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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/9/69/162

يوليو ١٨٢٢ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (٢١ ورقة)

الملكية العامة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

نسخة لرسالة تحتوي على نشرتين لشركة الهند الشرقية الروسية، أرسلها مغامر إنجليزي مجهول الاسم
من تبريز إلى البلاط الإمبراطوري للإمبراطورية الروسية، مؤرخة في يوليو ١٨٢٢.

تذكر الرسالة الفوائد الاقتصادية المحتمل أن تحصلها روسيا من إنشاء شركة للتجارة مع الهند،
وتعرض الخدمات التي يقدمها كاتب الرسالة لروسيا.

تقدم النشرة الأولى خطة لفتح التجارة البرية بين روسيا والهند، وتقتراح إنشاء وكالة في البنجاب
وطريق تجاري عبر بحر قزوين.

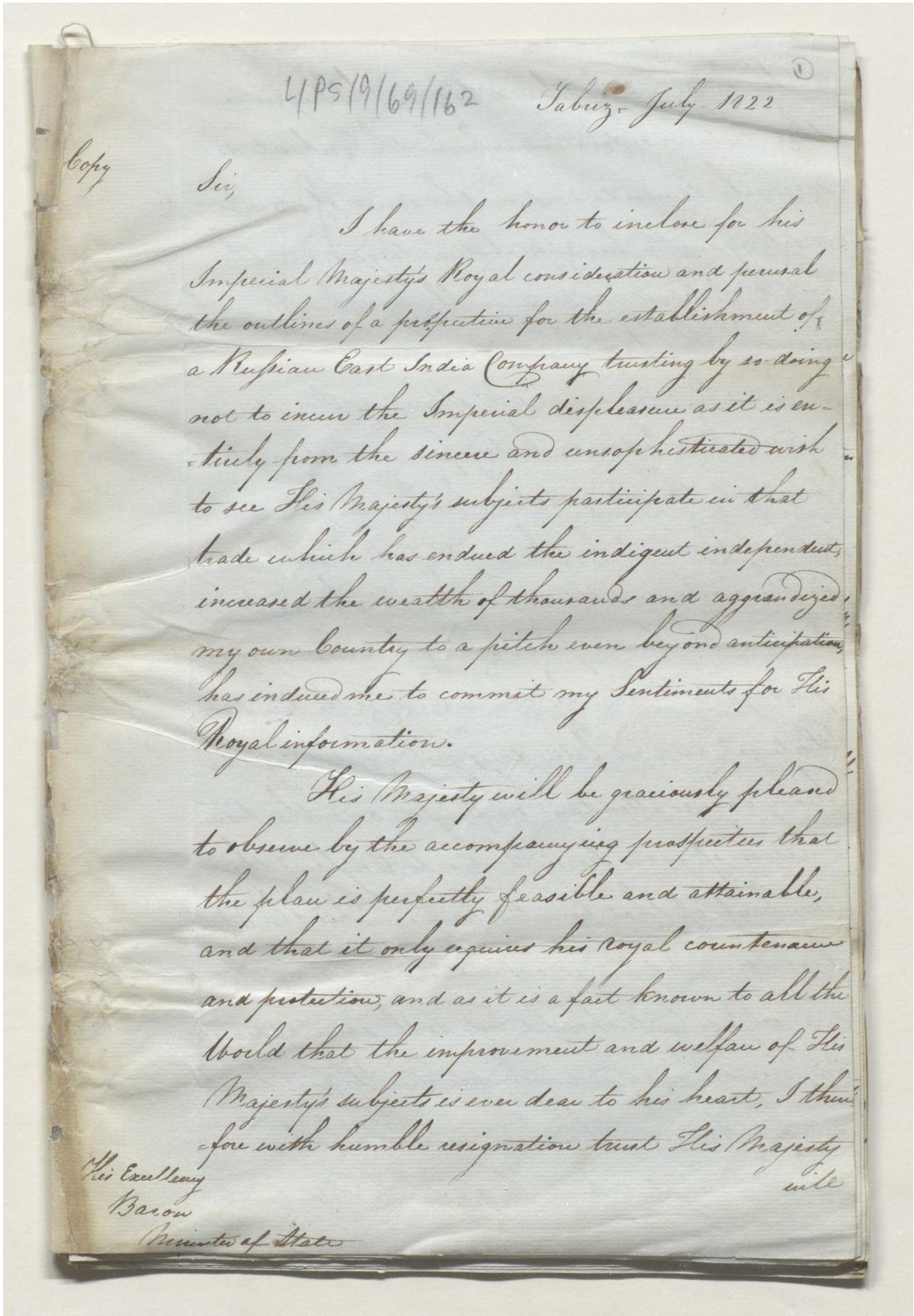
تقدم النشرة الثانية خطة بديلة للتجارة البحرية، وتقتراح إنشاء مستعمرة روسية في جزر نيكوبار.

مرفق بالرسالة قائمة بالصادرات المحتملة التي يرى كاتب الرسالة أنها على الأرجح ستجد أسواقًا جاهزة في آسيا.

يوجد بيان في الملف IOR/L/PS/9/69/161 يوضح الرسوم والنفقات المقدرة للاقتراح.

أرفقت هذه الرسالة برسالة من هنري ويلوك، القائم بأعمال السفير البريطاني في بلاد فارس [إيران] إلى اللجنة السرية لمجلس إدارة شركة الهند الشرقية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤ (IOR/L/PS/9/69/159).

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(٤٢/١)



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(٤٢/٢)

will be graciously pleased to give the suggestions that deep consideration which the subject so seriously demands, and in the event of its not meeting with his approbation to give me the credit of having meant well by submitting the view for His Royal consideration.

It were an insult offered to His Majesty's superior knowledge in history for me to attempt to point out the many states which have arisen from a mere oblivion to be the most opulent and wealthy in the world, and this entirely from the overland trade with India previous to the discovery of the passage to India by the subjects of the King of Portugal, and in later days notwithstanding the heavy charges attendant on freight and the transmission of goods from India to England the Merchants of that Country have enriched themselves beyond even credit and expectation; and why His Majesty's subjects should not do the same appears to me nearly a mystery and incomprehensible particularly so when I consider the cheap rate at which goods can be transported from India to St. Petersburg and

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(٤٢/٣)

and the facility which it offers as no shipwrecks²
damage or captures are to be dreaded in the mode
which I have humbly suggested.

Should His Majesty be graciously pleased to
approve of my humble suggestions I shall feel much
pleasure in giving my personal attendance and advice
to you Sir, or any of His Majesty's Ministers at St.
Petersburgh, as the whole will require much explanation
and verbal explanation, and accompany a Mission
to India, either with regard to the Bengal or Meerah,
and finally accept of any situation the Company's employ
which His Majesty's wisdom may from its munici-
fidence be graciously pleased to point out.

From obvious reasons I have confined myself
to mercantile views, although I could have advanced
much with regard to Political subjects, and the
beneficial results that with judgment, good man-
agement and abilities would result from them
are easily to be conceived, as the powers of India
are perfectly ready to change their policy and Masters
but feeling myself not warranted in advancing any
thing on these important matters I have purposely
remained

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(٤٢/٤)

remained silent, but in the event of His Majesty
the Emperor accepting of them my proffered services
I shall in that case not confine my experience &
 exertions to the Company alone, but to whatever sub-
ject or point His Majesty of his wisdom may be
graciously pleased to direct, and finally settle my
wife and children in Petersburg as a security for
my fidelity.

I could with great ease have enlarged on these
important and interesting subjects to the extent of
a large Quarto Volume but being apprehensive
of intruding on your Excellency's valuable time as well
as patience, I have thus in a cursory manner con-
fined myself to a mere outline but in the event
of my receiving instructions to repair to St. Petersburg,
I shall then enter upon the subject with that
assiduity and vigilance which it so imperiously
demands.

The Supreme Government of India have
of late been well aware of the beneficial results of
a trade in Europe Cottons and Woollens now & 1/2
between the Capital of India and Shilet, Siam, and
other

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3
other places mentioned by me in paragraph 4 of my paper
and have actually now an Agent / Mr. Morcroft / on the
spot in the above countries for the express purpose
of opening a trade and cultivating friendship between
the several powers adverted to, certainly the
Russians could with an equal prospect of success
undertake a like undertaking - and even in the
event of Russian Manufactures falling short, supply
them with British produce to a great advantage,
and on equally easy terms as those supplied by the
English East India Company, the expense of con-
veyance and distance being in favour of Russia

It were needless for me to acquaint your Ex-
cellency that independent of the above adverted to
Mission, the E. I. Company have deputed one to Siam
and Cochin China for the express purpose of establishing
a commercial intercourse by sea with Bengal and
the above countries - certainly this proposed trade
could be anticipated and supplied by Russia
from the overland conveyance. A geographical
knowledge of the countries is quite sufficient to
establish the fact.

H

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(٤٢/٦)

It would be actual presumption in me to advance any
thing on my behalf as to character, ability, indefatigability,
Integrity, let it suffice to say that I have the testi-
monials of

to proceed and serve in Russia but finding
that country not answer either my views or expecta-
tions / they being entire strangers to merit and ability
has induced me thus to tend my services to the
Emperor.

Your Excellency will perceive that I have forward-
ed this communication through the channel of Sr.
M. Charge de Affaires at this place / Mr. Prokhorovitch
and any reply which Your Excellency may be pleas-
ed to favour me with will be received and communis-
cated to me by him as I shall after what I have
advanced, consider myself in duty bound to await
your Excellency's instructions.

I have the honor to be
Yr. Yr. Yr.

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(٤٢/٧)

General Prospects of the Establishment of a Russian⁽⁴⁾
Trading Company.
Remarks.

For the sake of perspicuity and at the same time
expressing the practicability of the undertaking, I deem it
expedient to arrange the whole connexion of the plan
and views under different heads in order that it may
become intelligible and comprehensive to the most
common understanding

1st View

By the Establishment of an Indian Company in
the capital of Russia, it will be the means of
throwing into the revenues of that Country a considera-
ble sum annually by the direct importation of Indian
produce.

2nd

From the direct importation of goods overland from
India, it will render them much cheaper and conse-
-quently more easily obtainable than at present as
merchandise of India, which is at present consumed
in the extensive Empire of Russia, not only is exhausted
in value, from the different Merchants hands through
whom the goods pass, both in India & England but
also

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(٤٢/٨)

also the protracted time, which it requires to receive these goods in Russia they necessarily are obliged to take a circuitous route of many thousand miles by sea, unloaded at England, put into Warehouses, again loaded and finally shipped for the Baltic, the delay and consequent expense attendant on this too lamented plan is too plain and clear to require any animadversions or comment from me.

3rd

By the formation of a Russian Company in Petersburg with its Factory in India all those serious evils would at once be removed. Goods rendered from 100 to 500 per cent cheaper in Russia than at present by a regular importation secured once or twice a year as might be found advisable and both Russian Commerce and enterprise greatly improved

4th

After the affairs of the Company were well established, and arranged, it would open a large field for Russian exports in such articles as the Northern part of Indostan, Afghanistan, Tartary, and Tibet since the Red Sea &c &c &c might acquire thereby

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(٤٢/٩)

②
thereby opening a new Trade of exports from Russia, and
supplying countries with Russian Manufactures, which
was at present but ill supplied by the English East
India Company.
5th

The incalculable encouragement which these new
exports would give to Russian Manufactures, perse-
-verance and industry is perfectly obvious, in so much as
it would be the means of affording employment to
many thousands of Workmen promoting circulation
amongst tradesmen enriching the citizens, and
Merchants and finally augmenting the Russian
Revenues to a pitch as yet unknown.
6th

From the peculiar situation of Russia with regard
to Norway, Sweden, Austria, Turkey in Europe, and
the states in the Mediterranean the proposed Company
in time would hold quarterly public sales, which would
be the means of supplying in some measure the
above mentioned countries as their Merchants would
inevitably prefer regular and cheap supplies to
the present precarious and dear state at which they
obtain the demands and consumption of their
several Countries.
7th

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(٤٢/١٠)

٤th

The proposed Company of course would be formed in Petersburg with a Charter from the Emperor to the exclusion of all private Traders, who as a matter of course would be desirous of trading to India after a regular and safe channel of communication may open, which would prove extremely disadvantageous to the interests of the Company

٥th

For the sake of promoting emulation it is proposed that the Shares shall be of a sum equal to 1,000 £ of Great Britain each - Thus rendering it obtainable to both the higher and middling classes of society, and not more than ten shares to be possessed by any person - By this arrangement, the interests of the Company will be more widely circulated than it otherwise could be.

٦th

The Affairs of the Company to be conducted by such public Officer as might be found most expedient, and Regulations for its internal arrangement put in force. Proprietors of Stock to attend general meeting and all transactions to be carried by a Majority of Votes -
10th

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(٤٢/١١)

10th

6

The interest to be paid on the Capital or to the holders of shares, together with its time must be regulated by the arrival and sale of the imports, however it would seem desirable, that it should be discharged at least annually -

11th

All public Offices to be at fixed salaries and those buildings which the Company might require to be its own property. - The Warehouses to be erected in the most convenient spot and the Import one open daily for the sale of goods, - however this must be regulated by the quarterly Sales -

12th

Some Central place near the River would be most desirable for the Company's Factory in India, as it would thereby hold an inducement for the Merchants of Malabar, Mylon, Bombay, Surat, Guzerat and Seind to bring their goods by the way of the Indus, the facility which this Navigable River as well as the Ganges, Jumna, and Ruyge afford, would enable the Factory to purchase at a much more reasonable rate, than if the goods were brought -

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(٤٢/١٢)

brought to them, by land conveyance -

13th

The establishments of the Factory to consist of two Factors, the one to superintend the Europe Department, and the other the Asiatic, together with a Secretary, Cashier, Accountant, Export and Import Warehouse Keepers, a Medical gentleman and some native writers.

14th

The two Factors to receive a regular Commission on all sales and purchases and all the other Officers to be on fixed Salaries with some small privileges in trading, but the Factors to be positively prohibited from trading, directly or indirectly at public table, and Servants to be kept at the expense of the Company.

15th

It would be needless to recommend probity, integrity, punctuality, and mild conduct in the factors towards the Native Merchants, who might either bring goods for sale or come to purchase, as much would depend upon the above cautions.

16th

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(٤٢/١٣)

16th

Of course as the prosperity of the Company increased so in proportion it would be requisite to increase their Establishment both in India and Europe. Branches might be formed in both Countries to very great advantage.

17th

The best method which presents itself for the transportation of goods, is on Camels, the property of the Company, via Candahar, Herat, Muschid, the Caspian, and Volga River. On the former the Company might have vessels of their own, and on the latter Barges or Steam Boats. Buildings to be erected at each of those Stations for the purpose of housing the goods, while the beasts would take their requisite rest while the goods were being embarked.

18th

Goods could be conveyed in this method in a much more expeditious and cheap rate than the method, which at present exists and has been adverted to in paragraph the second.

19th

It may be urged, that camels will die, and that
the

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(٤٢/١٤)

the replacing of them will be attended with great
expense. This is perfectly true, but after all it will
more than compensate for the charges of Freight,
Insurance &c. &c. not to say any thing of this expen-
ditious mode of conveyance, as the goods might
be lodged in the ~~Import~~ Warehouses of Petersburg
5 Months after their being despatched from the
Factory in Indostan.

20th

Time has well proved how admirably Camels are
calculated for long journeys in the desert, and
privations, so as to require no remarks from me on
that head. They might be allowed to halt a
week or ten days at each of the principle stations
and likewise to halt one day in every seven.

Four Camels would be equal to a ton burthen, but
it would be requisite to have a spare one to every
four, which would answer many useful purposes

21

As Calcutta (the Capital of Bengal) is the Em-
porium of the East, and from the considerable
trade which it carries on with China, the Island
of

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(٤٢/١٥)

of Sumatra, Java and the Malacas at large. The
produce of these places including pepper and spice
might be purchased at Calcutta, at a very small
advance and conveyed from thence via the Ganges
and Jumna to the factory in the Pooj-
ab-

22

From the above plan being adopted, Kupria and its
neighbouring Countries might be supplied by the
Company with even the produce beyond the Ganges
and at a more reasonable rate than at present is to be
found, and with much greater facility than at present
exists.

23

It would be requisite for the factory to appoint
a respectable House of Agency in Calcutta as Agent
to the Company. This agent would also supply
the Factors with the immediate produce of the
province of Bengal and its vicinity and negotiate
all cash arrangements bills &c. &c. &c.

24

The preceding 23 paragraphs give an outline how a
Kuprian Trading Company might be formed, carried
on-

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on, and arranged on a permanent, lucrative and Hon.
basis. It would include the trade of India in
general, China and the Eastern Islands, and like-
-wise by the means of supplying those places men-
-tioned in Paragraph 4th with the exports of
Musfia and thus be the means of extending her
Imports and Exports and increasing her revenues
to a pitch as yet unknown.

Concluding Remarks

Before this to be wished for Company could be
established, it would be indispensibly requisite
for His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor to depute
a Mission for the purpose of making the essential
arrangements with the different Princes and powers
through which the Caravans would have to pass.

This Mission could bring back specimens of the
produces of the different countries, together with
their medium prices &c. &c. which would prove
highly satisfactory to all parties, who might
be concerned, and agreeable to the result of their
researches and enquiries so might future arrangements
be made, and if the knowledge and information
of

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(٤٢/١٧)

of which I am possessed, and which is the result⁹
of fifteen years residence in India, can in any way
tend to the success of the mission, and to the wel-
-fare of the Company's Interest, after its establishment,
I humbly beg leave to tender my services to fill
up the appointment of Factor to the Asiatic
Department, as mentioned in paragraph 14 and
from having been employed in the Trade of India,
for nearly the whole of the above fifteen years, and
having travelled in various directions over the greatest
part of it, trust, that I should be able to realize
any expectations, that my Honble. Employers might
be pleased to place on me, and in the mean time
I shall feel much pleasure in delivering personally
to His Majesty, the Emperor's Ministers such
further information as I am possessed of.

Additional Prospectus for the proposed Company trading by
Sea with India.

In the event of its not meeting the Emperor's approbation
for the embodying of a Company, or that the Russian
Merchants might not be possessed of sufficient public
spirit jointly to engage in an undertaking in
magnitude

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(٤٢/١٨)

magnitude to the one suggested still a factory es-
-tablished in the Penjab and the affairs of it con-
-ducted by His Imperial Majesty's servants would
prove of great advantage with regard to individual
industry, perseverance, and enterprise as these merchants
who preferred the mode of speculating individually
would be certain of protection and assistance both
during their stay in Penjab as likewise on their route
both to and from the Caspian to India. Of course
the duty of the Resident or Charge d'Affaires in this
case would be to promote and cultivate peace and
friendship on all sides, so that the Merchants might
be enabled to follow up their laudable examples of
industry without apprehension and with security
and peace.

and

Should it be urged or found to be the case after
actual experiment that the produce of India could
be imported into St Petersburg at a cheaper rate by
sea than by land, and it being the wish of the
Emperor to see his immense Empire independent of Eng-
land for her India produce, and still to tolerate a
Company

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company; in this event one of the Nicobar Islands could
be taken possession of for this purpose, and the Company
Establishment be placed upon it with great advantage
as the inhabitants are ^{not only} in a perfect state of nature but
perfectly harmless & friendly to Europeans which are
endowed with many natural advantages that are
not to be found under similar circumstances from
the central situation of the Nicobar Islands every
reasonable advantage might with great safety be
anticipated from an establishment, inasmuch as it
would be the means of the Merchants of Bengal,
Bombay, Madras, Penang, China, Java, Sumatra, the
Eastern Islands, Seylon the Malabar and Coromandel
Coasts, Red Sea, Persian Gulph, Isle of France and
Bourbon sending their goods to this new settlement
for the purpose of meeting a ready market for their
exports - Such Russian Manufacture and produce
as would be in demand at the above places of course
would meet with a sale in the persons of the importers
as above - His Majesty of Denmark had a settle-
-ment on one of those Islands but as it proved an
injury to His Majesty's Settlements at Tranquebar
and

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and Serampore it was consequently abandoned

3

Should the Nicobar Islands be preferred which in time would answer every end of trade, and at the same time be the means of emulating Russian Navigation, the same prospects that are held out for a Russian Company trading as mentioned in paragraphs 12 and 17 are equally applicable to the present system, and from the Company possessing vessels their own property supplies could be regulated with nearly the same exactness as if they were transported on beasts of burthen, and but few alterations and augmentations would be requisite with respect to the establishment of the factory on the Nicobar, a Governor beach Master and a few Military appear to be the only difference on this head. the Company's internal arrangement would of course be conducted in the same way either transporting their goods by sea or land.

14th

It were superfluous to mention that the present
English

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English East India Company have derived their
wealth, immense possessions, and influence even to
the disposing of Kingdoms, from an original stock
of £ 30,000 Sterling and three ill built, and mis-
erably managed Ships at the commencement of
the seventeenth Century and that their first territorial
possessions on the Continent of India were a few
acres of ground the gift of the Great Mogul under
certain Regulations and Restrictions.

5th

A vessel with about 30 Tons of Bengal produce
has sailed from that place for Kinschatcha
annually for the last four or five years, and the
profit, which those goods have produced, have
been very handsome, surely if the Company were
to settle on the Nicobar Isle, they could with the
greatest facility send their supplies to the exclusion
of the Bengal Merchants. The return Cargo of the
vessel that would be employed in this trade could
bring back Mus which would answer the China
Market.

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5th
The Company by becoming a maritime establishment
and having the Nicobar as their Eastern possession
and general depot, could with the greatest advantage
employ one of their Ships to be on the Indian es-
tablishment in going to China annually with a
Country cargo, and at the same time some of the
produce of Russia - The China produce which would
be brought back, would be landed at the Nicobar,
and finally sent to Petersburg, of course the tonnage
of this Ship would be regulated by circumstances, and
according to the Russian and other continental de-
mands for China supplies, also the Ships as men-
tioned in the preceding paragraph would contribute
a part of the Invoice

4th
It would seem advisable, when the Company's funds
wanted such a proceeding to purchase a few Ships
on the Country Establishment their number to be regu-
lated by circumstances for the purpose of importing
goods from the several places and ports as mentioned
in

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[١٢] (٤٢/٢٣)

12
in paragraph 2nd separate remarks, their cargoes would be
landed at the Nicobars and finally shipped for
Petersburgh together with the China Largs once or
twice a year as found to be most congenial to the
Company's interest

16th

These vessels mentioned in paragraphs 10 & 7
(separate remarks) would be entirely confined to
the India trade - consequently it would be to the
Company's interest to have their own ships on the
European establishment, when only business would
be to convey the Indian cargoes to Russia and
Russian produce to Nicobar, however vessels might
be hired for the above purposes, until the funds and
increasing prosperity of the Company might warrant
such a disbursement of cash, as the purchase of the
above mentioned vessels would require.

17th

It is probable, that the soil of these Isles might
be congenial to the produce of Sugar, Indigo, Cotton,
and opium, or at least one or more of these articles
in which case their manufactures might be
undertaken

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undertaken by the Company under the immediate
Management of skilful Europeans and from the
tractableness of the natives they might be very easily
induced to undertake in agricultural pursuits, thus
at once tending to civilization of people who as yet
have been an entirely neglected race in the solitary
instance of His Majesty of Denmark. Did Cotton
succeed they might be instructed in the art of weaving
and the price goods so manufactured would be the
property of the Company, then paying just and li-
beral prices for labour, which would at once be the
means of the Islanders becoming attached to their
new Masters, and entering with vigilance on a species
of Industry as yet unknown amongst them. It
were superfluous to mention the number of British
Merchants that have and still continue to accu-
mulate princely fortunes from the cultivation of
the above Articles in Bengal with the exception of
Opium, which is the Monopoly of the English East
India Company-

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It may be urged that the above Islands are the
property

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property of the Islanders and that the proposed Company could not form an establishment on any of them without their consent. This is easily to be obtained for a little spirits and Tobacco, and I most humbly conceive that the Flag of the Emperor Alexander could with as much justice be hoisted on them as the flag of the five European Powers, are at present flying within the limits of trade of the English East India Company.
11th

The above 10 paragraphs give a cursory view for the establishment of a Russian Maritime East India Company and as such detailed accounts are in point both of the local situation, trade, natural produce &c of the Punjab and Nicobar, that would be pedantry in me to attempt a fresh description. Devoid of all political views, a Russian Commercial Agent could be established in Bengal to considerable advantage, but let it be established in the Punjab, Nicobar or Calcutta, it will carry great astonishment among the Natives of India, as they are for the greater part not even aware that Russia is in actual existence

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existence independent of its being a mercantile Nation

Concluding Observations

From estimates which I have made it appears that merchandize can be exported from Calcutta by sea and sold in Petersburg to the inhabitants of that City by the proposed Company at 100 per Cent on the original cost so that by the Maritime System being adopted it would be a saving of 55 per Cent to the purchasers of Indian Goods in Russia and to take possession of the Nicobar Islands as suggested by me goods could be sold in a like manner in Petersburg at about 100 per Cent on their original prime costs, this addition 50 per Cent is required for the establishment that would be requisite which I stated in the former additional prospectus so that the different rates at which the Company could sell their Indian and China Imports at their Import Warehouse in Petersburg is as follows.

From freight overland	per Cent
Calcutta by sea	80
The Nicobar Islands	100
Present System by sea	155

however -

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[١٤] (٤٢/٢٧)

14
an additional 15 or 20 per cent must be added to either of
the last shown methods in time of war for the purpose
of paying extra Insurance and freight. It would there-
fore appear from the above Statement that the over-
land system is preferable and independent of its chap-
pels there are so many beneficial views attached to it
and that may with safety be anticipated that I deem
it proper to mention a few of them in the event of
a Russian East India Company being established, en-
couraged and protected.

The Russian Government would become
acquainted with countries to which they at present
are nearly strangers and those countries would be-
come acquainted with a Nation to which they are
entire strangers.

From the formation of this or any other
trading Company it enables the Nobles of the land to
participate in trade and reap the beneficial results
of the same which from their rank and public
stations in life they otherwise could not do, indeed
a well regulated, and managed Company diffuses its
benefits

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benefits alike to Nobleman, Gentleman and Plebian

A Company of Merchants with joint stocks can sell the articles, which they export and import at a much cheaper rate than any individual Merchant could and consequently afford to give higher prices for home manufactures and as they will sell them cheaper than any private individual so in proportion would be the demand for the manufactures in the countries to which they traded.

It is frequently supposed (by those) who have not well considered the subject that a company of Merchants with joint stock engross, and monopolize that branch of commerce with which they are connected to the great loss and injury of private Merchants, but with the greatest deference I conceive to the contrary as any private Merchant, and all others, who have the means, are at liberty to purchase stock and share in the profits of a trade which in all probability is better managed by others than they can do themselves.

The free trade (as it is called) which was in 1712
opened

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(15)
opere between England and India is a full proof of
this last assertion, and what has been its baneful
effects - the English possessions in India are overstocked
with English goods in such a degree that whole
cargoes sell in Calcutta by auction at a loss of 50 or 60
per cent on their prime costs and the return cargo
to Europe will in consequence of the imposition which
the purchasers are liable to from the Nation scarcely reim-
burse for the loss in the outward exports, but before
the commencement of the Free trade from the expe-
-rience and good management of the Company's servants,
Merchandise may be sold in India at from 110 and
150 per cent on the Invoice price.

Again a Russian East India Company is to be
desired ^{for} the benefit of those private traders and
Merchants who might cavil against it. We will
suppose for instance that the trade which any part
of them may be connected with is dull, and that
they have no encouragement to either export or
import in this event they can always unite with
the Company, which insures them a certain per
centage

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centage per annum on their money, which otherwise would be unemployed.

It must be evident to any one that the greater the Company's capital is so in proportion will be the revenues of that country of which they are subjects, therefore it must be to the interests of their Government to both encourage and protect them by salutary laws. Louis 14th King of France and the Minister Monsieur Colbert were so well aware of this that the former used to advance them large sums of money on loan, and the latter counted the society of all traders and seamen for the purpose of obtaining information on those countries to which at that time they were nearly strangers.

On the scale which I have drawn up my Estimates is 300,000 £ English money, it appears on this small sum I consider it small for a joint stock as many Merchants in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Penang &c. &c. trade with a capital individually of from 2 to 30000 £ English Sterling that at 20 per Cent duties the Import duties would be 6000 £

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and allowing that they export in Manufactures two thirds of that sum, then the revenues in one year would be 100,000 £ Sterling or 200,000 Rupees supposing each Rupee to be worth 10 Shillings English. Revenues amounting to even this small sum are not to be neglected, but even an object of attention to any state let the same be poor or rich, and is worthy of the fostering hand of power to cherish and bring the same to maturity, but we will suppose that the joint stock of the Company in the course of a few years amounted to 4,000,000 Sterling English, and which it inevitably must do if the Russian Company supplied her continental neighbours with Indian Goods as adverted to by me in paragraph of prospects - In this event the Import duties at 20 per cent would amount 800,000 £ and saying that the Exports in Manufactures amounted to only half this sum and that the export duties on them was also 20 per Cent, this would make 400,000 £ which added to 800,000 Import duties makes on the whole in one year 1,200,000 £ or Rupees allowing each to be worth 10 Shillings each to be worth 10 Shillings each 12,400,000
This -

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13
would purchase their supplies from the factory in question, as they would have two inducements for so doing i.e. the cheap rate at which they could buy compared with their present system and the prospect of selling Persian dried fruits of all descriptions, and Wine Georgian which might be imported into Russia by the Company a considerable advantage & under that Country independent of France, Portugal, Spain and the Italian States for such supplies and this method is the more desirable as in time of War the mother country would have a great number of needful supplies both Indian and Persian always at her command.

It may be interogated of Indian commodities can be sold at such a cheap rate in Persia why the Persian Merchants do not engage in the overland trade To this I reply that they could not do it individually and they have not sufficient faith in each others integrity to form themselves into a body and trade with a joint stock. Whilst at Shiraz and Isfahan I put this question to a Merchant, who replied that if he was to go

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go to India overland he would be certain of being plundered of his all and to purchase his safety from the different princes / who are usually at the head of a Banditti themselves / would amount to more than the profits of his journey, for which reason they were obliged to buy and sell at the exorbitant rate just alluded to however the Company's Caravan if formed of Military as proposed by me would if necessity required be able to chastise these free-booters however it may be thought, that it would be degrading to Military to do duty with the Caravan, but I conceive it would be no more degrading than for Men of War to convoy Merchant Ships from port to port.

I have likewise observed that Russian Manufactures sell at such exorbitant rate both at this and other cities in Persia as to be only attainable to the first class of people, which of course must retard their sales and prevent their consumption, Altho' I question if Russian Merchants gain so much on them as the Persians do. This is certainly a great

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drawback and discouragement to the Manufactures⁽¹⁸⁾
which as far as I can see, can only be remedied by
the Company's solely exporting, selling and managing
the trade themselves, which I presume can be the
only method of removing this disadvantage to which
at present this branch of Russian commerce is
subject to, and labours under, from the above I therefore
conclude, that the Northern parts of Persia, Asia
Minor, and Georgia at large hold out considerable
views both for Russian Exports and Indian Imports,
and I humbly conceive that no person acquainted
with the subject would answer in the negative.
I shall conclude both these remarks and the sub-
ject for the present by observing that no country in
the known world is equally advantageously situa-
-ted with Russia for the Indian overland Trade and
for supplying the inland countries of the Continent
with a share of it, and I shall feel myself honoured
if my humble suggestions and communications will
in the least tend to facilitate the same, and more
so if my small experience and knowledge of the
subject are employed to advance the object in
view.

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view, however it may be urged by some uncharitable
characters/and they are in great plenty all over the
world/ that from my being a foreigner and an
Englishman my fidelity is questionable, and
that I ought not to be employed in any situa-
tion of trust or responsibility- however few things
are to be obtained without a Trial and I should
trust that after the same it would be
found, that I could render the state as much
essential service in a civil way as Count de Lacy
and other Britons have done in a Military one.

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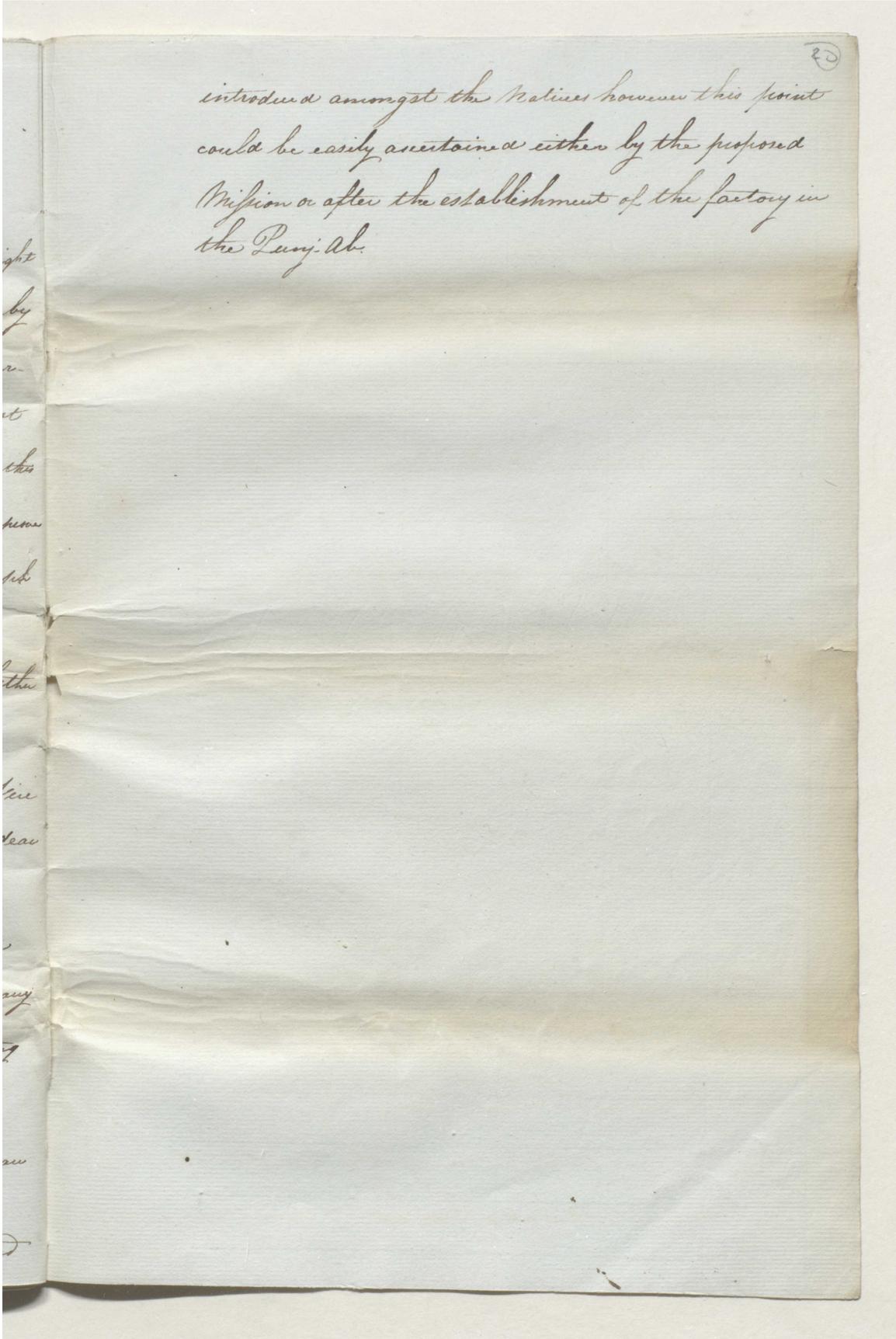
A. Schedule of such Articles European & Indian as would find a ready Money Market B. in those places adverted to by me in Paragraph 4. of Prospectus.

European	Indian
Muskets C.	Sugar
Bayonets	Tobacco
Bits	Coffee
Swords	Horn
Accoutrements	Pepper
Powder Flasks	Cotton piece good
Powder	Silk do. do.
Bullets leaden	Do. Handkerchief
Spear heads	Opium
Cannon of small calibre	Sugar Candy
Balls for do.	Match, Locks
Steel	Swords
Iron	Shields
Knives of various descriptions	Gold & Silver lace
Nails	Cornelians
Padlock & Locks.	Sandal
Boys	Spice
Scissors	Common shawls
Woolen cloths of sort	Velvet
Blankets	Bengal Quilt
Scurs	Cotton
Chintz of different pattern	Local
Do. Handkerchiefs	Fin in Sheets
Do. Shawls	Copper do.
Coloured leather	Muslins
Print	Chintz
Small cordage	Capets
Shard Ware	Sumers
Looking glass	Paper
Glass Beads	Orni Seed
Toys	Ornian dew do.
Gold Shankets	
Combs	
Common Watches	
Spy Glass	

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- A. I obtained this information while residing in the upper Provinces of Indostan from a reputable Native who had travelled in those parts.
- B. As the proposed Company's Capital increased a Society might be established in each of those places & as the Sales made by them would be for ready Money it would assist in purchasing the Indian Invoice for Russia in fact I do not think too much attention & Pains could be bestowed on this branch of commerce as it would tend to enlarge & improve Russian Manufactures as alluded to by me in Paragraph 5 of prospectus.
- C. Merchants residing within the Company's territories whether European or Native are strictly prohibited under very severe penalties from supplying any of the Native Towns with Fire Arms of any description which makes them both scarce & dear in those parts but as the proposed Company would both reside & Trade without the English Company's jurisdiction of course this regulation could have no power on this or any part of their trade & hereby be the means of presenting a too free expectation of Cash.
- D. I make no doubt but many other Articles both European & India would find a Market at those places if once introduced

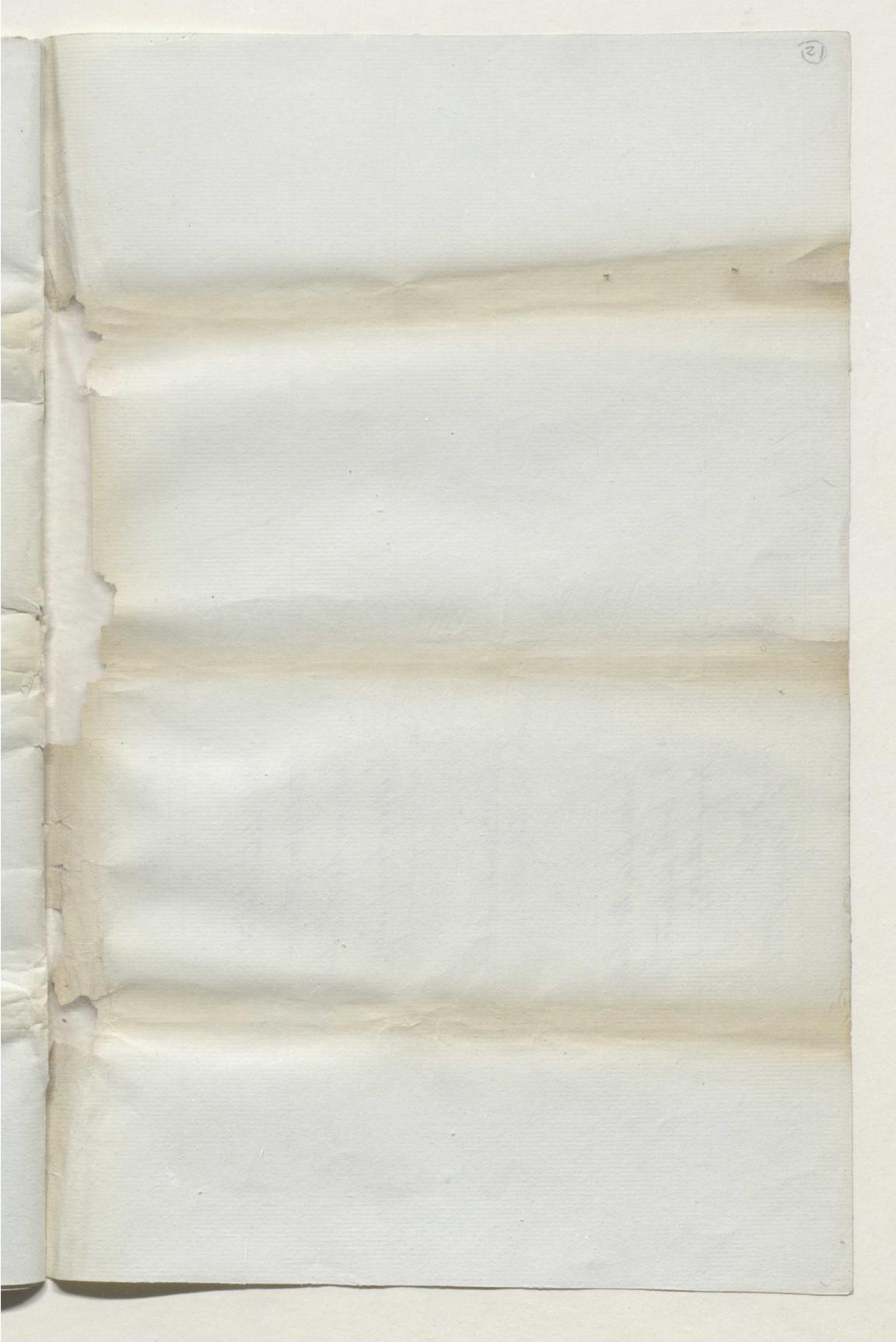
مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤
[٢٠] (٤٢/٣٩)



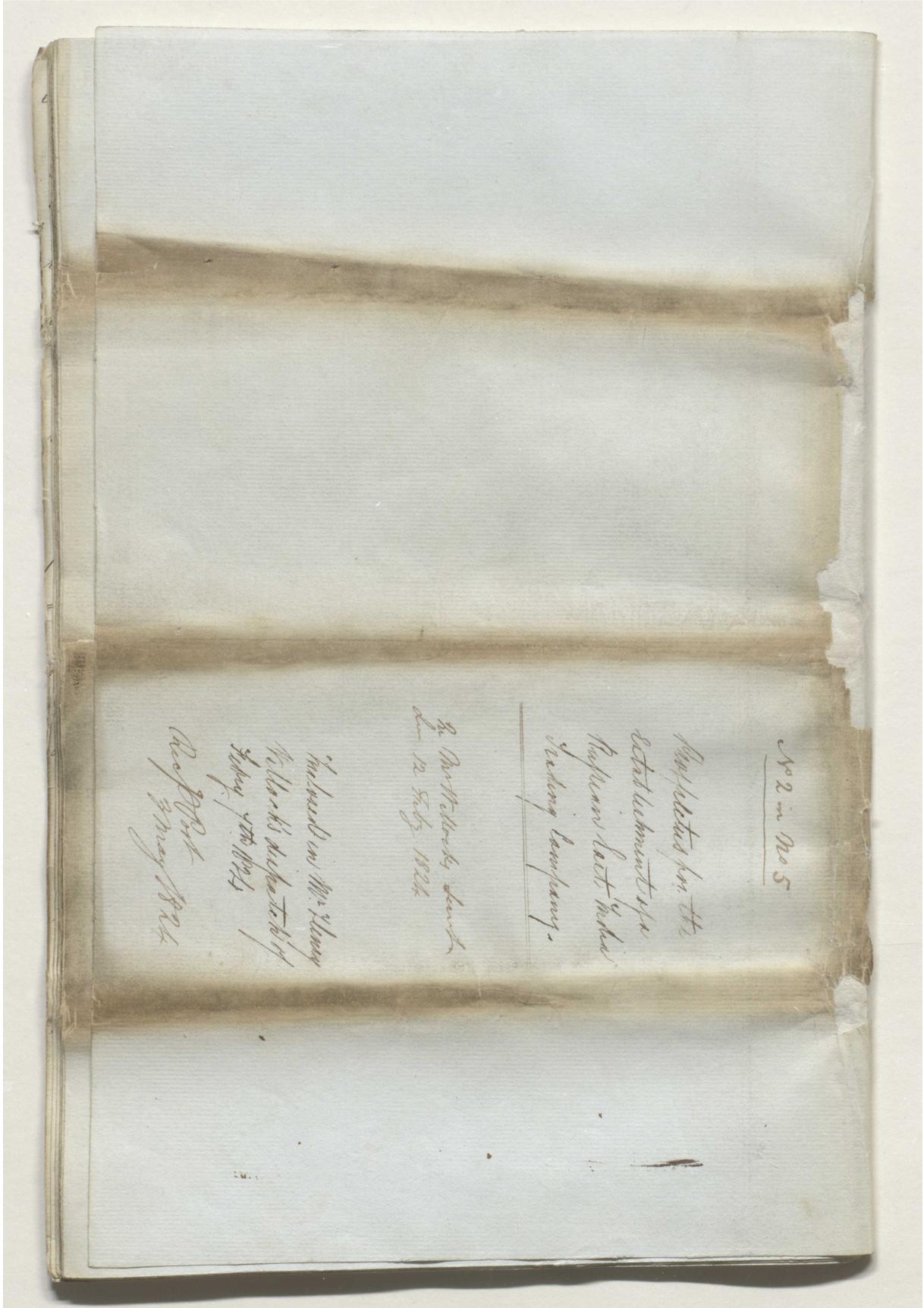
مرفق برسالة من هنري ويلوك إلى اللجنة السرية بتاريخ ١٢ فبراير ١٨٢٤
[٢٠ظ] (٤٢/٤٠)



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[٢١و] (٤٢/٤١)



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[٢١ ظ] (٤٢/٤٢)



No 2 in No 5

Proposals for the
establishment of a
Highway (with notes)
Washington Company.

Mr Northcote's draft
12 Feb. 1824

Forwarded to Mr Henry
Williams by Mr Northcote
Friday 12th 1824
Geo P. P. P.
13 May 1824