

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1386

Press
Mis.

356-357

Dated 24 - 6 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th June 1862.*

No. 356. Read the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chatterpūr, 2nd June 1862, No. 115 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to request the attention of the Government to the accompanying extract from a paper published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th May 1862, under the signature of the Superintending Engineer of the Cuttack Circle.

2. The writer, as the Government will observe, anticipates the diversion of the stream of traffic which now finds its way from the Nagpore territories through the small dependency of Boad into Goomsur and other parts of Ganjam by a prohibition to carry Salt from this seaboard into Nagpore by the above named route.

3. If any such interference with the natural course of trade is designed, it can, I think, be shown that the result will not be, as the Superintending Engineer anticipates, to force the traffic down to Cuttack in order that the trader may there obtain the return load of Salt which he is to be debarred from purchasing in Ganjam, but rather to annihilate it altogether.

4. I very lately laid before the Government certain statements made by Salt traders of Nagpore on their arrival in this District, tending to show that the transit duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per maund now levied on all Salt imported into Nagpore combined with the recent increase of price at our Salt depôts would render the trade unprofitable, and that many would abandon it. The result has shown that these statements were well founded, a decrease in Salt sales being apparent at Nowpada (the depôt most frequented by Brinjaries) of 88,000 maunds. It follows that a return load of Salt purchased at Cuttack or Pooree at $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per maund would not be worth the carriage.

1,32,000 Rupees,

5. This District and Vizagapatam form the natural seaboard of the Nagpore Provinces and have always supplied them with Salt, a portion of which crosses the small dependency of Boad; it can hardly be worth while to cut off that source of supply in order to raise the trade returns of Cuttack at the expense of those of Ganjam, which is equally a port of the empire, especially as there is risk of stopping the inland trade altogether.

6. In deciding on such measures consideration is surely due to the districts whose produce is to be diverted from their chosen marts as well as to those which have hitherto absorbed that produce. Inland Provinces which have the misfortune to depend as yet so much on pack cattle for the carriage of their produce to the coast may claim to have their difficulties lightened rather than increased, but if Nagpore carriers are told that the return load of Salt must cost them more than double what it has hitherto done, it must be admitted that a very great check is given to their vocation.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ at Cuttack,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Ganjam.

7. I forward these remarks in the hope that the Government of Madras will address a remonstrance to the Supreme Government against any interference with the natural course of trade between this Province and the Nagpore territories—and I would add, that if, as there is now reason to conclude the inland Salt trade from the Madras depôts becomes unprofitable under a transit duty of a Rupee and half per maund on Nagpore and a selling price of equal amount as the Coast (in all 3 Rupees per maund), the present high monopoly price in Bengal $3\frac{1}{2}$ per maund must operate as a serious check on the legitimate extension of this very productive source of Revenue.

No. 357. ORDER THEREON, 24th June 1862, No. 1,386.

The Governor in Council does not see how he can object to the Nagpore authorities raising a Revenue from Salt imported into their Province if they consider that the people there can afford to pay tax on that article, and this the Commissioner of Nagpore states to be the case. If

Profit yielded by both Cargoes, as I understand

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Madras Salt were taxed higher than Bengal Salt, objection might be taken to the protection or favor shown to the latter, but the Collector states that while the Madras monopoly price and import duty on Madras Salt aggregate only Rupees 3 per Indian Maund, Bengal or Cuttack Salt costs $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Indian Maund at Cuttack. In reality therefore the Madras Salt is protected at the expense of Cuttack Salt, supposing as seems to be the case that both are of the same description, viz., manufactured by solar evaporation.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Memoirs of the Superintending Engineer Cuttack Circle on sanctioned roads.

- 17 Much of this traffic, more especially cotton, proceeds not to "Cuttack" but to "Simpur", and then diverging to the South-east, proceeds through the lands of "Boad" and "Gourmans" to "Banyan".
- 18 The Boallocks return home, sometimes with Coconuts, but chiefly with Salt.

This latter trade though will soon be put a stop to, as the Government of Bengal do not think proper to admit Madras Salt into Provinces under their rule.

When the Madras Salt is shut out the cotton now sent to "Banyan" will doubtless proceed to "Cuttack", the Banyans taking on their return trip some Manufactured Salt.

This change must take place I consider for it is the margin of profit yielded by both Cargoes, as I may

3
say that says the Brijjarie who natu-
rally will refuse to proceed to "Gangam"
where his bullock must return unladen
and profitless; all this will benefit
"Cultach" and its trade.

✓
✓
Signed J. H. Armstrong & Co.
Exp^l Engineer Cultach Circle
(Thru G. G. G.)

J. H. Armstrong & Co.

Collector.

98-1386.

The first doesn't seem
 know that we can check it
 the Bayshore on Thursdays!

having a reservoir from
 salt impurities into them
 if they consider that the people
 there can afford to keep the
 on that article - and that the
 can't of the same state. It is
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 taxed higher than Bengal salt
 objection might be taken to the
 protection or down there & the
 better for the same. It is not
 a rule that the same would be
 a point but on the same salt
 appropriate only to 3 per cent, Bengal
 appropriate only to 3 per cent, Bengal
 or in the same salt - the quality
 of the salt is the same. It is
 therefore the same salt is the
 to be sold at the same price. It is
 salt, in the same and seems to be
 the same. It is the same of the

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Dr: of London Aug 23.
From the Collector.
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1886-24th June
The Secretary
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Oatlands
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William Under
 Leetons and

Admiral Sir Robert
from the Calcutta
Gazette of the 24th
May/62 containing
removals made by
the Hon^{ble} Secy^r to the
Civil Service, the last
of that between the
Hon^{ble} Secy^r to the Govt.

From the falling
4 July 1880 to
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No 356 & 357

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