MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA

INDEX OF TOPICS

1. Advent of European Companies .2
2. East India Company and Nawab of Bengal .9
3. Regional States: Punjab and Mysore .14
4. Governor/Governor General/ Viceroy .19
5. Economic Impact of British Rule on India .28
6. Revolt of 1857 .36
7. Other Civil Uprisings .43
8. Development of Education in Modern India .48
9. Development of Press in Modern India .55
10. Social Religious Movement .59
11. Political Organisation Established before Congress .70
12. Indian National Congress .75
13. Moderates and Extremists in Congress .83
14. Revolutionary Movement in India .89
15. Revolutionary Activities Outside India .97
16. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement .101
17. Congress: Banaras, Calcutta, and Surat Session .107
18. Formation of Muslim League (1906) 110
19. Morley-Minto Reforms 110
20. Delhi Durbar and Change of Capital 113
21. Lucknow Session of Congress (The Lucknow Pact) 114
22. Home Rule League Movement 117
23. Gandhi and His Early Movement 120
24. Peasant Movement and Kisan Sabha 124
25. Trade Union and Communist Party 130
26. Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919) .137
27. Khilafat Movement .140
28. Non-Cooperation Movement .143
29. Formation of Swaraj Party (1923) 148
30. Simon Commission (1927) .150
31. Lahore Session of Congress, Proposal of Complete Independence (1929) .151
32. Civil Disobedience Movement .153
33. Gandhi-Irwin Pact .159
34. Karachi Session of Congress (1931) 162
35. Round Table Conference .164
36. Communal Award and Poona Pact (1932) .167
37. Congress Socialist Party (1934) 170
38. Provincial Election and Formation of Cabinet (1937) .172
39. Tripuri Crisis of Congress (1939) 173
40. Indian Princely States .175
41. Second World War .183
42. Demand for Pakistan .185

1. Advent of European Companies

Anglo-French Rivalry: Causes and beginning of conflicts

- Anglo-French Rivalry (Carnatic Wars) arose from commercial and colonial ambitions, intensified by European conflicts like the Austrian War of Succession and the Seven Years' War.
- Dupleix (French Governor) was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes to acquire territories and revenues.
- The Carnatic Wars were fought primarily between the English and French for supremacy in India.
- First Carnatic War (1746-1748):
    - Cause: Austrian War of Succession in Europe.
    - Battle of St. Thome (Adyar): French defeated Nawab of Carnatic's forces.
    - Ended by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), restoring Madras to the English.
- Second Carnatic War (1749-1754) / Second Anglo-French War:
    - Cause: French and English intervention in succession disputes for Hyderabad and Carnatic.
    - Ended by Treaty of Pondicherry (1754); French governor Dupleix was recalled.
- Third Carnatic War (1758-1763):
    - Cause: Seven Years' War in Europe.
    - Battle of Wandiwash (1760): Decisive English victory (Sir Eyre Coote) over French (Comte de Lally).
    - Ended by Treaty of Paris (1763); French factories restored but forbidden to fortify or engage in political activities, effectively ending French power in India.
- The Carnatic Wars established British supremacy and largely eliminated French military and political presence in India.
- Later, policies like the Subsidiary Alliance (introduced by Wellesley in 1798) were instrumental in eliminating foreign influence (including potential French resurgence) by bringing Indian states under British control and disallowing foreign relations.
- Chronological Order of Wars:
    - Second Anglo-French War (Second Carnatic War): 1749-1754
    - First Anglo-Mysore War: 1767-1769
    - First Anglo-Afghan War: 1838-1842
    - First Anglo-Sikh War: 1845-1846

Arrival and establishment of the Dutch East India Company

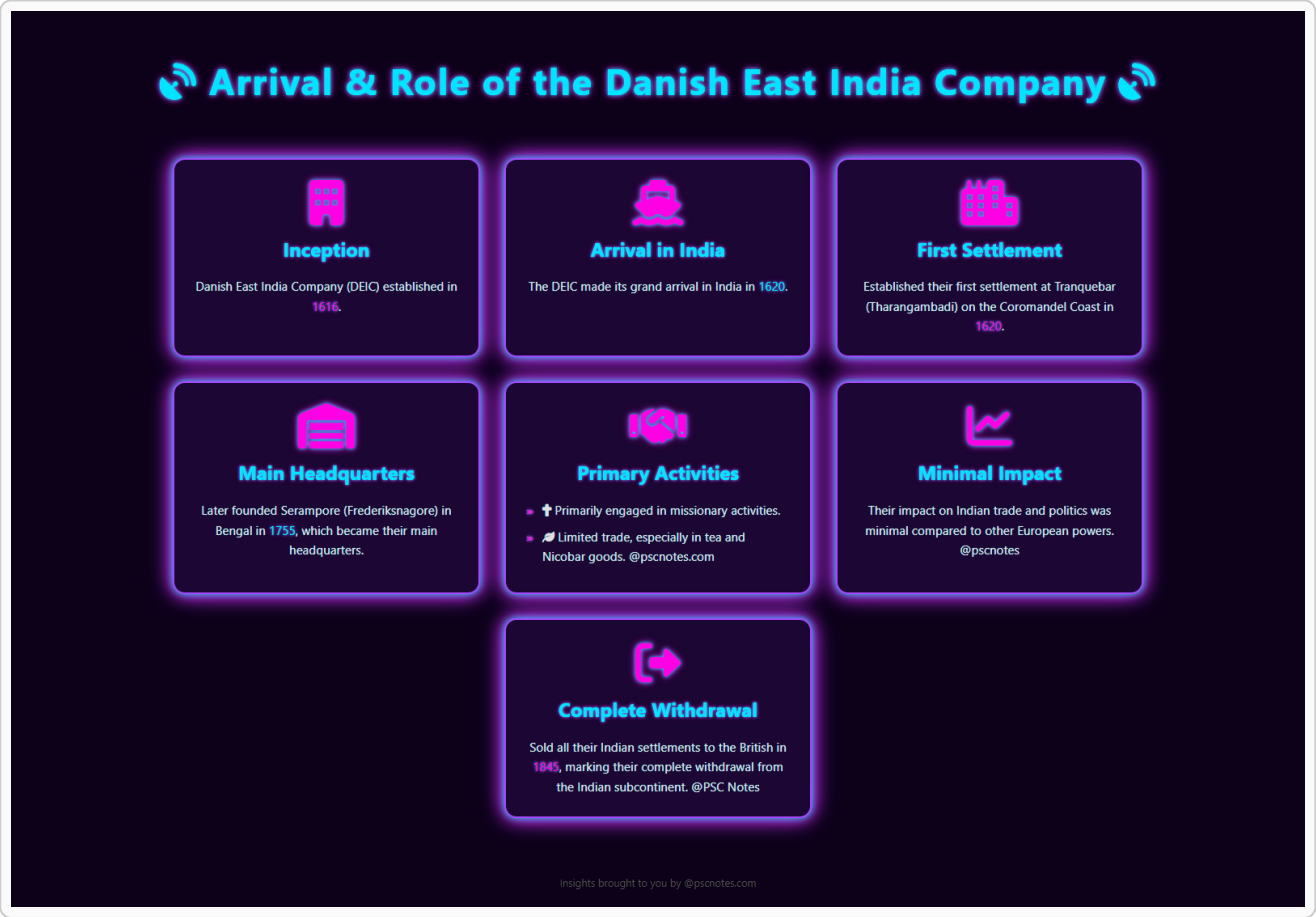
- The Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie - VOC) was formed in 1602 through the amalgamation of several Dutch trading companies.
- It was the first company to use the joint-stock model for overseas trade with India.
- The British East India Company was formed in 1600, thus preceding the Dutch East India Company (1602).
- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, reached Calicut in 1498.
- The first Dutch factory in India was established at Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605.
- Key Dutch factories and their establishment years:
    - Masulipatnam: 1605 (First factory)
    - Pullicat (Coromandel Coast): 1610 (Served as Dutch headquarters until 1690)
    - Surat: 1616
    - Patna: 1632
    - Bimilipatam: 1641
    - Karaikal: 1645
    - Chinsura (Bengal): 1653 (Replaced Pullicat as HQ in 1690)
    - Cochin: 1663 (Captured from the Portuguese)
- Major items of Dutch trade in India included spices (pepper, nutmeg, mace, cloves), indigo (from Coromandel, Gujarat), textiles (silk from Bengal, cotton from Coromandel), and saltpetre (from Bihar).

- The Dutch power in India declined significantly after their defeat by the British in the Battle of Chinsura (or Bidara) in 1759.

Arrival and formation of the English East India Company

1. British arrived in India primarily as traders.
2. English East India Company (EIC) formed in 1599 by a group of merchants known as "The Merchant Adventurers".
3. EIC was also informally known as "John Company".
4. EIC was officially established on 31st December 1600 by a Royal Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth I.
5. The Royal Charter granted EIC a monopoly of eastern trade for 15 years.
6. At the time of EIC's formation (1600), Queen Elizabeth I was the ruler of England and Emperor Akbar was the ruler of India.
7. The first English ship to reach India was the "Red Dragon".
8. EIC decided to open its first factory at Surat in 1608.
9. Initially, permission for a factory at Surat was denied by Mughal Emperor Jahangir due to Portuguese influence.
10. The defeat of Portuguese naval squadrons by the English in the Battle of Swally (1612) impressed Jahangir.
11. Jahangir subsequently issued a Farman in 1613 A.D., allowing the English to establish a factory at Surat.
12. Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador of King James I of England, arrived in India in 1615 to secure further trading concessions.
13. EIC established a factory at Madras (Fort St. George) in 1639 on land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.
14. Bombay (now Mumbai) was acquired by the English from the Portuguese.

Arrival and role of the Danish East India Company



- Danish East India Company (DEIC) established in 1616.
- Arrived in India in 1620.
- Established their first settlement at Tranquebar (Tharangambadi) on the Coromandel Coast in 1620.

- Later founded Serampore (Frederiksnagore) in Bengal in 1755, which became their main headquarters.
- Primarily engaged in missionary activities and limited trade, especially in tea and Nicobar goods.
- Their impact on Indian trade and politics was minimal compared to other European powers.
- Sold all their Indian settlements to the British in 1845, marking their complete withdrawal.

Arrival of the Portuguese: Vasco da Gama and early settlements

- Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India for trading purposes.
- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, arrived at Kappad near Calicut on May 20, 1498.
- Zamorin (Samuthiri) was the ruler of Calicut during Vasco da Gama's first visit.
- Vasco da Gama stayed for approximately three months during his first trip to India.
- Vasco da Gama revisited India in 1502.
- Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509) was the first Portuguese Governor in India.
- Almeida is associated with the 'Blue Water Policy', aiming for Portuguese naval supremacy.
- Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515) is considered the real founder of the Portuguese colonial empire in India.
- The Portuguese built their first fort/fortress in India at Cochin in 1503.
- The Portuguese introduced the printing press to India in 1556, initially in Goa.

Background: European search for a sea route to India

- Peter the Great of Russia remarked: "Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world ... he who can exclusively command it is the dictator of Europe."

Decline of Portuguese power in India

- Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate in 1510.
- Religious Intolerance & Piracy: Practiced forced conversions (Goa Inquisition), engaged in piracy, alienating local rulers and populations.
- Rise of Rival European Powers:
  - Dutch: Displaced Portuguese from the Spice Islands (Indonesia), eroding their lucrative spice trade monopoly.
  - English: Demonstrated naval superiority (Battle of Swally, 1612); acquired strategic territories like Bombay (ceded as dowry in 1661).
- Union with Spain (1580-1640): Portugal lost its independence, diverting its resources and making its Indian possessions targets for Spain's enemies (Dutch, English).
- Diversion of Resources: Discovery of Brazil shifted Portugal's colonial focus and resources away from India.
- Mughal Hostility: Conflicts with Mughals (e.g., Shah Jahan's action leading to loss of Hooghly in 1632 due to Portuguese piracy).
- Internal Weaknesses: Corruption, administrative inefficiency, and a small population unable to sustain a vast empire.
- Loss of Key Territories: Hormuz lost to English/Persians (1622), Hooghly to Mughals (1632), and Bombay to English (1661).

Dutch trading centers and their focus on the Spice Islands

- Dutch East India Company (VOC) was formed in 1602.
- Primary focus of Dutch trade was on the Spice Islands (Indonesia/Maluku) for spices (e.g., pepper, nutmeg, cloves).
- India served as a vital source for textiles and other commodities (e.g., indigo, saltpetre) needed for exchange in Southeast Asia.
- First Dutch factory in India was established at Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam) in 1605.
- Key Dutch trading centers in India included:
  - Coromandel Coast: Masulipatnam, Pulicat (served as their initial capital), Nagapatnam (became capital from 1690).
  - Bengal: Chinsura (established in 1653, near Hooghly), Kasimbazar, Balasore.
  - West Coast: Cochin (captured from Portuguese in 1663), Surat.

- Bihar: Patna (major center for saltpetre).
- The chief Dutch export from the Coromandel Ports was textiles (e.g., muslin, calicoes).
- Saltpetre from Patna was another significant export.

Establishment of English factories and trading posts (Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta)

- Early English Presence:
  - Ralph Fitch (1585-91): First Englishman to visit India, visited Emperor Akbar's court.
  - Captain William Hawkins (1608): Arrived at Jahangir's court as King James I's envoy, fluent in Turkish. Sought permission for a factory at Surat.
  - Initial permission for Surat (1608) was granted but revoked due to Portuguese pressure.
  - 1612: English navy defeated Portuguese fleet at the Battle of Swally (near Surat).
- Surat:
  - 1613: Emperor Jahangir issued a farman allowing the English to establish a permanent factory at Surat.
  - Surat served as the Western Presidency of the EIC in its early period, before Bombay.
  - Portuguese were the first European trading company to establish a factory at Surat (c. 1512).
  - Sir Thomas Roe (1615-19): Ambassador of King James I to Jahangir's court, secured additional trade concessions and firmans for establishing factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, and Broach (Bharuch).
  - Broach (Bharuch): An early factory of the English East India Company in the first quarter of the 17th century.
- Madras (Chennai):
  - 1611: English established their first factory in South India at Masulipatnam (Coromandel Coast).
  - 1639: Francis Day obtained the lease of Madraspatam from the local Nayak ruler.
  - Fort St. George was constructed in Madraspatam (now Chennai) in 1639. It was the first fort constructed by the British in India.
  - Madras later became the seat of the English Eastern Presidency.
- Bombay (Mumbai):
  - 1661: King Charles II of England received Bombay as part of the dowry for his marriage to Catherine of Braganza (Portugal).
  - 1668: Charles II leased Bombay to the East India Company for an annual rent of £10.
  - 1687: The EIC's Western Presidency headquarters was shifted from Surat to Bombay.
- Calcutta (Kolkata):
  - 1633: English opened their first factory in Eastern India at Balasore (Orissa).
  - 1651: English established a factory at Hooghly (Bugli) in Bengal.
  - 1690: Job Charnock established a trading post at Sutanuti, one of the three villages that formed Calcutta.
  - 1698: English acquired the zamindari rights of Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata (Calcutta).
  - 1700: Fort William was built and became the seat of the Eastern Presidency (later Bengal Presidency).
- Other European Settlements (for context from MCQ):
  - Dutch: Pulicat, Chinsura.
  - Portuguese: Goa.
  - English: Bugli (Hooghly).
- Company Administration:
  - Charter of 1661: Authorized the English East India Company to appoint Governors and other officers, raise troops, administer justice, and wage war/peace in India.

Formation and early ventures of the French East India Company

- French East India Company (Compagnie française pour le Commerce des Indes ori-

entales) was the last major European trading company to be formed.
- Constituted in 1664 by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the minister of King Louis XIV.
- First French factory in India established at Surat in 1668 by François Caron.
- Second French factory established at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Pondicherry was founded in 1673, eventually becoming the main French stronghold in India.

French settlements and efforts to establish dominance (Pondicherry, Chandernagore)

- French East India Company (Compagnie des Indes Orientales) established 1664 under state patronage (Colbert).
- First French factory established at Surat in 1668 by François Caron.
- Second factory established at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Pondicherry (Puducherry) founded in 1674, becoming the chief French settlement; François Martin became its first governor.
- Pondicherry was captured by the Dutch in 1693.
- Pondicherry was restored to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697.
- Chandernagore (Bengal) established as a French settlement in 1690.
- Other major French settlements included Mahe, Karaikal, and Yanam.
- Settlements and Associated European Powers:
- Pondicherry: French
- Goa: Portuguese
- Tranquebar: Danish (Dane)
- Sadras: Dutch

Initial impact of European trade on Indian economy and polity

- Economic Impact:
  - Increased European demand for Indian goods (e.g., textiles, spices, indigo, saltpetre).
  - Dadni System: European companies advanced money (dadni) to Indian artisans, especially weavers, for future textile production.
  - New Crops Introduction: The Portuguese introduced several key crops to India, including Potato, Red Chilies, and Tobacco, primarily during the 16th-17th centuries. (Other introductions: Cashew nut, Pineapple, Guava).
  - Initial inflow of European bullion (gold, silver) into India.
  - Growth of new trade hubs and port cities (e.g., Surat, Masulipatnam, Hooghly).
- Polity Impact (Initial):
  - Limited direct political intervention; Europeans primarily sought trade concessions (firmans) from Indian rulers.
  - Increased competition among Indian rulers to attract and leverage European trade.
  - European naval power began to influence coastal trade and sea route control.

Policies and administration of the Portuguese in India



- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498.
- Pedro Alvares Cabral arrived in India in September 1500.
- First Portuguese fortress built at Cochin in 1503.
- Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509): First Portuguese Viceroy; introduced the 'Blue Water Policy' (control over the sea, not land).
- Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515): Second Portuguese Governor; considered the real founder of Portuguese power.
- Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.
- Albuquerque abolished Sati and encouraged intermarriage with Indian women.
- Nuno da Cunha (1529-1538): Shifted the Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.
- Nuno da Cunha acquired Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Portuguese introduced crops like chili, potato, tobacco, pineapple, papaya, and cashew to India.
- The first printing press in India was established by the Portuguese in Goa in 1556.
- Major Portuguese trade centers and settlements included Cochin, Goa, Daman, Diu, and Bassein.

Reasons for the success of the English over other European powers

- Naval Superiority: British dominance at sea ensured steady supplies, reinforcements, and control over crucial trade routes, decisively impacting their campaigns against rivals, especially the French.
- Economic Resources from Bengal: Acquisition of vast wealth and manpower from Bengal after the Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) provided immense financial backing for British military expansion and sustained war efforts against European competitors.
- Company Structure: The English East India Company (EIC) operated as a private joint-stock company with significant financial independence and operational flexibility; the French East India Company was state-controlled, more bureaucratic, and dependent on the French crown's fluctuating support.
- Strong Leadership: Presence of able and consistent military (e.g., Robert Clive, Eyre Coote) and civil leadership provided strategic direction and effective administration.
- Stable Home Government: Political stability in Britain (post-Glorious Revolution 1688) and robust financial institutions (e.g., Bank of England) ensured consistent support and resources; France often faced internal political instability and financial strain due to European wars.
- Military Discipline & Training: Superior organization, discipline, and training of British land forces, including Indian sepoys, gave them an edge in battles.
- Initial Objectives: English initially focused on consolidating trade and securing economic interests before pursuing extensive territorial ambitions; the French, particularly under Dupleix, shifted early to territorial expansion, leading to costly and often unsupported conflicts.

The Carnatic Wars: First, Second, and Third Carnatic Wars (key events and outcomes)

- Carnatic Wars: A series of three wars fought between the British East India Company and the French East India Company for supremacy in India.
- First Carnatic War (1746-1748):
  - Cause: Extension of the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748) in Europe to India.
  - Key Figures: Joseph François Dupleix (French Governor), Anwar-ud-din (Nawab of Carnatic).
  - Outcome: Ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).
  - Terms: Madras was returned to the British by the French.
- Second Carnatic War (1749-1754):
  - Cause: Local succession disputes in the Carnatic (for Nawabship) and Hyderabad (for Nizamship), where both European companies supported rival claimants.
  - French Support: Muzaffar Jang (Hyderabad claimant), Chanda Sahib (Carnatic claimant).
  - British Support: Nasir Jang (Hyderabad claimant), Muhammad Ali (Carnatic claimant).
  - Key Event (1): Battle of Ambur (1749) – Armies of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda Sahib, and French (under Dupleix) defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din (Nawab of Carnatic).
  - Key Event (2): Siege of Arcot (1751) – Robert Clive (British) successfully defended Arcot (in Tamil Nadu) against Chanda Sahib and French forces, turning the tide for the British.
  - Outcome: French recalled Dupleix. Ended by the Treaty of Pondicherry (1754) between the companies, which saw Muhammad Ali recognized as Nawab of Carnatic.
- Third Carnatic War (1758-1763):
  - Cause: Extension of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) in Europe to India.
  - Key Battle: Battle of Wandiwash (1760) – British forces (led by Sir Eyre Coote) decisively defeated the French (led by Count Lally).
  - Outcome: Ended by the Treaty of Paris (1763).

- Terms: French factories in India were restored but were forbidden to fortify them or maintain troops, effectively ending French imperial ambitions in India.

- Overall Impact: The Carnatic Wars, particularly the Battle of Wandiwash, established British supremacy in India over the French, paving the way for British colonial rule.

2. East India Company and Nawab of Bengal

Consolidation of British Political Power in Bengal Presidency

- British considered themselves the paramount power after defeating Bhonsale in 1818 (marking the end of the Third Anglo-Maratha War).
- The Battle of Buxar (1764) established the supremacy of British rule in India. (Battle of Plassey (1757) laid its foundation).
- Key reasons for East India Company's success in India:
  - Absence of nationalism in India.
  - Western-trained infantry armed with modern weapons.
  - Indian soldiers lacked national spirit and were mercenary.
- The Revenue Controller Council was initially established in Calcutta by the British Company in Bengal.
- The Regulating Act, 1773, stipulated that no employee of the East India Company could accept any gift, donation, or reward.
- Harry Verelst, Governor of Fort William (1767-1769), wrote "A View of the Rise, Progress and Present State of the English Government in Bengal".
- Francis Buchanan was appointed by the British East India Company to conduct detailed surveys.
- Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh.
- Awadh (Oudh) was referred to as the 'Nursery of Bengal Army'.
- British authority was established over the fort of Prayagraj (Allahabad) in 1797 A.D.

Conspiracy Against Siraj-ud-Daulah (Mir Jafar, Jagat Seth, etc.)

- The conspiracy against Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah involved key figures like Mir Jafar (Commander-in-Chief), Jagat Seth (leading banker), Omi Chand (merchant), Ray Durlabh (Diwan), and Khadim Khan.
- Robert Clive of the East India Company orchestrated the conspiracy.
- The primary aim was to replace Siraj-ud-Daulah with Mir Jafar as the new Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Jafar agreed to betray Siraj-ud-Daulah during the Battle of Plassey in exchange for the Nawabship.
- The title 'Jagat Seth' was bestowed upon Fatehchand, the head of a prominent banking family, by the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
- This conspiracy led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757, where Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated due to the betrayal of his own forces.

Early English Presence and Trade Concessions in Bengal

- East India Company's primary exports from India included Muslin, Calico, Silk, saltpetre, indigo, and spices. (Wool was not a primary export from India).
- The Dastak system referred to trade passes issued by the Company, allowing duty-free movement of its goods, often misused by Company servants for private trade.
- Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar granted a significant 'Farman' in 1717 to the British East India Company.
- Farrukhsiyar's Farman (1717) allowed the EIC duty-free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa for an annual payment of Rs. 3,000

and granted the right to issue Dastaks, rent 38 villages, and mint coins.
- G.B. Macaulay remarked, "The Company is an anomaly but it is part of a system where everything is an anomaly."
- After securing duty-free trade rights in Bengal, the English also obtained similar privileges in the dominions of the Nawab of Awadh (e.g., post-Battle of Buxar and Treaty of Allahabad).

Economic Exploitation and the Drain of Wealth from Bengal

- Post-Battle of Plassey (1757): Marked the beginning of intense economic exploitation of Bengal by the EIC.
- Mir Jafar: Appointed as puppet Nawab, paid immense sums to EIC and its officials (e.g., 2.25 crore to Company, 1.75 crore to Company officials) and granted Zamindari of 24 Parganas.
- Mir Qasim: Challenged Company's abuses of trade, abolished all internal duties for Indian merchants, leading to his overthrow.
- Diwani Rights (1765): After the Battle of Buxar (1764) and Treaty of Allahabad (1765), EIC acquired the Diwani (rights to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- Dual Government (1765-1772): EIC controlled revenue collection and defense through Indian agents, while the Nawab held administrative responsibility without power, leading to widespread misgovernance and oppression.
- "Investment": EIC used Bengal's revenue to purchase Indian goods (cotton, silk, saltpetre, opium) for export to Britain, eliminating the need to import bullion, a major mechanism of drain of wealth.
- Staple Exports (Mid-18th Century): Principal commodities exported by the English East India Company from Bengal were cotton textiles, raw silk, saltpetre, and opium.
- Private Trade & Dastaks: Company servants engaged in widespread private trade, misusing `dastaks` (duty-free passes) to evade customs duties, severely impacting local traders and the Nawab's revenue.
- Forced Production: Artisans and weavers were forced to work for the EIC, selling their products at artificially low prices, often prevented from working for other buyers.
- Drain of Wealth: Systematic transfer of resources and wealth from Bengal to Britain without any equivalent economic return, later conceptualized by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Bengal Famine of 1770: Exacerbated by EIC's policies, including high revenue demands and hoarding of grain, leading to a devastating loss of life (approx. one-third of population perished).

Mir Jafar as Puppet Nawab and EIC's Increasing Demands

- After the Battle of Plassey (1757), Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab of Bengal by the EIC.
- Mir Jafar served primarily as a puppet ruler, entirely subservient to the British East India Company.
- EIC immediately extracted substantial wealth from Mir Jafar, including 17.7 million rupees as compensation for damages.
- Company officials also received massive 'gifts' from Mir Jafar's treasury.
- The EIC secured undisputed free trade rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and gained the zamindari of the 24 Parganas.
- Mir Jafar's treasury rapidly depleted due to constant EIC demands and the need to fulfill private 'gifts' to Company servants.

Mir Qasim's Attempts to Assert Independence and Confrontation

- Mir Qasim became Nawab of Bengal in 1760, replacing Mir Jafar with EIC support.
- Asserted independence by shifting capital from Murshidabad to Munger (Bihar) to distance from Calcutta.
- Implemented military reforms: Modernized army on European lines, established armories at Munger to manufacture guns and bayonets.
- Confronted EIC over misuse of 'dastaks' (duty-free trade passes) by Company servants for private trade.
- Abolished all duties on internal trade (1763) for all merchants, aiming to equalize trade