	7,81,219
Madeira, .....	..	22,607	2,797	..	25,250	..
Liquors, .....	..	4,597	5,635	500	3,250	462
Iron, .....	..	30,083	2,813	9,893	13,202	2,250
Foreign Piece Goods, .....	..	22,779	..	16,260	7,683	20,165
Europe Sundries, .....	..	4,657	941	36,097	25,034	26,737
Spices, .....	..	..	..	33,746	86,172	..
Tea, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 43. IMPORTS FROM

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1814-18.	1818-19.
Broad Cloth, Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish Oil,	21,153	..	10,933	..	8,023	..
Gin, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sea Coal,	3,691	2,000	4,012	3,700	..	..
Wax, .....	..	..	2,034	..	2,484	..
Copper, .....	..	3,544	..	1,260	5,535	2,193
Madeira, .....	..	18,225	..	..	..	..
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timber, Masts and Spars, .....	..	..	3,700	13,910	..	..
Spelter, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices, .....	..	..	578	24,700	..	..
Tin, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	154	9,773	6,372	16,248	8,112	9,250
..... Sa. Rs.	24,998	33,542	27,629	59,818	24,154	11,443
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	..	..	2,000	13,500	25,621	1,37,250
Total, Sa. Rs.	24,998	33,542	29,629	73,318	49,775	1,48,693

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
36,963	2,05,078	5,39,968	1,64,419	75,414	2,90,002	1,88,654	..	1,07,917
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
1,42,075	1,19,107	76,025	25,825	22,910	1,12,375	61,935	..	31,865
1,752	..	1,900	..	..	1,430	1,013	..	..
2,992	..	..	6,610	1,091	8,214	..	..	..
625	..	2,253	..	..	550	207	..	..
..
88,884	2,185	28,745	6,831	2,348	3,885	4,182	..	2,283
2,73,291	3,26,370	6,48,891	2,02,685	1,01,763	4,16,456	2,55,991	..	1,43,414
7,007	18,091	2,41,214	60,225	9,789	90,478	23,843	..	20,135
2,80,298	3,44,461	8,90,105	2,62,910	1,11,552	5,06,934	2,79,834	..	1,63,549
..	420	6,994	4,197	..	630	..	..	..
1,442	2,210	18,793	446	163	7,634	1,458	..	..
..	..	3,156	..	900	1,688	..	..	..
1,683	14,136	1,45,224	29,415	1,923	33,524	7,952	..	..
3,375	700	17,954	5,255	2,782	10,523	..	..	..
..	..	37,980	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,437
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,544

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,438
..	..	..	10,571	603	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,603
..	..	..	2,579	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,502
..	..	2,500	1,677	2,743	..	2,237	..	83,643
..	7,200	3,443	..	..	..	493	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,533
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,475	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,808
5,394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,828
4,291	54,191	674	23,286	28,790	..	71,256	12,235	..
9,685	61,391	6,617	38,113	32,136	..	78,461	12,235	1,46,355
11,250	5,625	..	97,504	13,500	..	9,175	82,305	69,083
20,935	67,016	6,617	1,35,617	45,636	..	87,636	94,540	2,15,438

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	59,568	19,120	44,253	1,07,026	24,131	34,755
Silk ditto, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, ..	39,862	16,995	45,701	71,370	41,947	21,960
Silk, ..	..	34,098	..	1,974	..	..
Grain, ..	10,760	18,818	7,348	4,300	2,800	..
Bengal Rum, ..	25,562	49,672	62,123	41,449	51,173	1,39,714
Opium, ..	..	9,925	..	4,570	..	..
Tallow Candles, ..	1,440	1,600	2,704	1,310	1,767	..
Wearing Apparel, ..	12,872	..	546	11,995	4,148	630
Carriages and Palankeens, ..	5,200	..	1,500	1,350	..	..
Soap, ..	..	..	4,179	9,887	9,095	14,361
Salt Provisions, ..	5,700	2,100	968	320	..	4,185
Canvas, ..	3,700	2,265	4,355	2,772	2,685	2,200
Sundries, ..	24,386	11,409	12,559	21,249	10,059	2,637
Sa. Rs.	1,89,050	1,66,002	1,86,336	2,79,572	1,47,805	2,20,442
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	84,929	24,911	35,976	58,988	78,985	79,146
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,73,974	1,90,913	2,22,312	3,38,560	2,26,790	2,99,588
Treasure, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, ..	27,019	3,910	9,180	14,637	23,260	49,853
Foreign Piece Goods, ..	12,614	..	1,704	5,209	7,705	400
Nankeen, ..	6,554	..	..	..	..	1,050
China Ware, ..	6,606	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira, ..	4,710	6,000	1,458	2,449	1,087	..
Europe Sundries, ..	17,700	1,189	10,569	3,518	27,587	12,031
Liquor, ..	..	6,732	9,312	23,430	16,188	5,643
Copper, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 45. IMPORTS FROM THE

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Anchors, Sa. Rs.	7,880	4,919	..	..	..	..
Beads, ..	4,149	3,020	7,815	9,221	3,046	10,651
Brandy and Cherry Brandy, ..	..	27,645	..	..	..	240
Beetlenuts, ..	4,885	3,110	686	33,163	..	10,995
Brimstone, ..	5,570	2,017	3,282	1,430	..	..
Broad Cloth, ..	33,253	4,300	7,360	..	..	998
Brass, ..	4,469	..	..	..	..	..
Copper and Copper Nails, ..	9,927	21,429	41,805	1,618	21,778	16,227
Cordage, ..	10,913	14,930	5,653	..	784	..
Coir, ..	31,930	3,727	17,417	14,111	16,403	5,394
Corals, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Wine, ..	12,313	..	..	3,048	..	..
Chanks, ..	91,579	16,608	3,03,048	1,01,847	1,85,407	1,86,938
Cocoanuts and Oil, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horses, ..	13,600	70,400	..	..	..	..
Masts and Spars, ..	..	7,781	3,109	..	..	..
Piece Goods, ..	1,19,455	65,002	1,40,311	1,86,199	2,48,339	6,03,882
Pearls, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper, ..	4,524	..	..	..	..	1,06,364
Quicksilver, ..	5,492	..	..	1,823	..	4,419
Rum and Arrack, ..	5,380	6,636	..	2,372	4,525	..
Red Wood, ..	64,906	31,421	1,42,376	57,291	16,513	14,449
Skins and Hides, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices, ..	18,215	23,334	9,380	11,392	35,222	2,22,636
Sandal Wood, ..	11,040	..	3,311	12,343	13,045	12,777
Timber and Planks, ..	69,000	33,976	26,670	34,827	11,705	7,200
Tin, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutenague, ..	13,418	20,482	21,865	2,121	1,204	1,66,862
Wax, ..	7,197	4,328	9,291	15,436	9,149	8,395
Sundries, ..	62,801	57,008	99,488	1,40,164	1,54,078	3,56,258
Sa. Rs.	6,11,896	4,22,073	8,42,867	6,28,406	7,21,198	17,34,685
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	1,73,327	2,59,390	11,59,043	3,37,480	75,685	85,578
Total, Sa. Rs.	7,85,223	6,81,463	20,01,910	9,65,886	7,96,883	18,20,263

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
92,313	47,072	73,505	54,071	..	..	40,448	57,050	27,124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,697
98,526	27,179	37,386	16,530	..	..	1,125	2,482	8,228
..
1,872	1,400	800	15,056	..	..	7,668	2,572	3,290
1,77,861	75,466	51,531	51,108	..	..	72	..	..
3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	659	..	3,093	..	..	..	..	..
1,136	4,452	10,269	11,709	..	..	1,096	..	..
850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,926	285	1,496	5,789	..	..	..	1,425	..
6,522	..	5,838	53,026	..	..	1,347	35,637	..
9,710	5,280	6,835	5,734	..	..	7,565	6,598	..
18,627	10,867	24,826	16,499	..	..	17,291	18,936	47,477
4,32,243	1,72,660	2,12,486	2,12,615	..	..	76,612	1,24,700	93,816
1,54,535	39,527	43,882	72,859	..	..	5,799	31,510	41,724
5,86,778	2,12,187	2,56,368	2,85,474	..	..	82,411	1,56,210	1,35,540
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37,790
97,470	375	1,872	20,969	..	..	..	..	3,470
4,137	2,805	9,690	8,218	..	..	803	242	..
380	9,120	4,945	2,254	..	..	..	..	..
..
3,858	2,079	1,325	1,100	..	..	240	2,082	6,981
..	5,174	4,106	11,268	..	..	..	..	4,139
13,257	7,731	6,931	11,647	..	..	721	3,212	19,513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,437

COAST OF COROMANDEL.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	..	..	..	140	1,733	..	..	..
9,895	2,977	1,709	1,192	1,207	1,906	1,044	213	6,031
4,535	14,531	1,612	..	621	..	4,898	..	3,926
10,059	..	2,475	2,790	2,210	5,368	3,327	..	..
601	..	..	..	9,329	..	..	..	..
3,303	27,565	10,915	6,000	1,992	4,001	400	4,535	3,283
..
12,000	..	1,824	..	49,149	65,779	1,889	..	7,463
263	5,625	1,996	..	304	105	100	2,261	..
4,803	3,999	367	1,128	12,515	6,869	11,918	..	8,966
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,433
..	375	950	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,37,031	1,45,897	1,37,555	1,55,506	2,91,010	1,30,212	2,93,650	2,49,019	46,392
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,310
..
..
2,86,262	2,01,308	3,94,739	2,09,376	1,85,625	2,67,126	..	..	1,38,751
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,675
33,483	12,476	25,897	..	73,395	1,330	28,748	4,187	8,231
..
..	599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,310	11,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,262
29,691	49,067	63,438	21,408	22,561	7,799	..	..	12,462
17,602	10,640	5,241	62,206	24,090	501	..	..	2,589
4,718	12,079	..	8,280	..	29,075	..	23,740	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,404
38,285	..	9,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,483	13,989	32,995	15,658	28,884	..	..	..	2,003
2,00,635	73,418	1,96,461	2,30,626	2,31,059	4,06,937	4,70,319	4,00,828	90,742
8,12,959	6,76,116	8,87,221	7,14,170	9,34,091	9,28,741	8,16,293	8,85,727	4,20,933
1,15,570	2,15,240	..	46,480	52,047	24,68,902	44,88,580	71,400	61,877
9,28,529	8,91,356	8,87,221	7,60,650	9,86,138	33,97,643	53,04,873	9,57,127	4,82,810

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	2,41,534	1,08,544	2,26,306	1,66,169	1,58,951	1,24,012
Silk Ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls,	6,858	2,890	400	4,884	3,019	5,913
Indigo,	17,025	110	2,735	..	..	..
Sugar,	42,584	28,824	82,050	16,632	94,135	27,053
Silk,	5,36,366	4,99,611	2,89,067	2,52,477	4,62,802	1,65,912
Grain,	9,68,404	6,61,060	2,86,682	3,51,024	2,00,036	2,71,238
Opium,	19,701	..	38,025	36,225	4,200	12,085
Borax,	4,158	2,605	9,517	8,099	21,193	6,118
Long Pepper,	14,985	21,778	47,354	24,833	62,901	13,017
Ginger,	15,925	12,827	22,899	4,110	1,259	6,162
Wax Candles,	4,100	1,510	6,181	3,215	..	3,494
Seeds of sorts,	25,348	60,465	42,771	15,347	8,554	13,691
Ghee,	4,083	160	281	446	1,382	348
Carriages and Palankeens,	6,920	4,450	1,800	3,350	7,494	750
Bengal Paper,	4,960	2,596	3,114	4,291	8,066	3,396
Canvas,	3,775	1,510	3,535	12,627	7,033	1,049
Silver Ware,	4,000	..	..	..	2,331	..
Sundries,	66,036	76,667	1,22,871	93,216	71,360	45,381
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	19,86,762	14,85,607	11,86,588	9,96,945	11,14,716	6,99,709
..... Sa. Rs.	1,86,407	1,89,806	2,40,784	2,53,552	4,51,096	2,93,773
Total, Sa. Rs.	21,73,169	16,75,413	14,27,372	12,50,497	15,65,812	9,93,482
Tea, Sa. Rs.	2,910	..	9,254	..	9,634	4,531
Spices,	26,102	12,122	1,236	360	38,475	8,248
Liquors,	62,493	12,761	23,717	26,645	90,543	44,214
Madeira Wine,	3,926	52,634	37,530	60,997	34,858	8,388
Camphire,	9,677	1,260	17,413	3,845	..	..
Foreign Piece Goods,	13,068	4,427	25,256	250	22,107	31,864
Europe Sundries,	28,359	30,795	37,437	1,05,547	95,334	61,194
Copper,	2,980	..	2,210	8,723	..	4,702
Woollens, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery,	5,163	..	..	..	..	..
Glass Ware,	7,826	..	..	..	5,966	24,445
Corals, .....	..	..	10,713	..	21,364	..
Spelter, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron,	100	16,479	2,434	8,993	19,504	15,521
Pictures, .....	..	..	..	..	..	18,165
Beads,	4,653	..	5,478	1,132	2,717	4,716

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
31,524	36,186	59,370	22,381	23,804	17,254	25,019	18,931	21,788
60,186	99,398	83,621	48,270	58,451	62,722	35,415	47,020	44,053
17,182	11,562	5,997	4,100	1,000	510	6,825	6,507	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	217	..	..
53,601	47,958	15,067	28,825	4,338	50,560	12,658	52,680	35,531
2,38,069	5,08,994	3,06,206	1,60,266	2,56,989	2,36,182	2,02,637	2,63,549	1,83,917
88,282	66,740	3,29,752	2,51,178	15,91,326	11,52,046	11,26,840	1,96,601	1,06,183
..	10,525	..	..	19,525	..	..	..	..
20,479	2,436	9,723	11,372	6,355	..	..	15,281	..
55,851	17,770	18,429	15,636	10,034	17,450	26,087	15,624	..
38,851	9,103	2,754	2,231	11,480	8,479	5,884	7,771	..
3,301	2,044	2,253	4,780	6,266	4,014	4,308	2,299	..
8,139	3,168	3,375	8,763	36,584	25,340	..	5,533	..
270	..	..	..	1,754	..	2,053	1,306	..
2,300	1,460	13,105	8,430	5,500	3,907	3,200	11,600	..
5,919	3,262	6,969	3,806	5,278	5,802	3,434	7,397	..
4,895	21,702	10,024	14,987	10,031	5,939	9,284	1,200	..
..	600	2,800	..	1,347	..	6,284	..	..
1,30,740	1,49,262	74,553	45,421	67,426	76,619	89,376	64,351	1,33,242
7,58,892	6,92,170	9,43,998	6,30,449	21,17,488	16,66,824	15,59,523	7,17,650	5,22,714
3,69,340	1,71,060	2,91,017	2,71,255	2,66,080	1,66,377	1,16,635	1,78,173	3,52,252
11,28,232	11,63,230	12,35,015	9,01,704	23,83,568	18,33,201	16,76,158	8,95,823	8,74,966
4,360	1,685	813	3,460	1,525	..	240	2,720	7,287
60,120	200	52,572	5,249	2,176	8,982	..	..	..
33,994	30,498	47,777	1,09,680	37,515	37,750	10,008	22,912	26,487
2,160	7,976	34,763	5,692	8,622	2,420	1,625	3,380	6,420
7,376	6,187	1,918	775	..	..	7,501	594	..
13,116	7,041	21,261	25,792	41,632	8,805	3,843	..	49,261
1,03,796	53,565	65,271	41,804	52,554	36,683	..	..	45,027
..	6,387	14,748	1,107	23,124	6,380	5,378	..	59,518
..	..	..	..	13,040	3,789	4,056	11,669	29,289
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,176
51,206	2,162	..	..	5,149	873	..	8,398	22,683
..	..	..	..	..	17,643	6,656	16,005	12,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	8,010
10,043	6,754	5,092	4,278	4,474	3,457	5,315	12,056	17,547
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	300	6,390
2,813	991	8,350	1,808	10,655	2,483	5,475	3,938	5,886

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Copper and Copper Nails, Sa. Rs.	4,315	353	..	..	..	3,018
Coir, &c.	22,928	13,351	40,375	19,205	3,056	..
Chanks, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoonut Oil, .....	..	486	2,919	..	3,557	..
Iron Kentledge,	5,273	..	..	..	..	900
Rum and Arrack,	7,864	6,110	797	3,577	15,081	3,290
Timber and Planks,	7,419	..	1,505	..	..	1,811
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	14,833	..	..	..
Pearls and Diamonds, .....	..	..	16,000	500	..	3,058
Pepper, .....	..	..	3,065	..	..	526
Spices, .....	..	..	10,574	888	1,05,640	333
Sundries,	12,031	3,091	23,842	21,014	18,061	6,704
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	59,820	23,391	1,13,910	45,184	1,45,395	19,640
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	..	..	45,000	5,625	7,875	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	59,820	23,391	1,58,910	50,809	1,53,270	19,640

No. 48. EXPORTS

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	31,248	42,448	7,122	24,166	27,681	450
Sugar,	29,202	17,257	2,668	10,171	9,032	3,185
Silk,	24,051	2,830	846	..	..	..
Grain,	1,07,450	68,192	82,432	81,400	40,298	1,25,278
Opium,	24,340	..	..	18,220	6,030	..
Gunnies,	5,485	..	375	2,140	4,606	510
Sundries,	10,411	40,705	9,331	37,780	14,608	16,779
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	2,32,187	1,71,432	1,02,774	1,73,880	1,02,255	1,46,202
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	26,745	23,304	17,674	16,076	65,471	63,056
Total, Sa. Rs.	2,58,932	1,94,736	1,20,448	1,89,956	1,67,726	2,09,258
Liquors,	540	3,103	800	1,886	13,512	11,674
Madeira Wine,	4,530	12,340	3,112	2,254	8,096	..
Haberdashery,	11,789	..	..	..	..	..
Europe Sundries,	5,948	3,878	430	10,480	22,857	38,449
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	582	..
Iron and Nails, &c. ....	..	1,623	1,163	1,136	964	7,890
Glass Ware,	3,678	..	..	..	1,781	..
Copper and Copper Nails, .....	..	..	10,669	320	3,640	..
Iron Kentledge, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..

FROM CEYLON.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
665	..	..	580	2,046	..	..	..	666
2,054	17,874	21,032	7,014	18,336	24,321	11,118	47,212	6,453
..	..	..	46,407	8,278	1,89,391	44,658	41,140	1,45,559
1,054	60,666	5,672	444	4,124	14,628	1,533	15,110	18,623
..
13,463	71,432	..	286	..	8,974	..	3,607	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,036	..	..	700
..	662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3,341	..	295	..	1,087	..	..	6,760	14,507
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48,747	8,171	21,486	60,125	57,879	99,865	1,54,832	43,646	32,805
69,324	1,59,355	48,485	1,14,856	91,750	3,39,215	2,12,141	1,57,475	2,19,313
18,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
87,324	1,59,355	48,485	1,14,856	91,750	3,49,215	1,12,141	1,57,475	2,19,313

TO CEYLON.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
3,916	1,280	775	1,222	711	275	190	22,366	3,191
11,339	983	4,224	6,095	2,277	5,970	1,276	10,334	859
..	..	21,263	..	3,308	3,367	..	509	..
41,456	5,442	36,897	77,742	1,85,244	11,821	31,049	27,645	3,000
1,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,991	2,917	7,008	1,560	3,465	2,150	..	3,474	2,526
60,081	18,254	31,942	13,423	10,851	7,548	9,064	25,896	8,688
1,25,708	28,876	1,02,109	1,00,042	2,05,856	31,131	41,579	90,224	18,264
45,729	12,736	12,346	34,529	17,251	10,660	4,157	37,456	43,665
1,71,437	41,612	1,14,455	1,34,571	2,23,107	41,791	45,736	1,27,680	61,929
9,345	288	5,158	9,035	5,397	2,897	..	2,304	..
3,096	..	..	5,168	3,150	..	..	21,983	10,900
..
10,575	2,536	4,619	1,577	3,800	1,824	785	4,612	3,113
7,964	..	..	12,872	283	1,649	2,144	1,173	15,072
5,694	..	1,069	..	3,155	1,971	..	1,231	5,069
800	..	..	645	..	..	..	..	3,934
..
..	7,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Beads, Sa. Rs.	7,994	6,206	4,438	16,113	32,570	19,323
Beetlenuts,	9,978	..	7,014	1,335	..	..
Brimstone,	15,380	11,363	2,371	5,677	4,148	..
Broad Cloth,	1,89,205	39,284	56,593	77,847	8,235	6,451
Copper and Copper Nails,	2,45,724	3,56,286	83,022	85,293	1,74,788	78,200
Cordage,	5,658	1,538	..	..	..	..
Coir,	26,401	15,333	23,604	17,904	15,404	1,114
Corals,	4,936	1,389	..	10,829	23,678	39,084
China Paper,	10,016	1,498	4,035	..	637	..
Camphire,	11,662	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanut Oil, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanuts and Oil,	1,180	3,435	4,797	6,197	10,081	3,862
Cotton Twist, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowries,	5,809	7,278	331	1,611	6,881	401
Cotton, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates,	5,224	3,310	1,611	348	492	..
Horses,	12,000	1,10,400	..	..	..	..
Hemp,	12,199	..	4,926	..	..	..
Iron,	7,507	34,204	..	3,567	..	..
Lead, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, Red and White,	18,099	10,082	1,146	..	651	..
Masts and Spars,	11,802	838	..	..	1,377	..
Medicine, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piece Goods,	11,049	24,118	26,587	36,415	8,454	53,903
Pepper,	6,091	..	855	42,554	1,52,624	3,67,533
Pearls and Diamonds,	62,000	5,600	..	12,000	14,300	36,000
Ditto False,	5,635	1,279	..	3,500	1,820	..
Quick silver,	53,414	34,716	..	41,470	4,288	..
Raisins,	5,419	5,098	..	1,581	7,852	2,200
Red Wood,	7,922	1,414	..	..	1,414	..
Sandal Wood, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices,	8,054	1,380	10,041	13,860	1,617	1,086
Steel,	5,200	7,243	5,305	4,333	..	..
Tea, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin Plates and Ware,	6,914	5,952	..	..	1,800	..
Timber and Planks,	1,67,078	1,06,107	1,41,956	45,966	4,559	12,893
Tutenague,	99,235	20,482	75,486	15,276	28,717	59,265
Vermilion,	5,668	..	..	2,465	1,804	650
Sundries,	63,096	1,49,331	1,04,274	2,99,015	2,69,356	78,776
..... Sa. Rs.	11,07,543	9,65,064	5,59,092	7,45,156	7,76,547	7,60,740
Treasure,	98,001	12,38,451	2,56,632	3,92,675	1,17,826	2,36,876
Total,	12,05,544	22,03,515	8,15,724	11,37,831	8,94,373	9,97,616

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
21,544	18,520	37,684	5,968	9,311	57,371	6,457	13,548	3,925
7,293	..	1,534	1,424	416	..	659	..	..
..	..	..	148	..	..	3,190	8,954	..
8,600	2,74,457	60,440	8,494	48,684	2,156	1,128	2,312	3,366
28,038	6,338	2,17,550	10,351	90,311	96,662	..	8,761	1,143
..
18,076	21,903	25,792	11,064	7,050	10,253	7,372	14,414	2,002
999	..	55,966	22,171	39,980	..	7,901	49,454	2,893
..	..	..	160	14,638	2,220	1,390	650	..
16,294	..	..	..	6,537	3,120	5,328	545	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,347
1,943	8,272	10,650	1,084	1,877	286	1,610	272	6,658
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,207
490	2,870	3,351	1,459	2,629	2,493	1,064	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,926
672	157	1,151	288	406	5,165	786	..	..
..
..	..	812	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,778	1,26,697	..	..	..	19,784	38,900	6,171	3,897
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,496
3,622	3,633	..	..	1,112	267	981	6,243	2,067
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,322
..	2,18,652	99,767	12,693	39,038	12,107	28,863	25,285	70,945
4,73,783	2,39,692	2,47,067	92,147	2,51,476	47,945	4,011	1,10,357	18,478
20,475	20,103	1,22,925	13,100	28,600	69,600	32,185	56,817	24,338
400	231	..	1,125	1,283	..	4,341	1,400	..
61,835	3,460	..	..	..	30,379	1,436	..	..
3,378	1,243	2,651	3,476	143	9,716	6,069	7,298	..
..	..	2,095	341	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,526
1,39,064	2,325	2,25,739	158	1,882	1,515	..	..	26,866
..	4,567	1,633	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,012
650	..	..	..	..	9,228	..	..	..
23,243	..	..	..	..	8,400	..	1,240	..
63,374	..	35,369	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,549	3,702	35,070	11,993	7,577	8,109	2,951	7,056	3,770
3,06,428	1,49,573	3,63,959	2,79,191	5,90,111	6,22,548	3,36,002	4,29,303	85,527
12,20,528	11,06,395	15,51,205	4,76,835	11,43,067	10,27,324	4,92,624	7,50,080	4,34,651
3,23,075	2,38,854	6,94,901	1,74,450	1,21,747	2,71,120	1,59,453	2,40,425	150
15,43,603	13,45,244	22,46,106	6,51,285	12,64,814	12,98,444	6,52,087	9,90,505	4,34,801

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Piece Goods, .....Sa. Rs.	8,32,403	11,30,056	9,42,500	10,13,552	8,19,750	6,39,167
Silk Piece Goods,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo,	1,08,864	2,10,117	1,64,367	3,57,750	97,929	62,001
Sugar,	6,24,449	6,72,944	3,72,776	6,18,277	3,06,442	1,52,246
Silk,	7,64,829	18,10,626	10,11,136	9,73,912	4,71,779	6,19,554
Grain,	1,76,886	1,13,780	58,398	1,11,910	1,39,950	1,02,738
Saltpetre, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunnies, &c.	36,263	30,253	68,713	56,719	65,702	1,07,425
Stick Lac,	4,752	7,110	17,698	42,258	16,362	4,747
Long Pepper and Roots,	4,469	11,828	8,997	28,765	19,245	8,622
Ginger,	11,098	40,927	5,311	4,859	3,503	10,011
Turmeric,	6,471	5,375	6,795	270	595	379
Seeds of Sorts,	13,990	27,363	1,052	6,533	1,908	..
Ghee,	23,877	5,392	1,717	3,168	2,024	1,400
Carriages and Palankeens,	9,749	13,543	6,925	13,600	13,720	9,300
Sundries,	31,670	1,86,467	1,55,575	1,70,382	1,14,781	56,176
.....Sa. Rs.	26,49,770	42,65,781	28,21,960	34,01,955	20,73,690	17,73,766
Re-exports,.....Sa. Rs.	1,77,611	2,35,906	3,24,401	3,83,248	1,85,713	6,97,226
.....Sa. Rs.	28,27,381	45,01,687	31,46,361	37,85,203	22,59,403	24,70,992
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	9,000
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	28,27,381	45,01,687	31,46,361	37,85,203	22,59,403	24,79,992
Spices,	32,951	12,329	1,126	2,64,096	1,10,673	2,11,554
Madeira Wine,	3,265	22,528	31,969	9,631	16,489	13,272
Liquors,	19,613	682	22,149	13,406	20,790	8,301
Iron and Nails,	4,559	2,338	..	2,018	14,986	96,702
Foreign Piece Goods,	31,252	18,409	50,560	11,641	2,167	2,13,750
Glass Ware,	5,466	..	52,374	24,013	..	350
Saddlery,	8,819	14,009	24,555	..	..	9,426
Haberdashery,	36,657	5,707	3,746	..	..	..
Europe Sundries,	26,239	19,211	30,173	14,049	9,461	36,048
Copper, .....	..	..	15,128	..	..	..
Woollens and Broad Cloth,	105	..	3,525	..	5,215	3,630
Tea,	2,170	..	..	..	1,120	1,404
Nankeens, .....	..	3,608	..	..	..	..
Corals, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, .....	..	..	..	..	..	4,784
British Cotton Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochineal, .....	..	..	..	6,475	..	..
Ironmongery, .....	..	34,884	12,233	..	..	..
Hats,	1,002	29,901	8,597	..	..	..
Books,	300	11,954	..	..	..	1,929

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
3,65,048	1,66,895	1,62,888	2,40,622	74,389	26,578	43,301	1,22,743	31,318
5,43,842	2,48,598	3,35,820	3,69,263	3,76,399	3,57,610	5,37,442	5,26,618	4,71,444
2,16,643	2,441	3,925	22,070	865	52,532	86,759	94,028	17,704
3,08,581	3,09,119	3,08,221	2,44,910	1,27,256	1,55,962	1,77,493	4,60,614	1,04,437
7,84,746	4,73,429	5,04,112	2,67,923	1,43,176	2,04,321	2,06,765	52,353	1,70,867
2,69,922	2,34,128	93,828	1,18,712	3,25,843	2,83,761	1,91,067	2,73,537	1,66,595
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,640
2,06,230	1,27,116	35,383	7,775	19,462	26,150	1,01,214	83,620	90,363
4,511	2,396	..	596	..	..	6,972	4,502	14,480
25,268	16,771	5,704	2,707	4,462	1,151	21,930	4,335	..
26,300	40,773	270	..	5,336	1,701	1,226	1,140	..
115	1,269	..	..	225	1,112	..	1,439	..
4,868	4,087	..	732	6,754	..	..	..	..
2,421	3,375	1,160	328	1,618	2,248	4,532	2,011	..
16,080	9,500	36,855	8,350	7,375	8,810	15,025	9,610	..
1,35,321	6,25,270	1,45,920	1,86,504	50,214	70,552	1,04,983	97,668	87,389
29,09,896	22,65,167	16,34,086	14,70,492	11,43,374	11,92,488	14,98,709	17,34,218	11,67,237
12,38,978	2,60,528	2,48,075	6,31,096	2,17,766	1,23,388	2,67,014	2,43,597	3,26,025
41,48,874	25,25,695	18,82,161	21,01,588	13,61,140	13,15,876	17,65,723	19,77,815	14,93,262
..	..	..	20,06,753	23,40,835	4,500	..	..	..
41,48,874	25,25,695	18,82,161	41,08,341	37,01,975	13,20,376	17,65,723	19,77,815	14,93,262
64,527	1,19,965	1,524	43,453	50,768	1,438	..	..	21,602
6,135	22,345	15,261	12,905	12,053	..	2,353	1,000	..
7,739	28,047	11,686	30,427	7,546	11,621	14,753	3,693	2,184
49,429	..	43,119	5,192	..	..	..	..	21,032
50,786	6,542	57,004	1,87,709	47,172	24,277	81,447	2,935	40,722
10,823	2,502	..	35,665	5,508	..	..	..	..
7,593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
31,164	34,009	48,912	34,835	36,723	17,833	29,414	22,669	10,278
9,13,359	3,203	3,471	..	..	24,563	7,787	..	14,992
50,540	3,316	8,982	32,107	26,613	36,348	10,957	13,848	1,61,532
1,100	610	612	2,652	..	..	3,698	2,460	7,206
..	..	..	..	..	..	597	..	8,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	11,200
..	..	1,905	8,204	20,089	..	..	..	7,650
..	..	..	..	..	..	82,584	1,40,180	4,784
..	..	..	..	..	3,048	25,031	31,769	..
..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
..
12,016	1,700	..	8,001	2,489	1,735	..	..	2,600

No. 51. IMPORTS FROM THE ARABIAN

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Almonds,..... Sa. Rs.	5,922	2,342	15,550	8,269	25,812	20,044
Aloes,.....	1,983	1,013	746	5,364	8,784	2,704
Beads,.....	7,077	624	1,837	58,998	86,058	93,027
Brimstone,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broad Cloth,.....	..	..	..	9,460	2,538	..
Copper and Copper Nails,.....	2,17,099	2,50,581	1,54,202	3,66,150	7,23,846	7,04,085
Coir,.....	3,600	2,470	2,515	5,494	9,591	2,592
Corals,.....	42,749	42,290	2,664	61,908	1,03,585	95,146
Ditto False,.....	..	3,045	..	2,445	23,959	13,943
Cocoanuts and Oil,.....	..	..	..	4,220	3,324	2,287
Cowries,.....	53,939	21,309	21,115	61,215	21,708	72,808
Coffee,.....	9,566	2,755	8,223	27,540	32,649	43,410
Cotton Mule Twist,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates,.....	12,002	13,154	25,697	49,540	57,423	40,385
Drugs,.....	1,793	548	1,312	13,487	39,396	25,403
Gums,.....	..	..	..	..	2,386	4,344
Galls,.....	950	208	6,931	14,241	37,327	6,937
Iron,.....	433	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Pearls, &c.....	..	..	..	..	3,504	39,283
Kahurbah,.....	4,962	8,713	..	26,892	43,815	55,708
Lamatry,.....	1,694	9,625	16,402	32,000	1,10,095	54,000
Piece Goods,.....	..	..	11,017	1,779	2,227	3,252
Pepper,.....	..	294	..	1,581	9,305	60,530
Raisins,.....	5,495	2,381	1,649	11,521	19,676	12,272
Rose Water and Otter,.....	1,030	1,215	843	3,527	3,468	1,213
Sandal Wood,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices,.....	288	439	..	1,427	4,690	5,802
Senna Leaves,.....	512	..	..	..	2,132	..
Tortoiseshell,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,.....	2,35,147	2,12,451	67,993	1,43,734	2,35,610	1,48,122
Sa. Rs.	6,06,241	5,75,457	3,38,696	9,10,792	16,12,908	15,07,297
Treasure,..... Sa. Rs.	5,56,248	9,65,375	15,67,151	43,19,838	25,37,139	40,91,061
Total,..... Sa. Rs.	11,62,489	15,40,832	19,05,847	52,30,630	41,50,047	55,98,358

No. 52. EXPORTS TO THE ARABIAN

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods,.....Sa. Rs.	15,36,541	11,47,570	14,03,767	28,54,808	29,66,959	33,97,797
Silk ditto,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls,.....	13,907	18,346	100	62,013	62,308	13,577
Indigo,.....	4,63,042	4,41,540	11,98,032	6,94,068	7,71,605	44,582
Sugar,.....	4,10,170	3,18,338	4,10,583	2,72,991	5,28,160	5,63,696
Silk,.....	36,188	45,709	41,288	39,086	15,137	31,376
Grain,.....	2,09,236	1,66,824	1,37,302	1,67,796	2,32,458	3,08,060
Stick Lac and Seed Lac,.....	7,541	14,004	73,851	40,681	19,015	23,579
Ginger,.....	14,510	18,543	28,178	18,844	912	13,811
Sugar Candy,.....	7,202	11,311	7,298	3,753	11,643	5,176
Salammoniac,.....	7,657	10,286	5,122	6,603	10,319	7,658
Sundries,.....	25,877	57,287	46,139	53,545	29,482	31,043
Sa. Rs.	27,31,871	22,49,758	33,51,660	42,14,188	46,47,998	44,40,355
Re-exports,.....Sa. Rs.	76,082	1,54,664	2,54,361	2,18,589	1,44,691	2,18,532
Sa. Rs.	28,07,953	24,04,422	36,06,021	44,32,777	47,92,689	46,58,887
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	28,07,953	24,04,422	36,06,021	44,32,777	47,92,689	46,58,887
Liquors,.....	300	786	1,484	736	..	..
Coffee,.....	9,030	..	564	31,726	946	..
Glass Ware,.....	7,805	11,253	..	26,076	1,380	4,771
Foreign Piece Goods,.....	37,041	..	52,026	16,733	29,524	90,783
Europe Sundries,.....	6,200	..	10,858	31,482	10,630	18,021
Woollens,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicines,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Coir and Coir Cables, Sa. Rs.	1,11,407	71,536	76,418	75,745	61,180	20,585
Cocoanuts and Shells,	47,026	67,370	61,141	81,744	87,749	51,555
Cowries,	7,881	7,143	9,733	5,723	..	2,469
Tortoiseshell, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	7,296	9,368	967	5,523	10,148	14,914
	Sa. Rs.	1,73,610	1,55,417	1,48,259	1,68,735	1,59,077
Treasure,	Sa. Rs.	2,250	..	..	24,750	22,500
Total,	Sa. Rs.	1,75,860	1,55,417	1,48,259	1,93,485	1,81,577
						89,523

No. 54. EXPORTS TO

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	30,382	7,024	9,257	11,134	8,771	2,086
Sugar,	19,442	3,569	6,969	6,649	8,060	1,596
Silk,	5,425	240	..	..	..	..
Grain,	1,09,533	68,250	76,370	73,906	49,860	30,000
Sundries,	4,432	4,183	6,505	5,048	2,154	613
	Sa. Rs.	1,69,215	83,266	99,101	96,737	68,845
Re-exports,	Sa. Rs.	671	..	..	..	958
Total,	Sa. Rs.	1,69,886	83,266	99,101	96,737	69,803
						34,755
Tea,	105	..	..	..	..	..
Copper,	300	..	..	..	..	..
Europe Sundries,	266	..	..	..	958	130

MALDIVES.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
39,082	30,160	49,919	49,166	39,815	91,738	52,501	47,178	28,741
47,197	54,790	1,08,688	79,340	53,500	59,905	72,876	20,547	55,607
7,518	3,650	5,534	7,413	6,944	4,833	7,271	9,678	4,133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,136
9,583	9,769	19,332	13,124	13,015	11,610	24,731	5,182	661
1,03,380	98,369	1,83,473	1,49,043	1,13,274	1,68,086	1,57,379	82,585	1,01,278
..
1,03,380	98,369	1,83,473	1,49,043	1,13,274	1,68,086	1,57,379	82,585	1,01,278

MALDIVES.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
4,093	1,335	2,237	949	663	280	142	..	897
1,258	1,699	2,380	186	224	1,083	269	782	2,127
..
20,400	16,206	57,455	45,615	52,240	36,819	13,175	25,675	49,300
4,676	1,271	9,960	2,359	534	1,241	2,936	436	4,598
30,427	20,511	72,032	49,109	53,661	39,423	16,522	26,893	56,922
135	..	9,084	2,370	284	393	2,387	62	..
30,562	20,511	81,116	51,479	53,945	39,816	18,909	26,955	..
..
..
135	..	260	220	..	393	775	..	..

No. 55. IMPORTS FROM

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Brandy, Sa. Rs.	..	5,590	9,654	45,160	19,709	10,646
Copper and Copper Nails,	1,16,954	2,476	4,232	8,197	59,868	18,143
Cordage,	22,743	695	240	3,115	35,014	..
Ebony Wood,	13,163	20,000	40,951	770	..	1,151
Gin, .....	..	1,916	2,520	16,070	24,343	..
Hoops and Rivetts,	17,039	..	..	..	1,766	..
Malt Liquors,	4,819	3,353	336	920	2,629	..
Pepper,	23,468	..	..	..	1,29,565	..
Spices,	65,963	7,136	1,00,323	2,02,506	1,74,163	1,54,088
Tea,	26,625	..	..	1,950	..	..
Madeira Wine, .....	..	30,274	972	33,785	1,395	1,818
Claret, Foreign, .....	..	..	30,602	72,948	66,623	35,057
Piece Goods, .....	..	..	..	..	2,25,038	3,438
Sundries,	19,120	56,786	1,49,680	2,25,072	2,91,897	1,85,894
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	3,09,894	1,28,226	3,39,510	6,10,493	10,32,010	4,10,235
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	1,20,769	1,64,588	1,28,195	3,96,608	3,75,762	4,26,830
Total, Sa. Rs.	4,30,663	2,92,814	4,67,705	10,07,101	14,07,772	8,37,065

No. 56. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cotton Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	2,29,048	1,63,178	5,43,000	4,82,256	95,333	2,09,195
Silk Ditto, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls,	47,054	16,510	18,260	36,603	14,154	27,491
Sugar,	9,617	59,487	94,429	1,37,489	1,301	2,439
Grain,	1,63,890	50,360	1,72,430	2,83,096	98,392	1,23,540
Bengal Rum,	45,664	13,750	25,904	46,143	2,821	..
Hemp, &c.	10,165	1,173	17,030	9,655	1,359	..
Wax Candles,	4,640	5,920	10,692	10,965	1,700	..
Wearing Apparel,	12,624	4,079	7,284	9,748	..	..
Shoes and Boots,	4,632	1,923	763	..	..	..
Salt Provisions,	99,120	74,914	63,873	92,661	7,403	23,953
Canvas,	7,260	8,972	30,931	16,289	540	750
Soap,	28,120	540	3,544	3,449	6,199	2,163
Indigo, .....	..	97,198	3,56,536	3,83,379	3,453	4,397
Silk, .....	..	17,599	..	..	..	3,080
Sundries,	50,047	32,107	1,45,153	2,73,739	1,54,712	64,082
Re-exports, Sa. Rs.	7,11,881	5,47,710	14,89,829	18,75,472	3,87,367	4,61,090
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	95,976	60,955	3,52,171	1,70,959	82,639	85,951
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	8,07,857	6,08,665	18,41,998	20,46,431	4,70,006	5,47,041
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Sa. Rs.	8,07,857	6,08,665	18,41,998	20,46,431	4,70,006	5,47,041
Madeira Wine, Sa. Rs.	8,476	2,287	14,867	20,852	7,167	567
Liquors,	9,929	2,570	24,057	17,382	16,514	14,391
Foreign Piece Goods,	5,526	6,331	38,888	23,422	426	10,584
Hats,	5,147	3,394	..	..	1,990	..
China Ware,	4,099	..	18,793	..	..	3,032
Glass Ware,	6,465	1,102	3,689	..	..	..
Millinery,	9,029	9,963	..	..	..	..
Europe Sundries,	36,394	2,008	12,246	44,155	22,418	28,402
Tea,	406	..	6,331	4,364	8,906	1,104
Woollens and Broad Cloth,	900	..	1,824	1,800	..	..
Books,	1,614	..	..	..	..	..

THE MAURITIUS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
48,572	94,073	65,210	34,699	27,911	22,149	1,764	17,849	60,040
7,585	21,131	2,326	5,781	1,527	212	3,126	..	4,620
..	..	..	..	..	..	216	1,626	3,861
2,870	5,288	..	..	..	..	5,266	..	..
..	14,836	10,159	417	3,233	75	..	..	8,269
..
1,300	2,743	4,020	..	352	201	..	1,176	..
..
2,49,656	4,38,415	3,24,753	1,69,670	3,26,985	49,095	..	..	2,07,850
..	..	1,620	..	..	..	..	..	..
64,543	1,23,933	24,672	40,730	3,666	..	1,190	27,922	5,479
23,902	7,176	4,586	28,206	2,311	5,470	..	..	19,734
45,631	1,24,605	2,10,102	4,14,069	34,349	41,873	1,81,000	4,44,916	2,842
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,290
4,44,059	8,32,200	6,47,448	6,93,572	4,00,334	1,19,075	1,92,562	4,93,489	3,41,985
2,28,237	3,58,911	1,03,900	79,439	8,207	35,859	1,18,340	72,791	33,750
..
6,72,296	11,91,111	7,51,348	7,73,011	4,08,541	1,54,934	3,10,902	5,66,180	3,75,735

THE MAURITIUS.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
2,22,881	3,12,457	5,25,845	3,02,835	2,95,883	32,300	1,28,904	1,52,051	1,12,919
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,904
6,509	5,800	5,419	8,299	18,421	1,200	..	450	..
11,085	9,920	3,786	961	..	24,428	57	1,806	2,179
1,23,046	2,05,421	2,63,420	3,49,134	2,95,866	3,00,842	2,34,125	2,69,201	7,96,702
18,729	1,523	..	398	7,545	635	..	..	..
11,181	23,531	..	7,171	2,050	588	1,068	..	..
4,886	8,294	12,572	2,042	1,384	1,875	1,031	160	..
3,840	2,043	10,956	2,263	1,336	..	..	100	..
..
19,472	36,081	32,272	27,220	21,161	7,400	15,287	5,358	..
1,925	7,893	6,071	5,604	9,641	1,400	300	4,177	..
718	8,606	513	..	224	..	486	..	..
2,17,567	8,986	51,004	77,217	2,523	3,874	903	32,166	11,239
10,182	7,640	2,940	..	4,204	..	..	..	17,731
67,675	1,09,305	2,17,250	1,17,752	74,243	45,053	15,193	45,708	93,418
..
7,19,696	7,47,500	11,32,048	9,00,896	7,34,481	4,19,595	3,97,454	5,11,177	10,61,092
36,113	3,38,407	1,74,407	1,72,947	1,73,380	48,487	14,878	37,852	88,208
..
7,55,809	10,85,907	13,06,455	10,73,843	9,07,380	4,68,082	4,12,332	5,49,029	11,49,300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,750
..
7,55,809	10,85,907	13,06,455	10,73,843	9,07,380	4,68,082	4,12,332	5,49,029	13,66,050
..
3,720	23,086	2,438	..	500	..	..	400	..
8,262	3,051	19,015	15,616	16,223	5,296	574	240	..
17,506	10,612	35,853	65,996	72,307	5,312	252	..	26,096
..	..	..	..	2,164	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	622	..	..
..
..	..	..	1,395	..	12,075	..	..	..
..	35,879	59,151	22,826	1,73,380	48,487	3,836	..	11,107
..	300	..	6,610	..	..	1,646	..	9,310
..	1,383	12,247	..	71,176	..	1,237	..	4,121
..	1,568	..	..	..	100	..	..	6,372

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Cowries,.....Sa. Rs.	6,376	1,856	..	..	8,007	..
Elephants' Teeth,.....	6,066	13,335	..	..	24,499	..
Piece Goods,	6,075	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	849	..	..	..	540	..
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	19,366	15,191	..	..	33,046	..
Treasure,.....Sa. Rs.	11,654	16,462	..	..	36,150	58,500
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	31,020	31,653	..	..	69,196	58,500

No. 54. EXPORTS TO

Goods.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Piece Goods,	12,052	18,853	..	..	37,850	..
Grain,	250	800	..	..	..	..
Ghee,	310	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar Candy,	144	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries,	366	3,550	..	..	3,273	..
Re-exports,.....Sa. Rs.	13,122	23,203	..	..	41,123	..
Re-exports,.....Sa. Rs.	1,466	1,672	..	..	2,721	..
Total,.....Sa. Rs.	13,588	24,875	..	..	43,844	..
Tea,	240	..	..	..	720	..
Europe Sundries,.....	226	171	..	..	366	..

No. 59. IMPORTS FROM THE

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Beads, Sa. Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and Shoes,	150	..	..	..	..	..
Bottles, Empty,	228	148	..	..	355	..
Cape Wine,	54,825	49,373	400	2,388	1,241	555
Constantia Wine,	1,354	..	..	..	..	1,360
Raisins,	215	..	..	..	..	387
Brandy and Cherry Brandy, .....	..	33,945	..	3,034	..	2,928
Copper and Copper Nails, .....	..	22,148	..	8,139	1,930	81,154
Sundries,	579	17,798	15,137	20,091	33,234	2,520
Sa. Rs.	57,351	1,23,412	15,537	33,652	41,760	88,904
Treasure, Sa. Rs.	..	20,000	..	28,774	4,05,239	15,000
Total, Sa. Rs.	57,351	1,43,412	15,537	62,426	4,46,999	1,03,904

No. 60. EXPORTS TO THE

GOODS.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.
Piece Goods, Sa. Rs.	11,279	1,51,360	1,64,138	1,81,030	83,237	1,36,122
Grain,	8,000	400	11,734	35,344	3,922	40,890
Wearing Apparel,	2,640	13,635	2,280	33,365	..	..
Canvas,	1,750	4,208	15,756	18,636	5,436	1,200
Sugar, .....	..	37,783	28,739	33,585	2,789	34,537
Cotton Thread, .....	..	20,534	710	1,350	..	..
Sundries,	4,576	39,275	38,148	20,564	2,837	21,726
Sa. Rs.	28,245	2,67,195	2,61,505	3,23,874	98,221	2,34,475
Re-exports,	2,473	9,048	36,075	16,565	8,860	39,306
Total, Sa. Rs.	30,718	2,76,243	2,97,580	3,40,439	1,07,081	2,73,781
Madeira Wine, Sa. Rs.	600	567	1,239	4,225	..	900
Rattans,	563	1,920	..	190	..	..
Europe Sundries,	1,310	1,551	1,531	8,414	350	18,231
Liquors, .....	..	1,150	792	2,043	640	..

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,672
..
..
3,282	4,118	2,784	5,378	6,064	4,370	600	6,984	1,529
1,300	1,275	1,295	1,625	5,227	8,687	4,341	7,300	2,355
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,331	237
..	1,294	320	..	..	..	..	3,617	..
5,744	1,943	6,848	38,585	11,165	7,223	..	..	1,907
25,014	12,246	22,819	34,426	1,25,367	1,23,472	1,01,327	88,971	8,161
35,340	20,876	34,066	80,014	1,47,823	1,43,752	1,06,268	1,08,203	23,861
44,233	1,41,750	13,220	3,000	..	..	..	1,000	..
79,573	1,62,626	47,286	83,014	1,47,823	1,43,752	1,06,268	1,09,203	23,861

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
2,21,434	2,21,437	3,03,729	2,68,105	4,04,016	1,02,446	1,69,895	96,812	1,13,798
66,327	51,756	39,423	72,184	53,148	20,409	44,948	27,319	41,712
2,616	4,327	3,152	2,689	596	2,169	1,019	454	..
224	1,890	9,459	6,770	10,315	2,177	5,482	..	..
60,079	22,535	395	21,356	11,489	..	16,253	620	3,517
..	..	193	..	..	..	1,096	..	..
1,04,867	26,640	64,360	42,352	46,606	6,879	55,682	6,282	10,110
4,55,547	3,28,585	4,20,711	4,13,456	5,36,170	1,34,080	2,94,375	1,31,487	1,69,137
70,013	24,030	17,948	4,70,101	75,999	11,331	37,913	21,698	3,729
5,25,560	3,52,615	4,38,659	8,83,557	6,12,169	1,45,411	3,32,288	1,53,185	1,72,866
198	1,827	2,560	1,350	1,100	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,530	..
43,312	7,406	658	2,233	17,175	2,526	3,519	..	..
8,262	8,346	9,901	20,939	5,120	1,104	6,629	1,890	..

In Table 2, an export of Bullion appears of Rs. 31,29,218 to the Mauritius: it should be to the Coast of Coromandel.

At the foot of the Tables of Exports to each country occur the chief articles of Re-export, contributing to form the Total entered above, and added to the Export amount.

In Table 13 the Company's Imports from Great Britain are valued at above two and three Lacs in the years 1826-27 and 1827-28.—In Table 16, shewing the quantities of Goods imported by the Company in those years, no entry is made: the difference arises from the nature of the Imports, which were almost exclusively Marine Stores and Mint Machinery.

