

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3/

~~Press~~
Mis.

Dated 17th June

49 1863.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. and in reply to inform you that I have forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of the same, for his consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that I have forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of the same, for his consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that I have forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of the same, for his consideration.

I have been in a thousand instances, altho' not carried on

Handwritten text on the bottom of the page:

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A. True Oakes. Jas: Law. Secretary

Copy

C. M. Cherry 18 May 1860.

From F. C. Brown Esq.

To G. A. Ballard Esq. Collector, Calcutta

xii,
As a very small return for the liberal supply of cotton seed you have been so good as to send to me for distribution in the country, I beg leave to send herewith a sample of cotton grown on, and picked from, one shrub at Anjarakanty, and cleaned by the native Churka. Two small samples of the same kind of Cotton, the produce of another shrub, were sent to Madras, and were valued by a very competent Judge at $1/4$ to $1/6$ a lb. The present sample, No. 1, is of superior quality to both those two.

2. The history of the samples is briefly this. About 4 or 5 years ago, long before the cotton famine, my notice was attracted to a solitary cotton shrub growing neglected in a large orchard, in consequence of seeing its head
brilliantly

Received
of
G. A. Ballard Esq.
18 May 1860

2/

brilliantly white with a crop of expanding Bolls. The gardener's account was that it had been there just as I saw it, for several years, and was either chance-sown or bird-sown.

3. I had the remaining Bolls gathered, the seeds separated, and these distributed in two & three among a few of my labourers, with instructions to sow the seeds in their grounds & when the plants should bear, carefully to gather the cotton & bring it to me. Sample 1 is this, the first, year's produce from one seed and one shrub. The gross produce was 1½ lbs, of which clean Cotton ½ lb, seeds ½ lb & a fractional quantity of refuse, not dirt. In Cotton properly gathered, there is no dirt, by the native spinners what there is of refuse, after ginning, is turned to account.

4. Samples 2, sent to Madras, were the produce of another shrub, which I afterwards found growing wild in one of the grounds, my attention being now drawn to this Cotton. The account given of it by the labourers living near was the same as of No. 1, that it was self-propagated, neither sown nor planted by them. This shrub survives in situ, No. 1 has since dried & decayed.

5. From these accounts it is clear, that both shrubs are foreign perennials originally from foreign seed, not native annuals. From the superior quality of the Cotton produced, as well as from the situations & the manner in which they were found growing, I cannot have a doubt that both shrubs are the lineal and undegenerate descendants from the original Bourbon seed, which my father obtained from Madras and sowed at Anjarakandy, in February 1798, the very first month after he settled there. of which he sent

3 sent the first produce to the Court of Directors, and⁶
the Court sold in London at $2\frac{1}{2}$ ^{sat} 1802, at the time the
Court were selling the best Surat Cotton at 9d to 11d
a lb. Appx 1.

6. This decisive trial & introduction of Bombon Cotton
dates, therefore, as far back as upwards of 65 years ago.
But the peculiar value of sample 1 at the present time
when Cotton-growing facts, not theories, are what the Cotton
grower seeks to guide him on his way, is the proof it fur-
nishes, that this foreign Cotton has continued to grow
spontaneously & vigorously from that year to this. The
soil it has grown in is the very opposite to that which
par-excellence is called in India, Cotton soil: it is the
ordinary ferruginous, stiff, red clay, composing the steep
hills & hill sides of Malabar, and which was no doubt
erected from a mud Volcano in a former Geological
æra. This Cotton has not only withstood, but flourished,
under a mean annual rain-fall of 125 inches. Last year
the fall at Anjarakandy was 145 inches. After living
through the flood of more than 12 feet perpendicular
of water falling upon it in the course of eight months,
this one shrub flowered and produced half a pound of
superior clean Cotton. The average rain fall of England
is 26 inches, or 2600 tons an acre. Consequently the rain-
fall of the Western Coast at the same computation is
at least 125,000 tons an acre. 125,000 tons an acre! What
a mine of liquid, never failing gold is here, if only pro-
perly stored, husbanded and distributed! The same rain
fall fills every ^{East} Coast river of Madras from Ganjam
to Cape Comorin, and produces the 65 lacs of Revenue
now yielded by Canjore, & the 82½ lacs paid by the
Go. slavery & Krishna Deltas.

7.

4/ Adjoining to, & in contrast with, the unfailing climatal supply, Mr. / Lincham / Markham was struck, he says, by the similarity of the nearly rainless Provinces of Coimbatore & Madhura with the vast rainless tract of Peru, extending for 1600 miles along that Coast: in the broken rugged valleys of which, wherever watered by streams descending from the Andes, has been produced from the time of the Incas, the long-stapled Peruvian Cotton, the most beautiful Cotton yet known. The intelligent traveller, a acute Englishman, like to the Agents of England, strongly urges a trial of Peruvian Cotton being made in both these Provinces of India, in the first of which Georgian Upland Cotton was successfully grown for upwards of 13 years by the native farmers under Dr. Wight's supervision.

8. There is, therefore, existing positive evidence, First, that good Cotton of the foreign kinds most required for the manufactures of Lancashire can be naturalized in India and grown in every Climate, ranging from that which is rainless, where the plant receives its indispensable moisture either from the copious dews of heaven alone or from artificial irrigation, to the tracts where the annual rain-fall is from 120 to 140 inches. Second, that Cotton of those kinds can be successfully grown in every soil of India from the rich, black, lacustrine deposit in which the plant delights, extending over vast surfaces in the interior from the remote South to the far North, to the ordinary red-clay constituting more or less the rest of the upland agricultural soil of the Country.

5.
9 Taking the ancient population of India to have been no more than the present rated number of 200 millions, there is undisputed historical testimony to the fact that this population were abundantly clad in native manufactures, made of home-grown cottons so far back as 3000 years ago. On the other hand, every English dweller in the interior has the opportunity of ~~seeing~~ ^{seeing} for himself the numerous other uses ~~from~~ ^{for} which Cotton, where cheap & procurable, is wanted by the natives; & may satisfy himself that the consumption of the article in every state, from raw to worked up, for the every day purposes of life amongst them, must be enormous, & cannot be estimated approximately with any approach to accuracy.

10. In the face of this vast, universal, & ever present demand, you, Sir, have the evidence before you in this large & maritime Province, containing a population of 12¹/₂ millions, that there is scarce one pound of ^{raw} cotton ~~now~~ to be had for their domestic uses. All, all, had been swept away to feed the weavers of Lancashire; Indian poverty being driven from competition by the wealth of England.

11. With regard to the peculiar wool manufactures in which the labouring classes, male & female, have been hitherto exclusively & distinctively clad, you may satisfy yourself that, in the interior, these native cloths are not to be bought at double their former price; no, nor at any price whatsoever, for they are no longer made. You will find the numerous weaving villages spread apart & immemorably over every

6/
every district of the Country, left to be haunted by
idle, helpless, starving women & children, to help whose
distraction not a finger is stirred. Throughout Bengal,
Upper & Lower, says Sir C. Trevelyan in his Budget
Speech "The Native ^{Hand}-loom weavers have been prostrated
" by the blow which staggered Manchester. Having no
" Capital of their own, nor any charitable funds to help
" them, they have gone down before the excessive price of the
" raw material, & the excessive stocks of the manufactured
" article firmly held by English Houses. They have emigrated
" or gone upon the Railways, or other public works, or have
" given themselves up entirely to Agriculture:— When
" Manchester sets to work again, she will find her
" rival local manufacturers converted to an unex-
" pected extent into ready money customers!"

12. These, except the first, have not, I fear, been the re-
source nor the refuge of the Hand-loom Weavers
of Madras. In South India, the Casts of Weavers,
men & women, are generally nothing but weavers.
They are physically & I may say intellectually, in-
apt for any other, especially for any laborious, occupation.
I have proved by employing the men & boys around
me in the Country that, however willing & indus-
trious, they are physically incapable of doing the
work & earning the wages of an agricultural la-
burer. The women have not the strength to
handle the ordinary field mallet & beak clubs
like other women. I cannot help fearing
that weakness & want combined have driven

and

and are driving the men and boys on French ship-board, to swell the mass of Madras natives, who, under an English treaty, are made to labour at Bourbon on public works & under circumstances, too painful to be revealed to an English House of Commons.

13. I confess I am unable to perceive how the expatriations, or call it the absorption, in the general population, of the Weavers of India, & the annihilation of their local manufactures, will confer upon the body of the natives at large the capacity of paying to Manchester double the price for their future English clothing. If the boundless capital of England, after buying up all the raw Cotton of India, enables English Houses firmly to hold, as Sir C. Trevelyan states, "their excessive stocks of the manufactured article" until the price has already risen one hundred per cent, where is the rise to stop? The great native competition which checked the foreign price is at an end. If the price of raw Cotton in England is to regulate the price to be demanded for English Piece Goods in India, it is certain this price will be an increase of 4 & 500 per Cent.

14. For an English mind to realize the revolution in process of being wrought in India, he must suppose all the raw wool of England, the immemorial manufacturing staple of the Country, bought up & swept off & worked up in India;

8/ none left to wear ^{of} broad-cloth or Camlet for the
rich, or shoddy for the poor: the weavers and their
families universally cast adrift without one to help
them; woollen clothing risen to double the ^{weavers} price,
and every piece of ~~them~~ ^{it} imported & held at their
own price by a few Indian Houses established in
London, Liverpool, and Hull, backed in their op-
eration by Indian Capital. The benefit to India
in this ~~matter~~ & sudden industrial Convulsion,
he might see, but where the benefit to England?
On the contrary, next to starving, what greater ca-
lamity can befall a people than being suddenly
stripped of their domestic manufactures, and driven
to depend on a foreign & remote supply? If
the Lancashire spinners & weavers be wholly
innocent and guiltless of what has befallen them,
what conceivable share have the natives of India
had in bringing this calamity upon themselves?
It is the fruit, ^{the fruit} ~~solely~~, of their connection with
England. The least measure of justice they
deserve is, that every mitigation possible be ap-
plied to their losses, and every adequate and coun-
terbalancing protection be given, to ~~them~~ induce
the resumption of native manufactures. Such
would be the unanimous cry of England, such
its cry, such its irresistible demand, from the
Lands end to John O'Groats, were the power
& position of the two Countries reversed. Blessed
would be the day for the enduring connection

and prosperity of both, ^{tho'} Manchester see it not, when
every hank of yarn to be woven into cloth in
Lancashire has been spun in India. This is their
natural & most beneficial exchange arising
out of their differing climates, resources, and
industries. Let us hope that it is the energy
and patriotism of independent Englishmen in
India, working with and supported by the
natives, ^{who} surmounting every selfish obstacle in
England, and every unnatural prejudice in
India, that will yet bring about this legitimate
exchange. Should obstacle & prejudice prove
alike insurmountable, let Manchester prepare
"to be prostrated in her turn" in Sir C. Trevelyan's
words, by her implacable & independent
rivals, the Cotton spinners & manufacturers
of the States of America, ^{united or separate,} who will laugh to
scorn her impotent cries against "protection".
15. I request you will do me the favor
of submitting this letter & sample of Cotton to
Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
J. F. FRODO

Note.

Bombay Geographical Institute. May 1862
W. A. A. A.

Specimen of the cotton grown in India, secured by a

chief favourably disposed towards the English. The population is estimated at 12,000. Mr. Lunley, an Englishman, has settled on the island, and the following is the account of his energy and perseverance. "Mr. Lunley came originally to the Mozambique with some command of capital, and with the intention of operating largely in the markets of its neighbourhood. He was accompanied or followed by four associates, of whom two died, a third was lost at sea, and the fourth broke his back. His correspondents in London failed; his agents at Nossi Be and Tansilar operated for him at a loss. A power of attorney was used to his detriment in the Mauritius; and the Portuguese authorities on the east coast of Africa seized his schooner, on plea of its having entered Angosa. His stores at Johanna were burned down. Eventually, Mr. Lunley found himself on the Island of Johanna (then in a politically unsettled condition) without capital, and without any associate or European assistance. Nothing daunted, he set to work, consolidated the Government, explored the Island, obtained a grant for a period of forty years of his present estate at Pomany; cleared it; organized five hundred men, who had never laboured before, into sugar plantations and boilers; put up his own sugar mill; erected his own steam engine; taught a Caffre boy to drive it; learned himself while teaching others the art of sugar growing; built his own carts; broke in his own cattle; reared his own factory and dwelling houses; cut his own roads; surveyed his own estate; discovered and handmarked his port. This was not all, a small currency was required for the payment of his labourers. He brought up the copper currency at Mozambique, and restamped it in Johanna. Silver he found in the French dollar; and these he cut into quarters for shilling currency. He would not distil rum, nor allow tobacco to be grown. But he laboured early and late with his own hands, to instil regular and orderly habits into his savage followers. He attended carefully to their complaints, both physical and mental. The results of years of this heavy labour are now visible in a most thriving estate; a contented, sober, and healthy looking body of five hundred negroes; and a heavy harvest of splendid cane, realizing from £28 to £30 per ton at the Mauritius market."

14
Anjirakandy 8 June 1863.

My dear Sir,

In case Mr. Ballard has not
found leisure to comply with the request
I made to him, of forwarding to you
a copy of an original "Lyonnais"
I had occasion to address to him, permit
me to send herewith a copy of it direct
to you, for whose perusal the original was
really intended. I trust you will find
time to get through it and the Appendix
for I think the state of those things they
disclose as prevailing here sixty five
years ago, and showing how a solitary
Englishman set himself resolutely to face
difficulty and personal danger in order
to introduce cotton growing among the
people, will not be without interest
the present times. The packet of original
letters, which enables me to authenticate
this, was lately found on moving an old
press.

Believe me, My dear Sir,
Yours very truly
J. M. Smith

Believe me, My dear Sir,
Yours very truly
T. A. Brown.

J. A. Simms

17th June 1863 B. & Co. 1062.

Peronne 1863 (J. H.)

N^o. 1414.

From

M^r. J. Brown.

Dated 8th June 1863.
Received 10th June.

C. 2. N^o.

Submitting for per-
usal copy of a letter
forwarded to the
M^r. J. Brown as per trans-
mission to the
Cultivation of Cotton

27th June 1863

17th June 1863

J. H.