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M.R. O. 1—32,000—16-10-39.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 333-34 ~~Press~~ Mis.

Dated 20-8-1862 ~~19~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

23-7

№ 44.

Resident's Office,
Travandrum, 4th July 1812.

From

W. Fisher Esquire
Resident of Travancore Cochin

To

A. I. Rbuthnot Esquire
Acting Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

Although I am aware that the subject under consideration, I have the honor to request the attention of Government to the urgent necessity that exists for the early disposal of the question, relating to the relief of the States of Travancore and Cochin, from the disadvantages consequent on the produce of these States being treated as "Foreign" on entry into the British Indian Ports.

2. Though much has been written on the subject, it may not be out of place, if I attempt to describe the effect of the duties now levied, as particularly felt at this moment.

3. Alleppy, the Commercial Capital of Travancore, possesses a Port open throughout the year, and at this time the only one on the Western Coast available for trade. Whilst its natural advantages enable the Ships to lie off the Town in smooth water during the Monsoon, the Travancore Government have by extending their Canals, and constructing a Tramway from the Port to the beach, given the trade advantages that no other Port possesses. The safety and convenience of the shipp

b

has also been provided for by the erection of a first class Lighthouse, equal, if not superior, to any yet built in India.

4. Notwithstanding great natural advantages & large outlay by the Travancore Government on works which well calculated to secure for Allepey, the trade which the rich and thickly populated country around it, every where intersected by navigable [redacted], of sustaining, this fine Port is virtually closed to traffic at all seasons.

5. Although the neighboring Port of (British) Cochin affords the Merchants of Allepey, an outlet for their goods during the fine season, though a costly one, for it is reached by tedious inland navigation through a neighboring State, after payment of a transit duty; even this advantage is denied them on the setting in of the Monsoon, as British harbours are then sealed up; whilst they are debarred the use of their own Port, by restrictions on Travancore trade, the withdrawal of which, would crowd it with Shipping, without in any way interfering with the interests of the British Government.

6. This subject has been pressed on my attention by the Dewan, and so strong is the feeling of the Commercial Classes, that the Merchants of Allepey who are chiefly Memons, declare their intention to leave the place, unless their long deferred hopes of the speedy solution of this question, are not realised at an early date.

7. As it may possibly be considered that the immediate disposal of the question, is not an object at this season, when the Ports on the Western Coast are considered to be closed, I have thought it my duty to bring the subject prominently to notice, in the hope that it may be found possible to relieve these States at once, from the effect of enactments under which the treatment of their produce as "foreign", is productive of no benefit to British interests, whilst it tends to paralyse the action of the authorities here in matters regarded by the Government of Travancore, as essential to the well-being of Travancore.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,

W^m Gunn
Resident

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 18th February 1862, No. 1,162:—

SIR,

Procs. of Govt., dated 20th April 1861, No. 897, R.D.
" " " 12th Sept. " " 1,817.

1. With reference to the Orders of Government noted in the margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit their report on the proposal to place the coasting trade with Native States, on the same footing as that between British Indian ports, prefacing their remarks by stating, that in their opinion, the Land and Sea Customs must in each case be dealt with in one and the same manner in this Presidency.

2. The accompanying Statements show, as required, the extent of revenue depending on the trade with Foreign States in India, both Native and European, during the last five years, and the marginal abstract gives the annual average of the series, which, it must be observed, includes years in which excessive changes have been made in our rates of duty, and our revised Tariff of values for duty has been introduced.

Annual average of Revenue on five years' trade with Foreign State in India from 1856-57 to 1860-61.

European States.		
	Rs.	
Sea Customs on Imports.....	18,322	
" Exports... ..	17,285	
		35,607
Lands Customs on Imports.. ..	1,08,833	
" Export.. ..	70,537	
		1,79,370
Total..		2,14,977
Native States.		
	Rs.	
Sea Customs on Imports.....	12,013	
" Exports.....	9,477	
		21,490
Land Customs on Imports.....		27,793
" Exports.....		16,233
		44,026
Total.....		65,516

3. The trade with the European States is between the French Settlements of Yanam, Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahé, and the Portuguese Settlements of Goa, Damaun and Divu.

4. The revenue derived from this trade, is chiefly drawn from the Land Customs, between the Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore, and the French Settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal.

5. The next largest revenue is from the Land Customs collected in North Canara on the Goa frontier, but more than one-half of this is derived from duty on Goa Salt imported into our territories, which may be excluded from consideration, as Salt and Opium are specially excepted from the operation of the Interport Act of 1848.

Exports.	*Imports.*
Indigo.	Wine or Spirits.
Piece goods.	Metals.
Oil seeds.	Piece goods.
Oils.	Twist.
Hides.	Spices.
Betel nut.	
Ground nut.	
Tobacco.	

6. The articles in which the trade with the French Settlements is mainly carried on are shown in the margin, in order corresponding with the extent of the trade, the first-named being the most important items. It will be observed that the Imports are, with the partial exception of Twist, not native produce. Grain for consumption in the French territory is allowed to be exported free by the land frontier, the French authorities undertaking to collect for us the Sea Customs on whatever grain is exported by sea from their territory. It has been proposed to extend this concession to exports by sea, but in view of the great difficulty of preventing evasion of Customs by exporters under this pretence, the Board are not prepared to support the proposal.

7. With the above exception these ports are, it is believed, free ports, and while the revenue that would have to be sacrificed by the extension to them of the privileges of the interport trade, is considerable, it may reasonably be doubted whether any corresponding benefit would result to our own over-sea trade from the measure, and also whether the foreign Governments concerned would consent to adopt our Export and Import scale of Duties and Tariffs, which appears to the Board to be an indispensable condition of the arrangement.

Note.—The loss of revenue would to some extent be compensated by the saving in Draw-back granted on re-exports, which in the year 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 27,051 at the Madras Sea Customs House alone, on re-exports to Pondicherry and Karikal.

8. The trade with Native States is confined almost exclusively to Travancore and Cochin. The only exception is the limited intercourse between our Western Coast, and the Provinces of Cutch and Guzerat.

9. The Land Customs, which it will be observed form as in the case of the trade with the European Settlements much the larger item of revenue, are collected solely in Madura and Tinnevelly on the Travancore frontier, and principally in the latter District.

It is, however, to be observed that our Customs Houses in the Malabar and Coimbatore Districts on the Cochin inland frontier were withdrawn in 1846, when those of the Cirkars were also withdrawn on their side of the frontier.

Vide Ex. Mins. of Cons. dated 29th July 1846.

10. The trade consists mainly in Grain, Tobacco, and Piece goods, exported; and Timber, Cocoanuts and Oil, Betel nuts, Palmyra Jaggery, and Salt-fish, imported.

11. Travancore and Cochin have both strong claims on the liberal consideration of Government. They pay large tribute to the State Paramount. They produce much that our provinces need, and need much that our provinces produce. Their revenues suffer by the existing disabilities, while at the same time the Government revenues are injured to some extent in the items of Salt sales, and Customs on Wines and Spirits; and the many and serious evils inseparable from systematic smuggling, carried on by the semi-civilized inhabitants of a wild country, are developed to the highest degree.

12. The immediate sacrifice of revenue by admitting them to the privileges of British Indian ports would be small, and would be still further reduced by the discontinuance of the Draw-back on re-exports of European goods from our ports to those of the Cirkars. Reciprocal action is proposed by Mr. Maltby under the following *limited* arrangements :—

I. That the *produce* of Travancore and Cochin shall enter the ports of British India duty free.

II. That the value Tariffs of Travancore and Cochin shall be assimilated to the British Tariff.

III. That the Rajahs shall bind themselves to sell Salt at the monopoly price of the Madras Presidency.

IV. That the British Government shall prohibit the importation of Tobacco into British Cochin except on paying duty to the Rajahs.

13. It will be observed that the free *export* of goods *to* the ports of the Cirkars is not included in these proposals, which are further limited to the imported *produce* of the Cirkars.

14. The Board would recommend the immediate adoption of the three first proposals, which will be very beneficial to the revenues of the two Cirkars, and will also save Government from the loss now sustained in its Salt revenues in Malabar, by the importation of that article through the Cochin territory at prices far below those of the Government monopoly.

The Board are under the impression that the adoption of the British Tariff values has been already carried out.

15. The fourth proposal would need a Legislative enactment, and should also in the Board's opinion be reciprocated by the Cirkars adopting our rates of duty on Wines and Spirits, which now find their way through Cochin territory to the Malabar and Coimbatore markets, including the Hill stations, at rates of duty below those in force at our ports.

16. The papers that have been communicated to the Board are incomplete on this point, as well as on the larger question raised by Mr. Maltby of a convention for sharing between the three States the duties collected at British Cochin, or that would be collected on its trade did that trade pass through the ports of the Cirkars; the duties being calculated in account whether levied or not, and the measure to be reciprocated by the withdrawal of all the Frontier Chowkies between British Cochin and the territories of the Cirkars.

17. Mr. Maltby's consideration of the subject appears to have been interrupted by his illness, and as the matter is distinct from the subject of the three first proposals, the Board deem it unnecessary to discuss it further in the present letter, which has already been delayed longer than they could have wished. The free importation of *all goods* from the Cirkars' territory into our own Provinces, and the free export of goods to the ports of the Cirkars would complete their admission to the full privileges of British Indian Ports, and the Board would certainly

advocate this larger measure on the condition that the Export and Import duties of the Cirkars shall not be reduced below our own, as without this proviso the port of Aleppy would probably draw away a large amount of trade from Bombay and our western ports. But although the sacrifice of revenue by Government would be small, and would be still further reduced by the saving of Draw-back, yet as it is not solicited by the Resident, and would not seem to afford any corresponding advantage to Government, the Board would defer its concession pending the settlement of the larger question above referred to.

Telegram from the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 28th February 1862.

February 28th.—Total Customs receipts of Cochin for last Calendar year amounted to one lac three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven or twice fifty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and half Rupees. 18-15.

ORDER THEREON, 13th August 1862, No. 1,708.

1. The above papers relate to a question which has at various times been under consideration of Government, but the disposal of which has been retarded by financial and other difficulties, viz., the removal of all Customs restrictions on the mutual trade of the British territories and those of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin.

2. By Act VI of 1848 the Coasting or Port to Port Trade of British India was freed from all duties, but Travancore and Cochin, as Foreign Native States, do not come within the scope of this enactment and consequently the produce of those territories when landed at British ports is charged with import duty as foreign goods, and similarly the produce of British India when exported to Travancore and Cochin ports is charged with export duty. The same is the case with goods passing the land frontier, though on some lines the levy of duty has been mutually abandoned. The Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin on their part levy Customs dues on imports from and exports to British ports.

3. In 1861 Government recommended that Travancore and Cochin should be admitted to the benefits of Act VI of 1848.

4. The Government of India in reply, stated that they had "no doubt of the general "sound policy of removing all restrictions on trade with Native States in India," that this "was "freely admitted by the Court of Directors when the question was raised by the Government of "Bombay in the year 1856" and that "the adoption of the measure was prevented in "1859 by financial considerations alone." "These considerations," they added, "it was "still necessary to regard as it might be doubted whether the benefit of the measure "will be sufficiently great to justify the abandonment of a considerable amount of "Revenue during the ensuing twelve months." But, they went on to say, "it has been suggested "that the exclusion of the Native States of India from the benefits of the coasting trade, while "it inflicts a very serious injury upon those States does not in reality obtain any corresponding "advantage for the British Government, but that on the contrary the policy became actually injurious to our Customs Revenue when once the Port to Port Trade was made free and our Customs "Revenue made mainly to depend on an over-sea trade, which trade it is certain would greatly "benefit by extended coasting trade with Native States." It had indeed been doubted whether even a temporary loss of Revenue would ensue from the adoption of a more liberal policy.

5. This Government were accordingly requested to take the subject into consideration and state whether they concurred in the view "that the indirect gain to the Revenue which may be "expected to follow on the abolition of the existing restrictions on the freedom of trade between "British India and Native Indian States would be likely to cover the actual loss of Revenue "which is now derived from the duties imposed upon that trade, or, at all events, a considerable "portion of it."

6. The Government of India also called for returns of the Revenue realized from the duties on the trade by land and sea with Foreign States in India both Native and European.

7. Dealing first with the trade of this Presidency with Native States, it is to be premised that that trade is almost wholly limited to Travancore and Cochin, and for all practical purposes the traffic with other Native States may be left out of consideration.

8. Taking the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61, the average amount annually realized in the shape of Customs duties on the trade with Native States has been Rupees 65,516, of which Rupees 21,490 has been realized at the ports and Rupees 44,026 on the land frontier. The highest sum realized in any year on imports was Rupees 41,621 and on exports 19,958. The Revenue at stake may in round numbers be taken at Rupees 65,000, from which however the charge for Establishments maintained for the collection of the Revenue and refunds of drawback have to be deducted.

9. The question, however, as regards Travancore and Cochin is not merely one of Revenue. From their position and the nature of the communications by backwater between them and the adjoining Province of Malabar, foreign produce can be and is surreptitiously introduced into British territory to a considerable extent, and preventive measures of an expensive and vexatious nature must be speedily adopted or the Customs and Salt Revenue will largely suffer. The articles in which smuggling is most extensively carried on at present are Wines and Spirits and Salt. The loss to the British Revenue on the last article alone was estimated by the late Resident Mr. Maltby in 1860 at 1½ lac of Rupees. The loss on Wines and Spirits cannot be so easily calculated, but in one instance it was upwards of Rupees 10,000.

Vide paragraphs 18 to 24, Mr. Maltby's letter to Collector of Malabar, dated 22nd August 1860, in Proceedings of Government, Political Department, dated 8th October 1860, No. 601.

Paragraph 25.—*Ibid.*

10. The Native States, on the other hand, suffer in like manner. Tobacco, for instance, is largely imported into British Cochin, and thence smuggled into those territories. The imports into that place of this article alone were valued by Mr. Maltby at 10 and 12 lacs of Rupees annually, at the selling rate of the Travancore monopoly. Again, as there are no British Customs Houses around Cochin, the produce of those States is largely introduced into it, in order that when re-exported to British ports it may obtain free entry in the latter. The injury caused by this diversion of trade from the Travancore ports to British Cochin is great and a just cause of complaint.

Paragraph 6.—*Ibid.*

11. Thus both the British Government and these Native States are alike sufferers from the present state of affairs, in a pecuniary view, independent of the demoralizing effect of the systematic system of smuggling to which it gives rise.

12. The only thorough remedy is an assimilation of the Customs duties and Tariffs and the treatment of the Native States as integral parts of British India.

13. The Government on a careful re-consideration of the whole subject are not prepared now to recommend that the admission of Travancore and Cochin to the benefits of Act VI of 1848 should be conceded without an equivalent concession in favor of British produce. The boon involved in that admission is evidently not to be measured by the mere amount of Revenue which the British Government would sacrifice, though, viewed in this respect only, the concession is considerable. But in requiring an equivalent the British Government are bound in justice to pay due regard to the financial condition of these States, which pay a large* tribute to it, and have other strong claims on its consideration. There are certain articles, for instance Tobacco, from which the Travancore State derives a large Revenue, and which must of necessity be excepted for the present from any such arrangement as that contemplated or the consequences would be ruinous :—

* Note.—Travancore 8 lacs.
Cochin 2 do.

14. The arrangement which this Government would propose having due regard to all these circumstances is the following. On the part of the Native State they would require—

I. That the produce of British India should be admitted free into them by land and sea, certain articles, which are either the subject of monopolies, or produce so large a Revenue that they cannot at present be admitted free without financial danger, being excepted. These excepted articles to be settled from time to time, on the understanding that as the circumstances of the Native States safely permit, their number shall be gradually reduced until ultimately all British Indian produce shall enter free.

II. The British rates of duty to be levied by the Native States on all foreign produce, imported into them, exception being temporarily allowed, on particular articles as provided in the case of British Indian produce.

III. The same course to be adopted in regard to the produce of the Native States when exported therefrom.

IV. The Native States to raise their Salt tax to the same level as that of the Madras Government.

V. The British Tariff valuations to be adopted as a general rule.

On the part of the British Government, the following would be the concessions :—

I. The admission of Travancore produce, Opium, Salt, Wines and Spirits excepted, to the benefits of entry into British Indian ports free of duty.

II. The Travancore and Cochin duties on the excepted articles, Tobacco and the like, so far as the Government consider them equitable, to be levied at British Cochin, and the proceeds to be shared between the three Governments in such proportions as a Commission specially to be named for the purpose may consider just.

15. In explanation of these proposals the Government will make the following remarks :—

The first is but the carrying out of reciprocal concession so far as circumstances permit. The excepted articles will not be numerous, and ultimately they will altogether disappear. But meanwhile exceptions must be permitted, or the finances of the States will be thrown into irretrievable confusion, and other reforms which the Rajahs are with the encouragement of the Resident, gradually effecting must be indefinitely postponed. The Government will exercise a salutary control over the excepted list and the policy of the Rajahs of late shows that their co-operation may be relied on.

16. The second and third stipulations provide for the adoption of the British rates of duty as far as practicable at once and universally hereafter.

17. The fourth stipulation is necessary for the protection of the British Salt duty, and it was estimated by the late Resident that it would add about 1½ lacs to the Revenue of the State of Cochin.

18. The fifth proposal is intended to secure to the mercantile community the great advantage of an uniform Tariff as far as practicable.

19. Of the equivalent concessions on the part of the British Government the second alone needs remark.

20. The proposal to levy the Travancore and Cochin duties at British Cochin and to share the proceeds is based on the considerations of its position. A reference to the map will show that it is the natural outlet of the trade of the adjoining Native States. Its territorial limits are very circumscribed and its productions of necessity limited. Its trade, as the Memorial addressed to this Government by the residents in 1860, and the late Resident's letter already quoted show, is confined to articles produced or consumed by those States, and is chiefly fostered by the circumstance of Act VI of 1848 not being extended to them. If their Coasting trade were freed, British Cochin would have only its fair and natural share of the export traffic, and its import trade is now quite at the mercy of the Rajahs who might completely surround it with an effective cordon of preventive guards. If therefore the British Government retained, as proposed, control over the duties to be charged at British Cochin, its merchants would have no valid cause of complaint, and they would gain the advantage of internal trade with those States free from vexatious interference. On the other hand the Native States may fairly claim a share of the revenues, because one effect of extending the operation of Act VI of 1848 to these ports will be to transfer part of their over-sea trade to British ports, as Bombay, &c. The levy of the Travancore and Cochin duties will effectually prevent the smuggling of Tobacco, &c., into those States.

21. The details of this arrangement must be worked out in communication with the Resident and the Dewans of the Native States, but if the principle on which they are based is approved by the Supreme Government no difficulty on this score is to be apprehended, for the Government have a deep interest in the welfare of Travancore and Cochin and will not risk or retard their prosperity.

22. It is impossible to say whether by the simple admission of the produce of these States to the benefits of Act VI of 1848, the loss of Revenue thereby entailed would be made up. Trade would of course increase, but the extent of the gain thus indirectly caused to the British Government cannot be estimated. The plan proposed by Government however, which in fact involves the ultimate introduction of the British duties and Tariffs, cannot fail to be profitable to the Native States as well as to the British Government. The latter will gain by the prevention of smuggling in Salt alone, more than the Revenue it sacrifices, besides the great advantage ultimately secured to trade of an uniform Tariff and scale of duties for all India. Nor will the advantage to the Native States be less considerable. The trade of their ports will not be diverted as at present to British Cochin and their valuable monopolies will be protected so long as circumstances require their retention.

23. And both the Native and British Governments will be gainers in another respect by the blow which the proposed arrangement will give to the smuggling now so prevalent.

24. As regards Foreign European States a similar course does not seem practicable. They are, it is understood, free ports except in the articles of Liquors and Tobacco. It is not likely that they would adopt the British duties, and unless they did so, the admission of their produce into British Indian ports would merely involve the loss of the Revenue now realized from import duty, without any corresponding advantage. British produce could not of course be admitted into those States free of duty without diverting the trade in all dutiable goods from our ports to theirs. The Government do not see their way therefore to any arrangement of mutual advantage with these States under present circumstances. All that can be done is to allow the free transit across the frontier of grain and other articles of petty local consumption, as at present, and to admit grain by sea also for the same purpose, on the understanding that the British duty is levied and paid over to the British Government on all re-exported grain. These concessions make the levy of duty as little vexatious as possible and under the circumstances the Government do not advise more. The Revenue from Customs dues on the imports and exports of these States has in the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 averaged Rupees 2,15,000 per annum, whereof Rupees 1,27,155 have been realized on imports and Rupees 87,222 on exports.

25. Resolved that these Proceedings be communicated to the Political Department, with reference to the orders* noted in the margin, in view to their being laid before the Government of India through that Department.

* 16th April 1861, No. 199, Political Department.
29th June „ „ 297, „ „
28th Nov. „ „ 527, „ „

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Political Department. with an Extract.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

STATEMENT showing the Sea and Land Custom Revenue collected in each District on the Trade with Native Indian States in India, during the last five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61.

Districts.	Imports.												Exports.										Remarks.
	1856-57.		1857-58.		Act VII of 1859 passed on 14th March, regarding Sea Customs.		Act XXIII of 1859 passed on 3rd Sept. 1859, placing Land and Sea Customs on same footing; and Act X of 1860 passed on 12th March 1860, amending Act VII of 1859.		Revised Tariff values introduced 10th December 1860.		Total of 5 years.		Annual average.		1856-57.		1857-58.		Act VII of 1859 passed on 14th March, regarding Sea Customs.		Act XXIII of 1859 passed on 3rd Sept. 1859, placing Land and Sea Customs and Sea Customs		Act X of 1860 passed on 12th March 1860, amending Act VII of 1859.	Revised Tariff values introduced 10th December 1860.		Total of 5 years.		Annual average.		
					1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.										1858-59.		1859-60.			1860-61.						
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Ports with which Trade is carried on.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sea Customs.																															
Ganjam	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	No trade is carried on in these Districts with Native Indian States.
Vizagapatam	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
Godavery	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
Kistna	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	16,409	375	16,409	375	Cochin and Travancore.
Nellore	.....	...	.....	6,987	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	Travancore.
Madras	.....	2,219	.....	3,370	.....	4,153	.....	660	.....	3,211	.....	19,940	.....	3,988	.....	100	.....	160	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
South Arcot	.....	185	.....	146	.....	152	.....	1,016	.....	557	.....	1,700	.....	340	.....	7	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	16,409	375	16,409	375	Cochin and Travancore.
Tanjore	.....	1,087	.....	761	.....	179	.....	1,025	.....	2,496	.....	5,539	.....	1,108	.....	52	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	Travancore.
Madura	15,461	616	2,326	116	8,749	335	8,548	2,759	30,675	772	42,838	2,864	8,567	573	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
Tinnevelly	16,177	596	25,583	997	23,163	991	24,101	1,867	.....	1,722	1,19,697	8,410	23,937	1,682	1,210	36	495	15	488	15	923	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
North Canara	.....	1,708	.....	1,257	...	1,072	.....	67	.....	156	.....	*7,626	.....	1,525	.....	...	.....	2,522	.....	2,913	.....	4,332	.....	...	3,424	.....	16,119	.....	3,224	...	Do. and Kutch.
South Canara	.....	155	.....	88	.....	151	.....	1,867	.....	1,722	.....	617	.....	123	.....	2,928	.....	2,522	.....	2,913	.....	6,939	2,64,613	5,275	10,49,571	28,431	2,09,914	5,686	Do.	Kutch and Cochin.
Malabar	67,997	3,424	52,567	2,276	56,134	2,756	24,066	2,119	15,813	156	2,16,577	617	43,315	2,673	1,74,094	5,300	1,71,373	4,914	2,22,887	6,003	2,16,604	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,501	.....	2,732	.....	13,367	.....	12,013	.....	8,423	.....	7,612	.....	9,379	.....	11,571	.....	8,900	.....	45,885	.....	9,477				
Total	.....	9,990	.....	9,011	.....	9,789	.....	.....	.....	14,773	.....	60,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3,523	106	704	21	Travancore.
Land Customs.																						14,642	3,11,715	11,038	19,36,896	81,063	3,87,379	16,212				Do.
Madura	3,135	313	2,348	235	2,016	202	1,641	191	2,679	360	11,819	1,301	2,363	260	1,616	49	142	4	4,73,462	19,941	3,53,714												
Tinnevelly	3,44,287	18,769	3,50,209	19,313	3,79,039	20,427	3,09,878	41,430	3,77,289	37,729	17,60,702	1,37,668	3,52,140	27,533	4,37,050	19,909	3,60,925	15,533															
Total	3,47,422	19,082	3,52,557	19,548	3,81,055	20,629	3,11,519	41,621	3,79,968	38,089	17,72,521	1,38,969	3,54,503	27,793	4,38,666	19,958	1,61,067	15,537	4,73,574	19,944	3,55,397	14,692	3,11,715	11,038	19,40,419	81,169	3,88,083	16,233					

* This includes Exports also. The Imports and Exports are not separately given in the Collector's Return.

ABSTRACT.

	Trade with Native Indian States. Five years' average.	
	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on Imports	12,013	27,793
Do. on Exports	9,477	16,233
Total	21,490	44,026

STATEMENT showing the Sea and Land Custom Revenue collected in each District on the Trade with European Foreign States in India, during the last five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61.

Districts.	Imports.														Exports.										Remarks.
	1856-57.		1857-58.		Act VII of 1859 passed on 14th March, regulating Sea Customs. 1858-59.		Act XXIII of 1859 passed on 3rd September 1859, placing Land and Sea Customs on same footing; and Act X of 1860 passed on 12th March 1860, amending Act VII of 159. 1859-60.		Revised Tariff values introduced 10th December 1860. 1860-61.		Total of 5 years.		Annual average.		1856-57.		1857-58.		Act VII of 1859 passed on 14th March, regulating Sea Customs. 1858-59.		Act XXIII of 1859 passed on 3rd September 1859, placing Land and Sea Customs on same footing; Act X of 1860 passed on 12th March 1860, amending Act VII of 1859. 1859-60.		Revised Tariff values introduced 10th December 1860. 1860-61.		Total of 5 years.		Annual average.		
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sea Customs.																															*Ports with which Trade is carried on.*
Ganjam	...	408	...	1,198	...	1,425	.....	349	...	28	...	3,408	...	682	...	...	...	1,084	...	808	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	2,032	.....	406	Pondicherry and Karical.
Vizagapatam... ..	1,150	179	2,301	183	280	28	178	28	4,567	824	8,476	1,242	1,695	248	71,392	2,142	...	...	...	...	31,995	960	22,933	.....	688	1,26,320	3,790	25,264	760	Do. and Yanam.
Godavery.....	9,433	1,114	14,466	923	25,502	3,522	6,930	1,444	9,833	1,667	66,164	8,670	13,233	1,734	29,213	971	92,041	2,145	4,15,610	11,555	2,33,359	8,341	6,74,895	21,063	14,45,118	45,075	2,89,024	9,015	Do. Yanam and Karical.
Kistna.....	...	...	8,244	429	176	18	3,804	486	6,548	1,271	18,772	2,204	3,755	441	629	19	1,724	59	20,303	488	10,880	809	10,633	625	44,169	2,000	8,834	400	Do. Karical and Maldives.
Nellore	891	17	...	...	...	.....	22	2	20	2	933	21	186	4	...	...	584	16	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	584	16	584	16	Do. and Yanam.
Madras...	...	4,467	...	2,600	...	6,237	.....	2,299	...	2,734	...	18,337	...	3,667	...	1,578	...	2,268	...	2,294	.....	4,215	.....	.....	.....	11,458	.....	2,291	Indian French Ports.
South Arcot	...	2,092	...	2,198	...	403	.....	2,014	...	1,100	...	7,807	...	1,561	...	632	...	391	...	468	.....	785	.....	1,103	.....	2,477	.....	495	Karical and Pondicherry.
Madura...	1,572	5	3,441	10	21,820	21	1,050	3	55,196	39	83,079	78	16,616	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	6	41	1	Karical.
Tinnevelly	160	82	6	...	961	244	1,276	283	3,093	384	5,496	943	1,099	189	433	13	175	5	...	90	.....	.....	316	.....	1,014	30	203	6	Pondicherry.
North Canara	...	21,104	...	9,602	...	3,981	.....	4,702	...	2,956	...	* 42,345	...	8,469	...	2,640	...	3,269	...	1,208	.....	1,066	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	Mahe, Domaun and Dieu in Guzerat and Goa.
South Canara... ...	...	404	...	174	...	440	.....	75	...	712	...	1,805	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,889	Goa, Mahe and Damas.
Malabar	11,233	465	9,885	479	13,034	1,906	7,059	157	6,204	1,746	47,415	4,753	9,483	950	98,300	3,581	70,041	2,363	53,148	2,023	45,576	962	54,007	1,264	3,21,072	10,032	64,214	2,006	Pondicherry, Karical, Mahe and Goa.
Total...	...	30,287	...	17,796	...	18,225	.....	11,842	...	13,463	...	91,613	...	18,322	...	11,576	...	13,104	...	18,849	.....	17,278	.....	25,556	... ..	86,363	.....	17,285	
Land Customs.																													
Godavery...	76	9	1,150	210	1,124	206	716	178	785	224	3,851	827	770	165	13,499	423	13,995	429	2,54,800	7,659	4,29,969	12,900	7,12,117	21,367	14,24,380	42,778	2,84,876	8,555	Yanam.
South Arcot.....	...	68,842	...	53,442	...	51,890	.....	42,385	...	41,885	...	2,58,444	...	51,688	...	11,205	...	23,262	...	28,823	.....	24,181	.....	28,581	.....	1,13,052	.....	22,610	Pondicherry.
Tanjore...	...	5,328	...	4,920	...	5,225	.....	6,418	...	3,017	...	24,908	...	4,982	...	27,326	...	32,936	...	14,476	.....	40,203	.....	81,598	.....	1,96,539	.....	39,308	Karical.
North Canara	...	41,955	...	40,353	...	43,684	.....	68,195	...	64,593	...	2,59,280	...	51,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Goa.
Malabar...	538	135	365	76	740	87	304	172	882	242	2,829	712	565	142	...	...	...	...	2,497	123	4,395	133	2,154	.....	64	9,046	320	1,809	64	Mahe.
Total...	...	1,16,269	...	99,501	...	1,01,092	.....	1,17,348	...	1,09,941	...	5,44,171	...	1,08,833	...	38,954	...	56,627	...	51,081	.....	77,417	.....	1,31,610	.....	3,52,689	.....	70,537	

ABSTRACT.

	Trade with European Foreign States. Five years' average.	
	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on Imports	18,322	1,08,833
Do. on Exports	17,285	70,537
Total...	35,607	1,79,370

* This includes Exports also; the particulars of the Exports and Imports are not separately shown in the Collector's Return.

4 15

Political Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers

From the Resident in Travancore & Cochin (Dated 4th July 1862 No. 44)

Pro: in the Revenue Deptt (13th August 1708)

Orders thereon 20 Augt 1862 No 333.

From Secy to the Govt of India
Dated 20th Mar: 1861 No 617.
13th June — — — 1148.
11th Nov — — — 2229.

The Governor in Council resolves, in reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, to forward copies of the foregoing papers to the Govt of India, & to draw their attention to the Resident's letter of the 4th Ultimo as showing the great importance attached by the Mercantile community to the abolition of the existing fiscal restrictions

15-7-62 14-8-862

Pol. Letter to Govt 13th Feby. No. 1 of 1863.

Political letter to Govt of 11th Sept. No. 99 of 1863.

Govt Letter to Dis. Dated 15th Dec. 1863.

20-8-62 Political 1862 Sept 4.

No 334.

Pro: 20th Augt 1862 No 333 in the Rev: Dept 1708.

D.O. Lr No 3333 Augt 1862

No 304

Copy the Orders passed on the Proceedings the Council of Fall Customs certificates in the Coastal Trade of the British Territories & those of the Rajahs of Travancore Cochin inscribed their being laid before the Govt of India Pro 20th Augt 1862.

Copy sent
20.

restrictions on the trade between the British territory & the Travancore & Cochin States & also the grievous injury inflicted on the part of Alleppy by the present system.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India
Home Department

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. } Mr. Ste

Despd. 20th Per Steamer Bengal.

19

Political Department

No. 334.

To the Secy. to the Govt of India
Home Department

Sir,

With reference to your letters of the dates noted in the margin, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Govt of India, a copy of the Proc: of this Govt: in the Revenue Department, regarding the removal of the existing restrictions on the trade between the British territories & the Travancore & Cochin States, & of a letter recently rd from the Resident showing the great importance attached by the Mercantile community to the subject & the grievous injury inflicted on the part of Alleppey by the present system.

20th March 1861 No 617
13 June " 1178
11 November " 2229.

Dated 15 August, 1862. No 708

⊕ I have at the same time transmitted a copy

Dated 4th July 1862 No 44

For the Secy. to the Govt of India
Home Department

Sir,

With reference to your letters of the dates noted in the margin, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Govt of India, a copy of the Proc: of this Govt: in the Revenue Department, regarding the removal of the existing restrictions on the trade between the British territories & the Travancore & Cochin States, & of a letter recently rd from the Resident showing the great importance attached by the Mercantile community to the subject & the grievous injury inflicted on the part of Alleppey by the present system.

20th March 1861 No 617
13 June " 1178
11 November " 2229.

Dated 15 August, 1862. No 708

⊕ I have at the same time transmitted a copy

Dated 4th July 1862 No 44

For the Secy. to the Govt of India
20 August 1862

15 Sept
R 20

16-6-95
Rev. Lr. to Govt 13th Feby
Rg. 1 of 1863
15-7-93
Political Letter to Govt of 11th
dated 15th of 1863.
Rejected as Dec'n
M.T.P.

1862. Department.

No. 353

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

Dated 20 August 62

436] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.

Pol. Let. to Engd. 13th Feby
No. 1 of 1863.
Replied to 10th March No. 57/62

Political Letter to Engd dd/ 11th
Sept/1st No. 9 of 1863.
Replied to 23rd Dec. No. 177/63

32 J-70+
32 J 70v
15-7-93
16-12-93 (Rec)
7-3-95 (Rec)
14-6-95 (Rec)
17/10/03

17.7.17
22-6-17
17-8-18
49 @ 52

Pol. 1862 Despatch

No. 334

Proceedings of Govt

Dd/ 20 August 62

Forward Certain papers to the Government of India and drawing their attention to the Resident's letter of the 4th Ultimo as showing the great importance attached by the Mercantile Community to the abolition of the existing fiscal restrictions on the trade between the British territory and the Travancore & Cochin States and also the grievous injury inflicted on the part of the present System.