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من المصادر الإلكترونية في مكتبة قطر الرقمية ٢٠٢٢/٠١/٢٩ تم إنشاء هذا الملف بصيغة PDF بتاريخ
النسخة الإلكترونية من هذا السجل متاحة للاطلاع على الإنترنت عبر الرابط التالي:

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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/9/69/161

١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (ورقة واحدة)

الملكية العامة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

بيان يوضح الرسوم والنفقات المقدرة لنقل البضائع بين روسيا والهند، بالإضافة إلى اقتراح
لشركة الهند الشرقية الروسية أرسله مغامر إنجليزي مجهول الاسم إلى البلاط الإمبراطوري
للإمبراطورية الروسية (IOR/L/PS/9/69/162).

أرفق البيان برسالة ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية لمجلس إدارة شركة الهند الشرقية بتاريخ ١٢
فبراير ١٨٢٤ (IOR/L/PS/9/69/159).

مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤ [١٥] (٢/١)

LPS/9/69/161

Statement showing the Charges & Expenses attendant on the Commission of Merchants both by Sea & Land & tending to prove the Affection in Para 5th on a principle of £ 300,000 English & being the Purchase of 5,000 Camels supporting each Camel to carry a quarter of a Ton English Weight & that it is worth on the average 75 £. P.

Estimated Expenses as per proposed System via Paragraphs 12, 17, 18	Supposed Expenses as per present System via Paragraphs 2	Per Cent
C Expenses of Troops for 5000 Camel for 1 year as per Bill 27,500	Merchant who purchases from the Manufacturer 15	15
D Expenses of 5200 Camels @ 1/2 per diem each for 1 year 24,700	Person who purchases from above Merchant & sells in Calcutta 11	11
E Quotas to different Native Princes annually 5000	Merchant who purchases in Calcutta & exports to London 20	20
Less 20% to 5000 Camels annually on 5200 which cost 31680 £ 8356	Merchant who purchases in London & again sells for exportation 15	15
F Profits of Stocks to proprietors on a capital of 300,000 £ @ 20% per Cent 60,000	Merchant who purchases from the above & exports to Petersburg 15	15
Duties at Petersburg say on the average 20% per Cent on 300,000 £ 60,000	Wholesale Merchant at Petersburg who purchases from the Importer 10	10
Charges of the Company Establishments in Europe & India 15 per Cent 45,000	Tax Customs paid in London 30% per Cent but a drawback of 15% per Cent is obtained 15	15
G Interest 5% per Cent on 300,000 £ being the purchase Money of 5200 Camels 15,000	Tax Customs paid at Petersburg on the average 15	15
H Loss & Damage of Goods say 5% per Cent on 300,000 15,000	R. Tax Insurance & Freight from India to London & thence to the Baltic also Warehouse hire Wharfage & other incident Charges 20	20
I Duties payable in India say 5% per Cent on 300,000 £ 15,000	Tax Damage & loss of goods which is charged for in the sale 5	5
Estimated Expenses about 80% per Cent as per proposed System £ 259,234.17.5	Supposed Expenses about 153 per Cent as per present System £ per Cent 153	
being in favour of our own hands consequently 89 per Cent all.	Detail Shopkeeper 10 per Cent	

A The Dutch East India Company with a capital of 1,250,000 Florins & the British with a capital of 1,000,000 Pagodas each Pagoda being in value 7/6 English Money & the British East India Company has I have already mentioned had 3 small Ships & about 80,000 £ Sterling English

B I have allowed the load of each boat to be worth 75 £ English Money on the average altho' those loads which are Sugar, Salt, Pepper, & the like would not amount to a load 700 £ while others again such as Indigo &c. would amount to about 100 £ & again others such as Cotton, Cloth, Silk, &c. would be in value from 200 to 1000 £.

C As I have charged to the Expenses on the Imports the Disbursements of the Troops & 5200 Camels for one year consequently the Exports from Petersburg to India would go free of expense with the exception of duties so that the profits arising from the sale of such goods would be clear gain.

D. These presents after 3 or 4 years might be run away with particularly so as it would be a Military Law & so dependent of the Power it would have to pass & upoff.

E. The Dutch Company during a period of 53 years never exceeded less than 15 per Cent per Annum but in general from 25 to 30 Years up to 50 & 75 per Cent.

F. I do not think that duties are chargeable on all articles by the English Company that would be imported from their territories.

G. The profits which I have allowed to the different purchasers must appear very high to any one who is unacquainted with Indian ways, but when I reflect that 12 per Cent per Annum is the legal interest of the Country & that the natives among themselves borrow & lend at an Interest of from 25 to 50 per Cent per Annum these charges will appear more reasonable, reasonable, & moderate than they otherwise could do.

H. Some deduction is to be made from the sum total of the percentage when the article Sugar, Indigo or Cotton is such as it is partly manufactured & prepared by British Merchants consequently it does not pass through the number of hands that it otherwise would.

I. In and during the time of War Freight & Insurance would be at least double the sum that I have here stated or at least 40 per Cent as during the last year Freight from India to England was 50 £ per Ton & Insurance never less than 12 per Cent but after war up to 25 per Cent however as I have already observed a Lawan has within the Empire or the Markets of the Indian Sea.

L. In time of War it will be from 90 to 100 per Cent in favor of the proposed or Lawan System.

مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤ [ظ ٢/٢]

