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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

312

Press
Mis-

Dated

19-5-1859

Not to be folded or roughly handled

20/12/30

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
from 18th to 27th May 1859.*

No. 15. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 11th March 1859, No. 308.

(*Vide Revenue Proceedings 15th March 1859, Nos. 33 and 34.*)

(*Referring for consideration in the Political Department, paras. 38 and 43 to 46 of the Right Honorable the President's Minute, dated 3rd December 1858.*)

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1859, No. 312.

1. Para. 38. No remark.

2. „ 43. To be communicated to the Dewan of Travancore through the Resident.

3. „ 44. It is observed that the Resident has still to furnish the report on the supersession, by a more healthy fiscal system, of the Tobacco and Pepper Monopolies in Travancore and Cochin called for by Extract Minutes of Consultation, 6th January 1858.

4. Para. 46. To be communicated through the Resident to His Highness the Rajah.

5. „ 45. The Right Honorable the late President adverts to the strong complaints made by the Travancore Authorities of the loss of Revenue sustained, and the trouble entailed by the two small British Settlements of Tangacherry and Anjengo, and two or three small Gardens within the Province, and mentions that they would gladly accept some arrangements, such as we have with the French, regarding Salt, by which they would be enabled to prevent the smuggling which exists from being carried out at these localities. He thinks that this is a fair demand, and that if we cannot manage to persuade them to abolish the Monopoly, in justice we should not, even indirectly, in any way afford any protection to acts contrary to the laws, and which tend to diminish the Revenue of the Province.

6. The arrangements above alluded to in respect to the supply of Salt to the French Settlements are the following.

Convention 18th July 1837.

Convention 7th March 1815.

The British Government supply them, at cost price, with as much Salt as they require for the consumption of their Settlements, Pondicherry, Mahi, &c., and they in consideration of this, and of an annual payment of Rupees 4,00,000, engage to abstain from the Manufacture of Salt or

Opium in their own Territories, so as not to interfere with our Monopoly.

7. Similarly the Government of Travancore would be willing to supply Tobacco at prime cost to the inhabitants of Tangacherry, Anjengo, and Cottadilly and the Shertally lands, and thus deprive them of all grounds of complaint as respects the pressure of the Monopoly, and all excuse for engaging in the contraband trade.

8. It appears to the Government that this offer is reasonable and they resolve that the arrangement be carried out experimentally at least, and subject to its being abandoned on the motion of either of the British or Travancore Governments on giving three months notice.

9. The Collector of Malabar will, in communication with the Resident, settle the details, as regards the quantity of Tobacco to be supplied to the several places, the prices at which it is to be furnished by the Travancore Government, and the mode of regulating its delivery and retail sale within British Settlements, and they will submit to Government at an early date the Plan that they may have agreed upon.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Para. 1. I lately brought to the notice of Government some matters, which I considered worthy of early attention with respect to the improvement of the stations on the Neilgherries. I now am desirous of adding some remarks on subjects which have attracted my attention during my present tour.

2. The Acting Collector and Acting District Engineer of Coimbatore represented the very great inconvenience which arises in consequence of the plateau of the Neilgherries not being included in the District of Coimbatore, but being divided between it and Malabar.

3. Various inconveniences, and probably some loss of revenue, occur from this arrangement, which would be remedied by transferring the whole to the Coimbatore District; for instance, the roads and bungalows on the Sispara line are repaired by the Coimbatore authorities, but under directions from Malabar, and thus much unnecessary correspondence, and complication of accounts is occasioned.

4. Mr. Fraser the Acting District Engineer, pointed out to me a boundary line which he considered would be a great improvement, and might be readily defined.

5. I left Ootacamund on the 15th November, and descended the Sispara ghat on the 18th. It is evident that this line cannot be adopted for the ordinary traffic between the hills and the Western Coast; the ascent and descent must be too steep and rapid for wheel conveyances of any description.

6. This fact renders the duty more incumbent on Government to complete the line already traced by Nedivuttum, and down the Carcoor pass.

7. The reference to this road brings me to the subject of the improvement of the Wynaad District.

8. It is the only locality within this Presidency well adapted for European settlers, and on that account I would strongly urge that some of its requirements should be immediately sanctioned.

9. I was unable, from the state of my health and the badness of the weather, to visit this District as I had intended, but I was enabled to collect during my stay at Ootacamund, much information about it, and I have little doubt that Government will be amply repaid for any outlay they may make on it.

10. A deputation from the Planters' Association waited upon me, and represented:

11. 1st. The want of communications to the Western Coast, which not only retards the export of their crops, but in some cases occasions the total or partial loss of them.

12. Up to the present time, little or nothing has been expended on them, though the talook contributes more than 70,000 Rupees annually to the Public Revenues.

13. There can be no question of the justice of this demand, and I trust every endeavour will be made to meet it.

14. The first object should be to have a well considered plan of main roads, through the district, which would then enable the Planters and proprietors to lay out local roadways for their own convenience.

15. Not only would the main roads be of use to Wynaad, but also to the Southern portion of Mysore.

16. I would propose, that a main road should be made from the Mysore boundary near Tippacaudoo, by Goodaloor, down the Carcoor pass, to Nellumboor and Maumbat, at which point water carriage can be procured by the Beypoor river.

17. Another main line should lead across the Mysore boundary from Goondulput to Manantoddy, and thence direct to the Tambracherry Ghat. A third should branch off from Manantoddy to the Kotiaddy Ghat, near to which is the principal portion of the Government lands.

18. A fourth main road should cross these, and pass from the top of the Carcoor pass by Sultan Battery and Manantoddy, to the Peria Ghat.

19. I explained these views to Mr. Bean the District Engineer of Malabar, who will endeavour to get a survey made of these lines of road.

20. 2ndly. The deputation represented the insufficiency or almost total want of Police, in the loss of property in the shape of coffee crop, which was consequently entailed on them; this evil I hope will be remedied soon by the reorganization of the police.

21. 3rdly. The want of a resident Magistrate; this may be supplied from among the Assistant Collectors, should they be eventually sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

An able European will be required for this office as he will have to deal with Europeans.

22. 4thly. The want of proper Medical aid; there being at present only a Pensioned Apothecary at Manantoddy, too infirm to get on horseback, or go any distance to patients.

On this point, I at once stated that Government could not be called on to find medical aid for persons not in its employ; but I felt sure there was every desire to assist the Planters as far as possible, and that if they would meet a portion of the expense, some arrangement might be made, by which a superior Apothecary could be stationed in the District.

23. 5thly. The necessity for an Act requiring the registration of titles was urged. There appears to be much difficulty in obtaining correct titles to lands in Wynaad, or even of any security in leasing lands, in consequence of the numbers of claimants to property in the District. This difficulty is more one of a private nature; and having reference to individual rights, probably the establishment of a Court possessing more extended jurisdiction than the present Moonsiff's Court would be the best remedy; at the same time a survey of the district would be very desirable, when claimants to all lands might be required to shew their titles.

24. 6thly. The want of a law to enforce contracts, especially between master and servant was strongly urged.

The population of Wynaad being small, the Planters are obliged to engage labourers from Mysore, and to make advances in order to induce them to take employment; these advances are frequently lost by the desertion of the recipients, and there exists no short and easy method of punishment.

I have already recommended a representation to the Legislative Council on this subject, when referring to the Hill Stations, and I would again strongly bring it to the notice of Government.

25. I do not propose now to enter on the subject of any increase of taxation in this District, as it will come more properly under consideration with the report from the Board of Revenue. I will only here remark that the deputation represented the Planters as being ready to bear a fair share of any expense,—only they wished to be sure of having something done.

26. I am of opinion that Government should meet the requirements above mentioned at once; and independently of the subsequent question of increased taxation, the subject is one which will be looked on with interest in England. The indirect gains which will accrue in the general increase of wealth and prosperity, will, I believe, eventually replace the outlay.

27. On the 19th, I visited the Government Teak plantations near Nellumboor. I was highly gratified with the inspection of these flourishing woods, which speak most effectually for the sagacity, perseverance and foresight of the late Mr. Conolly.

So far as it is possible to judge at the present early stage of the experiment, complete success has been obtained.

Specimens are to be seen in different parts of the plantations, of trees from one to fourteen years' old, all growing most luxuriantly, and with a regularity and straightness which leads me to suppose they will become very valuable timber.

The older trees had not in my opinion been thinned sufficiently, but I have no doubt this error will be remedied under the able management of Dr. Cleghorn.

There was at first of course considerable outlay, without any return, but the thinnings are already beginning to amount to a considerable sum, and will of themselves shortly repay the expenditure, while the trees left for timber will be almost clear gain.

I look upon this as a most important matter, and one worthy of being brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, as too great pains cannot be taken for increasing the future supply of timber. The Native Sub-Conservator, Chaloo Menon, is stated by Dr. Cleghorn to deserve the highest credit for his care of the plantations for 14 years; he is desirous of receiving some token of the approbation of Government, and I would propose that an ornamental woodman's knife should be given him.

28. From Calicut I visited the Railway terminus at Beypoor. A question arises with respect to this locality, which should at once be settled, as a considerable outlay of money must be dependant on it.

29. Colonel Cotton has already called attention to the advisability of landing the Calcutta and Madras Mails coming from Suez at some port on the Western Coast, so soon as the Railway is completed.

He supposes that a gain in time of three or four days would thereby be obtained.

30. Now as the Railroad will in all probability be completed within two years, it is most important that a decision should be come to at once, as to the landing the Mails, and if this be settled in the affirmative, then the port at which they should be landed must be selected.

31. If Beypoor be decided on, there are facilities for forming a boat harbour, already partially formed by a ledge of rocks, on which a causeway could be raised, without any great difficulty, but at some expense.

32. Colonel Cotton in his report appears to be in favour of Ponany, and it is no doubt the most direct, but at both this port and at Beypoor, there is this disadvantage, that the large Steamers would have to remain in an open roadstead, unless a breakwater were formed at a very considerable cost.

33. So far as the advantages of a good port are concerned in the question, there can be little doubt that Cochin is superior in position and capabilities to the other two places, but its adoption would require an increase in the line of Railway.

34. It is deeply to be regretted, that so much delay has occurred in improving the port of Cochin. The great facilities it possesses of communication with the Districts north and south by means of backwaters, must render it a place of increasing importance and of extended commerce.

The bar might be deepened with no great difficulty, so as to permit the entrance of large vessels; but to effect this, causeways must be erected, and a dredging machine kept constantly at work.

A Deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited on me at this place, and pointed out the impediments to the trade of the place, in consequence of the delay in these improvements.

A quay along the bank of the backwater is also much required.

35. The Gentlemen of the Deputation also represented:

36. 1stly. The disadvantages they have lately experienced in consequence of the Act lately passed on harbour and tonnage dues.

Previously, the P. and O. Steamers called regularly on their passage from Galle to Bombay and back with no expectation of gain, but mainly for the accommodation of the people of Cochin, but they now decline to do so in consequence of the large payment required on each occasion.

I was informed also, that vessels on the look out for cargo, which used to call, now decline to do so for the same reason.

37. 2dly. Another point brought to notice, was the great inconvenience suffered in consequence of the Courts of superior jurisdiction being located at Calicut, entailing the necessity of attendance there with witnesses, on persons whose time is wholly occupied in business, and the result being that cases of importance are relinquished in preference to the neglect of business.

There would be considerable difficulty in finding a remedy for this complaint, as the Judge of Calicut could hardly find time to hold a Sessions at stated periods at Cochin; but the matter is worthy of consideration.

38. I received a visit from the Rajah of Cochin and returned it. He requested a private interview, which was of course granted; and he represented his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Dewan. On this subject I shall take another method of acquainting Government with the information I have been able to obtain.

39. We reached Quilon by sea on the 27th, and while entering the roadstead saw the wreck of the Lady "Hodgkinson," transport.

There appears to have been an extraordinary if not culpable omission in the Charts of the Western Coast, which make no mention of this dangerous reef, which extends off Tangaicherry for three or four miles.

40. I directed Lieutenant Taylor of the Beemah to survey it as soon as possible; and in order that its position should be made known, I would recommend, that as soon as the survey is completed, its moorings and position should be made as public as possible.

41. I regretted to miss visiting Alleppie, which is the chief place of Commerce in Travancore; but the voyage by sea is so much less fatiguing, than the transit by land, that I reluctantly gave up a visit to that place and Cotty, as I was anxious not to detain the Feroze unnecessarily.

42. I am informed, that the merits of the Alleppie roadstead are not sufficiently known, and that vessels can ride there in smooth water during the height of the S. W. monsoon. The cause of this security is a bank of mud, about 4 miles it is said in length, which appears to have the effect of stilling the waves, as soon as they come in contact with it. Lieutenant Taylor will also make a survey of this roadstead. From Quilon I travelled by backwater to Trevandrum. These backwaters afford most valuable means of communication to the population, and with some small improvements and no great outlay in junction canals might extend from Comorin to Cananore.

43. I have been rejoiced to find, that considerable improvement has taken place in the management of the finances of the Travancore State under Madava Row the new Dewan. Salaries are now regularly paid, instead of being as formerly many months in arrear, and there appears to be generally much greater contentment and satisfaction, than formerly.

44. One of my chief objects in visiting these Districts of Cochin and Travancore, was to ascertain by personal inspection and communication with the local authorities, whether the monopolies, viz. of tobacco, cardamum, &c., could not be abolished, as they are the frequent cause of disputes, of quarrels and of bloodshed.

In Cochin there would be little difficulty; but I must confess, I do not see how at present the loss of revenue could be made up to Travancore, as even if the whole subsidy were resigned, it would not give within two lacs of an equivalent.

The Dewan assures me that the addition to the price of tobacco is not generally complained of by the people, as it is paid indirectly; whereas any increase on the land assessment, which is the only means of restoring the loss of funds in cases of the abolition of the monopoly, would be most unpopular.

45. The Travancore authorities complain much, and I think with reason, of the loss of Revenue sustained, and the trouble entailed, by the two small British settlements of Tangaucherry and Anjengo, and two or three small gardens within the Province; they would gladly accept some arrangements, such as we have with the French, regarding Salt, by which they would be enabled to prevent the smuggling which exists from being carried on at these localities.

I must confess, that I think that this is a fair demand, and that if we cannot manage to persuade them to abolish the monopoly, in justice we should not even indirectly in any way afford any protection to acts contrary to the laws, and which tend to diminish the revenue of the Province.

46. I was glad to find the Schools, Press, and Dispensaries maintained by the Rajah in an efficient state. The School house is the best I have seen in the country.

47. I had intended proceeding from Travancore to Tinnevely and Madura, but have been obliged to give up this portion of my tour, as those Districts contain no facilities of water communication, and I have been strongly recommended not to risk my health by the fatigue of a land journey. I shall therefore proceed direct from this place by sea to Madras.

Note.—1. I have mentioned above that I have purposely omitted to enter on the subject of additional taxation in Wynaad, but this is a subject which must be soon decided on, and I beg to suggest that it would be as well, while considering this subject with reference to the coffee lands in that district, to include also those appropriated to this particular cultivation in other districts, so as to equalize, as far as possible, the rates and terms demanded and required by Government.

At present these rates and terms vary in Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar to some extent, and complaints will ultimately be urged on the subject, which would thus be prevented.

There may possibly be coffee lands in other districts, such as Canara, Tinnevely, and Madura. Reference should also be made to the terms in Mysore.

Note.—2. In noticing Calicut, I think I have not mentioned that the School house and the Dispensary are both inconvenient and ill arranged buildings, and of insufficient size.

The locality fixed on by the Commander-in-Chief for the barracks for the European troops is in a very fine position; the only drawback being a scarcity of water, which will have to be brought from a distance.

I doubt, however, whether the house can be converted into a good barrack, and think it would probably in the end be greater economy to pull it down and build a new one.

If this should be decided on, it may be a question whether another site as good and more convenient might not be selected, as the location of the troops in this, will certainly to some extent spoil the neighbourhood for the residence of Civilians.

Mr. Grant the Acting Collector seemed to think he could find a better position for the troops; at all events it would cause no delay to ask his opinion.

The house at present occupied by the troops is a very good one, but it is situated in a bad neighbourhood, and surrounded by native huts and bazaars.

December 3rd 1858.

(Signed) HARRIS.

(A true Copy.)

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 308.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th March 1859.

Read the following Minute of the Right Honorable the Governor.

(Here enter 3rd December 1858.)

Resolved that paras. 2, 3, and 4 of the Minute on the subject of including the whole plateau of the Neilgherries in the District of Coimbatore, be referred to the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for report in communication with the local Authorities.

Paras. 7 to 26 respecting the improvement of Wynaad will receive consideration in a separate order.

Para. 27 will be communicated to the Conservator of Forests. Dr. Cleghorn accompanied the President in his visit to the forest, and was made acquainted with his observations that the older trees in the Nellumboor teak plantations had not been thinned sufficiently; and it is presumed that he has given the necessary orders in consequence. Means have been taken to procure the ornamental Woodman's knife which His Lordship proposes to present to the Native Sub-Conservator Chaloo Menon.

The other paras. of the Minute will be considered in the several Departments of the Secretariat as follows:

Paras. 5, 6, and 42	Public Works Department.
„ 29 to 33	Financial Railway Department.
„ 34 to 36 and 39 to 42	Marine Department.
„ 37	Judicial Department.
„ 38 and 43 to 46	Political Department.
„ 1 of note No. 2	Public Department, the remainder of that Note—Military Department.

Note No. 1 appended to the Minute will be referred to the Board of Revenue.

(A true Extract.)

J. B. Sullivan
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.	} With Minute.
„ Chief Engineer	
„ Conservator of Forests.	
„ Public Works Department.	
„ Financial Railway Department.	
„ Marine Department.	
„ Judicial Department.	
„ Political Department.	

E. P. H. M. Elliot.

*Det. 59. B.
in No 207*

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Political Department

Remarks by the Members of Government.

By the Right Honorable
the President

All that can be said
with regard to this question
is, that if the British Govt.
makes the arrangement proposed,
it can no longer be charged
with assisting indirectly to
increase the difficulties of
the Spikars in enforcing their
monopolies.

The measures are no doubt
objectionable; still, if we take
upon ourselves to interfere
in the financial arrangements,
we must be prepared to incur
the risk, and to lose a large
portion of the subsidy.

There are I believe, im-
mensely large expenses in
Travancore for religious & other
services but it appears to me

33d March
12th May
1874

15

Referring for consideration
to the R. A. the
Government's Minute
relative to the Pa.
-vencore and Travancore
States.

40/1007.
Copies. / Encb.

20th March/69.
4/11

Edward Munnell
Hon. in the Revenue Dept.
300.

Proc. of Govt. 27. May.
Political. 1039. Sept. 1874

me doubtful how far we can require them to be given up, unless there is a probability of loss of subsidy.

There is one point worth consideration in this matter. I do not know for certain, but I rather imagine that there would be some outcry at Cochin if the two small settlements were delivered over to the Sincar and possibly representations made to England about it.

But unless we are prepared to take over the management and responsibility of the finances, I do not see how we can act fairly by the Sincars, without allowing them complete control over these small settlements.

signed J.

By His Excellency the
Commander in Chief

It is just I think that the Travancore Authorities should be allowed control over the small settlements which on their present footing

footing are so injurious to the Travancore Revenue from the facilities for smuggling which they afford.

I cannot imagine any circumstances which would justify us in interfering with the religious rites or endowments or services of Travancore, whatever be the cost to that state on those accounts or deficiency in the subsidy, and I very strongly deprecate any interference on those points.

signed P. G.

By the Honorable Walter
Elliott Esq.

It appears to me that there is no analogy between the salt monopoly in its relation to the French settlements and the monopolies of Travancore and Cochin.

In the former case the production of salt is carefully watched and restricted throughout the whole of India. The means of preventing smuggling certainly do exist

* which tobacco is in the moist damp climate of Malabar.

* Pepper is not only a staple produce, but it is exclusively produced on that coast and there is a constant demand for it.

exist, tho' often successfully evaded. In the case of Travancore, it is sought to maintain a monopoly of the import of one of the chief necessities of life* and of the export of the staple produce of the Country* - in petty states surrounded by territories in which no commercial restrictions exist and in which is situated a British free port in no wise under the control of the nominal rulers of these states.

I have always maintained that they should have the control of Pungacherry &c but will that mend the matter?

The subject in fact opens up the whole question of our relations with Travancore and Cochin, which has already been so fully discussed in all its bearings that nothing remains to be added.

It needs no arguments to prove that these monopolies cannot be maintained under the conditions above mentioned, so that while matters

Remain

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Remain as at present, the practice of desperate smuggling and of bloody affrays cannot be checked.

There is but one remedy, and that is to reform the whole revenue system, to abolish the monopolies and levy direct taxes, in lieu of which there are peculiar facilities especially in regard to pepper.

But who is to undertake this task? We throw the burden on the Travancore and Cochin Governments. And when we look into their working we find that they have no power to move a finger in the matter.

The whole thing is a sham. In Cochin the Resident absolutely and altogether controls the administration thro' a Dewan of his own appointment, who is in open hostility to the Raja. He conducts all business in declared opposition to the Rajah, does not consult him in the minutest detail, and is supported by the Resident

Resident in all his acts.

In Travancore the Resident equally appoints the Dewan. The late Dewan was a creature of his own - a stranger, unacquainted with the Country, hated by the Rajah and the people, and yet maintained in office under the greatest charges till the day of his death.

It is a farce under such circumstances to talk of the responsibilities of the native rulers. The responsibility lies not with them, but with ourselves.

Signed W. C.

By the Honorable W. A. G.
Morehead Esq.

I agree with the Govt. Pleader - that under the provisions Act IV of 1853, no monopoly of Tobacco now exists in the Madras Presidency, and its continuance in any part of it can only now be effected by a Law passed for that object.

It would be most unjust to hand over on any terms to Travancore any of our villages merely that they might be

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be subjected to this additional impost, & fiscal arrangements. We find that Malabar has not suffered from the abolition of the Monopoly - and it may be fairly inferred that the same results would follow in Travancore if the affairs of that state were carefully administered. So long as General Cullen remains as Resident, nothing is to be looked for in the shape of improvement. With a competent Resident to direct and encourage the Dewan, the results that have taken place in Malabar would follow in Travancore, the abolition by that State of the present Tobacco Monopoly. I would therefore in no way assist in helping the Travancore state to continue this source of Revenue - if they see fit to keep it up, they must do so in their own way. General Cullen has been 54 years in India, and should be requested to resign his post.

It

It is unjust towards the
Rajah longer to inflict upon
him such a Residence.

Signed W. A. M.

Memo.

The arrangements here alluded to might meet the views of the Travancore and Cochin States, provided that they could be fully carried out by this Government, but therein lies the difficulty.

2. The arrangements with the French are these -

The British Government supply them, at cost price, with as much salt as they require for the consumption of their settlements - Pondicherry - Malie &c. and they in consideration of this, and of an annual payment of Rupees 4,00,000 engage to abstain from the manufacture of salt or opium in their own Territories, so as not to interfere with our monopoly.

Similarly

Convention of 13th May 1818

Convention of 7th March 1818

x for Govt. letter

Note - These Shertally farms are not rather gardens. Mr. Robinson tells me do not interfere with the Tobacco monopoly of the two Districts. They are inland. Scattered among the Cochin or Travancore lands and do not afford any facilities to the smugglers. They are lands on gardens formerly acquired by the Dutch when they held Cochin and passed from them to us with the other cessions.

The Dewan however does not hold this view. See the Precis

3. Similarly the Government of Travancore and Cochin would be glad to supply Tobacco to the inhabitants of the Tangacherry - Anjengo, and

Shertally farms, provided that no contraband Tobacco be allowed to be imported into those places.

4 But whether this prohibition could be enforced as regards

Tangacherry

The Shertally farms are not rented. only the settlements of Tangacherry & Anjengo.

The Police administration is in our hands.

18 June 1858. & 2 July

VII-VIII. 1811

Tangacherry &c. - the revenue management of which has for many years past been rented to the Travancore Government for the special purpose of preventing smuggling, is the point at issue. It will be seen from Para 22 of the Precis that in the opinion of the Advocate General, Anjengo, and therefore Tangacherry, is not affected by the passing of Act IV-1853. which abolished the Tobacco monopoly in the Madras Presidency the settlement being during the continuance of the lease, for all purposes of revenue, part of the Territory of Travancore. But the Government Pleader has given a directly contrary opinion. holding that as the only Regulations that sanctioned the Tobacco monopoly had been rescinded by Act IV

acid

There is one point worth

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Raja. He conducts all business in ^{direct} opposition
to the Raja, does not consult him in the business
of detail & is supported by the Resident in all his
acts.

In Travancore he does equally appoint the
Dewan. The late Dewan was a creature of his own
- a stranger unacquainted with the country -
hated by the Raja & the people & yet maintained
in office under the gravest charges till the day of
his death.

It is a farce under such circumstances
to talk of the responsibilities of the native rulers.
The responsibility lies not with them but with the
authorities.

I agree with the Govt. & Madras - that under

the

* The tobacco is
the most
damp climate
of Malabar
* Pepper is not
only a staple but
it is exclusively
produced on that
Coast & there is
a constant demand
C 25 March

Provisions Act IV of 1853 - no monopoly of
Sassoo now exists in the Madras Presidency
& ~~therefore~~ its continuance in any part of it
can only now be effected by a law passed by that
body -

It would be most unjust to hand over, on any
terms to the Nabobs any of our villages merely
that they might be subjected to the arbi-
trary & unconstitutional encroachments
we find that Chelabai - has not suffered
from the abolition of the monopoly - & it may
be fairly inferred that the same results would
follow in the Nabobs if the affairs of that State
were carefully administered - to keep as General
Cameron remains as President nothing is to be
looked for in the shape of improvement - with
a competent President - to direct & encourage the
Sassoo - the results that have taken place in Madras
can well follow in the Nabobs the abolition
of that State of the present Sassoo monopoly -
should therefore in no way assist ~~him~~ in helping
the Nabobs State to continue his ~~old~~ mode of
Revenue - if they ~~choose~~ ^{prefer} to keep it up - they
must do so in ^{their} ~~their~~ own way - General Cameron

162
has been 54 years in India - & should be
requested to resign his post - if it is unjust
to send the Major to assist where
such a President - will -

Proceedings of Int^l Political Dept. 21/19 May 1859
 Read 2nd 11 March 1858 Revenue Dept. No 308
 referring for consideration to the Political Dept.

Para 382

43 to 46 of

the R. H. H. H.

President's Minute dated 3rd December 1858

Para 38. No remark

43. To be communicated to the Dewan of Travancore thro' the Resident.

3 44. It is observed that the Resident has still to furnish the report on the supercession, by a more healthy fiscal system, of the Tobacco and Pepper monopolies in Travancore and Cochin called for by L^{td} Mr. C 6th January 1858

W
 R
 M

46 To be communicated thro' the Resident to his Highness the Rajah.

5. 45 For order. See Memo. The Right Honorable the late President adverts to the strong complaints made by the Travancore authorities of the loss of Revenue sustained, and the trouble entailed by the two small British settlements of Telingacherry and Anjengo, and two or three small gardens within the Province, and mentions that ^{they} would gladly accept some arrangements, such as we

I do not see how I can
 while I am at the office
 I will give the better
 in question a quantity
 of cheap tobacco but
 how will it proceed

C15 March
 R 9th May

we have with the French, re-
garding salt, by which they
would be enabled to prevent
the smuggling which exists
from being carried on at these
localities. He thinks that this
is a fair demand, and that if
we cannot manage to persuade
them to abolish the monopoly,
in justice we should not even
indirectly, in any way afford
any protection to acts contrary
to the laws, and which tend to
diminish the revenue of
the Province.

2. The arrangements above
alluded to in respect to the
supply of salt to the French
settlements are the following.

The British Government
supply them, at cost price,
with as much salt as they re-
quire for the consumption of
their settlements. Pondicherry,
Maliké - and they in consi-
deration of this, and of an
annual payment of Rupees
4,00,000 engage to abstain
from

The Collector being
satisfied the
Tamil Nadu State
asked - that the
should proceed in
the same manner as before
the French
they - but as of
course do not mean
to do - The offer being
to be to a French
law people of no aid

at present
in Council W.C.
17/5/54 - word of
the Dis. J.P.
Convention 18 July 1837

Convention 7 March 1815

from the manufacture of
salt or opium in their own ter-
ritories, so as not to interfere
with our monopoly.

3. Similarly the Government
of Travancore would be will-
ing to supply Tobacco at prime
cost to the inhabitants of Tan-
gacherry, Anjengo and Otta-
dilly and ^{the} Sherbally lands - &
thus deprive them of all grounds
of complaint as respects the
pressure of the monopoly, and
all excuse for engaging in the
contraband trade.

4. It appears to the Government
that this offer is reasonable and
they resolve that the arrangement
be carried out experimentally
at least, and subject to its being
abandoned on the motion of
either of the British or Travancore
Govt. on giving three months
notice.

5. The Collector of Malabar
will, in communication with
the Resident, settle the details,
as regards the quantity of To-
bacco to be supplied to the se-
veral places - the prices at
which it is to be furnished

by the Travancore Govt, and the
mode of regulating its delivery
and retail sale within the
British settlements. and they
will submit to Govt. at an early
date the plan that they may
have agreed upon.

JP

Para 5 to 9.
Residence of Ficer in
Cott of Malabar -
Recd Dep.

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~
Sept 20th

Resident of Trav. & Cochin -

Order	Private	
1	42	} Sept 20 th
2	43	
3	44	
4	45	

27.6.28 ✓

Am 27^{ten} May in
Pittman & Long despatch

No 312.

Pro of Government

Fe 1534

Sept 19 / May / 59 -

Containing the specimens
of the Linnæan &c to eighth
edition as given set to the original
amount of 125 specimens, many and
obscure and the illustrations done
and that the fine view of a
second set of specimens as respects
the materials of the Monocotyl, to
be revised and definitively
subject to it being abandoned
in the position of either of the
first or second editions and
on giving these from the notes
respecting the collection of

Wish to settle the details
in regard to the quantity of
advice to be circulated to the
several places he was to submit
the plan that may have been
based upon

15A18.

C 9 May
1874