

6/16/83 RM

2239 / R4183

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

|                                       |      |               |
|---------------------------------------|------|---------------|
| G.O. No.                              | 1161 | Press<br>Mis. |
| Dated 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1889. |      |               |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 23. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd July 1859, No. 2883.

Read again Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th September 1858, No. 1361, R. D., requesting certain information regarding the Trade which passes between the British territory and other ports.

(In Con. 21st September 1858, No. 4165.)

1. This order of Government communicated to the Revenue Board a letter from the Government of India and an Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, regarding the Trade which passes between the British territory and other ports. On this subject the Government of India called for the following information;—

I. Statements to shew what the actual loss of revenue would be if all fiscal restriction upon the Trade between the British territory and the ports of Native States were abolished;

II. Returns to shew what revenue is derived in the Madras Presidency from the Trade with Foreign European States in India;

III. A list of the articles which ought to be exempted from the concession such as Opium, Spirits, Salt or articles of foreign manufacture if the general trade should be thrown open.

2. On the first subject the Board resolve to lay before Government the Statement marked A, which shews the average amount of the duty levied on the trade between our territory and the Maritime Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The term Maritime is used, because the trade between the British territory and the inland Native State of Hyderabad was thrown open in 1854.

3. It will be observed that the average total duty entered in this statement amounts only to Rupees 56,066, of which Rupees 18,510 belong to the Sea Customs and Rupees 37,556 to the Land Customs. But the former sum represents only a small portion of the revenue which would be lost if all restriction should be removed from the trade between our ports and those of Native States, while we continue the levy of duty at our own ports. The exportation of the produce of the country would, for example, be drawn away from our ports, unless conventions were entered into by which the Native States engaged to levy an export duty corresponding to our own. Whether it is advisable to enter into such conventions and whether confidence could be felt in their being carried out, are political considerations which it is not for the Board to discuss.

4. The Land Custom duty (Rupees 37,556) entered in this statement may be said to belong entirely to Tinnevely, as only a petty sum of Rupees 317 was levied in Madura. This revenue is collected in nearly equal portions on the imports and exports which cross the Tinnevely and Travancore frontier. The principal exports are tobacco and cotton piece goods, the annual duty on each of which articles may be taken at Rupees 7,000. Rice and paddy are also exported when prices range very high in Travancore as in the two years 1856 and 1857. The chief

|              | Exports. | Imports. |
|--------------|----------|----------|
|              | Rs.      | Rs.      |
| 1855-56..... | 21,132   | 16,761   |
| 1856-57..... | 19,908   | 18,768   |
| 1857-58..... | 15,532   | 19,312   |

imports are articles of consumption, viz. palmyra jaggery, salt fish, betelnut, tamarind, cocoanuts and oil, &c., the largest of which items yields an average annual revenue of only Rupees 4,000. It would be greatly to the comfort of the people on both sides of the frontier, especially now that the rates of duty have been so much increased, if all restriction was removed from their traffic, but the Board are uncertain whether the cardamom and other monopolies which prevail in Travancore, would allow the Government of that State to join at present in such a measure. Our Customs Houses might, in the opinion of the Board, be safely abolished, as the distance and expense of carriage would prevent the Tinnevely and Madura produce

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
from 27th August to 2d September 1859.*

See E. M. C. 24th December 1858, No. 1728,  
R. D., in Con. 11th January 1859, No 5861.  
Do. 29th July 1846, in Con. 3d August 1846,  
No. 2366.

|                | Rs.   | A. | P. |
|----------------|-------|----|----|
| Madura.....    | 273   | 0  | 0  |
| Tinnevely..... | 2,843 | 2  | 0  |
|                | 3,116 | 2  | 0  |

From Government 24th December 1858, No.  
1728 R. D., in Con. 11th January 1859, No.  
5861.

|                | Export duty. | Import duty. | Total. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
|                | Rs.          | Rs.          | Rs.    |
| 1032 (1856-57) | 15,536       | 3,333        | 18,870 |
| 1033 (1857-58) | 13,627       | 4,607        | 18,234 |

In 1857-58.

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Cocoanut Oil ..... | 7,009 |
| Coir.....          | 2,471 |
| Cardamoms.....     | 1,486 |

Encls. in E. M. C. dated 27th Jan. 1859, No.  
169 R. D. in Con. 31st Jany. 1859, No.  
339.

show the imports and exports of each article, and the rate of duty charged on them, but as the weights and measures peculiar to Travancore are used, the statements possess comparatively little value in their present form. The principal imports consist of piece goods, cotton, cotton thread and cattle. The chief exports are dried cocoanuts and cocoanut oil, betelnut, turmeric, ginger, tamarind and salt fish.

6. Statement B shows the revenue derived from the trade which passes between our Territory and foreign European States. The average gross receipts amount to Rupees 1,95,741. These States comprize the French Settlements of Yanam, Pondicherry, Karical on the Coromandel, and Mahé on the Malabar Coast, and the Portuguese Territory of Goa. The Supreme Government have laid it down for a rule that the Tariffs for the land and Sea Customs should be assimilated, the object of the Land Customs (which have been abolished in the inland part of the Presidency) being rather to protect the Sea Customs at our ports than to tax the produce of the country when in transit from one place to another.

7. In the French Settlements Trade is free. The only exception has reference to the Abkarry Farm, and consists of an Import duty on Rum and Arrack which is levied at the rate of 12 Annas per 8 bottles whether the importation takes place by sea or land. A translation\* of the Goa Tariff, obtained through the Collector of Canara, accompanies these Proceedings, but no information has been gained regarding the amount of revenue collected.

\* Sent with Bd's Pro. of 11th May 1859.

being taken by land to the Travancore ports for exportation. Its great staple, cotton, is already duty free, and the measure which the Board now advocate on this frontier, was carried out with advantage 12 years since on the frontier between Cochin and our provinces of Malabar and Coimbatore. If the Travancore land frontier was thus thrown open the abolition of our Sayer establishments would lead to an annual saving of Rupees 3,116-2-0.

5. From the information furnished by the Resident in his letter to Government of 11th December last, No. 51, the Customs Revenue of Cochin State by Land and Sea in the last two years, was as follows;—

Two thirds of the export duty was levied on cocoanut oil, coir and cardamoms. The chief Imports are piece goods and cotton which yielded, respectively, a duty of Rupees 1,490 and Rupees 707.

Regarding Travancore, the statements forwarded by the Resident in his letter to Government of 14th January last, No. 6, are prepared in a different manner. Instead of showing the amount of duty received into the Treasury they show the imports and exports of each article, and the rate of duty charged on them, but as the weights and measures peculiar to Travancore are used, the statements possess comparatively little value in their present form. The principal imports consist of piece goods, cotton, cotton thread and cattle. The chief exports are dried cocoanuts and cocoanut oil, betelnut, turmeric, ginger, tamarind and salt fish.

6. Statement B shows the revenue derived from the trade which passes between our Territory and foreign European States. The average gross receipts amount to Rupees 1,95,741. These States comprize the French Settlements of Yanam, Pondicherry, Karical on the Coromandel, and Mahé on the Malabar Coast, and the Portuguese Territory of Goa. The Supreme Government have laid it down for a rule that the Tariffs for the land and Sea Customs should be assimilated, the object of the Land Customs (which have been abolished in the inland part of the Presidency) being rather to protect the Sea Customs at our ports than to tax the produce of the country when in transit from one place to another.

7. In the French Settlements Trade is free. The only exception has reference to the Abkarry Farm, and consists of an Import duty on Rum and Arrack which is levied at the rate of 12 Annas per 8 bottles whether the importation takes place by sea or land. A translation\* of the Goa Tariff, obtained through the Collector of Canara, accompanies these Proceedings, but no information has been gained regarding the amount of revenue collected.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
from 27th August to 2d September 1859.*

Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

No. 24. From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; to C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 30th August 1859, No. 1161.

Para. 1. With reference to Mr. Chapman's letters of the dates in the margin, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to forward the 26th August 1858, No. 1301. accompanying proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th January 1859, „ 89. 22nd July 1859, No. 2883, furnishing the information required by the Government of India respecting the loss of revenue by the abolition of all fiscal restrictions on the trade between the British Territory and the Ports of Native States, and regarding the trade with Foreign European Settlements on this Coast.

2. The average annual amount of duty levied on the trade with Native States on the Coast is Rupees 56,066, of which that from Sea Customs is Rupees 18,510 and the remainder Rupees 37,556 from Land Customs. The Board of Revenue are opposed to the abolition of the Sea Customs duties. They point out that it is not a mere question of the existing revenue, but that the duties are necessarily kept up for the protection of the Customs revenue and the trade of our own Ports. They think however that as respects the Travancore and Tinnevely and Madura land frontier, the land Customs might be abolished, as the distances and expense of conveyance to the sea would prevent fraudulent sea borne trade; and they state that a measure of the same kind was carried out with advantage 12 years since on the frontier between Cochin, and the Provinces of Malabar and Coimbatore. If the duty on the Travancore frontier be given up, Sayer Establishments costing Rupees 3,116 per annum can be dispensed with, and the net loss in revenue will be Rupees 34,000. But the Board doubt whether the Travancore Government would consent to abolish their duties on account of the Cardamom and other monopolies which prevail in that Territory.

3. The duty on the trade with Foreign European Settlements amounts to Rupees 1,95,741; of which Rupees 38,347 is from Sea Customs, and the remainder Rupees 1,57,395 from the land frontier duties.

4. With reference to para. 3 of Mr. Chapman's letter of the 26th August 1858 the Board state that under no circumstances can such articles as salt, spirits, wine, opium, and foreign manufactures be exempted from the proposed concessions while Customs duties at our Ports and the Abkarry farms are continued, and that for the reasons stated above with reference to the Ports of Native States, they do not perceive how the duties on other articles passing from or into the Ports of Native States can be safely taken off.

5. In the remarks of the Board respecting the Land Customs on the frontier of Foreign European Settlements the Governor in Council entirely concurs. So long as the Sea Customs duties are maintained at our Ports it is indispensable for their protection that the Land Customs should be kept up on the frontier of these small Territories, each containing a Port.

6. His Excellency in Council concurs likewise in the Board's remarks in para. 3 on the Sea borne trade with Maritime Native States, and generally also in those in para. 4 on the frontier trade with those States. He observes, however, that the late large increase in the rates of duty leviable at our Ports, may modify the views there expressed.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 22d July 1859.

Read again Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th September 1858, No. 1261, R. D., requesting certain information regarding the Trade which passes between the British territory and other ports.

(In Con. 21st September 1858, No. 4165.)

1. This order of Government communicated to the Revenue Board a letter from the Government of India and an Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, regarding the Trade which passes between the British territory and other ports. On this subject the Government of India called for the following information;—

I. Statements to shew what the actual loss of revenue would be if all fiscal restrictions upon the Trade between the British territory and the ports of Native States were abolished;

II. Returns to shew what revenue is derived in the Madras Presidency from the Trade with Foreign European States in India;

III. A list of the articles which ought to be exempted from the concession such as Opium, Spirits, Salt or articles of foreign manufacture if the general trade should be thrown open.

2. On the first subject the Board resolve to lay before Government the statement marked A, which shews the average amount of the duty levied on the trade between our territory and the Maritime Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The term Maritime is used, because the trade between the British territory and the inland Native State of Hyderabad was thrown open in 1854.

3. It will be observed that the average total duty entered in this statement amounts only to Rupees 56,066, of which Rupees 18,510 belong to the Sea Customs and Rupees 37,556 to the Land Customs. But the former sum represents only a small portion of the revenue which would be lost if all restriction should be removed from the trade between our ports and those of Native States, while we continue the levy of duty at our own ports. The exportation of the produce of the country would, for example, be drawn away from our ports, unless conventions were entered into by which the Native States engaged to levy an export duty corresponding to our own. Whether it is advisable to enter into such conventions and whether confidence could be felt in their being carried out, are political considerations which it is not for the Board to discuss.

4. The Land Custom duty (Rupees 37,556) entered in this statement may be said to belong entirely to Tinnevely, as only a petty sum of Rupees 317 was levied in

Madura. This revenue is collected in nearly equal portions on the imports and exports which cross the Tinnevely and Travancore frontier. The principal exports are Tobacco and Cotton piece goods, the annual duty on each of which articles may be taken at Rupees 7,000. Rice and Paddy are also exported when prices range very high in Travancore as in the two years 1856 and 1857. The chief imports are articles of consumption, viz. Palmyra Jaggery, Salt fish, Bettlenut, Tamarind, Cocoanuts and Oil, &c., the largest of which items yields an average annual revenue of only Rupees 4,000. It would be greatly to the comfort of the people on both sides of the frontier, especially now that the rates of duty have been so much increased, if all restriction was removed from their traffic, but the Board are uncertain whether the Cardamom and other Monopolies which prevail in Travancore, would allow the Government of that State to join at present in such a measure. Our Customs Houses might, in the opinion of the Board, be safely abolished, as the distance and expense of carriage would prevent the Tinnevely and Madura produce being taken by land to the Travancore ports for exportation. Its great staple, Cotton, is already duty free, and the measure which the Board now advocate on this frontier, was carried out with advantage 12 years since on the frontier between Cochin and our provinces of Malabar and Coimbatore. If the Travancore land frontier was thus thrown open the abolition of our Sayer establishments would lead to an annual saving of Rupees 3,116-2-0.

|            | Exports. | Imports. |
|------------|----------|----------|
|            | Rs.      | Rs.      |
| 1855-56... | 21,432   | 16,761   |
| 1856-57... | 19,903   | 18,768   |
| 1857-58... | 15,532   | 19,312   |

See E. M. C. 24th December 1858, No. 1728, R. D., in Con. 11th January 1859, No. 5861. Do. 29th July 1846, in Con. 3d August 1846, No. 2366.

|                | Rs.   | A. | P. |
|----------------|-------|----|----|
| Madura.....    | 273   | 0  | 0  |
| Tinnevely..... | 2,843 | 2  | 0  |
|                | 3,116 | 2  | 0  |

From Government 24th December 1858, No. 1738, R. D.,  
in Con. 11th January 1859, No. 5861.  
From the information furnished by the  
Resident in his letter to Government of 11th De-  
cember last, No. 54, the Customs Revenue of Cochin State by Land and Sea in the last two years, was  
as follows;—

|                | Export duty. | Import duty. | Total. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
|                | Rs.          | Rs.          | Rs.    |
| 1032 (1856-57) | 15,536       | 3,333        | 18,870 |
| 1033 (1857-58) | 13,627       | 4,607        | 18,234 |

In 1857-58.  
Cocoanut Oil..... 7,009  
Coir..... 2,471  
Cardamoms..... 1,480

Two thirds of the export duty was levied on  
Cocoanut Oil, Coir and Cardamoms. The chief  
Imports are Piece goods and Cotton which yielded,  
respectively, a duty of Rupees 1,490 and Rs. 707,

Enclosures in E. M. C., dated 27th January 1859, No. 109,  
R. D., in Con. 31st January 1859, No. 399.

Regarding Travancore, the statements for-  
warded by the Resident in his letter to Govern-

ment of 14th January last, No. 6, are prepared in a different manner. Instead of showing the amount,  
of duty received into the Treasury they show the imports and exports of each article, and the rate of  
duty charged on them, but as the weights and measures peculiar to Travancore are used, the statements  
possess comparatively little value in their present form. The principal Imports consist of Piece goods,  
Cotton, Cotton thread and Cattle. The chief Exports are dried Cocoanuts and Cocoanut Oil, Betelnut,  
Turmeric, Ginger, Tamarind and Salt fish.

6. Statement B shows the revenue derived from the trade which passes between our Territory and  
foreign European States. The average gross receipts amount to Rupees 1,95,741. These States comprize  
the French Settlements of Yanam, Pondicherry, Karical on the Coromandel, and Mahé on the Malabar  
E. M. C. 15th Nov. 1856, No. 1222, R. D. in Con. Coast, and the Portuguese Territory of Goa. The Su-  
11th May 1857, No. 4739. preme Government have laid it down for a rule that the  
Do. 15th Aug. 1857, No. 820, R. D. in Con. 6th Nov. Tariffs for the Land and Sea Customs should be assim-  
1857, No. 3317. lated, the object of the Land Customs (which have been abolished in the inland part of the Presidency)  
being rather to protect the Sea Customs at our ports than to tax the produce of the country when in  
transit from one place to another.

7. In the French Settlements Trade is free. The only exception has reference to the Abkarry  
Letter from Acting Collector of South Arcot 21st in Con. Farm, and consists of an Import duty on Rum and  
23d February 1859, No. 729. Arrack which is levied at the rate of 12 Annas per 8

bottles whether the importation takes place by sea or land. A translation of the Goa Tariff, obtained  
Letter D. through the Collector of Canara, accompanies these Proceedings, but no information has  
been gained regarding the amount of revenue collected.

8. The third point on which the Government of India call for information, relates, as the Board  
understand it, to those articles which should be excluded from the concession if the general trade be-  
tween our ports and those of Native States is thrown open, and not to any revision of existing Tariffs  
by striking out articles which yield little revenue. Viewing the question in this light the Board would  
observe, that under no circumstances could Salt, Spirits, Wine, Opium and foreign manufactures, be  
admitted unrestrictedly, while Custom duties at our ports and the Abkarry farms are continued; nor do  
they perceive, for the reason given in para. 3, how the duties on other articles passing from or into the  
ports of Native States can be safely taken off.

9. The above information which was embodied in the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May last,  
In Con. 4th June 1859, No. 2580. is now submitted in a separate form under the orders of Government,  
dated 3d June last.

(A true Extract.)

To

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Sub Secretary.

22 Aug 1859

No 23

Copy to Mr. J. J. J.  
Adm - 30 Aug 59

1859-60  
" 8 Aug 59 - 10-11  
" 21 Aug 59 - 12-13  
" 4 Aug 59 - 10-11  
" 10 Aug 59 - 14-15  
" 18 Aug 59 - 20-21  
" 18 Aug 59 - 14-15

Revenue 1859-60  
Proceedings of the  
Board of Revenue  
27 July 1859  
21 Aug 59  
No 2383

Submitting with  
reference to the last order  
dated 3 June last No 2380.  
The Board's report fur-  
nishing the information  
called for by the Govt of  
India regarding the trade  
which takes place between the  
British territory and  
other ports.

No 1161 - 30 Aug 1859

STATEMENT A.

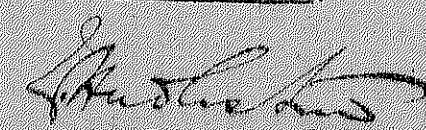
Average annual amount of Duty levied on the Trade between the Madras Territory and Native States during the last three years.

| District.               | Sea Customs. | Land Customs. | Total. | Remarks.                                                     |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Rs.          | Rs.           | Rs.    |                                                              |
| South Arcot.....        | 188          | .....         | 188    | The Native States are Travancore and Cochin.                 |
| Tanjore.....            | 1,007        | .....         | 1,007  |                                                              |
| Madura.....             | 345          | 317           | 662    | The receipts in this statement are at the old rates of duty. |
| Tinnevely.....          | 952          | 37,239        | 38,191 |                                                              |
| Canara.....             | 6,879        | .....         | 6,879  |                                                              |
| Malabar.....            | 5,795        | .....         | 5,795  |                                                              |
| Madras Sea Customs..... | 3,344        | .....         | 3,344  |                                                              |
| Total.....              | 18,510       | 37,556        | 56,066 |                                                              |

STATEMENT B.

Average annual amount of Duty levied on the Trade between the Madras Territory and Foreign European States, during the last three years.

| District.               | Sea Customs. | Land Customs. | Total.   | Remarks.                                                                 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Rs.          | Rs.           | Rs.      |                                                                          |
| Ganjam.....             | 849          | .....         | 849      | The Foreign European States are as follows;—                             |
| Vizagapatam.....        | 867          | .....         | 867      |                                                                          |
| Rajahmundry.....        | 2,308        | 516           | 2,824    | On Coromandel Coast.<br>Yanam, } French.<br>Pondicherry, }<br>Karikal, } |
| Masulipatam.....        | 38           | .....         | 38       |                                                                          |
| Nellore.....            | 17           | .....         | 17       |                                                                          |
| South Arcot.....        | 132          | 75,022        | 75,154   | On Madras Coast.<br>Mahé..... French.<br>Goa..... Portuguese.            |
| Tanjore.....            | 869          | 36,523        | 37,392   |                                                                          |
| Madura.....             | 11           | .....         | 11       |                                                                          |
| Tinnevely.....          | 55           | .....         | 55       | The receipts in this statement are at the old rates of duty.             |
| Canara.....             | 24,392       | 45,259        | 69,651   |                                                                          |
| Malabar.....            | 3,807        | 75            | 3,882    |                                                                          |
| Madras Sea Customs..... | 5,001        | .....         | 5,001    |                                                                          |
| Total.....              | 38,347       | 1,57,895      | 1,95,741 |                                                                          |

  
Sub Secretary.

**STATEMENT A.**  
Average annual amount of Duty levied on the Trade between the Madras Territory and Native States during the last three years.

| District.               | Sea Customs. | Land Customs. | Total. | Remarks.                                                     |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Rs.          | Rs.           | Rs.    |                                                              |
| South Arcot.....        | 188          | .....         | 188    | The Native States are Travancore and Cochin.                 |
| Tanjore.....            | 1,007        | .....         | 1,007  |                                                              |
| Madura.....             | 345          | 317           | 662    | The receipts in this statement are at the old rates of Duty. |
| Tinnevely.....          | 952          | 37,239        | 38,191 |                                                              |
| Canara.....             | 6,879        | .....         | 6,879  |                                                              |
| Malabar.....            | 5,795        | .....         | 5,795  |                                                              |
| Madras Sea Customs..... | 3,344        | .....         | 3,344  |                                                              |
| Total.....              | 18,510       | 37,556        | 56,066 |                                                              |

**STATEMENT B.**  
Average annual amount of Duty levied on the Trade between the Madras Territory and Foreign European States, during the last three years.

| District.               | Sea Customs. | Land Customs. | Total.   | Remarks.                                                                 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Rs.          | Rs.           | Rs.      |                                                                          |
| Ganjam.....             | 849          | .....         | 849      | The Foreign European States are as follows :—                            |
| Vizagapatam.....        | 867          | .....         | 867      |                                                                          |
| Rajahmundry.....        | 2,308        | 516           | 2,824    | On Coromandel Coast.<br>Yanam, } French.<br>Pondicherry, }<br>Karical, } |
| Masulipatam.....        | 38           | .....         | 38       |                                                                          |
| Nellore.....            | 17           | .....         | 17       |                                                                          |
| South Arcot.....        | 132          | 75,022        | 75,154   | On Malabar Coast.<br>Mahé..... French.<br>Gou..... Portuguese.           |
| Tanjore.....            | 869          | 36,523        | 37,392   |                                                                          |
| Madura.....             | 11           | .....         | 11       |                                                                          |
| Tinnevely.....          | 55           | .....         | 55       | The receipts in this statement are at the old rates of duty.             |
| Canara.....             | 24,302       | 45,259        | 69,561   |                                                                          |
| Malabar.....            | 3,807        | 75            | 3,882    |                                                                          |
| Madras Sea Customs..... | 5,001        | .....         | 5,001    |                                                                          |
| Total.....              | 38,347       | 15,7395       | 19,5,741 |                                                                          |

*[Signature]*  
Secretary.

*Proceedings to the  
Revenue & Finance  
22 July 1859 v. 2853.*

*1388/59*

*Statement A and B.*

*29*

Rev. Dep't.

8 Copies  
Dep't. of  
Ind. to

Mr. 1761-  
C. Beadon Esq.  
Secretary to the Government  
of India.

Sir,

26 August 1858 No. 1001.  
14 January 1859 No. 89.

With reference to Mr.  
Chapman's letters of the dates  
in the margin, I am directed  
by the Honorable the Governor  
in Council to forward the  
accompanying proceedings of  
the Board of Revenue dated  
22<sup>d</sup> July 1859, No. 2883, furnishing  
the information required by  
the Government of India  
respecting the loss of revenue  
by the abolition of all fiscal  
restrictions on the trade be-  
tween the British territory and  
the Ports of native States, and  
regarding the trade with  
Foreign European Settlements  
on the coast.

The average annual  
amount of duty levied on the  
trade with native States on the  
coast is  
Rupees 56,000, of which that

Enclosure in an Extract  
from the Proceeding to the  
Board of Revenue to the  
Secretary to Government  
Dated 29<sup>th</sup> July 1859 No. 11.

Statements A and B

1944/59

from Sea Customs is Rs. 18510  
and the remainder Rs. 37356  
from Land Customs. The  
Board of Revenue are opposed  
to the abolition of the Sea cus-  
toms duties. They point out  
that it is not a mere question  
of the existing revenue, but  
that the duties are necessary  
kept up for the protection  
of the Customs revenue and  
the trade of our own ports.

They think however that as  
respects the Travancore and  
Linnelly and Madura land  
frontier, the Land Customs  
might be abolished, as the  
distances and expense of  
conveyance to the Sea would  
prevent fraudulent sea borne  
trade; and they state that a  
measure of the same kind  
was carried out with advantage  
12 years since on the  
frontier between Cochin and  
the provinces of Malabar and  
Cannibatores. If the duty on the  
Travancore,

Travancore frontier be given  
up, sayer establishments cost-  
ing Rs. 3116 per annum can  
be dispensed with, and the net  
loss in revenue will be Rs. 34,000. But the Board doubt  
whether the Travancore Govt  
would consent to abolish their  
duties on account of the corola-  
mon and other monopolies  
which prevail in that territory.

2 The duty on the Trade  
with Foreign European  
Settlements amounts to Rs. 195,741, of which Rs. 38,347  
is from Sea Customs, and  
the remainder Rs. 157,394  
from the Land frontier duties.

3 With reference to para 3  
of Mr. Croft's letter of the  
26<sup>th</sup> August 1858 the Board  
state that under no circum-  
stances can such articles  
as Salt, Spirits, wine, Opium  
and foreign manufactures  
be exempted from the pro-  
posed concessions while Customs  
duties

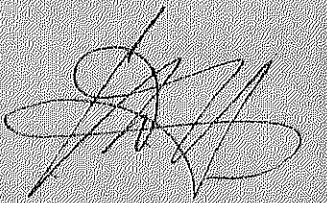
duties at our Ports and the  
Abbey farms are con-  
tinued, and that for the  
reasons stated above with  
reference to the Ports of  
native States, they do not  
perceive how the duties on  
other articles passing from  
or into the Ports of native  
States can be safely taken  
off.

5 In the remarks of the  
Board respecting the land  
customs on the Frontier of  
Foreign European Settlements  
the Governor in Council  
entirely concurs. So long as  
the sea customs duties are  
maintained at our Ports  
it is indispensable for their  
protection that the land  
customs should be kept up  
on the frontier of these small  
territories, each containing  
a Port.

6 His Excellency in  
Council

Council concurs likewise  
in the Board's remarks in  
Para 3 on the sea borne  
trade with maritime native  
States, and generally also  
in those in Para 4 on the frontier  
trade with those States.  
He observes, however, that  
the late large increase in  
the rates of duty, leviable  
at our Ports, may <sup>modify</sup> ~~fully~~  
the views there expressed.

Fort St. George.  
30<sup>th</sup> August, 1857.



5 Copies to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of India Dis<sup>p</sup>.

17-8-79

Revenue 1859 Dept.  
Pro: of Govt. 2 Sept.

No 1161.

To the Secretary to the  
Govt of India.  
Dy 30<sup>th</sup> August 1859

From the Secy to the Govt of India  
C 7<sup>th</sup> Act 1859 C. A. 1883  
in Cons. 21<sup>st</sup> Oct 1859 V 100.

Forwarding R. P. Pro.  
ceedings with observations of the Govt  
respecting loss of Rev. by abolition  
of fiscal restrictions on the trade  
between British Territory and  
Ports of Native states & regarding  
the trade with Foreign European  
settlements on the Coast.

No 23 & 24.

22 Aug 1859