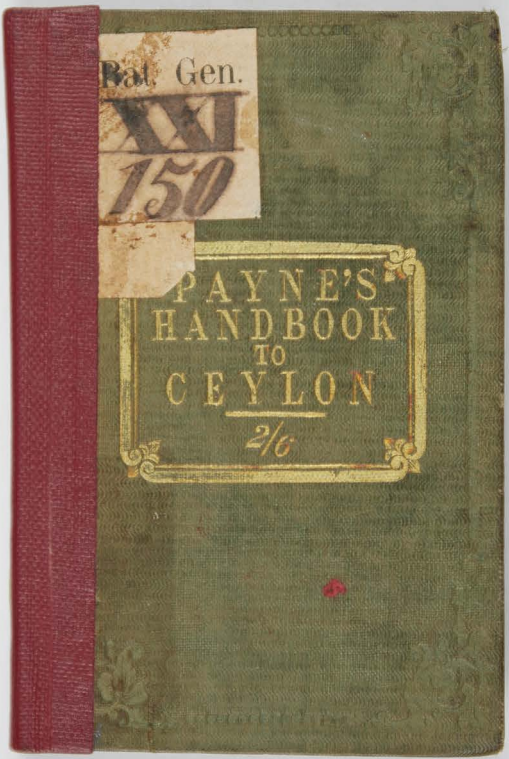
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CEYLON,

ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, AN
CLIMATE

WITH THE

PRACTICAL TREATMENT AND CULTIVATION

OF

INDIGO, COTTON, TOBACCO,

And other Tropical Productions;

INCLUDING THE GOLD LOCALITIES OF THE
ISLAND.

BY C. W. PAYNE,

Author of the "Eastern Empire," "Cotton Cultivation," etc.
"Illustrated Map of Ceylon."

BAT. GENOOTSCHAP VAN KENNIS

XXI 150

CEYLON,

ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, AND CLIMATE

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OF

INDIGO, COTTON, TOBACCO,

And other Tropical Productions;

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BY C. W. PAYNE,

Author of the "Eastern Empire," "Crown Colonies," and "Illustrated Map of Ceylon."

Oh! lovely Island, brightest spot of ground,
Where wealth and riches every where abound;
Thy gold, thy pearl-beds, and thy rocks of tin,
Treasures not seen without, but hid within.

LONDON:
[illegible] AND CO., 148, FLEET STREET.

1854.

BAT. GENOOTSCHAP VAN K.E.N.W.

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PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

PREFACE.

The Author trusts these few pages will not be deemed an uninteresting appendix to the Illustrated Map of Ceylon, many friends having solicited him to give some description relative to this magnificent and fertile country. Being a resident on that Island for upwards of fifteen years, he had then an opportunity of making minute observations as to its geographical position, climate, useful products, its capabilities, and resources.

This Colony can well supply England with all those necessary materials which Russia has hitherto done. The small lines traced upon the Map mark the various parts of the land the Author has traversed over, also the geological indications of the different minerals, and where gold exists. The Views afford an idea of the inland scenery, with the daily costume of the people.

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REPUBLIK INDONESIA

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Mulberry Tree—Railroads—
River Navigation—Natural
the Country—Materials for
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THE CLIMATE, CAPABILITIES, AND PRODUCTS OF CEYLON.

—

Ceylon, the key of the Eastern Empire, situated between 5 and 10 degrees of north latitude, and between 79 and 82 degrees of east longitude, is bounded on the south by the Indian Ocean, on the north and east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Gulf of Manaar.

Ceylon has been known by various names from the remotest periods of history, from the supposition that it was the original Garden of Paradise, and is called by the Cingalese Natives, Holy World, and Famous World.

The Geographical features of Ceylon are its elevated mountains, lakes, and

rivers; the forest covers nearly the whole of the surface of the soil, and has the appearance of a garden of perpetual spring. The country unites the grand and beautiful, varied by lofty mountains, green forests, and smiling valleys, extending to the verge of the sea. No region combines a greater variety of fresh and salt water, scenery, clear and rapid streams, magnificent rivers, lakes, and cataracts.

With regard to the general temperature of the Island, no tropical country, perhaps, is more favoured than Ceylon, its hottest weather being temperate in comparison with the summer heat of most parts of the continent of Hindostan. This is owing to its insular situation, and to the greater part of it being exposed to ventilation from both Monsoons. The coolest season is during the preva-

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The climate of Ceylon being
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lence of the south-west Monsoon, which sets in about the end of March, and continues till the termination of October, the sun is then north of the equator. The change of the Monsoon is generally ushered in by an abundance of refreshing rain, which continues for ten or twelve weeks.

The north-east Monsoon is of a shorter duration, it commences in October and prevails till March, when the sun is to the southward of the equator. It is attended by heavy rains, and both Monsoons have their share of the most tremendous thunder and vivid lightning that the eye of man has ever witnessed, or his mind conceived.

The climate of Ceylon being tempered by the congenial sea breezes, renders the Island exceedingly healthy and fertile.

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The circumference of the Island is twenty-eight thousand square miles, otherwise, eighteen-thousand square acres; and taking the population at two millions, would give, in round numbers, about sixty persons to the square mile.

It is divided into five Provinces; viz., the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern, the Western, and Central. These Provinces being respectively subdivided into forty-three Districts. The Island is two hundred and seventy-six miles in length, and two hundred and seventy-six miles in breadth. The north end of Ceylon is united to Hindostan by a narrow ridge of sand and rocks, termed "Adam's Bridge."

Ceylon has Kandy for its capital, Point Pedro for its northern port, Point de Galle for its southern, Trincomale for

its eastern, and Colombo
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its eastern, and Colombo for its western port. Kandy and Colombo is the seat of the Ceylon government.

The population of the Island amounts to about two millions of subjects, of a mixed caste, namely, the Cingalese, Malabars, Hindoos, Bengalese, and Mussulmen. Most of these sects are ingenuous and confiding; they repose on words of kindness. The men are frank and generous, mild in their tempers, and honest; ready to feed the hungry and help the wretched. The women are chaste and domesticated; and the habits of both sexes are such as to make the stranger at their hut fire happy and contented.

This interesting country is highly favoured with continual sea breezes. In magnificent scenery Ceylon equals any country known; cultivation has

scarcely extended over more than a fourth of the island, and from the densely wooded jungle, where in some parts the decomposition of vegetable matter has so much accumulated, that it has in some degree put an impediment in the way, as to agricultural pursuits. This has, however, completely ceased where cultivation has commenced, by clearing the land of underwood, which renders the climate more healthy and productive.

Buddhism is the form of idolatry prevailing in Ceylon, and in most parts of China, Siam, Burmah, and Hindostan. Their chief divinity is Guadana Buddha, who is generally represented as a young man sitting cross-legged, sometimes standing, and not unfrequently reposing on a couch of a gigantic size, cut from the solid rock, many are found in the

temple at Dambulla and Kandy. Gifts and presents are made to this Idol by all worshippers, some of great value, which go for the support of the Buddhast Priest, who travel throughout the country from beginning to end barefooted, from house to house, village to village, and temple to temple.

The people of Ceylon are eminently imbued with faith in the doctrines and worship of Buddhism, they worship the Omnipotent in that sublime temple which nature presents them with. And when they consider that their coming under the rule of Christianity resulted in a total loss of all which they possessed when swayed by their native Sovereigns, it cannot suprise us to see them point to an evidence of divine reprobation, similar to that which the Israelites experienced, and ex-

claimed, "God has given us a Governor in his wrath." And well might the natives of Ceylon reason thus:—"You say that your religion is one of charity, peace, and purity of feeling. Then how is it that you take our rights from us, and bestow it upon yourselves? how is it that your acts and words are *not* the *same*? the one dark, the other fair; your words are as a pearl set in iron, the base setting defiles the jewel.

What was the condition of England in the time of the Romans? Look back wonder, and consider. See its ancient tribes, brave indeed, but savage, fishing for food in its waters, or hunting upon its mountains for the game—their bodies painted in all the fantastic colors of barbarism—their minds still more contracted with the stains of cruelty, impurity, and falsehood—the slaves of

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Druidical Idolatry; bending the knee to some Jestler's cap or demon—holding their wives as the slaves of their caprice and tyranny--and sacrificing the children whom God had given them, at the shrine of the devil! What is England now? Its inhabitants are settled down by the influence of religion, into christianity, civilized and domestic life — sciences patronized— arts advancing — the land cultivated,and the most ingenious manufactures produced and exported — the human intellect acknowledging but one God omnipotent, ever merciful, all-gracious and mighty.

The mountains of our country show their features as rough as they did thousands of years ago—in the days of Druidism; but how changed are the inhabitants! barbarism and cruelty have, like the snow before the sun, disappeared,

and the bright beams of Christianity smiles in our land. Let us make a united effort, let us call on all in the circle of our acquaintances to join us in attempting to ameliorate the situation, to instruct, to enlighten, and save the population of Ceylon, they are a lively people, inquisitive, strong, and energetic, susceptible of friendship, and the warmest attachment, possessing minds naturally capable of raising them to the highest state of cultivation and refinement. But, alas, they are taught nothing, at present, that tends to cherish these best native feelings of the heart. Shall we, my friends, suffer minds like these to lie dormant, to wither in ignorance and delusion.

Shall we whose souls are lighted,
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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The Forest is composed of stately trees; the Teakwood, the useful Cocoa Nut, the luxuriant Breadfruit, the majestic Palmyra, the Jackwood, the white and black Ebony, the Cedar, the Satin, the Tulip, the Sandle, and the graceful and prolific Plaintain, are abundantly spread over the soil, and most of them tower in sublime altitude, they are exceedingly extensive, and afford at once sustenance and a shelter.

The subterranean wealth is also apparent. The minerals indigenous to Ceylon are gold, silver, copper, iron, plumbago, and quicksilver, beside other quartz of different kinds; and when Ceylon is better known and its capabilities developed, it will be found to be far more productive in mineral wealth than any other country. And in that land of gold, gems, and spices, waving palms,

wondrous flowers, and miraculous fertility, the Cingalese race, no longer despised and trodden down, will, in their gentleness, their lowly docility of heart, their aptitude to repose on a superior mind and rest on a higher power, their child-like simplicity of affection and facility of forgiveness, ingenuous and confiding, repose on words of kindness; but once deceived, the very feeling which made them dupes resolves into acute caution—*they trust no more.* The retrospection of the unvarying kindness which I experienced from the native inhabitants of Ceylon, is to me a solace for many a painful disappointment, and pleasingly mingles with the fond hope that their appreciation of kindness will yet form the brightest and the best link between the colony and the mother country. The native's appreciation of

my services was evidenced in their presentation to me of a splendid costume, during the time I was on the Island.

Numerous aromatic oriental plants adorn the forest. The rivers which intersect the country in every direction, take their source from the numerous inland mountains, and thus these grand rivers are created, and after winding their way through the jungle, fertilizing the land as they flow along, and leaving on their banks valuable treasures, at last discharge themselves into the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, and Manaar.

No country is so well irrigated as this magnificent Island. When we look upon the map, and see its first and second rate rivers, its lakes, rivulets, and canals, we cannot but acknowledge that the means of irrigation are boundless and inexhaustible.

It is in these grand forests that the cooing turtle dove, the bird of paradise, the gaudy peacock, and birds of splendid plumage as well as the smallest species of humming bird are to be seen. The elephant, the tiger, the chetah, the panther, the antelope, the deer, the buffalo, and the stag herd together; the cobra copella, the bôa constrictor, and other noxious reptiles too numerous to mention also bask in their natural freedom, and make their lair on the earth's luxuriance; it is here that the English sportsman, if willing to seek a good exchange for powder and shot, would find it in the overstocked forest of Ceylon, while to the brethren of the angle the lakes, rivers, and streams afford all that they can desire.

My long residence on the island, and my unvarying study of its geo-

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graphical features, and its numerous and valuable resources, enabled me to produce a map more correct in its minutiæ than any which had hitherto been published, comprising altitude and names of mountains, true. course of rivers, depth of bays, variety of inland scenery, geological indications, sites of British plantations, haunts of the wild cattle, stations of missionaries, the natives in their usual costumes, projected line of railway, together with the climate, latitude, and longitude of each port, with depth of water therein.—In a word, I contend that were the resources of this splendid country properly developed for the next two or three years, there would be a goodly reckoning of pounds, shillings, and pence at the "right side of the colonial ledger."

The Island of Ceylon is one of the

most favoured spots in the East, yielding abundance of Coffee, Cinnamon, Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Tobacco, and valuable spices. The air is perfumed with a delicious fragrance, while the varied foliage of the fruit trees, and gigantic Oriental plants, imparts a rich green hue to the surface of the land.

The useful cocoa nut and bread fruit tree grow here in perfection—the former in thick groves, fringing the shores, and the numerous plaintains like genii of hospitality distributed through the luxuriance of the land, afford at once sustenance and a shelter, towards which the surplus population of Great Britain might be directed.

The migrations of human beings, like those of mere animal nature, originate in necessity. Habit has too powerful an influence over intelligence and instinct

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to permit any spontaneous desire of change to break up those associations and unions, which strengthen with time, and sway both mind and matter; turning genius to its birth-place, and ferocity to its lair. It is only when the season of its prosperity is past, and the gloomy present shuts out every gleam of hope, that even the most destitute class entertain the idea of seeking the means of existence in a foreign land; the worn parent and the shivering child will linger in their misery around the fireless hearth at home, until the actual demand of nature compels them to depart.

And again, that a land rich in all that constitutes the fulness of plenty, and salubrity of climate in our Ceylon territory, and at no very great distance, being but 28 days trip from England, and as it were, beckoning misery to its sunshine and

abundance; it would be criminal to fetter the suffering people to their living tomb, to hesitate in the just course of responding to their wish to emigrate; for judging of causes by their consequences, it must be misery indeed that can make home a desert to the human heart, and brilliant must be the light of the land which can woo us from it, and recompense us for the loss of the faintest gleams that linger around the ruined temples of our first and earliest associations and affections

The Palmyra tree is exceedingly productive for sugar; it is found in the northern districts, from Manaar to Point Pedro, on the coast, where there are forests of them. The juice is collected night and morning, in chutties hung beneath the tree where the incision is made. The juice or toddy is then brought

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down before fermentation takes place, boiled and refined by mixing chunam (or lime) made from sea shells. Eggs and milk are also used, which clarify the syrup; and when it is of proper consistence it is put into earthenware coolers, and the molasses allowed to drain off, in order to clarify it and make it white. The remaining process is in exposing it in the sun to dry. For refining fifteen gallons of syrup, a tea spoonful of lime or chunum, or the white of one egg, or a pint of new milk, are the usual ingredients best calculated for clearing the sugar. After this is done, the syrup is replaced in a boiler, and by a steady heat the liquor becomes rapidly reduced to a proper consistency.

I am convinced when this method is made known to the public, the Palmyra Jagery refined into sugar will eventually

supersede that which is obtained from the cane sugar. Tons of Jagery are exported from the northern ports of Ceylon to the foreign settlements on the coast of Corromandal, by the native boatmen, who make a rich harvest from this produce, the French and Danes refining it to a pure state, similar to pounded sugar candy. This and the date sugar are very good for sweetening purposes.

As the cultivation of cotton in Ceylon is beginning to interest capitalists, I should wish to make a few observations on the subject.

Cotton, which is indigenous to the island, is capable of producing better qualities and different varieties of long and short staple than any other Country, and when it is considered that two millions of our people in the manufacturing districts of

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England are depending on the labour of this article for their support, it becomes of the utmost importance that we should take every means in our power to prevent any impediment arising from the irregular supply on the attempt at monopoly of America; while we have millions of acres of good land uncultivated in Ceylon, and thousands of able-bodied people wanting employment!! when the exportation of cotton from hence would give freight to 500,000 tons of shipping, and corresponding employment to thousands of our own seamen!!! does it not appear that this would ultimately be the means of annihilating the slave cotton supply from America? at the same time, it would confer inestimable blessings both on England and Ceylon, that a full supply of cotton of the staple most in demand, and which

is now obtained from the Slave States of North America, may, in the course of a few months, be raised in Ceylon at a cost greatly below that of American cotton: Manchester exports anuually cotton goods to the amount of thirty millions sterling: the factories expend in carrying on the cotton manufactures forty-five millions sterling annually.

My plan would be, to have the cotton well carded and cleaned previous to its being shipped for exportation, in order that 10 cwt. might then be compressed into one bale, and as closely packed as 3 cwt. is now.

Hitherto one half of the cotton usually sent home has proved useless, from the seed, dirt, and its discoloured appearance, which occurs solely from the neglect of its not having been carefully packed in the first instance.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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Persons with a small capital may safely venture in well selected lands, namely, in the maritime Provinces, the cultivation of cotton; the outlay will not be more than one half of that now required for opening a coffee estate. In America four acres of land yield five hundred-weight of clean cotton, in all probability Ceylon would produce the same, which would realize two shillings and sixpence per lb.: even at one shilling per lb. a large profit would arise. A bushel of cotton seed is requisite for an English acre. The proper way in planting them is to put two or three seeds in each drill, that when the plants spring up the strong one is to remain, whilst the weak are to be transplanted to another ridge.

Should the land be poor, the seeds ought to be planted two feet apart, but

in rich soil, one foot will answer the purpose.

The seeds must be sown just before each rainy season. From Batticaloa to Trincomalie are the most favourable places; even as far south as the Point de Galle, where the sea island cotton grows in perfection, and the staples of the cotton are very long, and therefore are valuable; and these are the localities, from south to north, where two crops in the year might be gleaned. During the growth of the plant, the fields ought to be carefully weeded, and well supported by the earth, otherwise, when the weather is rough, the young delicate plants would be apt to be injured. In picking the cotton great care must be taken to preserve it clean and white.

When Ceylon languishes beneath the abuse of delegated power, it needs a

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prompt and decisive treatment to restore it to the healthy tone and tenor of prosperity—the virulent poison requires a potent antidote; the government of Ceylon ought to be made as popular as consistent with the principles of the constitution, for the spirit of all Government which springs from the people ought to be free and independent, its ministering agent should be tact and its support honesty; I do sincerely pray, as I have for years past, that I may, by my humble address and my familiar acquaintance of Ceylon, awaken the commercial interest of the men of Great Britain to the value of this colony, which will add to its greatness, and enable it to hold its position as the most powerful in commerce, the most invincible in war; for truth, like the cedar-tree of Lebanon, will arise from the coldest and rudest

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soil and tower triumphantly, alike, above the storms and sunshine of conventional interest. And thus will the import of this treatise, because founded on veracity, arise superior to every equivocal motive. While extension of power is leading us into the very deserts of dominion, we leave a land of paradise like that of Ceylon.

Countless herds of wild cattle wander through the forest and over the valleys; they have also their camping ground, park-like places, usually shaded with trees and near some stream or brook, to which they resort during the heat of the day, to rest and chew the cud. Every herd has several of these camps, to which a certain number adhere. When once accustomed to a range of country, the herds seldom or never stray from it during the time the pasturage affords them sufficient food. So strong, indeed,

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is this attachment to place, that when obliged to seek another run, they have been known to travel back a hundred, and even two hundred miles to their old haunts.

Here is a wide field opened for the slaughter-house; beef and venison in abundance. I have myself been a spectator of the numerous herds of cattle, roaming and browsing through the forest; numbering in herds from two or three thousand heads without owner or master. Why the very hides of these animals would make a fine export trade! while their flesh would be food for the eastern army and the emigrant. Again, the horns of the antelope would be another lucrative trade. I have brought down with my double barrel gun, in two hours, enough to feast fifty men; but have been compelled to leave it for the food of jackalls, parrior, or native dogs.

Did but England know the value of this colony, there would be but little poverty existing among our poorer classes here. Bullocks, deer, hogs, goats, and other animals, which are brought down with a little powder and shot, would give food for a whole nation, and yet the wild cattle are allowed to make their lair on the earth's luxuriance.

A brighter day is, I hope, looming in the future for this valuable colony, when her thousands of acres of lowland jungle, on which sea breezes blow, will be cleared, and the beautiful vine-leafed cotton clothe the land.

Ceylon is a rice growing country, yet it imports of that grain the amazing amount of 486,942 pounds sterling, its trade is not what it might be under a more enlightened and energetic rule, the question is, Why are the rice fields which, when the Dutch occupied the

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Island, were cultivated with the strictest care and with the most abundant success, now suffered to remain overgrown with jungle? There is no grain that would ensure a greater profit than that of growing rice; there being generally two harvests within the year, and Ceylon could well export five times the amount she imports; the land being well irrigated and the soil good, there can be no impediment why rice and other grain should not be cultivated, for few countries are more advantageously situated for carrying on a large trade, or have greater facilities for disposing of their produce than Ceylon.

The exports from the Island to Great Britain, consists principally in Coffee, Cocoa Nut Oil, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Oil, Clove Oil, Elephants Tusks, Coin Rope, &c., &c. I found, in 1834, the

country well adapted for most profitable speculations. Ceylon offers at once every inducement—a refuge for our distressed population—an advantageous receptacle for our exports, and every security for commercial enterprise. Attempting the description of this splendid Island, I must conclude by saying, that "The fruit and plantain trees wave to shelter, and the wild cotton is strewn for a couch and for a pillow."

The Port of Colombo extends from that of Caltura, on the Point de Galle side, to Negombo, on the Chilaw side; but it is only to the outer harbour at Colombo that large vessels can find safe anchorage, while the inner harbour gives shelter to the native craft; the inner harbour being separated by a bar of sand, formed by the rapid current of water flowing from the river Calany. This bar is at

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times only covered with twelve feet of water. The inner harbour is safe all the year round, and is chiefly the resort of small native vessels and country craft. The outer harbour has safe anchorage from October until April, but from the middle of May till the end of July the south west Monsoon prevails, which is very violent; and, again, from the first of December till the end of April, when the shore winds prevail, then is the most favourable time for discharging and taking in cargo, and which is happily the season when the greatest supply of coffee arrives from the plantations of the interior for shipment to various ports.

The port dues for entry inwards are two-pence per ton; clearance outwards the same—making a total on vessels at fourpence per ton. Should a vessel enter either of the ports of Ceylon, with-

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out discharging or taking in cargo, the fee is five pounds, and she is then at liberty to touch at any other ports of the island without further fee.

Tobacco bids fair to become a most important export produce, and to be a valuable object of cultivation to the poor Cingalese. The seed of tobacco is extremely fine. Procured from the former growth, it is first sewn in beds similar to cabbages or radishes; the soil is kept watered, and the land well prepared and manured to receive the young plants: care must be taken to preserve the roots entire. They are transplanted about two feet apart, the earth well banked up to the stem. The planter has to clear away all that might impede its growth, as well as to guard it against the ravages of insects When the leaves are mottled with yellow or golden patches they are then ripe

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for gathering, which is commenced from the lower part of the stem and upwards, and so on as they become ripe. They are then hung up in outhouses or sheds for drying. An acre produces one and a half to two tons. Thousands of acres of land now uncultivated might be appropriated for the growing of Tobacco, which appears to thrive well in Ceylon, and might ultimately become a large exporting produce, by affording encouragement to the cultivators.

Regarding the coffee plantation and its picturesque appearance, there is not, in my opinion, a more beautiful sight to look upon than a well regulated ground of the above description, where the trees are planted methodically and in rotation, growing to the height of about five feet, throwing out their branches with their

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delicate white blossoms, and their scarlet and green berries.

These plantations are generally to be found in the central province, where they thrive most luxuriantly. Kept pruned and cleared at the root, they bear many pounds weight of the berry; and were they allowed to grow in the form in which they are planted, they would have the appearance of a thick fence. The enterprizing planter, with his judicious management and knowledge of their cultivation, finds that these coffee grounds, which yield large crops, will prove most profitable and remunerative. These gentlemen form a large body of themselves; and, in my opinion, are the mainstay and support of the island—in fact they are the bone and sinew of the colony; and it behoves the local government to afford them every encouragement

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and support to which they are by their industry entitled: they being without representatives, investing large capital, clearing the land of jungle, improving it for cultivation, and making it valuable.

When I was on the island in 1837, I was continually receiving letters and petitions from the native cultivators, praying that I would interest myself on their behalf, as their memorials, they said, made no impression whatever among the district collectors to whom they were addressed, and observing the justice of their cause, I immediately, by a petition, applied myself to the government of the colony on their behalf, the memorial dated January 18th, 1838,* and to my astonishment, in the examination of the cultivators, this correspondence of mine with the local government

* See Correspondence.

brought to light sequestrated property to the amount of two and a half millions sterling, which had never been entered or accounted for: and thus did I end disputes which might have grown into rebellion.

Taking a survey of the Island, I discovered in different localities (indicated on several of my charts) specimens of various minerals indigenous to the island, which I met with in my rambles, namely, gold, copper pyrates, iron, plumbago, and coal, also other quartz in varieties. This discovery induced me to write, in 1847, the first series of the "Eastern Empire Crown Colonies." It also gave me authority to communicate my knowledge, in 1849, to the first minister of the crown, Lord John Russell, informing him that in a few years I could make the income of Ceylon, from its natural

productions, deducting its expenditure, produce a surplus of one million, four hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling per annum. Not being able to impress the mind of the Home Government with the value of the island, a Company was formed, in February, 1853, on a subscribed capital, for mining purposes, and for laying down a railway; which would also open the resources of the island, and become a first rate conveyance for the produce, as millions of tons of iron are embedded beneath the surface of the soil, and every other material is at hand to accomplish so useful and profitable an undertaking, for the conveyance of raw hides, cotton, hemp, coir rope, oil, coffee, rice, tobacc rattans, timber, and other useful products of the island. Government, no doubt either from want of confidence or

a wish to avoid disturbing the tranquillity of the island, made no effort, I regret to say, to test the accuracy of my statements, and it was from my knowledge and late project being widely advertised, for three months in the spring of 1853, throughout all the London journals, and also by the circulation of prospectuses of "*The Ceylon Land and Mining Company,*" that now a search has been made for *Gold*, and that no doubt parties who were connected with the above Company are on the island. The places where the *precious metal* has been found, are the self-same localities as indicated on my maps, and I have ascertained that persons belonging to the Company left England last year as above stated.

So vast an undertaking as the railroad would facilitate the transit of the produce to the coast, which I have been advoca-

ting for many years, as an urgent and important affair. I am aware it would be a safe investment and pay well. Other colonies have their railways, and why not Ceylon? There are so many resources to be found, and the requisite materials at hand. It would enhance the value of the land, and improve commerce—which is the mainstay of all government.

The projected line I have indicated on my map; and ere long I sincerely trust it will be carried out—as Indian railways already pay 7 to 8 per cent. for all funds invested.

The design of the undertaking would be to unite closely the traffic of Ceylon to that of the shipping ports of the island. The object proposed, is to afford the public more frequent communication with the interior, increased facilities,

and greater speed, under economical management, in the conveyance of the Tappall passengers and merchandize.

As the transfer of produce downwards from the interior is so embarrassing to the merchants and planters of Ceylon by the present state of conveyance, the long time it takes, and the extravagant cost of carriage upward to the central province is so expensive and the delays so dangerous, being double the charge of the downwards, that it makes a considerable increase in the price of rice and other common necessaries of life.

The existing traffic, which has been ascertained from authentic sources, is sufficient to show that the working of this undertaking will pay a handsome per centage on any capital expended, and it is probable that an enormous increase of the traffic will take place, for which

no allowance whatever has been made. As there are no engineering difficulties, but all materials ready at hand for the construction of the railway proposed, which, when completed, will be the means of conveying the natural productions of the interior to the outports, for the exportation of different commodities, such as raw hides, cotton, hemp, coir rope, oil, coffee, rice, tobacco, rattans, timber, and other useful and marketable articles, too numerous in detail; and any local government that places impediments in the way of profitable improvement, must be blind to the interest of the crown and the colony.

In the year 1837, I imported from Mauritius a hogshead containing the sugar cane, which I distributed far and wide among the native head men, or moodliers, taking care to leave only

certain quantities in each district; I remember getting a moodlier to plant an acre, in the neighbourhood of the last rest house before arriving at Trincomalee: therefore, it is to be hoped that patches of the *yellow cane* may be found to be flourishing in the several districts of this island, especially along the main road from Colombo to Kandy, and from Kandy to Trincomalee; I have since been informed that a cargo or two of sugar has been exported. I am convinced that the Mauritius cane would thrive, and become productive and profitable in several of the districts of the island. It requires rich manured land to bring it to perfection; and might be done by hurdling the cattle into a square, in the neighbourhood of water, with also a plentiful supply of paddy straw, or any other material that would answer the same purpose.

The Mauritius canes are generally planted in a straight line, in holes of four feet apart, well manured, with two pieces of cane, of eleven or twelve inches in length, taking care that the sprouts, which project each side of the cane, should spring up from the ground at the same time; and when the young shoots are about a foot out of the earth, they ought to be well banked up with rich soil. This will ensure a good crop, probably of eight or ten canes.

It is most surprising to me as well as to others, that indigo, indigenous to the island, and which grows spontaneously in the northern province, has not been cultivated, but allowed to grow in a wild state, wherever the jungle has been cleared. The seed of the uncultivated plant differs but little from that which is cultivated; and I believe that very

good indigo could be obtained from the leaves of the wild plant, which is found growing in great abundance in the districts of Matellé. Regarding the soil requisite, (of which in every district there is such a variety) it would appear that the northern province is the part of the island best adapted for its growth, and I am certain, that if cultivated, this would be an article of great importance for exportation.

I have also observed in Negombo, flax and hemp of the finest quality, and so good in its staple that it will either make the smallest twine or the largest cable: and provided encouragement was held out to the natives it would afford them employment, and become also a most productive article of export. It appears to me that the maritime districts surrounding the island are best adapted for

its growth, the sea air not affecting its progress. The Ceylon hemp will also eventually become a staple of colonial export.

Ceylon ought also to be among the first and most productive of silk countries in the world. The Mulberry Tree, which grows spontaneously over the island in a wild state, might be cultivated with success for the sale of the leaf alone; or landed proprietors might grow the tree to supply tenants with the leaf to rear silkworms upon. It has been decisively proved that the climate is highly congenial to the silkworm, which thrives and produces a first rate article. It is equally favourable, as I have said before, to the mulberry, supplying the silkworms with proper food, the growth of which may be indefinitely extended. Calcutta and China produce fine and coarse silk;

and why not Ceylon, which is much more favourably situated? The children of the island might apply themselves to the care of the silkworms—it would be but amusing occupation for them; as in Italy the silkworms are solely under the care of juveniles, they provide the leaf, and are competent judges of the value of the silkworm and its production. I have seen parties of children share and divide the cocoons between them, which realize a very large amount.

It would be difficult to find a climate or soil better adapted for the cultivation and growth of the grape than that part of the island in the locality of the maritime provinces, on the borders of the rivers situated on the eastern and western coast. In these provinces the vine is not known; whereas, in the northern districts it grows in the greatest luxuri-

ance, and the fruit is of the most delicious order. Provided experienced cultivators were employed, the island might generally throughout be a grape growing country; and I should recommend the gentlemen of the country to procure cuttings and experience from the cultivators of Aurungabad, in the Bombay territory, where the grapes are more esteemed for their flavour and richness than in any other part of India. There is no reason why the Ceylonese should not sit literally "beneath the shadow of their own vine," and partake of that delicious beverage made from the fruit of their own planting, as the manufacturing of the wine is so simple a process, that it needs but little skill to attain to excellence. On one acre of land four or five thousand vines might be cultivated; either planted in rotation in the ground, not

exceeding in height five feet, or otherwise trained upon trees or bamboos in the same manner as the hop, and allowed to festoon their fibres from one plant to another. In this fashion I anticipate that the quantity of fruit produced would create five pipes, or five hundred and sixty gallons of wine.

The soil and climate of the colony is calculated, as I said before, to produce wine of superior quality, and that to a great extent. And it will be beneficial to the local government and to Great Britain to know that they need not be dependent for their wines upon foreign nations, when they can procure it with so little difficulty in their own colony of Ceylon.

I must not omit giving some detail in reference to the great varieties of timber with which the forest abounds. Some

of the most magnificent trees in the jungle grow to the height of eighty to a hundred feet, measuring from five and twenty to thirty feet at their base. Some of these trees, from their extreme hardness and durability, might be employed both for useful and ornamental purposes; for instance, for ship building, public works, and export for the cabinet department. Those which deserve particular notice are the teak-wood, the jack-wood, the tamarind, the talipot tree, the cedar, the satin-wood, the white and black ebony, the palmyra, the cocoa nut, and the slender Areca. Some of these trees produce the most delicious fruit, and their bark is useful for dye, producing the brightest colours.

England has, at the present moment, a glorious field in Ceylon for the exercise of those faculties which civilization

has developed. It is true that civilization may polish the surface of society, but it requires a stronger and holier principle to restrain its corruption. Let England rule Ceylon so that her people shall not bend a constrained knee to a Gestler's cap. Legislate for the benefit of the mother country, and the colonists of Ceylon will be content, for in effecting such a good, you are insuring their happiness, prosperity, and peace.

The delegates of the mother country must be taught to foster and cherish the Ceylon people, according to the spirit of our glorious constitution. Governors of Ceylon must be taught *jus dicere non jus dare.*

All relating to Ceylon is so glaring, her hidden resources so apparent, and her value to the British crown so sterling and immense, that conscientious

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men would hesitate to remain apathetic and inactive, allowing a rich and splendid territory to be undeveloped.

Regarding the sale of the land, it is generally put up by public auction, the application being advertised for three months previous to the sale. The upset price is considered to be one pound per acre, and provided there is no opposition, the land applied for will be given over to the applicant on the required deposit of ten per cent; but will be forfeited if the full price is not paid down within the month. Any quantity of land may be applied for, provided the purchaser is competent to clear and cultivate the land. These applications, of course, only apply to the waste lands. The system formerly was to give a free grant of the best fertile portion of the land to government officials, who

became possessors of sequestrated tracts amounting from ten to twenty thousand acres each. By these means the land came into the possession of *land speculators*, who were members of the civil service; and was held by each individual in a quantity too extensive for his private means. Therefore, was cultivation neglected, the native spirit of husbandry suppressed; and when redress for real or fancied grievances was sought for, the spirit of conquest in all its dominance presided at the council. It, therefore, became a duty, a right of every individual to demand how such property became appropriated to indviduals, and what benefit accrued to the commonwealth from its sale or its endowment.

I herewith give for example a small estate put up by public auction, consisting of eighteen hundred and thirty seven

acres, out of which only one hundred and forty acres are in a state of cultivation, the remainder in virgin forest land. The recitement of this estate, the reader will observe, is marked by the salubrity of its climate, which coincides with what I have stated regarding its temperature.

THE HOPE ESTATE COFFEE PLANTATION, AND FOREST LANDS IN UPPER HEWAHETTE.

"This Estate is situated in the district of Upper Hewahette, which has always been known to produce the highest priced coffees. It is twenty-six miles distant from Kandy, and consists of about 140 acres of superior coffee in bearing, and in a high state of cultivation. The property comprises an area of 1837 acres, 2 rods, 26 perches, and, with

the exception of the cleared land, consists almost entirely of virgin forest land, a small portion only of grass land being included within the boundary. The climate is remarkable for its salubrity, and the locality possesses every requisite desirable for a place of residence, being abundantly supplied with water, and bounded on one side by government grass lands, well adapted for grazing. The temperature is at all seasons cool and agreeable, and the constant alternation of wet and dry weather renders the district peculiarly well adapted for agricultural purposes. A substantial store and pulping house of an improved construction have lately been erected, and the plantation is provided with pulpers, and every requisite for taking off the crops. The titles are derived from government grants direct to the deceased proprietor.

The crop for the twelve months ending December, 1850, was 800 cwt., and is expected yearly to increase. The selling price in London has ranged from 65 to 75 shillings per cwt. The estate is only sold under the directions of the will, and to close the executors' accounts."

Ceylon is a region which can produce two crops in the year, and receive all seeds without risk of destruction by frost; although a tropical climate, it cannot fail to offer great facilities to the enterprizing agriculturalist, store farmer, and cotton grower.

To me it appears that the colonies are the especial field for some men to retire to from the wear and tear of life, with a small hoard, that could do little for them in this country, but everything for them there. It is the very place for a small capitalist to afford to be idle

in. The literary man, who is spinning his life out at his brains; the surgeon or attorney, whose head work is eating the coat out of his stomach; the merchant, or clerk, or warehousman, or tradesman, whose anxieties, and confinement, and town life are pushing consumption or heart disease to their incipient stage, and who, with a family staring them in the face, know not where to turn. Let these men take stock, and if they can convert their possessions into cash, let them take flight in time to *this favoured land*, where they may recover health and the tone of their minds, and add twenty years to their lives.

The pearl beds off Arippo, up to 1837, yielded a revenue of twenty-four thousand pounds sterling per annum; but since the above date no revenue whatever has been gleaned from such sources. My

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knowledge, however, of this matter leads me to state, that there are besides this bed nine others, which would create an extensive revenue. It is as well, perhaps, that these have not been discovered, or they might have been cleared of their last shell, the same as the one off Arippo.

In Ceylon's bright and sunny seas,
The poor pearl fisher dives,
And seeks those hidden treasures deep,
Beneath the azure skies.

Ah! little do we know his strife,
To combat with the waves,
To find those gems, those pearls of price,
Whilst in the deep he laves.

It is an astounding fact that the available treasures, such as pearls, gold, copper, iron, coal, quicksilver, &c., are not among the produce of exports. The commercial interest of Ceylon would extend and strengthen her power, and

make this colony prosperous and contented. Is it not strange that a country so rich and fertile as this, conceded to us now upwards of fifty years ago, has, as yet, only made its annual revenue four hundred and fifty thousand? In 1849, I stated to the first minister of the crown, Lord John Russell, and the members of his council, that I could in 1852, from my local knowledge of the island, create a revenue (from the natural resources of the land) of a surplus of one million four hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling per annum.

Ceylon offers great inducements to all parties, provisions and labour being so extremely moderate. Labour may be supplied at the rate of four annas, viz., sixpence per day; or one and half rupee, viz., three shillings per week. The natives in themselves are easy to be

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treated with, and if kindness were shewn them there would be no lack of labourers. Should there be a deficiency of this class of people on the island, they could be supplied from the Company's territories, as Coolies and labourers are always willing to leave their native villages, provided they have no sea to encounter, to which they have so great an aversion; inasmuch that they can reach Ceylon in a few days, via "Adam's Bridge," the sea voyage being the chief impediment in preventing the natives of Hindostan from migrating to far distant countries, such as the West India Islands, Mauritius, and Straits of Malacca. Were the native Coolies or labourers to be found their rations by their employers, their wages would be even less moderate than what I before stated: and I should also suggest, that it would be found more

advisable to have them located on the various estates, where they would form a bazaar among themselves, and their necessaries of life could then be obtained at a much cheaper rate; in short, the small price of labour will give an idea how moderate every necessary article of life can be procured. Bullocks and cows are to be bought from eighteen to twenty shillings each; sheep from three to five shillings, and pigs at an equally low price. Fowls are so common that they are to be had from fourpence to tenpence each, and eggs threepence per dozen. Turkeys, geese, guinea fowls, ducks, and pigeons, ready fatted for the table, and as good in flavour as those reared in England, are to be purchased in the bazaars and villages for a very trifling amount. I have not as yet mentioned the abundance of game that is to be

found in all parts of the island, viz., rabbits, hares, deer, mouse deer, and wild hogs, all easy to be gained by a steady nerve with powder and shot: also the pea-fowl, pheasant, partridge, snipe, wild duck, jungle fowl, and pigeons in great variety, all easy to be got at. In my rambles I have gazed around me with astonishment to see the herds of wild cattle grazing upon the beautiful green pastures, resembling our home parks, but far more luxuriant and extensive; whilst among the bright foliage of the stately and majestic trees are to be seen thousands of birds, of the most brilliant hues, singing their melodies unmolested.

Those who have never witnessed the sublimity and grandeur of a wild and romantic country in our eastern territories, cannot understand much about the wild sports of the jungle, and the

dangers attending those who fearlessly engage in these pursuits. The ambitious sportsman, with his gun as his companion, may expect to encounter the most savage and untamed beasts of the forest, in a territory where they alone reign supreme.

He feels himself an usurper in these lonely retreats, untrodden, in some parts, by the foot of man. All is still and calm around him; and as night approaches, and the sun disappears, he feels himself a lonely tenant in this wild region—yet he heeds not the danger that surrounds him: although he stands within a wilderness, this solitude is his delight. He thinks of his distant home, and pleasing incidents are recalled, which for a moment banish the scene before him. He may be overtaken in a tropical storm—the thunder rolling above his

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head, the vivid lightning flashing in his eyes, and the wind howling through the towering forest; yet he quietly seeks his shelter beneath the tamarind tree, or beside the thick foliage of the bamboo. He gazes on the towering mountains and the level plains, his eye takes a general survey of the majestic scenery which surrounds him, and he is lost in that contemplation which the scene invites. The adventurous sportsman is, however, sometimes startled from these reveries by the sudden bounding of the timid deer, the flight of an antelope, or it may be by the crushing noise of the slender bamboos, giving way to the heavy tread of the elephant, which heightens his ambition, warns him to be on his guard, and to prepare for the encounter that may ensue, as many others of these animals generally follow in the rear, and

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

in the same track; and here, in this dilemma, I must leave the romantic and ambitious sportsman, and hasten to give a few remarks regarding these noble, useful, and sagacious animals.

The elephants of Ceylon are remarkable for their size, use, and sagacity; and are more adapted for useful purposes than those of the Continent of India. Their great use, however, is as beasts of burden; in a country where there are few or no roads, they will carry as much as five camels. They are equally serviceable as beasts of draught, pulling with ease what it would take ten horses to move; and it is for this reason that the Indian army have recently yoked them to their heavy artillery. I may here also add, if the elephant's forehead is only protected by a soft pad, he will push forward weights which perhaps he could not draw.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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And if carefully and kindly treated by his employers, he will accomplish orders that may be given him, and even anticipate all the keeper requires of him. He never forgets injuries, having a most retentive memory. They are generally valued according to their usefulness, from £300 to £500.

I must not omit making a few observations on what I understand will be of great use and importance in the manufacturing of the rough ore into good iron, and which will so much assist in the despatch of the blasting of the ore for our suggested railroad.

An improved construction of a reverberatory furnace for blasting iron ore, which is similar to the Sweedish gas furnace. A trial has been made in blasting magnetic iron pyrate ore with the assistance of a jet of steam, and has

been found very effective. The pig iron subsequently produced from that ore yielded excellent bar iron, without the slightest trace of red sear. In order that the action of the steam be fully effective in roasting the ore, there must be a corresponding access of air. Steam and sulphuret of iron, mutually decompose one another, with the production of oxide of iron, and sulphurated hydrogen. The process has been used in Finland and Russia, as well with charcoal as with waste gas, and if it meets with sufficient quantity of air it will burn, producing sulphurous acid; which, in its passage through the ore produces no injurious action. If, however, there be no sufficient access of air, a portion of the sulphurated hydrogen, in passing over an oxidized ore, beyond the direct action of the current of steam, would be decom-

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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ed ore, beyond the direct action
rrent of steam, would be decom-

posed, producing water and sulphuret of iron again. This process is of the greatest importance, and may affect the quality of the iron, so that it may become perfect and good with a great saving in fuel, and lower the cost materially in improving the process of iron smelting.

As I wish my readers to understand the length of time I have engaged and interested myself upon the development, resources, and prosperity of this interesting colony, I subjoin for their perusal some of the official correspondence relative to the island, which has passed during that interval; and although to *some* it may not appear an interesting appendage to these pages, yet to *others* it will shew that it has been the means of ending disputes, assisting the natives, and bringing to light forfeited estates. I have omitted most of *my communica-*

tions, finding there are three letters of mine to one in reply from the government; therefore, they would take up too much space in this book were I to insert them for perusal. The reader will, however, observe that I have not as yet received any favourable communication from the Government, or benefit arising from the results I have stated.

Chilaw, 13th January, 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a list of the names, ranks, and former places of residence, of the inhabitants who fled from this into the Candian Country, and have not returned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. CAMPBELL,

Agent of Revenue and Commerce

To Robert Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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I have, &c.,
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Agent of Revenue and Commerce

Robert Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

List of the names and ranks of the Inhabitants of the Chilaw District, who fled to Kandy.

Tatty—Vidahn of Anewoullandam.
Tekesally—Inhabitant of Serewally.
Punchy Rally—Ditto ditto.
Tekoo Ralley—Vidahn of Mayfavy.
Tie Weenden—Inhabitant of Anewoullandam.
Ayen Pulle Litty Hamy—Coral of ditto.
Andy—Inhabitant of Madirancooly.
Innary—Ditto ditto.
Venasy—Inhabitant of Kaiandira.
Bomby Vally—Aratchy of Anewoullandan
Undy Rale — Inhabitant of Pasapoo Moolly.
Augustina—Ditto of Kornagally.
Herat Seneweratney—Modliar of Madampe.
Don Garats Seneweratney—Mohanderani of Madampe.

Welen—Addepenar of Timmelly.
Nanagratne Sirewerehamy — Coral of Jagampattoo.
Hitty Hamy—Inhabitant of Kickattawilly
South Lapper Hamy—Ditto ditto
South Wedde Hamy—Maistry at Tallawilly.
Gaisny Wedderally—Inhabitant of Moonesaram.
Appoo Nainda—Ditto ditto.
Surrewelly Ralle—Ditto ditto.
Heetatty Ralle—Ditto ditto.
Madampe Ralle—Ditto ditto.

Circular letter to the Agents of Revenue and Commerce in the Several Districts.

Colombo, 31 August, 1804.

Sir,

The period prescribed by His Excellency's Proclamation of the 4th. June last, for the appearance of the inhabitant of the British Settlements who had fled

to Kandy, being now elapsed, I am desired by the Board of Revenue and Commerce, to request that you will, upon the receipt of this letter, transmit a report to me of the names of those persons specified in the Proclamation who have not returned to their allegiance, that their estates, real and personal, may be declared forfeited to the Crown.

Along with the report you will also transmit some information regarding the value of the property to be confiscated, and what measures you conceive to be most eligible for the disposal of these estates; having in view the propriety of rewarding the services of those individuals who have by their personal exertions shewn themselves worthy of the protection of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. POWNEY.

Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo 18th Oct., 1837.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. WODEHOUSE.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 22nd Jan., 1838.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to return the Petition of Mr. C. W. Payne, dated the 15th instant, No. 3355, referred here for report on the 18th instant, entered in Cutcherry Petition Book of 1838, folio 3, and beg to recommend that Mr. Payne

should be informed that Government will direct forthwith the Assistant Agent of Chilaw, to enter upon the examination of any witnesses and documents that Mr. Payne may produce before him, in elucidation of the matters set forth in his Petition, in order that its subject may be thoroughly investigated.

It would appear by this Petition, that Mr. Payne has fresh information to bring forward, and if Government will make the communication I have suggested to him, and will return the enclosed Petition, I will forward it to Mr. Mooyaart, directing him to examine any evidence or documents that Mr. Payne may offer to his notice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. GISBORNE,
Agent.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 24th Jan., 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE laid your letter of the 16th instant, before the Right Honourable the Governor, and I am directed to inform you that a memorial on the same subject which you transmitted to the Right Honourable the Governor, has been referred to the Government Agent for report.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 29th, January, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Colombo.

SIR,

I AM directed to annex for your

tary's Office,
o, 24th Jan., 1838.

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Right Honourable
I am directed to
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transmitted to the
the Governor, has
Government Agent

to be, SIR,
bedient Servant,
ANSTRUTHER.

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etary's Office,
29th, January, 1838.

to annex for your

information a copy of the Government Agent's Report on your Memorial dated 16th instant.

His Excellency has given directions as recommended by Mr. Gisborne, and I am to recommend that you should adopt the course pointed out.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 1st Feb., 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Chilaw.

SIR,

I AM directed to acquaint you that your letter of the 30th ultimo has been communicated to the Government Agent;

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

but the Governor sees no occasion to alter the direction he has already given.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 13th, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.
Kandy.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the petition of Don David Seneweratne Appoohamy, dated 27th August, 1828, was referred to the collector of Chilaw for report, but it does not appear to have been returned to this office.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 12th April, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Trincomalee.

SIR,

I am directed to acquaint you that your Memorial mentioned in your letter of the 7th instant, has been forwarded to the Government Agent at Colombo.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 18th May, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.
Mattellé.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 11th. instant

that your application for lands dated the 18th. September last, was referred to the Government Agent for Report.

The Advertisement referred to however, applies only to the sale of the waste lands.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

To this day, no report whatever.

C. W. PAYNE, ESQ.
1845. WILLIAM GISBORNE,
Government Agent,
Colombo, Ceylon.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 22nd May, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Jaffna.

SIR,

I HAVE laid your letter of the 19th

instant before the Right Honourable the Governor, and I am directed to inform you that no evidence whatever has been laid before Government, to shew that the lands, once the property of the Madampe Modliar, are now the property of the Crown; until they are shewn to be so, it is needless for the Governor to take it into consideration, whether they should be sold or not.

The Governor learns that the Government Agent has intimated to you, that he is prepared to examine into any evidence you may desire to bring forward, either here or at Chilaw.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 12th June, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Batticaloa.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letters of the 2nd and 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the letter from the Agent of Revenue at Chilaw, to the late Board of Revenue, dated 5th November, 1804, therein required.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 10th July, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Colpetty.

SIR,

I AM directed to acquaint you that

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL
PERI KEBUDAYAAN

your letters of the 2nd and 7th
have been referred to the Gov
Agent at Colombo.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Ser
P. ANSTRU

Colonial Secretary's Off
Colombo, 1st Augu

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Negombo.

SIR,

WITH reference to your
the 2nd, 7th, and 23rd ultim
the honour to transmit to you
the letters therein required,
exception of the two notes,
not on record.

I have the honour to be, Si
Your most obedient Se
P. ANSTR

your letters of the 2nd and 7th instant, have been referred to the Government Agent at Colombo.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Colombo, 1st August, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,

Negombo.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letters of the 2nd, 7th, and 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the letters therein required, with the exception of the two notes, which are not on record.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. ANSTRUTHER.

G

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 24th August, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Point de Galle.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the letter from the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Chilaw of the 15th April, 1802, relative to the appointment of the persons therein mentioned, is not on record, but their appointments appear to have been registered, bearing the last mentioned date. The other letter of the 9th July, 1804 is not on record.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. WODEHOUSE,
Acting Col. Sec.

Nuwera Ellia, 11th September, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

Ruenwelle.

SIR,

HAVING submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor, your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to state that His Excellency does not deem it expedient to grant you copies of the documents you have applied for.

I have the honor to be, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

17th September, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him, of the

4th instant, and to acquaint you that on the receipt of the Memorial to which you allude, His Excellency will give such instructions in respect to it as he may deem expedient.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. WODEHOUSE.
Acting Col. Sec.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 26th Jan., 1839.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Madampe.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor having patiently enquired into the information you have volunteered to offer, in regard to certain lands situated in the Chilaw District, His Excellency has ascertained that your statements are

quite unfounded, and begs to decline receiving any further communication from you on such subjects.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE TURNOUR.
Acting Col. Sec.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 10th May, 1839.

C. W. Payne, Esq.,
Madampe.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that your letter has been submitted to Government, to whom you can address yourself for a reply.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. BULLER,
Gov. Agent.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 21st May, 1839.

C. W. Payne, Esq.
Madampe.

SIR,

IN reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor declines holding any further communication on the subject connected with your representations of the rights, either of the Government or of the inhabitants, being invaded by any parties.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. W. BULLER,
Gov. Agent.

Downing Street, 5th July, 1847.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord John Russell

to thank you for the copies of your pamphlet on Ceylon, which you have sent to him.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
R. W. GRAY.

Berkeley Square, Monday.

LORD LANSDOWNE presents his compliments to Mr. Payne, and desires to thank him for two copies of his pamphlet respecting the island of Ceylon.

Received, July, 1847.

Downing Street,
July 21st. 1847.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I have received and laid before Earl Grey, your letter of the 15th. inst. and in reply, I am directed to repeat to

you, that his Lordship requests to know the substance of the communication you have to make, in order that his Lordship may decide whether an interview would lead to any useful result.

I have to add that until you have answered this inquiry, Lord Grey cannot consent to give you an interview.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
B. HAWES.

Rectory, Wortham,
March 12th, 1849.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

LAST year I read your very intelligent pamphlet upon Ceylon; and I thought of you, the other day, when Government began to be alive about the Crown Colonies.

...what his Lordship requests to know
...substance of the communication
...have to make, in order that his
...lordship may decide whether an interview
...would lead to any useful result.
...have to add that until you have
...answered this inquiry, Lord Grey cannot
...consent to give you an interview.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
B. HAWES.

Rectory, Wortham,
March 18th, 1849.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Last year I read your very able
...your pamphlet upon Ceylon; and
...thought of you, the other day, when
...Government began to be alive about
...Crown Colonies.

It is a solemn fact, that men of experience who first call the attention of the Government to existing evils, generally get the least thanks for their pains.

Heartily wishing your select Committee may follow the admirable direction of your pamphlet, and that you may be employed to carry out so laudable an object, believe me,

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD COBBOLD, M.A.

Colonial Office,
March 12th. 1849.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 6th. instant, that you are in possession of information relative to the local affairs

of Ceylon, and I have laid the same before Earl Grey.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
B. HAWES.

London, 24th November, 1851,
Offices, 142, Cheapside.

To His Excellency
The Right Honourable
The Governor of Ceylon.

SIR,

ENCLOSED, I have the honour to lay before you my preliminary prospectus of the "Great Ceylon Railway, Plantation, and Mining Company."

2nd. As I understand from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Great Ceylon Railway must be established by private capital and enterprise of this country; and

as other Crown Colonies have succeeded in Railways, with the exception of Ceylon, I beg to inform your Excellency that I have gathered together some friends in London, who are ready to advance immediately from *eight to ten thousand pounds* for the purpose of laying down a line of the Great Ceylon Railway, provided your Excellency's Government will ensure a guarantee of *six per cent per annum* for any sums that might be collected, and forthwith transmitted to the treasury at Colombo.

3rd. If your Excellency looks to the great commercial, political, and social interests involved in conveying the mails, merchandize, and passengers, to and from Point de Galle, Colombo, &c, &c., *en route* to Kandy, and the importance of maintaining rapid and continuous communications to the various outports

of the island (adding much more value to each plantation.) I am sure that your Excellency will feel it is impossible to overrate the importance of this great undertaking.

4th. The guarantee of six per cent will *be merely nominal*; as parties at all acquainted with the Island of Ceylon will readily perceive that a much greater per centage will immediately follow the Establishment of the great Ceylon Railway, at the present time, nominal per centage as a guarantee from your Excellency's Government will afford in the City of London, such an impulse, that almost any amount in cash could be gleaned in aid of the Great Ceylon Railway.

5th. In conclusion I have only to add that provided this nominal guarantee of *six per cent per annum*, is forwarded

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mount in cash could be
of the Great Ceylon Rail-

nclusion I have only to add
this nominal guarantee
t per annum, is forwarded

to our office, with as little delay as possible, the *cash* could then be transmitted *forthwith* to the treasury of your Government in Ceylon, in order that operations might commence by the ensuing year.

6th. Trusting that your Excellency will patronize and promote this great undertaking, set forth in the enclosed Prospectus and waiting and early reply,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
and very humble Servant,
CHARLES W. PAYNE.

London, 19th Jan. 1852,
Offices, 142, Cheapside.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Ceylon.

SIR,

IN reference to my letter addressed to you, of the 24th of November last,

wherein I stated I had found friends in London, who were ready to advance immediately from eight to ten thousand pounds, for the purpose of laying down a line of the Great Ceylon Railway, I beg to state that they still adhere to the same proposition, seeing the great utility of the project, and the commercial advantages arising therefrom.

The Company, in consideration of the nominal guarantee of six per cent. per annum, intends that the whole of the conveyance on the line to be at the command of the Ceylon Government, whenever required for the transfer of troops, at the lowest possible charges made for passengers; also that the said Government to have the right of sending letter bags, or any other articles that may be required for the public service of Ceylon, at the lowest possible rate of

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he lowest possible rate of

charges, which will be considerably below the present system.

In pursuance of such a guarantee, (which will be merely nominal,) should any sum be paid by the Colonial Treasury of Colombo, it will be considered as an advance of the Great Ceylon Railway Company, and will have to be repaid back to the Government of Ceylon.

Trusting that your Excellency has already given due consideration to my former dispatch, considering the great improvement it will add to the local Government, giving impetus to commerce, adding value to the estates, and developing the resources of the interior.

Waiting your reply regarding the guarantee, which will induce the capitalists of this metropolis to forward above a million of money for the im-

provement of the territory of Ceylon, realizing a handsome profit, with the shares at a premium. Trusting your Excellency approved of my prospectus, and will become a promoter of the same.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
C. W. PAYNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 2nd, 1852.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th November, 1851, and 19th January last, to His Excellency the Governor, and to acquaint you that His Excellency must decline to accede to your proposal of a guarantee of six per cent interest on any

at of the territory of Ceylon,
a handsome profit, with the
t a premium. Trusting your
cy approved of my prospectus,'
become a promoter of the

ave the honour to be,
cellency's most obedient Servant,
C. W. PAYNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 2nd, 1850.
Payne, Esq.

am directed to acknowledge the
of your letters of the 24th No-
1851, and 19th January last, to
cellency the Governor, and to
you that His Excellency must
to accede to your proposal of a
ee of six per cent interest on any

capital that may be advanced for the purpose of laying down a line of Railway in Ceylon, this Government having on a former occasion refused to entertain a proposal from other parties of a guarantee of 5 per cent.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. RAWDON POWER.

London, 1st Nov. 1852.

To the Right Honorable
Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.
Principal Secretary of
State for the Colonies.

SIR,

HAVING from the years 1832 to 1844, brought to light immense property in sequestrated estates on the Island of Ceylon, in value something like two and a half millions of money, on which no

account has been rendered to that Government; and having been urged on by the native cultivators to seek redress on their behalf, as will appear recorded in the Colonial Secretary's Office at Colombo; also being the original author of the Affairs of that colony, 1847, ending in 1852—making in all twenty years —I approach you with confidence, in the hope that you will render me that assistance I can only obtain through your favour.

You will observe that the land of Ceylon, in its natural state, is valueless, being overrun by wild beasts of the forest; and that it requires capital and labour to improve it, for the cultivation of rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, and tobacco: which will give employment to the people, increase commerce, and improve the revenue of the island.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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the island.

Referring you to the former part of my letter, you will observe the merit of my claim is an unexceptionable one of twenty years' service without a reward; and, as such, I trust I am deserving a concession of a free grant of the three sections of waste land as laid down in my Map of Ceylon.

Waiting your reply,
I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your obedient humble Servant,
CHARLES WYNN PAYNE.

SECTION I.

Altitude above the sea, 3,200 feet.
Central and Western Province.
District, Pullam and Kandy.
8·55 latitude, N. by W.—80·81 longitude, East.
30 miles from the sea coast.

SECTION II.

Altitude above the sea, 3,500 feet.

Central Province.

District, Kandy and Matelle.

7·45 N. latitude.—80·25 E. longitude.

45 miles from the sea coast.

SECTION III.

Altitude above the sea, 8,500 feet.

Central Province.

District of Newara Ellia.

7·15 N.E. latitude.—8·50 E. longitude.

85 miles from the sea coast.

Colonial Office,

August 24th, 1852.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington, to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, stating that it is in contemplation to form a Company for

agricultural purposes in the Island of Ceylon, and requesting to be informed whether they could receive a Grant of 500,000 acres of land.

I am desired to acquaint you in answer, that no Free Grants of Land are made in any of the British Colonies, and for the conditions upon which Land can be be purchased in Ceylon, I am to refer you to the terms contained at page 13 of the Colonization Circular, enclosed herewith, from which terms no deviation can be made.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM ELLIOT.

Downing Street,
December 10th, 1854.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir John

Pakington, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st ultimo, and and to express his regret that it is not in his power to accede to your request for a free grant of some of the waste Lands of Ceylon. The Map which accompanied your letter is herein returned.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

EARL DISART.

Colonial Office,
December 17th, 1854.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant

to acknowledge the receipt
ter dated the 1st ultimo, and
ess his regret that it is not
r to accede to your request
grant of some of the waste
Ceylon. The Map which
ok your letter is herein re-

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
EARL DISART.

Colonial Office,
December 17th, 1854.

Payne, Esq.

am directed by Secretary Sir
Pakington, to acknowledge the
of your letter of the 2nd instant

on the subject of the Buddhist Religion in Ceylon.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
HERMAN MERIVALE.

Downing Street,
28th December, 1853.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to acquaint you that Sir John Pakington regrets that it is not in his power to grant you the interview you desire.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
HERMAN MERIVALE.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Oriental Bank Corporation,
14th May, 1853.
Walbrook, London.

Captain Payne.

DEAR SIR,

I AM sorry I was absent when you called. The rates of exchange on Ceylon at present are 3 per cent. per annum, for remittances at sight, or 2½ at thirty days sight.

I hope you will be able to arrange your affairs for an early commencement of operations in that fine island, and that your plans will admit of the appointment of a respectable local Committee at Colombo, so as to leave yourself free to carry on the active operations in the interior. The only other plan will be the nomination of a mercantile firm to attend to shipments and correspondence.

...iental Bank Corporation,
14th May, 1853.
Walbrook, London.

...rry I was absent when you
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...at sight, or 2½ at thirty days

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...etable local Committee at
... as to leave yourself free to
...he active operations in the
...The only other plan will be
...tion of a mercantile firm to
...ipments and correspondence.

I will be happy to give you a letter to our Manager.

I remain, yours faithfully,
W. CAGILL.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,

Offices,—122, Leadenhall Street,
London, 11th June, 1853.

Mineral Specimens.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Directors to thank you for the opportunity of inspecting the specimens of Coal picked up in the Island of Ceylon, and to state that, although it would of course be a matter of great importance to this Company if Coal should be found to exist in sufficient quantities, and of a quality to pay for

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

working, they are precluded from connecting themselves with operations for raising the same, and could only become purchasers at the sea ports.

I beg to return the samples herewith.

And am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. W. HOWELL,
Secretary.

London, March 7th. 1854.

To His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord Duke,

An association has been formed in London, and provisionally registered.

The object of this Society is the practical development of the resources and agricultural improvement of the Lands on the Island of Ceylon.

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the sea ports.
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And am, Sir,
our obedient Servant,
C. W. HOWELL,
Secretary.

London, March 7th. 1854.

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Duke of Newcastle.

Duke,
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land of Ceylon.

Will your Grace therefore be so obliging as to appoint an early day to receive a deputation from this Society.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
C. W. PAYNE.

Downing Street,
March 17th, 1854.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to acquaint you that he pressure of public business will preclude his Grace from granting the interview you request on behalf of the Association to which you refer, but that he is prepared to receive

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

any written communication on the subject, and to submit it, if necessary, for the consideration of the Ceylon Government.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FREDERICK PEEL.

London, 21 March, 1854.

To His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord Duke.

In answer to your Letter of the 17th. instant, in which your Lordship states, that you are prepared to receive any communication in the matter of waste lands of Ceylon, and as it will appear that Cultivation has scarcely been extended over more than a fourth of that Island, such waste Lands now remain

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I am, Sir,
ost obedient Servant,
FREDERICK PEEL.

London, 24 March, 1854.

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unprofitable and useless, wanting the necessary capital to work and improve them.

This Association is therefore constituted for agricultural purposes for the improvement of the waste Lands on the Islands of Ceylon, for the growing of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, which would not only give employment to the people, but improve, and, I may add, increase the Inland Revenue.

It is for this purpose that the Association wish to apply their funds, and they beg that your Lordship will encourage this Society by affording to them a Concession of waste Lands for that purpose, and by granting them a License for mining thereon.

Waiting a reply,

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant.

C. W. PAYNE.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

Downing Street,
April 17th, 1854.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th of March last, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that Land in Ceylon cannot be disposed of otherwise than by Sale according to the established rules, and that it is not therefore in his Grace's power to accede to your application for a free grant.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDERICK PEEL.

Downing Street,
October 30th, 1850.

C. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE received and laid before

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April 17th, 1854.

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Sir,
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EDERICK PEEL.

wning Street,
October 30th, 1850.

ed and laid before

Earl Grey your letter of the 23rd instant and the Map of Ceylon which accompanied it, and I am directed by his Lordship to return the Map with his thanks for affording him an opportunity of inspecting it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
B. HAWES.

Extracts from a letter addressed to Lord John Russell, first Minister of the Crown.

London, April, 1849.

My Lord,

Upon a matter in which a whole empire is interested, the humblest individual subject to its laws, has a moral right to address even the first Minister of the Crown.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

In the exercise of such a privilege, I venture to claim your Lordship's attention. I claim it on public grounds, my Lord, and it will not be thrown away, for I treat of *England in the East.*

England has, at the present moment, a glorious field for the exercise of those faculties which civilisation has developed, and in this her hour of triumph as she views, from her elevated position amongst the nations of the earth, the world of power she has acquired, it will be wise to remember that fettered embellishments of that triumph are less worthy of her dignity than moral homage. Let her rule so that her people shall not bend a constrained knee to a Gestler's cap; but, awed by its sublimity, a devotional one before the altar of her enlightened and peaceful policy. The frontiers of our dominions, your Lordship will re-

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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member, are not so fortified that they may not again be crossed by an invading enemy—*the Sikhs, though defeated, are not subdued.*

When I mention Ceylon, a country with which I am well acquainted, the "Key of the Eastern Empire," and the first of Crown Colonies, I may fully count on your Lordship's most courteous consideration.

In common with all Englishmen, I am of course bound to believe that Her Majesty's Prime Minister could work wondrous changes for the better ordering of things, had he the machinery by which he could execute his projects.

Englishmen are now becoming interested on behalf of the colonies, a sensitiveness which will effect much good both at home and abroad; and believing in this great fact, I anticipate

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

the future greatness and prosperity of this island—one of the brightest jewels in the imperial diadem.

Our fault has been a grievous one, for we have been too proud to seek that local information absolutely necessary to the framing of just laws in the various districts, and totally ignorant of the temperament of the Ceylonese, we are fallen into the very error which has shaken the most ancient dynasties—*we have heretofore been and are at this moment legislating for ourselves and not for our colonies.*

Land was appropriated without any regard to right, and with a deplorable abandonment of the dignity of the British character.

It can be proved that lands have been unduly appropriated, that vast tracts remain unaccounted for, and that the

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

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resources of the country as yet remain undeveloped. Ceylon is, indeed, a country well worth England's maternal care.

Thus stands the matter in your *Blue* books for Ceylon:—

Income, 408,300. Expenditure, 408,300,

But divesting this statement of its fiction, by deducting the amount of paper currency, for which there exists no provision, and reducing the sum under the head of income to £320,900, which being subtracted from the item of expenditure, shows a deficiency therein of £87,400.

I contend that were the resources of this country properly developed for the next two or three years, there would be a goodly reckoning of pounds, shillings, and pence, at the "*right side of the colonial ledger.*"

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

1852. CEYLON. 1852.

Income.	Expenditure.
£1,700,000	£250,000

£1,450,000 Surplus Income.

The evils which the island of Ceylon labours under arise, in the first instance, from the ignorance of the local government with regard to the real character and moral position of the people. 2nd, The unequal and impolitical distribution of the crown lands. 3rd, The system of taxation and finance. 4th, The constitution and patronage of the local law courts. 5th, Absence of due commercial and agricultural encouragement; and, lastly, in the want of education.

I have walked amongst the Ceylonese, as a dweller with them, and I have found them shrewd, intelligent, and eminently susceptible of instruction. And surely a people with

Expenditure.

00 £250,000

00 Surplus Income.

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them shrewd, intelli-
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And surely a people with

such qualities was never designed for barbarism. But, I was grieved to find that the conduct of successive governments had impressed them with a very unfavourable opinion of our civilization and Christianity.

My Lord, the only way to govern Ceylon is *constitutionally*; that is, by infusing into a modification of law—a modification *suited to the people*, the spirit which has presided over and protected our home institutions. Establish there the simplicity of the law. I would establish schools for the education of the young and ignorant; affording practical instruction in agricultural and mechanical science, as well as in the native and English tongues.

But despite any of these adverse occurrences, I feel confident of a brilliant future. Mind will assert its

influence, and save the vessel from these stormy waters. *Justice* will ultimately prevail where injustice and inhumanity have reared their heads only to be humbled, *for good is ever more powerful than evil.*

Civilization is of omnipotent origin: and, my Lord, you have now a field of glory before you; signalize therein your "reform principles." Give just laws to Ceylon—give her, in common with all our colonies, the full benefits of the constitution, and following the wise maxim, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri,*" cast an eye of wisdom on the Gallic possessions in Tamul.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

CHARLES WYNN PAYNE.

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RLES WYNN PAYNE.

This favoured Island may be termed the land of sweet spices and gums. The nutmeg trees are laden with fine ripening fruit and are also fragrant with a profusion of flowers, the interior coating which contains the nutmeg is mace, the outside covering is useless; the tree grows to the height of an apple tree, and displays its blossoms in the same manner. The Cinnamon tree is common in the jungle and bears a black berry the size of our largest garden pea, which, when they become ripe are gathered and strewed in beds; when the plant is about a year old, or two feet in height, half a dozen are planted upon a mount, and these mounts are in rotation four or five feet apart, in this manner is a cinnamon garden formed.

The ground on which the cinnamon is planted in the neighbourhood of Colombo, is a white dry sand in which it thrives and

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

grows on many acres to the height of six to eight feet altogether different to that found in the Jungle. The clove tree is similar in size to our common gooseberry bush, after the blossom falls off it leaves the clove in a green state, when it ripens it becomes a dark colour, is dried and gathered.

The gums are numerous and adapted for medicinal and various uses especially among the natives, who esteem them for their valuable healing qualities. The fruits are so numerous that I can here only mention a portion of their names, amongst them is the mangosteen, one of the most delicious and cooling fruits that grow on the Island, it is the size and shape of an apple, and when the rind in taken off it divides similar to an orange, which dissolves as soon as it is in the mouth, and its flavour is deliciously sweet and acid,

this fruit is also a native of the "Straits of Malacca." The bilimbo, limes, citrons, oranges, shaddocks, the rose apple, jambos, guavas of different kinds and pomegranates, the star apple, sour top, custard apples, bread fruit and jack, mulberry, pine apples, bananas or plantains of various descriptions, also pumpkins and melons in abundance, not forgetting the grape which has been spoken of before.

I must conclude this list by telling my readers that they may, on Ceylon, select for their desert at all times of the year any of the above mentioned fruits, which are always procurable and ready at hand.

The leaves of the different trees exhibit colours as bright and brilliant as those which tinge the autumnal woods of England or America, with the brilliant shades of crimson and yellow. It is the

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

young leaves which are so highly coloured, and as the older leaves are still freshly green on the body of the tree, the ends of the branches clad in clear tints of white, pale yellow, pink, crimson, or purple, appear to support clusters of showy flowers.

On the banks of these rivers are observable in different parts, extensive grassy plains, affording excellent pasturage for the herds of wild cattle which inhabit the jungle; whilst the interior is marked by its chain of lofty mountains, from whence these great rivers take their source, and after traversing the valleys for a considerable distance, they at last discharge themselves into the ocean. The great use of these fine rivers would be in making them serviceable for navigable purposes in conveying the wealth of the interior to an export market.

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The numerous bamboos and rattans which constitute the jungles, are of themselves very valuable, the sale of which would pay the clearing of the land. The natives themselves apply them for a variety of purposes; not only for the construction of their habitations and implements of agriculture, but they make a very profitable trade amongst themselves; they form a shelter for them during the rainy season, as well as a shade from the heat of the sun. Their bazaars are principally formed of the split bamboo and the cocoa nut leaf matted together. After clearing the land of the underwood, the heavy timber should be allowed to remain in those portions of ground which are intended for the coffee plantations, as they form shelter to the plants, and it would spoil the appearance of these gardens to

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

extirpate the land of all its timber. In travelling alongside these majestic rivers bounded by the primeval forest, almost every mile or half mile will present a different prospect; its banks fringed with evergreens, and its waters overshadowed by the gigantic trees and palms, gives it the appearance of a most romantic and luxuriant country. To diversify the scene, the traveller will meet on his way a tributary stream, a bubbling cataract, or a magnificent waterfall.

In reference to the gold found on the banks of these large rivers, I have myself picked up the metal in leafy expansions of the thinnest forms, disseminated frequently by grains from the original rock, made up of minute crystals, but when washed down by the torrents and streams, the minute crystals containing

the precious metal become dispersed, leaving only visible the large or small nuggets of *pure gold*. Far more considerable masses of the quartz containing gold might be found in the valleys and in the lofty regions.

It also occurs, that whenever any obstacle impedes or slackens the course of the current or streams, there the gold will be embedded, and deposit itself in the holes and crevices at the bottom. It is in *these localities* that the explorer, with a little trouble, will be most bountifully rewarded. Regarding the blasting of the rocks, this can be done by boring a hole two feet deep, filling it up with coarse powder and igniting it by the means of a battery. Science has opened the way to the discovery of the golden store of Australia, and so will it do for Ceylon. I have little doubt that the

nuggets of gold hereafter found on this island will be as large and pure as any that have been discovered in the far off lands of Australia or California.

Ceylon formerly used to export to Calcutta many tons of salt, prepared by the Cingalese people, who had a peculiar method of allowing the sea water to enter their enclosures, called salt pans, from six to ten inches in depth. When the water sank into the earth and dried up, it left the salt scattered over the surface of the land. It was then collected for refining, or for exportation in the rough state. This process was carried on for a considerable time with much success, giving freight to the shipping, and employment to the natives, until the salt tax came upon them, and put a stop upon the whole proceedings.

The materials upon the Island of Ceylon for the manufacturing of paper are inexhaustible, and which I know of and could point out. The fibrous productions are numerous, and with other materials would manufacture a supply of that article to a prodigious amount; superior in colour and quality for printing and other purposes, and at a very reduced price. As to the annual supply of this commodity there could be no limitation. These fibrous productions relative to paper making are indigenous to Ceylon, and would produce the clearest, smoothest, and the whitest material that was ever manufactured in Europe.

Having now from the year 1835 up to the present period, advocated the rights of the people of Ceylon, and endeavoured to protect the interests of the colony and its inhabitants, I cannot but rejoice

to find that I have been the means of bringing to light much property, ending disputes, and also of being the original discoverer of that precious metal which is now being sought after on the island, the localities of which were indicated on my Map in the year 1850. In 1839, my native evidence, recorded on the archives of the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, brought to light something appertaining to two and a half millions of money; which gave an impetus for men to invest capital in coffee planting. In 1847, by a political pamphlet, I impressed the minds of the imperial parliament with the necessity of a better adjustment of the crown lands of Ceylon. In 1849 I suggested to the prime minister that the income of the colony arising from the natural resources could be made to realize, in

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could be made to realize, in

the short period of two years from the said date, *a million of money sterling* above the annual income that is now collected; and I cannot lay aside my pen until I see a railroad established, and the natural resources of this splendid country developed.

I must apologize to my readers for again introducing to their notice a brief description of several more useful and productive trees, which I omitted mentioning in the former pages, and I shall, therefore, commence a short account relative to the gamboge tree.

The goraka or gamboge tree grows to a great height; and as gamboge is so much in request with the artist, I cannot forbear giving some description of its height and growth. It presents a stately appearance, the leaves are of a dark green; the gamboge is taken from

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

the tree by incisions made in the wood; a yellow liquid then flows from it, as thick in substance as oil, and when exposed to the air it immediately becomes firm or solid. Some of the trees of this description produce red gamboge, others yellow.

Another most useful tree is that called the iron-wood tree, it takes its name from the hardness and durability of the wood. It is a native of the jungle, and generally found in the south-west part of the island. The use of this tree is generally for building purposes and bridges, as it can best withstand the heat of the sun, and also from its hardness is not molested by the destructive white ant. Its colour resembles mahogany. It is also a tree venerated by the Buddhist Priests.

Eve's apple tree, so called by the Cin-

galese, is found in all parts of the island, but more particularly on the banks of rivers. It has a very singular appearance, the leaves are from nine to twelve inches long, and the *strong fibres*, about twenty in number, branch off on either side of the centre one. The fruit hangs down from a long stalk, and has the appearance of an apple with some portion cut or bitten out, with numerous small black pips resembling that fruit and surrounded by a kind of pulp of a crimson colour; when ripe, the fruit bursts, and the seeds fall from it. The milk that flows from this tree will produce a blister on the flesh, it is also considered a deadly poison.

Another most useful tree is that called the talpat tree which grows from the height of ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, and in a perfectly perpen-

dicular form, with immense bunches of leaves at the top, one of which alone, when expanded, is sufficient to form an umbrella large enough to cover many persons, either to defend them from the sun or the rain. It folds up similar to a fan. The leaves of this curious tree are of a circular form. Some parts of the wood are of a black colour, extremely hard, and striped with orange or yellow, but on cutting it, the inside is found to contain a kind of pith, which the natives bruise or pound, according to their fashion, in a sort of stone vessel, until it becomes of the substance of flour, which they convert into dough or paste, then bake and use it as a substitute for bread. From these useful leaves the natives formerly made their books, and kept the records of the island, some of which are still hanging up in

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the cutcheries' and collectors' offices of the various districts. Destroying these valuable records has given rise to outbreaks and rebellion. These leaves are also an indispensable appendage for travelling; they are used in the country as a covering for carts, bullock bandies, and palankeens. Practically speaking, it is impossible to estimate the great value and capabilities of this noble tree; and were scientific men to analyze it throughout, it would afford them a more extensive proof of its productiveness and utility.

The kittul tree is about the size of a cocoa nut or an old areka tree. The wood is two inches thick, and used for many purposes. The pith which it contains is dried, and pounded into a sort of sago. Beneath the lowest leaf appears a large bud, upon a stem

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

the thickness of a man's arm, and about three feet in length, containing a flower; before the flower expands the stalk is cut off, and a kind of liquid or toddy runs from it; the natives then attach a chatty to it. The juice, which if drank at an early hour in the morning, before fermentation has taken place, is a very refreshing beverage, but if allowed to ferment is distilled into a spirit called arrack, and is an intoxicating drink; it is considered similar to Hollands, and is about the same colour.

The kaju nut tree is common to the jungle, and grows anywhere. The leaves are about the size of a garden laurel, and have numerous *fibres*. The productions of this tree consist in the bark, used for tanning and dyeing, the gum which oozes from it, and the double fruit, consisting of a nut and an apple.

The apple is attached to the nut, and in appearance is like a pear with a portion of the smallest end cut off. The kaju nut is the shape and size of a large kidney bean, and contains a kernal which, when roasted, has the flavour of an almond.

The dress of the Cingalese is exceedingly neat, and remarkably well adapted to the country. The men in the low country wear a comboy, which is a piece of cloth about four or five yards in length, folded round the waist, and confined by a band or a belt. Their shirts only reach within the top of the comboy. The outside dress consists of a waistcoat and jacket. On great occasions they have a superior costume, of fine light blue cloth, (as displayed on my Map,) very costly, decorated with gold and silver buttons, and worked with gold and silver thread.

When they appear at Government House on a levée day, they wear gold rings and other ornaments, set with different kinds of precious stones. A gold or silver belt, about two or three inches wide, is hung across the left shoulder, fastened to this below the right breast, is a splendid gold or silver headed sword. Some of them wear shoes and stockings, in imitation of the English, and from their wish to encourage British manufacture, their dress is now half English and half Cingalese. Many wear stocks or cravats. The females in the upper class of life generally wear stays made of stiff cloth, much embroidered, trimmed round the neck and bottom and wrists with lace, and in short, is a very pretty and becoming dress. When these ladies appear in public, (which is not very often the case, excepting at the

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levées of the Governor's lady,) their dresses are then very elegant. Their shoes are of white satin, pointed at the the toes, with high heels; their jackets are a mass of lace, which is made in the country, with either a white or coloured satin petticoat, and their persons are decorated with a profusion of ornaments, such as necklaces of diamonds, pearls, gold, beads, and varieties of precious stones.

Their hair is a very great ornament to their persons, being of a beautiful glossy jet black, and their eyes of the same colour, with long black eye lashes. The complexion of these high caste ladies is extremely fair and delicate. *Tout ensemble* they bear a resemblance to Byron's Grecian ladies.

With regard to the public associations now being formed; if I mistake

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not, there is the Agricultural, Botanical, and Chamber of Commerce, including the "*Planters' Association*," already established; to which I offer my hearty congratulations, for it must be through their means and suggestions that the country will be properly represented. Let all these associations then be united and as one body for the common good of the country.

It was not my intention to have illustrated this small book, but wishing the reader to have some idea of the splendour of the country, I have selected two miniature copies from my Illustrated Map, which contains numerous views of the island, and the natives in their daily costume.

In conclusion, I cannot omit mentioning, with most grateful feelings, the friendly hospitality I experienced among

the gentlemen of the country, during my long residence on the island, also from the officers of the Ceylon Rifles, and of Her Majesty's 58th and 61st regiment, Captain Chads, C. B., of H.M.S. "Andromache," and Commander Stanley, of H.M.S. "Wolf."

The Home Government will not, I am sure, neglect such a rich and fertile colony as Ceylon, but do it justice, impartial justice, and in that temple, formed by the union of grateful hearts, England will light a fire, at which she may "*smoke the calumet of peace, plenty, and security*," with a great, a generous, and valuable auxiliary.

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APPENDIX.

The letter of Mr. Gisborne, dated January 22nd, 1838, refers to Mr. Payne's *Petition* which was the means of bringing forward property that no one had any idea of, and which property amounted to *two and a half millions of money sterling.*

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 22nd Jan., 1838.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to return the Petition of Mr. C. W. Payne, dated the 15th instant, No. 3355, referred here for report on the 18th instant, entered in Cutcherry Petition Book of 1838, folio 3, and beg to recommend that Mr. Payne should be informed that government

ENDIX.

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will direct forthwith the Assistant Agent of Chilaw, to enter upon the examination of any witnesses and documents that Mr. Payne may produce before him, in elucidation of the matters set forth in his Petition, in order that its subject may be thoroughly investigated.

It would appear by this Petition, that Mr. Payne has fresh information to bring forward, and if government will make the communication I have suggested to him, and will return the enclosed Petition, I will forward it to Mr. Mooyaart, directing him to examine any evidence or documents that Mr. Payne may offer to his notice.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,
Agent.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 29th January, 1838.

C. W. Payne, Esq.

SIR,

I AM directed to annex for your information a copy of the Government Agent's Report on your Memorial dated 16th instant.

His Excellency has given directions as recommended by Mr. Gisborne, and I am to recommend that you should adopt the course pointed out.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Nichols and Son, Steam Printers, Chandos-st., Strand.

l Secretary's Office,
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