(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 9

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 4/07

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

MARINE துறை

அரசாணை எண். 374 — அச்சகம்

மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். — பலவகை

60—61

நாள் : 18- 11- 1861 199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

புரட்சுறுப்பு புறு - - 1.
செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் 9.6 வரை,
செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள். 7-06.
செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 4/07
வரைபாக்கும் முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்
சரிபார்க்கும் உ.நி.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்
உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 12th July 1861, No. 992 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Orders of Government dated 16th June 1860, No. 1,000, I have now the honor to submit a matured scheme for the Sea Custom Establishments for all the Ports, with the exception of the Port of Madras. Having consulted with the several Collectors on the subject, the opinions of the local authorities have been carefully considered and their views adopted as far as seemed expedient, and the observations of Government have been duly attended to in this revision.

2. From the Returns of the Collectors there appear to be now 151 Ports. The Port at Guddalapad in Ganjam at which the Collector says there is no trade, is proposed to be closed. Other Collectors propose the combination of many small Ports or merely watching of others, at which there is very little if any trade, and the Collectors of South Arcot and Madura recommend that some Ports used almost exclusively for the occasional export of salt be placed under the superintendence of the Salt Department.

South Arcot	1
Madura	17
Ports	18

3. The local authorities being the best judges on this point, I have adopted the arrangement of the Ports, as recommended by the Collectors, and fixed 73 as the number (including minor Ports grouped together) at which establishments of some kind or other must necessarily be entertained. There are several Ports indeed, which return no Custom dues, but unless they are closed (which it is not right they should be, as it would interfere with trade), there must be a Clerk to take an account of the Imports and Exports, and to collect any duties that may at any time be payable, and which are perhaps now evaded; one Clerk, or Assistant Superintendent, and a Peon, may suffice (as in Nellore District) for several Ports, but their expense small as it is, will not even be repaid by the receipts of customs. These Clerks will not have much work to perform, and may be employed by the Collectors on other duties in the neighbourhood of their respective Ports. But unless these Ports are made free Ports, I do not see any way of escaping the charge, which must be debited to the general charge for Customs.

Enclosure No. 1.

4. Each of the 73 Ports has been provided with an Establishment suited to its wants. The Ports may be divided into seven classes as follows :—

			RS.
8	1st	Class Ports.....	1,746
3	2nd	do.	471
7	3rd	do.	1,119
9	4th	do.	1,005
11	5th	do.	885
15	6th	do.	460
20	7th	do.	410
73			6,096

The cost of the new Establishments will amount to Rupees 6,096 per month, which is in excess of the present charge in the sum of Rupees 1,415.

Enclosure No. 2.

Order of Government, 16th June 1860, No. 1,000, paragraph 5.

Do.

5. The Government are fully aware "that the present "Establishments are both insufficient in strength and "underpaid," and in my first report on the subject I roughly estimated the probable increase at 29,000 Rupees a year over present charges. I have been able greatly to reduce the anticipated increase.

6. The cost of the present Establishments as at first reported by me amounted to 4,138 Rupees per month, but though this sum was taken from the Civil Auditor's printed

Monthly Establishment.

	Districts.	Present.	Proposed.
1	Ganjam	455	556
2	Vizagapatam	175	454
3	Godavery	293	404
4	Kistna	154	217
5	Nellore	92	257
6	South Arcot	360	247
7	Tanjore	581	757
8	Madura	175	260
9	Tinnevelly	99	327
10	North Canara	726	548
11	South Canara	683	397
12	Malabar	1,216	1,578
	Total	4,681	6,096

Returns, it seems to have been incorrect. The cost of present Establishments as entered in the Statements sent by the Collectors is Rupees 4,681
The Establishment now proposed is... 6,096

Increase... 1,415
Or annual Increase... 16,980

7. The principal points of difference between the imperfect scheme formerly sent up, and the more matured scheme of Establishments now submitted for the consideration of Government, are—

(1.) The number of Ports at which Establishments are wanted is 73 instead of 62 only.

(2.) The Múchí provided for in the first scheme has been excluded in the present, as unnecessary.

1 Bunderpatam.
1 Cocanada.
1 Nagapatam.
1 Tandi.
1 Kilakarai.
1 Cochin.
6

(3.) So also has the Shroffs except at six Ports.

(4.) A Sweeper and Massaljee has been allowed at some of the principal Ports.

(5.) Two extra grades of Superintendents on 50 Rupees and 15 Rupees, have been introduced. There are now seven grades, viz.:—

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	85	70
50	30	20 and 15 Rupees,

the three last to be denominated "Assistant Superintendents."

(6.) Lastly, the estimated cost, which in the first scheme was 6,520 Rupees, is now only Rupees 6,096.*

8. The value of the trade in these 73 Ports, as taken from the Returns of 1858-59 was Rupees 510,16,556. But the Custom receipts amounted to only Rupees 4,29,374, three-fourths of which is collected in 15 Ports, the remaining 58 Ports together contributing the other fourth.

	Rs.
Imports	177,66,454
Exports	332,50,102
Total	510,16,556

9. The cost of the proposed Establishment is therefore 17 per cent. on the Revenue.

10. Of the Revenue collected, the Ports contributed in the following proportions, viz.:—

			Rs.
13	Ports which paid more than	10,000 Rupees	3,18,559
9	Do.	do. 5,000	67,303
15	Do.	do. 1,000	34,857
9	Do.	do. 500	5,253
17	Do.	do. less than 500	3,402
10	Do.	which paid nothing at all	.....
Total...73		Revenue...	4,29,374

11. With reference to the subject of investing Sea Custom Superintendents with magisterial functions, the Collectors differ in opinion. I would not recommend at present any general rule on the subject. The wants of each District in this respect will be better ascertained after more experience, and if at any seaport it is found desirable to give the Superintendent the powers of a Sub-Magistrate, it can be done on the recommendation of the Collector and the Inspector General of Police.

Government Order above, paragraph 11.

12. I will make a few brief observations now on the Establishment proposed for each District separately.

13. Ganjam.—Mr. Forbes thinks the scale of allowance of the Superintendents is too low, and the Subordinate Establishment needlessly expensive. Another Collector takes exactly the

opposite view. Mr. Fisher of North Canara thinks the Superintendent's pay too high and the Establishment on too low a scale, I have allowed what on consideration, I deem to be necessary for the proper performance of the duties and with due regard to financial results. I had made Munsurcottah a first and Ganjam a second Class Port, but I have now reversed this order and given Ganjam a first and Munsurcottah a second Class Establishment in consequence of the Order of Government in the Marine Department just received, dated 11th June 1861, No. 197. It is there proposed that Ganjam should be brought under the operation of Act XXII of 1855, and that Port dues should be levied. In this case the Superintendent of Ganjam also will receive an additional allowance of 30 Rupees for his being a Conservator, as recommended in my report on the Marine Establishment.

14. Godavery.—Mr. Purvis notices the importance of the Ports of Cocanada and Coringa, which though in the same roads are nine miles apart; the former is frequented by English and foreign shipping; Coringa is the anchorage for native craft. Bearing in mind the Order of Government (paragraph 6), I have given Cocanada a first class Establishment, and Coringa a second, coinciding as I do in the Collector's opinion that each Port should have a separate Establishment in these important sea towns.

15. Kistna.—Mr. Thornhill thinks that when the salt pans at Nizampatam are opened, the Salt Peshkar may be also Sea Custom Superintendent and a Sub-Magistrate. But I have provided this Port with an Assistant Superintendent of Customs.

16. Nellore.—The coast in this District is 115 miles in length, there are 17 Ports, and at one only has any duty been collected; and the sum for the year was only 680 Rupees. The trade is chiefly in grain in these Ports. The Collector has recommended the grouping of the Ports, as now proposed by me, in six compartments, with a small Establishment to look after each of five of them, and a larger Establishment for the Kottapatam and Itumakala combined Port, at which there is a large trade of, as Mr. Dykes says, about 13* lacs of Rupees, though mostly in grain and articles not liable to duty. Mr. Dykes thinks that the Salt Peshkars may be availed of to exercise an occasional superintendence over the Agents at the minor Ports. But this is of questionable expediency. The Salt Peshkars have their own proper duties to attend to; and it will probably be better to place the Sea Custom Assistant Superintendents under the direct orders of the Tahsíldár, to whom they can afford assistance in other revenue matters and under the supervision of the Deputy Collector of Salt Department.

* The trade Returns show a trade of only 6,22,000 Rupees.

17. Mr. Dykes takes the opportunity of strongly recommending that the Port of Nizampatam be professionally examined to ascertain its capabilities, as he believes that when the Pennar Anicut comes into operation there will be a great increase in exports, and that this will be the Port of lading. This matter can, if the Government please, be referred to the Chief Engineer.

18. South Arcot.—Mr. Wood has specially recommended a second class salary, 85 Rupees for the Superintendent of Cuddalore Port, in consideration of his heavy duties in the Marine Department. But as he will, on the recommendation in that Department, receive 30 Rupees for those duties, his Sea Custom pay may remain as I have proposed at 70 Rupees. He wishes also to retain the present salary of the Superintendent of Porto Novo at 70 Rupees. This Officer is a Sub-Magistrate also. For importance the Port is of the fourth class and the Superintendent's pay on that class is Rupees 50, as I have allowed. There is no special reason for increasing this rate at Porto Novo, where the work is by no means of so arduous a nature as at Cuddalore.

19. Tanjore.—Mr. Cadell has represented the necessity of an intermediate class of Superintendents on 50 Rupees a month, not provided in the original scheme. This and a few minor modifications at the suggestion of the Collector have been adapted.

20. Mr. Cadell also recommended the employment of Sampraties, who are of the same class as the Curnums and not Curnums of Tanjore. There is no objection to their employment as Clerks on suitable salaries. They need not pass the Uncovenanted Service Examination for the appointments below 25 Rupees for which they are peculiarly adapted.

21. Madura.—There are 33 Ports in Madura, but Establishments are required for 13 places grouped into four Ports, for which suitable Establishments have been now provided for by me. The trade is of a miscellaneous nature chiefly with Ceylon, in grain and other agricultural

produce, cattle and emigrants; and though not extensive or valuable, yet it entails a considerable degree of trouble and requires constant supervision.

22. I have allowed a Shroff at the two Treasuries of Tondi and Kilakari, because at these places will be collected not only the Sea Customs, but the Salt Revenue also, as recommended by the Collector in his letter of 16th August 1860, No. 946, and referred to in enclosure A of my report on the Salt Establishments, dated 22nd December 1860, No. 669. There is not at present a separate Sea Customs Establishment for the Paumben Port. The duties are performed by and charged to the Marine Establishment, but I have entered it in my list under the Sea Customs. The Port is represented as one of importance, and there should be a Sea Custom Establishment distinct from the Marine; and the Superintendent, who is now also a Police Officer, should transact magisterial duties, and may be accordingly allowed his present salary of 50 Rupees.

23. The salaries for the Superintendents at the three other Ports, viz., 20 and 30 Rupees is that recommended by Mr. Levinge who explains, that in Madura there is an immense number of men of good family ready to serve on low pay, whose religious and caste prejudices stand in the way of their seeking more profitable employments.

24. Mr. Levinge recommends that three Ports, far removed from the supervision of Madura officials, and situated more immediately in the precincts of the neighbouring District of Tanjore, be transferred to that District, and that the Police of these villages be also transferred to Tanjore.

1. Kotapatam.
2. Aranangel
3. Sandaraidapatam.

The villages belong to the Zamíndári of Ramnad. The proposition has been agreed to by the Collector of Tanjore, and the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, and I request the sanction of Government for the transfer.

25. Tinnevelly.—Tuticorin is an important Port, and a first class Establishment has been allowed.

26. North Canara.—Mr. Fisher proposes an Establishment differing considerably from mine. He thinks the salaries proposed by me for the Superintendents (as before observed, paragraph 13) unnecessarily high, and the number of Clerks too small. I have made such modifications as seemed called for, and I think the Establishment now recommended will meet the requirements of the Ports in this District. Koompta is an important Port for export of Cotton chiefly, but the Customs are small. It need not, therefore, be a first class. I have given it a third class Superintendent on 70 Rupees.

27. South Canara.—The Collector proposes to place the Superintendent at Honore in charge also of the Salt Depôt at that place. I have given consideration to some alterations proposed by Mr. Fraser, and modified my scheme accordingly where I found it expedient to do so.

28. The superintendence of the Customs at the Ports of Casergode and Mulki, Mr. Fraser proposes to give to the Salt Peshkars at those places, and to place the Port of Mungalore under the supervision of the Sub-Magistrate at that station. This arrangement is unobjectionable.

29. Malabar.—The thirty-four Ports in this District are clubbed into ten principal ports having Establishments. To the subordinate Ports no separate Establishment is allotted, because as proposed by Mr. Grant, where a ship arrives occasionally, a Clerk can be despatched from the chief stations.

30. There is one point which requires the consideration of Government. The Collector of Malabar proposes for one of the Ports, Kalai, no less than forty Peons; the present number is thirty; he states that the Sea Custom Superintendent at that port has the supervision of the whole Land Custom Department at Mondole, and other places in the immediate vicinity of the French Settlement of Mahe and its dependencies. He observes that the number of Land Custom Chowkies or watch sheds under the Superintendent's control is no less than nineteen, and that a sufficient number of Peons must be kept at each of them to check smuggling, and also at the Kalai Custom House, to attend to the duties of the Port, and he considers that 40 Peons are under such circumstances, the least number that will suffice for the requirements of both Departments land and Sea Custom. The Collector being very particular on this point I have inserted the same number in my list of revised Establishments. These Peons should

perhaps rather be debited to Sayer or Land Custom, than to the Sea Customs' Department, though they are indirectly necessary to secure the duties payable by Sea traffic at the Ports in the neighbourhood of the French Settlement. I have, therefore, retained them in the Sea Customs' Establishment. But should the new Police prevent land smuggling the number may be reduced.

31. In paragraph 1 of their Order dated 16th November 1860, No. 2,161, Government directed that the Sea Custom Establishment at Cochin should be under the orders of the Cochin Tahsíldár, but I think this is inexpedient. Cochin is an important Port, and on this account a Superintendent on 100 Rupees pay has necessarily been provided for it. This officer can attend to all the duties connected with the Port, and I am afraid that the interference of the Tahsíldár will only cause inconvenience. I therefore beg to suggest that the Superintendent may be left, as in other Ports, under the direct order of the Collector.

32. This concludes my report on the new Sea Customs Establishment. In another letter of this date (No. 993), I have reported on the Marine Establishment the cost of the two establishments is

	Monthly.	Yearly.
Customs Establishment.....	Rupees 6,096	Rupees 73,152
Marine do.....	,, 3,785	,, 45,420
Total...	,, 9,881	,, 1,18,572

33. In that report it will be seen that I have recommended an extra allowance of 30 Rupees for the Superintendents of Customs, who are also invested with the duties of Conservators the ten Ports mentioned in the margin* besides Paumben, where the Head Pilot is to be a Conservator, receiving the additional allowance of 30 Rupees.

* 1. Ganjam.
2. Munsoorcottah.
3. Calingapatam.
4. Bimlipatam.
5. Coringa.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Tranquebar.
8. Mangalore.
9. Cannanore.
10. Tellicherry.

34. I have carefully prepared the statements of proposed charges, and I fear they cannot be reduced in any respect materially, with a due regard to proper efficiency. The increase over the present charges in the two Departments is 30,813 Rupees, viz.:—

In Sea Custom.....Rupees	16,980
Marine..... ,,	13,833
Total... ,,	30,813

This increase of expense in improving the establishments might probably be met by subjecting the shipping at the several out-ports, at which the Conservation Rules are not introduced, and at which Port dues are not now levied, to a small charge of an Anna per ton on all vessels, either entering or departing. In either case I calculate the sum to be thus valued would amount to about 40,000 Rupees.

35. I beg to annex the following Memorandums of percentage of cost of the Establishments to the Revenue.

(1)

Percentage of the proposed cost of the Sea Custom Establishment at the out-ports to the revenue at those Ports... ... 17 per cent.

(2)

Percentage of the total cost of both Sea Custom and Marine Establishments upon the Sea Custom revenue at same Ports... ... ... 27 per cent.

(3)

Proposed cost of the Sea Custom Establishment at the out-ports ... ... Rupees	73,152
Present cost of Madras Customs House, not revised ,,	55,452
Total cost... ,,	1,28,604

Sea Custom Revenue in the out-port	Rupees	4,29,374
Do. in Madras	,,	9,54,300
Total...	,,	13,83,674

Percentage of total cost of Customs on total Revenue at Madras and the out-ports also ... ... 9·3.

ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1861, No. 2,087.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly submits his final recommendations for the revision of the Sea Customs Establishments at the outports.

2. There are altogether 151 Ports at present exclusive of Madras. Many of these are close together, and a considerable number have no foreign trade. By uniting the Ports in convenient groups the number for which Establishments are required is reduced to 73.

3. Mr. Pelly has ranged the Ports in seven classes, according to their Trade and Revenue.

4. The Establishments proposed consist of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Clerks, Weighers, Peons and Sweepers.

5. There are four grades of Superintendents with salaries of Rupees 100, 85, 70 and 50, and three of Assistants with salaries of Rupees 30, 20 and 15.

6. The rates of pay of the Clerks, who are 76 in number, are 25, 20 and 15. No Port has more than three Clerks, and some none at all.

7. Only six Shroffs are proposed at an uniform rate of 10 Rupees each.

8. Weighers are attached only to the 18 large Ports and receive uniformly 7 Rupees each.

9. The Peons vary in number at each Port and all receive Rupees 5 monthly. Their [illegible] preventive cordon round Máhe in Malabar, and are properly chargeable to the Land Customs.

10. The Sweepers 28 in number are to get Rupees 5 each.

11. The total Establishment proposed will cost Rupees 6,096 per mensem, or 17 per cent. on the Customs Revenue of 1858-59, and about ⅛ per cent. on the value of the entire trade of the Ports.

12. Mr. Pelly's proposals appear as moderate as they can well be consistently with efficiency, and are generally concurred in by the Collectors. The high ratio to Revenue is owing to the number of small Ports which cannot conveniently be closed and which must, therefore, have Establishments of some kind attached to them. If, however, Madras with its revenue and charges be included in the calculation, the expenditure will be 9·3 per cent.

13. The only alteration which Government deem necessary is in the number of Shroffs, they would only have an Officer of this class at Ports where the Customs Revenue exceeds Rupees 30,000.

14. There are several points in Mr. Pelly's letter which need separate notice.

I. (Paragraph 3.) The large number of small Ports, having no Foreign trade. Under Section XXX of Act VI of 1844, Government declare what places shall be "Ports," and once a place is so declared foreign as well as coasting trade can there be carried on. The Board of Revenue will consider whether it is desirable that Government should have the power of declaring a place to be a port for coasting trade only, and such power if advantageous might be given in the new Customs Code. Meanwhile, some of the so called Ports of Nellore might be closed; for they seem to have no trade at all, but being Ports must still be watched. The Board of Revenue will consider this, after calling for statements of the trade for three years.

II. (Paragraph 17.) The improvement of the Port of Nizampatam as recommended by Mr. Dykes, will be referred to the Chief Engineer for consideration.

III. (Paragraph 22.) The Custom Establishment at Paumben is to be transferred to the Revenue Department (G. O., 2nd ultimo, No. 1,904), and must be included in the Customs. The "Superintendent" is said to be also a Police Officer, it should be stated who the Superintendent is, and how he is connected with the Police.

IV. (Paragraph 24.) The transfer of the Madura villages, mentioned in this paragraph, seems desirable, and is approved. A notification will be published in the Gazette as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete.

V. (Paragraph 30.) The number of Peons required solely for guarding the approaches to Máhe should be specified.

VI. (Paragraph 31. The Sea Customs Establishment at Cochin will not be placed under the Tahsíldár.

VII. (Paragraph 34.) The proposal to charge a light Tonnage due on vessels frequenting outports at which the Conservancy Rules are not introduced, and at which Port dues are not now levied, will be considered in the Marine Department.

15. The total result of Mr. Pelly's plans is a net monthly increase of Rupees 1,415. There are no means of meeting this at present, the arrangement must, therefore, lie over until next year, when provision can be made for it in the Budget. Meanwhile, Mr. Pelly is requested to submit a Tabular Statement in the usual form.

16. The Madras Sea Customs Establishment has not yet been revised. The Board of Revenue will be requested at once to undertake this duty, in order that the entire Department of Sea Customs may be re-organized before the next Budget is prepared.

(True Extract.)

By Secretary to Government.

To C. Pelly, Esq.
To the Board of Revenue.
,, Maritime Collectors.
,, Collector of Sea Customs.
,, Chief Engineer.
,, Marine Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

(5)

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Marine Department, 18th November 1861.

No. 60. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 1st November 1861, No. 2,087.

Direct the transfer of certain Madura Villages to Tanjore and refer for consideration the proposal made by Mr. C. Pelly to charge a light Tonnage due on vessels frequenting outports at which the Conservancy Rules are not introduced and at which port dues are not now levied.

(Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 1st November 1861, Nos. 3 and 4.)

No. 61. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1861, No. 374.

In regard to the proposed transfer of the Madura Villages to Tanjore, application will be made to the Government of India, in view to their sanction being obtained, as required under Section LIII, Act VII, 1843. The Court of Sudder Adalat will state to which Zillah that of Tanjore or Negapatam these Villages should be attached.

2. The proposal in paragraph 34 of Mr. Pelly's letter will be referred for the remarks of the Superintendent of Marine. It is observed that at most of the ports at which dues are levied, the maximum rate is one Anna per ton, and that dhonies and country vessels employed in the coast trade, are liable to half the fixed rate only.

Act VII 1858, *Section I.*
„ *IV* 1861, „ *I.*

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Marine Department. (6)

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Res.: of Govt.
in the Revenue Departt.,
/Here under 1st Novr. 1861. No. 2087./

Order thereon 18th November 1861. No. 374.

In regard to the proposed transfer of the Madura Villages to Tanjore, application will be made to the Govt. of India, in view to their sanction being obtained, as required under Section I. of Act VIII - 1843. The Court of Sudder Adalat will state to which Zillah that of Tanjore or Negapatam ~~Coimbatore or Vizagapatam~~, these villages should be attached.

2. The proposal in para 3 of Mr. Pelly's letter will be referred for the remarks of the Superintendent of Marine. It is observed that at most of

Act VIII-'58-§ I.
" IV-'61-§ I.

Marine 1861. Department.

No. 374

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

Dated 18 November 1861.

Observe in regard to the proposed transfer of the Madura Villages to Tanjore, that application will be made to the Govt of India in view to their sanction being obtained as required under section I. III Act

Act VII of 1843 and request the Sudr Adalut to state to which Zillah that of Tanjore or Negapatam these Villages should be attached

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4360] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.