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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

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Read the following letters :—

No. 401. From T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 7th December 1863 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Orders of Government of the 30th July 1863, No. 1,417, I have the honor to report that I arrived at Cochin on the 18th ultimo, and finding that the Resident was at Trevandrum in order to avoid delay, after conferring with the several merchants of Cochin, (for there was no Chamber of Commerce, that Institution having been dissolved), I proceeded on the 28th October to Trevandrum.

2. By proceeding to Trevandrum, I had the advantage of personally conferring with His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and his Dewan, on the terms and conditions on which they were prepared to accept the benefits of the Interportal Act; and of discussing many points connected with the measure, with the Resident, to whom I am much indebted for his courtesy, the assistance he rendered me, and the valuable information he placed at my disposal. I also had an opportunity of seeing the Port of Allepey, and the improvements made to it, in its admirable Light House, its Tramway and Canal; though it was painful to see the two latter going rapidly out of order.

3. The Collector of Malabar met me at Cochin, and both in conference, in affording me the services of a part of his Establishment, and in furnishing me with information from his records and Customs Department, greatly aided me.

4. I conferred with the Merchants on the nature and extent of the trade carried on at the British Port of Cochin, the sources from whence it was supplied, and the impediments and difficulties thrown in the way of it, and endeavoured to ascertain from them the relative proportions in which the produce shipped at Cochin was supplied from our own territory, or from those of Travancore and Cochin. Though I learned much from these gentlemen, especially on the great evils of the Chowkeys established on the back-water, I could not gather from them the proportions in which the States contribute to the trade of the port.

5. I felt some doubt as to whether the powers delegated to me extended beyond securing the interests of Government in the division of the Cochin Custom receipts; but in my conferences with the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, I lost no opportunity of urging on them the closest assimilation to our Tariffs of value and duty, and a full and hearty reciprocity in respect to the entire freedom of the Home Trade. To such freedom I observed the retention of the numerous frontier and back-water Chowkeys maintained by the two States seemed to be utterly opposed.

6. The Government are aware that the British Port at Cochin has become the emporium of the trade of the two States of Travancore and Cochin, and that this trade is placed at a disadvantage, compared with other neighbouring countries, in having to pay duty sometimes twice and sometimes three times. The produce of Travancore is liable to an export duty on leaving the country at its own Chowkeys, and to a transit duty at the Cochin Rajah's Chowkeys, both situated on the back-water; and if exported to foreign ports it pays a further duty at the British

Custom Houses. Cochin produce pays an export duty at its back-water Chowkeys, and again if carried to any foreign ports at our Custom House.

7. There are in Travancore six back-water Chowkeys, sixteen Sea Customs do., twelve frontier land do., besides twenty-one Salt Bankshalls, eleven Tobacco do., six Salt and Tobacco do., besides 137 Excise Stations.

8. In Cochin there are eight back-water Chowkeys, one Sea Custom do., and two Land Excise do. to prevent Tobacco smuggling.

9. The two States claim the right of levying an export duty on all the produce leaving their countries, and an import duty on all goods passing into their territories. To secure the due collection of these duties this fearful array of Chowkeys is maintained.

10. The levy of heavy duties is, perhaps, the smallest injury inflicted on trade, by these Chowkeys. Repeated and protracted delays; injury to goods from exposure and rough handling; unlawful exactions on the part of the Chowkeydars from the servants of the merchants; refusal to pass acknowledgments or receipts for payments; affrays and bloodshed are evils more or less experienced in the transit of goods by the back-water.

11. Travancore possesses one excellent Port at Allepey, where the largest ships can lie at all seasons, and in all weathers, in smooth water, on a mud bank formed at 3¼ to 4 miles out at sea. It also possesses several smaller ports to the south, and one or two to the north of Allepey.

12. Allepey is 36 miles south of British Cochin, and with open trade little of the produce of Travancore could be carried to the latter, as the nearer or more convenient port; but all the European merchants reside at British Cochin, owing to the inconvenience, trouble and vexation attendant on a residence in a Native State, and from causes, which are frequently mentioned in this letter much Travancore produce now finds its way to British Cochin.

13. British Cochin, formed an integral part of the Cochin Rajah's territory, and was its chief port. It is the port, to which the greater portion of its coasting, as well as of its foreign trade has, and always will now resort; probably, to the annihilation of its own ports.

14. This State has, in addition, the ports of Narrakal, Maliapooram and Cranganore; the first may rise to be a port, being protected by a mud bank similar in character to that at Allepey. The others, if not destroyed, can never be other than small and insignificant ports.

15. Serious, as may have been the injuries inflicted on the coasting trade of the two States, by the Interportal Act, and greatly, as these injuries may have been aggravated, by the more recent revisions and modifications of our Tariffs of values and duties, the ports of these States owe their inactivity and want of trade, possibly in as great, if not in a greater degree, to the evils of their own fiscal laws and general maladministration.

16. But for our traffic in foreign productions, the home trade of British India would be without a great part of the activity by which it is distinguished. The foreign trade of these States labors under no greater disabilities, as far as the British Government is concerned, than our own. Considering all the natural and acquired advantages of the Port of Allepey, it cannot fail to excite surprise and regret that its commerce is so little. Requiring, as the people of Travancore

must do, so many of the productions of the British Isles, in piece goods and metals, and capable as they are of commanding them by means of their own raw products, to what can we attribute it, that these products are carried to a British port more than 30 miles beyond their own fine port of Allepey, by back-waters, obstructed by numerous Chowkeys, at which they are exposed to heavy exactions, and the levy of two extra duties, but to the baleful consequences of ill-considered systems of commercial rules, or to that jealousy of Europeans, which leads to the adoption of measures of policy and government, which renders it undesirable for them to settle in this State.

17. It seems to me to be of importance that this fact, that the foreign trade is unfettered, should be kept prominently in view, lest the misconception should be current, that the whole, and not only a part, of the trade of the Native States has been injuriously affected, by the Interportal Act.

18. Till lately, the Travancore Government levied an export duty of from 6 to 8 per cent. on a very low valuation. In 1861 their Tariff was revised and assimilated to our own valuations, except in some articles on which higher values were retained. The effect of this change was to raise their duties 50 per cent. They also adopted the English Candy weight in lieu of the Dutch Candy, thus making a further increase of 9 per cent. and subsequently the duty was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. Travancore goods passing into British Cochin have been further burthened with a duty levied by the Cochin State equal to from 2 to 3 per cent. on our Tariff values.

19. The subjoined table gives the articles of export and import at the British Custom House at Cochin, the quantities exported and imported last year 1862-63, and the amount of duty collected in the same period.

Table of the Imports and Ex

Articles.	Imports.					
	Dutiable.			Free.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	... ...	531	53 7 3	... ...	12,601	13,131
Stationery	... ...	346	34 10 7	... ...	16,139	16,485
Coffee	... ...	...	... ...	165 0 0	3,300	3,300
Coir and Coir Rope ...	... ...	...	... ...	16 2 24	135	135
Cotton	... ...	...	... ...	495 1 3	17,749	17,749
Cotton Yarn	... ...	...	... ...	747 1 11	42,860	42,860
Cotton Piece Goods ...	Pieces. 559	2,012	100 8 10	Pieces. 68,724 0 0	3,37,283	3,39,295
Cocoanuts	Nos. 47,200	1,180	118 0 0	... ...	...	1,180
Cocoanut Oil	Cwt. 20 2 7	164	16 7 3	... ...	...	164
Rice and Paddy ...	... ...	...	... ...	In. Mds. 2,61,567	5,24,519	5,24,519
Other grains	... ...	...	... ...	In. Mds. 71,602	2,17,327	2,17,327
Malt Liquor	Gals. 5,551	12,721	1,060 12 8	Gals. 1,064	2,519	15,240
Metals manufactured and unmanufactured.	... ...	28,186	2,818 9 6	... ...	1,62,982	1,91,168
Fish Oil	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 65 1 2	652	65 4 4	... ...	...	652
Empty Barrels ...	Nos. 6,776	13,494	1,349 6 7	Nos. 10,646	45,489	58,983
Silk Piece Goods ...	Pieces. 2	36	3 10 6	Pieces. 1,609	11,929	11,965
Spirits	Gals. botls. 885 5 0	3,122	2,657 8 0	Doz. Gals. 119 0 0	2,657	5,779
Wine	561 5 0	5,019	1,032 8 0	119 2 0	1,633	6,652
Woollens	Pieces.	173	17 5 2	... ...	18,165	18,338
Tobacco and Cigars ...	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 3,542 2 0	47,656	9,531 2 7	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 49 1 24	1,456	49,112
Sundries	.. ..	33,000	3,299 10 9	... ...	8,72,481	9,05,481
Grand Total...	... ...	1,48,295	22,159 0 0	... ...	23,91,324	25,39,619

ports of the Port of Cochin in 1862-63.

Articles.	Exports.					
	Dutiable.			Free.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwt. qrs. lbs	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrowroot	6 2 ...	103	3 14 10	5,461 2 1	72,080	72,210
Coffee	.. ..	...	... ...	11,352 3 9	30,517	3,04,517
Coir and Coir Rope ...	68,575 1 0	4,26,686	12,801 0 4	84,312 0 4	4,13,750	8,40,436
Cotton Piece Goods ...	Pieces. 333	802	24 1 8	Pieces. 7,742	27,393	28,195
Cotton...	... ...	...	... ...	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 481 2 19	20,346	20,346
Betel Nuts	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 147 9 0	812	24 6 7	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 4,696 2 21	46,503	47,315
Cocoanuts	Nos. 22,090 0 0	552	16 9 1	18,29,732	45,211	45,763
Cocoanut Kernel ...	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 1,786 0 25	15,182	455 7 10	1,89,850	15,19,311	15,34,498
Paddy and Rice ..	In. Mds. 5,260	13,437	655 5 0	In. Mds. 2,807	6,814	20,251
Other grains	58,091	1,73,919	7,261 7 0	6,399	17,491	1,91,410
Horns	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 639 1 15	5,532	166 0 5	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 15 0 14	1,090	6,622
Metals manufactured and unmanufactured.	... ...	2,135	64 1 10	... ...	23,829	25,964
Cocoanut Oil	1,56,089 0 0	21,85,242	65,556 6 1	20,067 1 16	2,80,946	24,66,188
Fish Oil	534 2 19	3,822	114 10 9	31 1 0	116	3,938
Empty Casks	Nos. 1,311	5,923	177 11 9	Nos. 1,270	5,912	11,835
Provision	... ...	28,661	860 5 10	... ...	20,775	49,436
Hides	... ...	...	... ...	2,855½	27,334	27,334
Cardamoms	In. Mds. 0 1 22	100	3 0 1	363 2 0	82,644	82,744
Dry Ginger	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 4,433 1 6	43,350	1,300 9 6	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 10,581 2 19	65,404	1,08,754
Pepper...	1,688 3 21	27,022	792 1 1	2,258 3 9	37,076	64,098
Timber and planks ...	... ...	12,000	362 4 3	... ...	40,730	52,730
Wax and Wax Candles	18 1 10	1,008	30 4 2	21 3 6	1,199	2,207
Sundries	... ...	63,807	1,914 3 11	... ...	5,91,534	6,55,341
Total...	... ...	30,10,122	92,585 0 0	... ...	36,52,005	66,62,127

20. In the following table, I have endeavoured to show the quantities of, and proportions in which the exports have been contributed, by the Native States, during the last year.

Comparative Statement, showing the quantities and value of goods exported in 1862-63, from the Port of British Cochin, and of those, entered for duty in the Returns of the back-water Chowkeys of Travancore and Cochin, in the same year.

1	2 Quantity.	3 Value.	The quantities and values of the goods passing to British Cochin, and on which, duty was levied, at the back-water Chowkeys of Travancore, as shown by accounts, prepared by the Dewan of Travancore.	4 Quantity.	5 Value.	The quantities and values of the goods passing to British Cochin, from Travancore, and on which, a transit duty was levied at the back-water Chowkeys of Cochin, as shown by accounts, prepared by the Dewan of Cochin.	6 Quantity.	7 Value.	Quantities and values of the goods passing from Cochin into British Cochin, and on which, duty was levied, at the back-water Chowkeys of Cochin, as shown by accounts, prepared by the Dewan of Cochin.	8 Quantity.	9 Value.	Total of Columns 2 and 6, and 3 and 7.	10 Quantity.	11 Value.	Quantities and values of the goods exported from British Cochin as shown by accounts prepared by the Custom House Manager.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Arrowroot ... Cwt.	1,598	21,778		1,441	4,621		129	419		1,727	48,177		5,467	72,210
Coffee ... „	2,289	44,969		803	11,600		1,032	15,629		3,371	60,598		11,352	3,04,517
Coir and Coir Rope „	80,857	5,44,622		40,066	1,82,409		46,537	1,43,149		1,27,394	6,87,771		52,887	8,40,436
Cotton Piece Goods, Cgs.	218	8,201		168	6,194		...	...		218	8,201		8,075	28,195
Cotton ... Cwt.	....	...		85	130		...	...		...	...		481	20,346
Betel-Nuts ... Nos.	193,49,120	40,737		290,94,600	11,124		...	...		193,49,120	40,737		...	...
Cocoanuts ... „	28,42,418	69,827		25,11,000	16,142		2,40,050	1,543		31,10,709	...		Cwt. 4,843	47,315
Cocoanut, Kernels, Cwt.	2,67,825	21,05,073		2,119	7,06,384		466	1,669		2,68,291	21,76,569		18,51,822	45,763
Paddy and Rice, I. Mds.	11,186	22,725		23,415	8,554		...	...		11,186	21,06,742		1,91,666	15,34,493
Other grains... I. Mds.	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	22,725		8,067	20,251
Horns ... Cwt,	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		64,490	1,91,410
Metal manufactured and unmanufactured ...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		654	6,622
Cocoanut Oil ... Cwt.	33,882	4,66,014		1,07,081	1,51,804		24,216	1,30,931		58,098	5,97,025		...	25,964
Fish Oil ... „	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		1,76,156	24,66,188
Empty Casks ... Nos.	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		565	3,938
Provisions ... Cwt.	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		2,581	11,835
Hides	2,033	24,346		13,385	21,254		244	699		2,277	25,044		...	...
Cardamoms ... Cwt.	...	...		...	...		10	1,313		10	1,313		2,855	27,334
Dry Ginger ... „	12,257	1,20,442		15,889	88,545		...	...		12,257	1,20,442		363	82,644
Pepper ... „	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		15,014	1,08,754
Timber and Planks	...	...		...	...		3,559	5,680		3,559	5,680		3,946	64,098
Wax and wax-candles „	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	52,730
Sundries	...	...		...	73,149		...	7,958		...	7,958		39	2,107
Total...	...	29,68,814		...	13,16,626		...	3,08,990		...	59,01,602		...	6,55,341
													...	66,12,484

The variations in columns 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11 show that goods paying duty at our Custom House elude sometimes the Custom Houses of one and sometimes of both the States, an idea supported by the variation in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5, which should exactly tally.

21. It will be observed that the whole value of the imports and exports of the British Port of Cochin amounted, in 1862-63 to 92,01,723 Rupees, of which the imports were valued at 25,39,616 Rupees, and the exports at Rupees 66,62,127. On this amount of goods a duty to the amount of Rupees 1,14,747 was levied, being Rupees 22,159 on imports, and Rupees 92,585 on exports. Of our imports 23,91,524 Rupees worth passed free into Cochin, as having already paid duty at Bombay or as being the produce of British India. Of our exports Rupees 36,52,005 worth paid no duty, as being either goods on the free list, or as being intended for export to other parts of our possessions in India.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
Cotton	17,749
Piece Goods	3,37,283
Cotton Yarn	42,860
Paddy and Rice	5,24,519
Other grains	2,17,327
Metals	1,62,082

22. The chief articles of free import are Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece goods, metals raw and wrought, Paddy and Rice and other grains. The greater quantity of these goods were imported for consumption in the States.

	Rs.		
Metals	28,186	duty	2,818
Wine	5,019	„	1,032
Empty Barrels ...	13,494	„	1,349
Malt Liquor	12,721	„	1,060

23. A large quantity of metals was imported direct from foreign ports, and paid duty at our Custom house. There was also a large duty levied on empty barrels required for the use of the oil exported from Cochin, and on Wines and Malt Liquor imported direct into Cochin.

24. The chief articles of free export are Coffee, Cocoanut, Coir and Coir-ropes, Cocoanut Kernels, Cocoanut-oil, Hides, Dry Ginger, Cardamoms, and Pepper. Some of the Coffee comes from the hills in the Cochin States, but the larger portion from Calicut. The Cocoanut Kernels come almost entirely from Travancore; the Oil from the Cochin State and from our own lands in Chowghat, perhaps in very nearly equal proportions, some is made at British Cochin, and in the villages belonging to the State of that name, from Travancore Kernels. The Dry Ginger and Cardamoms come from Travancore. The Pepper is probably received from both States. A little of the Coffee is exported to Arabia, but it is chiefly shipped for England. The Cocoanut Kernels and Oil exported free are for use in Calcutta. The Dry Ginger and Cardamoms and Pepper free, are sent chiefly to Bombay and other Indian Ports.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
Coffee	3,04,517
Coir and Coir-ropes	4,13,750
Cocoanut Kernels	15,19,311
do. Oil	2,80,946
Hides	27,334
Cardamoms	82,644
Ginger...	65,404
Pepper	37,076

25. The articles of export, on which the largest amount of duty was collected, are Cocoanut Oil, Coir and Coir-ropes, Ginger, Pepper, and Grains. The Oil is contributed by the Cochin State, and by Chowghat; and by Travancore, in the shape of Cocoanuts and Kernels. The Coir-ropes and Yarn chiefly come from Travancore and Cochin; some is supplied from Chowghat. The Ginger comes from Travancore. The Pepper from the two States. The Grain from our own lands. These articles are exported directly to European or other foreign ports.

	Value. Rs.	Duty. Rs.
Coir and Coir-ropes	4,26,686	12,801
Grains	1,75,919	7,261
Cocoanut-oil... ..	21,85,142	65,557
Ginger	43,350	1,300
Pepper	27,022	792

26. The trade of the Port of British Cochin has increased from Rupees 11,06,228 in 1841-42, being Rupees 5,67,787 of exports, and 5,38,441 of imports, to its present magnitude of Rupees 92,01,723 in 1862-63. The duty levied at this port has also increased from Rupees 33,809, being 23,096 on exports, and 10,813 on imports in 1841-42, to 1,14,747 in 1862-63, being the highest duty levied at this port.

Year.	Imported by land.		Imported by Sea.		Total Imports.		Exported by land.		Exported by Sea.		Total Exports.	
State.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
1862-63												
Travancore	11,08,242	88,325	4,81,477	50,438	15,89,719	1,38,763	46,34,843	3,35,634	5,95,980	43,886	52,30,825	3,79,520
Cochin	14,09,792	69,918	2,78,090	17,667	16,87,882	86,985	1,13,634	6,574	3,43,894	17,932	4,56,918	24,506

27. It will be seen by the statement in the margin, that the Travancore Custom collection in the last year, 1862-63, amounted to Rupees 5,18,283 ; of this amount 3,79,520 Rupees were collected on exports and 1,38,763 Rupees on imports. Of the export collection 2,34,465 Rupees, or nearly two-thirds, were collected on goods passing down the back-waters ; and of the import collections 34,549 Rupees, or about one-fourth, were collected on goods passing up the back-water.

28. The Cochin Custom collection during the same period was 1,12,092 Rupees ; of this amount 86,985 Rupees were collected on imports, and Rupees 24,506 on exports.

29. Of the export collection Rupees 6,574, or a little more than one-fourth, were collected on the back-water.

30. Of the imports Rupees 69,918, or about four-fifths, were collected on the back-water, in the form of a transit duty.

31. Of the Statements appended to this report, C and D are intended to show the Tariff values assigned to, and duties levied during the three years of 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63 in the Travancore State on the articles of export and import excepted, under conditions I and II of the Government Order of 30th July 1863, and E and F, the value and duties now proposed to be assigned to, and collectedon such excepted articles ; and G, the British and Cochin Tariffs and duties similarly compared.

32. Having premised thus much, I now proceed to state the manner in, and extent to, which the two States in question feel they can reciprocate, in regard to the admission of British goods into their territories.

33. Both States are prepared to adopt in all its integrity, our tariff of valuations, and our mode of collecting the Custom dues on piece goods ; and,

34. Both also agree to impose on their foreign trade, export and import duties, not lower than those imposed by our Government. And both agree to raise the selling price of Salt to 1 Rupee 8 Annas an Indian Maund, without any exception or reservation, and not to lower that rate, without the consent of our Government.

35. The Cochin State further concedes free admission of all British Indian produce into its territory by land and by sea, with the exception of Tobacco, Opium, Salt and Spirits.

36. On Indian grown Tobacco it proposes to levy a duty of 15 Rupees a Candy of 600 lbs., and a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on Opium. Salt and Country Spirits are the subjects of monopoly.

37. At all its ports, Cochin will levy British rates of duty on all foreign produce, with the exception of foreign Tobacco, on which it proposes to collect a duty of 50 Rupees a Candy of 600 lbs.

38. And also to adopt our rates of duty, in regard to the produce of its own territory, when exported, with the exception of Pepper and Coffee. On the former of these it proposes to continue its present duty of 15 Rupees a Candy, and on the latter to collect a duty of not more than 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

39. Travancore grants the free admission of British Indian produce into its territory by land and by sea, with the exception of

1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.
2. Metals, raw and manufactured.
3. Tobacco and Snuff.
4. Opium.
5. Spirits.
6. Salt.

40. On the two first excepted articles, the Government proposes for the present, levying a 10 per cent. duty on our* export Tariff valuation, so far as Native wrought fabrics are concerned ; and on our import valuation in regard to metals and raw produce.

* It takes our export valuation for Native Cotton fabrics as better adapted to these products than our import Tariff which suits only foreign fabric.

41. This Government hopes it may soon be in a position to reduce this duty, and to approximate more nearly to our standard.

42. Tobacco and Snuff, Native Spirits and Salt are the subjects of monopoly.

43 Opium is a monopoly farmed out.

44. In regard to the second condition, the Travancore Government consents to levy British rates of duty on all foreign produce imported into its territory, with the exception of

1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.
2. Metals, raw and manufactured.

It proposes to levy a duty of 10 per cent. on these excepted articles, when they may be imported direct from foreign countries, but when Piece Goods may already have paid duty at any British Port, a duty of 6 per cent. will be levied on such goods.

45. The Travancore Government regrets it is not in its power to forego the levy of duty on goods exported, and reference is made by it to a Statement made by the late Resident, Mr. F. N. Maltby, in paragraph 13 of a draft letter submitted to Government by Captain White on the 10th July 1861, No. 31, in which Mr. Maltby writes, " It does not appear in the present " state of the finances that a reduction of the duties from 5 to 3 per cent. is practicable or desir- " able. Money is required for the improvement of the country, and no less exceptionable means " of raising it than this extra 2 per cent. on exported produce has yet suggested itself." It is argued, if the reduction of these duties be not desirable and practicable, much less is the abolition of them desirable or practicable.

46. It is further urged by the Dewan that " even were the British Government disposed " to offer to reduce the subsidy payable by Travancore, so far as to compensate the State for any " present loss which may have to be incurred, I would beg leave to urge that the Custom " duties are of great importance to the Circar prospectively, as it has no other branch of " revenue equally susceptible of increase. The Land Revenue can increase only at distant in- " tervals. The revenue from Tobacco cannot possibly be kept up at so high a point as at pre- " sent. It is in a transition state, and there may be serious decline in the current year. All " the conveniently situated forests have become exhausted, and hence the yield from this source " must also fail, at any rate no increase can be safely calculated upon. As for Salt, the only " way in which it can be made to contribute more to the public Exchequer is to increase the " selling price, which is not, I should think, a desirable step to take. On the other hand, the " ordinary expenditure of the State must increase. Many of those things which are purchased " by the Circar have risen and will yet rise in price. Having now formed a Public Works " Department, we must find funds to give it employment. Scarcely any improvement can be made " without increase of expenditure or surrender of revenue. In such a state of things large " dependence must be placed on the Customs duties, which show a great tendency to rise.

47. " Other considerations too are not wanting. I will content myself with instancing two. " There is a great extent of landed property in Travancore, totally or partially exempt from " direct tax. It is indirectly taxed by the levying of a Customs duty, when the produce leaves " the country on exportation. If the Customs duties are given up, I do not see how that property " can be made to contribute its share to the public revenues. The imposition of a direct tax " will be a violation of long respected usage and rights, and may lead to very undesirable " consequences. Another consideration is that land for Coffee is being granted on easy terms. " A very costly road is in progress for the use of the planters and others, chiefly because a hand- " some return is expected from Customs, as Coffee is liable to a duty in common with other " staples. I need not add that a good portion of the loss resulting from the recent reductions " of the Monopoly price of Tobacco is made good by the Customs."

48. The Travancore Government therefore proposes for the present to levy an export duty of 6 per cent. on our Tariff valuation, on all its products going out of the country, whether by sea or back-waters; excepting on Pepper, Dried Betel-nut and Timber; on the two first, a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty will be levied, and a 10 per cent. duty on all woods, excepting Teak and Black-wood, which are viewed as Government Royalties.

49. Both States expect on the part of the British Government that their goods will be allowed free admission into British Indian territory by land and by sea, and that their country will be treated as an integral part of the British nation in respect to all goods exported from any part of British India; that no duty will be charged on grain and other produce required by the States; and that the duty on Salt exported from Bombay for the use of the Native States will be assimilated to the rate collected on Salt exported to British Indian ports.

50. They also request that a duty of 50 Rupees per Candy or 8 Rupees 9 Annas per cwt. be levied on all sea-borne Tobacco imported into British Cochin, and all other British ports lying between Calicut and Cochin.

51. In regard to the proposal of a general convention, the collection at British Cochin of the duty on all the excepted articles, and the division of the Custom receipts at that port to be shared between the British Government and the two States; the Travancore Government, in the hope that on the removal of the present fiscal restriction, its trade, which has been diverted from its natural channel, and driven into Cochin, will revert to its proper course, and seek its own ports, declines joining the convention.

52. In order to protect its Tobacco Monopoly, and to secure the differential duties which it has felt necessitated to maintain at its ports and on its back-waters, as well as to serve as an instrument in driving back trade to its supposed natural channel, the Travancore Government feels itself precluded from withdrawing its Chowkeys on the back-waters or on its eastern frontier.

53. As long as the Tobacco Monopoly is a necessity, I suppose it is hardly possible for this Government to dispense with the back-water Chowkeys, though they do inflict so many and such serious injuries on trade. However, the Resident will take care that they are not allowed to use force in preventing trade from flowing into Cochin.

54. As to the practicability of abolishing the Tobacco Monopoly, I would beg to refer the Government to Mr. F. N. Maltby's letter of the 5th January 1862, No. 6. In this letter, the late Resident shows that, in his opinion, the finances of Travancore had not sufficiently recovered, from the effects of the abandonment of the Pepper Monopoly, to justify any further experiment being made, at present, with one of the chief resources of its revenue; and than which, no more fitting subject of taxation could be found.

55. The Resident, Mr. Fisher, hopes that measures may soon be matured, by which the evils of this Monopoly may be greatly alleviated, and eventually, at no very distant period, be altogether superseded, by a more healthy and advantageous system, when it is also hoped, that the perfect assimilation of the Travancore duties with our own, will enable the Government to dispense with all its Chowkeys and throw open its trade.

56. The Travancore revenue has risen, from Rupees 57,84,093 in 1841, to Rupees 61,35,755, in 1861; its charges have also risen, from Rupees 38,98,508, to Rupees 49,97,116, in the same period, leaving at the disposal of the Minister, at the close of the year 1861-62, a surplus of Rupees 11,38,639, for purposes of relaxing taxation or introducing measures of fiscal reform,

57. The Salt revenue of Travancore is now Rupees 4,74,022, while Salt is selling at 12 Annas an Indian Maund. The increase, which is to be made in the selling price, to the extent of 12 Annas an Indian Maund, will no doubt raise this source of revenue, at least two-thirds or to 7,90,036 Rupees.

58. The Cochin State has abandoned its Tobacco and Pepper Monopolies; and in lieu collects a duty of 20 Rupees per Candy on foreign, *Tobacco* and a duty of 10 Rupees a Candy on Tobacco raised in British India. In deference to the wishes and interests of the Travancore State, the Cochin Government proposes to raise the duty on foreign Tobacco to 50 Rupees per Candy, and that on Indian grown Tobacco to 15 Rupees a Candy. To any higher duty than 15 Rupees a Candy, on this last named Tobacco, the Cochin Government is strongly opposed, as impolitic and tending to induce and foster smuggling.

59. A tax of 10 Rupees a year is also collected on every person licensed to sell Tobacco in this State.

60. The change, from a Monopoly to a light duty on import and a moderate license tax, in the first year of the experiment, produced a net revenue to the State of 27,500 Rupees, which it is hoped, may be largely increased.

61. Though the Monopoly had greatly declined of late years, and only yielded a revenue, under an extremely expensive machinery, of 40,000 Rupees; in former years it yielded from one and a half to two lacs of Rupees.

62. The Salt sales, in Cochin, last year, amounted to 2,49,206 Indian Maunds, producing Rupees 2,00,956. The average sales, for the last 10 years, were 2,17,728 Indian Maunds, realizing a gross revenue of 1,56,088 Rupees. The charges of the Monopoly were, last year, Rupees 1,12,858. The average charges of the last 10 years were Rupees 98,684. The net revenue, last year, was 88,098. The average net revenue of the last 10 years was 57,403 Rupees. The population of Cochin is stated to be 3,99,056. Allowing a consumption of 18 lbs per head per annum, the maximum allowance fixed for this Presidency, the annual consumption of Salt in this State would be 87,293 Indian Maunds, yielding a gross revenue, at 1 Rupee 8 Annas per Indian Maund, of 1,30,939 Rupees. The cost of providing and selling Salt is, according to the accounts, 7 Annas 3 Pice per Indian Maund. Deducting the cost of 87,293 Indian Maunds, at the rate of 7 Annas 3 Pice, or Rupees 39,553, from Rupees 1,30,939, the estimated receipts on the sale of 18 lbs. per head of the population at 1 Rupee 8 Annas per Indian Maund, the net revenue, derivable from Salt, will be Rupees 91,386; being Rupees 33,983, in excess of the average net proceeds realized during the last ten years, and Rupees 3,288, in excess of the net revenue of the last year, 1862-63.

63. Thus this State will be a gainer both morally and financially, by agreeing to the 4th conditional Article laid down by Government.

64. The Customs receipts of the Cochin State during the last three years have averaged 90,123 Rupees.

65. During 1862-63 they amounted to Rupees 1,12,092, of which the exports and imports, by sea, through the British Port of Cochin and the Port of Malliapoorum, amounted, in imports to Rupees 17,667, on goods valued at 2,78,090 Rupees consisting chiefly of Piece Goods valued at Rupees 58,246 paying a duty of Rupees 3,412; Cotton thread valued at Rupees 20,668 paying a duty of Rupees 1,223; liquor, paying a duty of Rupees 2,636; Paddy and Rice, valued at Rupees 63,218 and paying a duty of Rupees 3,789.

66. In exports the duty amounted to Rupees 17,932, on goods valued at Rupees 3,43,884; consisting chiefly of Coppra valued at 1,30,931 Rupees, and paying a duty of Rupees 1,940; and Coffee valued at Rupees 15,629, and paying a duty of Rupees 942.

67. Of goods imported by back-water, from Travancore, a transit duty to the extent of 69,918 Rupees was collected on goods valued at Rupees 14,09,792, of which the principal articles were Jaggery for home consumption, valued at Rupees 54,472, and paying a duty of Rupees 2,724; Timber valued at Rupees 20,488, and paying a duty of Rupees 1,024; Coppra valued at Rupees 7,06,384, and paying a duty of Rupees 35,428; Cocoanut-oil valued at Rupees 1,51,804 and paying a duty of Rupees 7,595; Coir valued at Rupees 1,82,409 and paying a duty of Rupees 9,120; Ginger valued at Rupees 88,545, and paying a duty of Rupees 4,228.

68. On goods exported by back-water to Travancore, a transit duty of Rupees 6,574 were levied on goods valued at Rupees 1,13,034; of which the chief items were Curry-stuffs valued at Rupees 51,709, and paying a duty of Rupees 3,102, and sundries valued at Rupees 36,711, and paying a duty of Rupees 2,142.

69. The Cochin Government agrees to withdraw the Chowkeys in the vicinity of British Cochin, viz., at Muttencherry and Vypeen; and also, not to levy duty on any goods passing from Travancore into British Cochin, or from British Cochin into Travancore, but it declines to remove the Chowkeys on the Travancore frontier.

70. The plea on which these Chowkeys are retained is that duty may be levied on Cochin goods carried into Travancore for consumption, and on Travancore goods brought into Cochin for consumption.

71. I cannot but regret that any consideration short of absolute necessity should have influenced this Government, so forward in measures of improvement, so liberal and so sagacious in discerning its true policy, to make the withdrawal of its Chowkeys dependent on a similar concession by Travancore, especially since the circumstances of the two Governments are so dissimilar.

72. In the case of Travancore, the concession involves the hurrying through measures of reform, for which that Government was not ripe, or the loss of a large portion of the revenue on which it depended for carrying out those reforms. In the case of Cochin, the circumstances are totally different. Their Monopolies of Tobacco and Pepper are abolished, they need no protective or restrictive measures. Freedom from all restraint is calculated to afford the utmost extension to its foreign trade, and thus increase the receipts, in which it hopes to share, while it will

give the best direction to the capital and industry of the country. On the contrary, the continuance of these Chowkeys cannot but prove most injurious to the capital and industry of the inhabitants of the State, and can be attended with no compensating benefits to the public revenue. Neither can I see how, in practice, the difference, between goods intended for consumption in Cochin or those proposed to be carried to or from British Cochin, can be distinguished with such clearness or certainty, as to prevent detention of the latter, and all the moral and material evils attendant on it.

73. The Cochin Government also reserves to itself the right to keep up two excise Chowkeys, on the eastern frontier, to collect the duty on Indian grown Tobacco entering the State in that direction.

74. In consideration of the great sacrifices and concessions made by it, with the prospect of but a very small pecuniary return, the Cochin Government hopes that the British Government will grant it one-half of the Customs dues collected at British Cochin, together with all the duty collected on Tobacco; and that should the sums, collected by the State, at its ports of Maliapoorum, Cranganore and Narakal and at its back-water Chowkeys, together with half the Customs dues of Cochin, not equal in amount the average of its Customs collections of the last three years, amounting to Rupees 90,123, the British Government will be pleased to make up to it the remainder, by a remission of its subsidy to the extent of the deficiency.

75. This State urges that, in their Proceedings of the 26th April 1857, No. 471, the Government of Madras observed, that "they would be reluctant to urge on these small States "measures which would diminish their revenue, and in one case would probably render it "impossible to pay the subsidy. They have no doubt that the adoption of a sounder fiscal "policy would, in a few years, bring up the revenue of each State to its former standard or "more. But some indulgence will be required at the outset, to meet the immediate deficiency, "and under these circumstances, the Government resolved to point out to the Honorable the "Court of Directors the necessity of meeting any fiscal change that may become necessary "in a liberal spirit;" and again on the 6th January 1858, the Government instructed the Resident to obtain from the two Circars, a full "and clear exposition of their views as to the "measures whereby their Tobacco and Pepper Monopolies might be superseded by a more "healthy fiscal system, and tariff of values and duties, as well as by the reduction in those "branches of expenditure which have so often attracted the notice of the Honorable Court "and ceremonies; and to ascertain what, if any temporary assistance they would require, as "by fixing for Travancore, as now obtains for Cochin, a stated sum to cover all family expenses "by partial suspension of Peishcash or other means, from the East India Company, in carrying "out reforms of such importance both to themselves and to their subjects, and which under "existing circumstances cannot much longer be delayed."

76. The Pepper and Tobacco Monopolies, in reference to which, the above remarks were made, have since been abolished by the Cochin Government, without any aid from the British Government; and before their finances have recovered from the effects of the great changes, involved in the abandonment of these two Monopolies, which contributed so largely to the resources of the State, they are now urged to initiate further reforms and improvements, which they fear must at first seriously affect their revenue; they therefore confidently expect that the assistance which they were, by the Proceedings of Government above quoted, privileged to expect, may not be with-holden from them, in their present embarrassment and difficulty, more especially so as any temporary loss in the Customs revenue of the British Government will be more than counterbalanced by the increased sale of Salt in Malabar.

77. The whole revenue of the Cochin State in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 14,71,875, to which Rupees 93,334 or one-fifteenth was contributed from the Custom receipts.

78. The state of Cochin is very peculiarly situated. It cannot collect any higher duty at its Ports of Malliapoorum, Narakal and Cranganore, situated respectively at 4, 6 and 15 miles north of British Cochin, than we do at the latter Port without endangering its revenue, and diverting the trade from those ports, nor can it levy a duty on goods coming down to the British port of Cochin, at its back-water Chowkeys, as it has hitherto been in the habit of doing, for such a course would drive back trade into Allepey.

79. It could only hope to increase its Customs receipts by attracting trade to its ports, by the levy of a lighter duty than we impose; but for the protection of our trade it agrees to equalize its duties and tariff values to ours.

80. It is likely to derive but a small, if any increase, to its revenue, from raising the price of Salt. The consumption of this article is no doubt likely to be seriously affected by the great rise in price, which will be double what it has been. The net profit assumed in paragraph 62 to be in excess of the net receipt of the year 1862-63 is only Rupees 3,288 while it is but Rupees 33,983 in excess of the average net receipts of the last ten years.

81. This State has also at a large sacrifice abolished its Monopolies and now only retains those maintained by ourselves.

It further gains no present advantage, by the concession to it of the privileges of the Interportal Act. Virtually, it has been in the enjoyment of this concession, for all its goods have been shipped at, and exported from, British Cochin, while its cordon of Chowkeys, around Cochin, secured to it a large Customs revenue.

82. It is true, the smuggler shared with it the benefits accruing to it from the use of the British port. It is hoped the trade of the former may be seriously affected, if not entirely destroyed, by the removal of the Chowkeys at Muttencherry and Vypeen.

83. These changes will no doubt affect the Customs revenues of the Cochin State. It gives up the larger portion of its transit receipts on Travancore produce passing down the back-waters. It abolishes its Chowkeys at Muttencherry and Vypeen, the Customs duties at which Custom houses averaged 23,505 Rupees a year during the last three years.

		Rs.
Muttencherry in 1860-61-62,		66,127
Vypeen	Do.	4,389

84. Its own Port of Malliapooram, which has only been resorted to, because goods could be cleared there by the payment of a much smaller duty than at British Cochin, and then be carried by back-water free into any port of our possessions, will in future be deserted, and the Customs receipts at that port, which averaged during the last 3 years Rupees 4,656 a year, (being 4,627 Rupees levied on imports, valued on an average at Rupees 66,133, and 29 Rupees levied on exports valued on an average at 991 Rupees), will be greatly diminished. The articles of import, consisted chiefly of Piece Goods and Thread, Opium, Cocoanut, Kernels, Oil and Coir, Liquor, Pepper, and Oilman Stores. The duty collected on Liquor amounted to Rupees 5,941, being more than one-third of the whole amount of duty collected at this port during the three years in question; 2,555 Rupees duty were collected on Piece Goods, Rupees 1,445 on Opium; and Rupees 2,639 on the produce of the Cocoanut imported from Ceylon and Travancore.

85. The chief articles of export are dried fish and boats.

86. Most, if not all of these goods of export and import will probably be shipped and landed at our port of Cochin, in future. The only Customs duties this State will collect will be on Travancore produce passing into Cochin for consumption, which may be valued at about Rupees 59,114, and have on an average realized a revenue of Rupees 2,978 a year; and on Cochin goods passing by back-water into Travancore for consumption, which may be valued at Rupees 64,782, and have on an average of the last three years paid a duty of Rupees 3,830.

87. It has been stated, by the Dewan of Cochin, that after the settlement of the Portuguese in Cochin, the port was considered, as far at least as the Customs receipts were concerned, as belonging jointly to the Portuguese and Cochin Governments, as both participated in the Customs revenue collected at it. In the time of the Dutch, who succeeded the Portuguese, the Cochin Government continued to receive a portion of the Customs receipts of the port of Cochin, and soon after the capture of this place by the English, a moiety of these receipts was paid over to the Cochin Government for a few years. On the reduction of the subsidy to Rupees 2,00,000 a year, this payment was discontinued, and it is said a rather unwilling consent was obtained from His Highness the Rajah of Cochin to the relinquishment of his claim to it. But though thus deprived of a moiety of the British Customs collections, the Rajah levied a duty through his Chowkeys on all goods passing into or coming out of the port of Cochin.

See letters from Malabar by Jacob Canter Visscher, page 73.

88. This right he now cedes, and considering that his Customs receipts amount on an average of 3 years to Rupees 90,123, and our own during the same period to Rupees 88,011, it does not appear to me that in asking for a moiety of our Customs receipts at the Port of Cochin, this Government is asking too much, especially when we bear in mind how much it has given up for our benefit, and that our port will, in future, be, mainly, if not entirely, supplied from Cochin territory, with its products of export on which the Cochin Government has a fair lien; and be chiefly dependent on its people for the consumption of our imports, on which too it might justly claim to levy a duty, but both of which duties it foregoes in order that it may not injure our trade.

89. Travancore having declined to agree to any terms of a general convention, it would, I think, be impolitic for the British Government to increase its duties, by collecting, at the Cochin port, on its exports and imports, in addition to our own duties, the whole, or any part of the duties hitherto collected, by the Cochin State. To do so, would be to endanger the trade of the port and to place it, at a great disadvantage, with Allepey and other ports in its neighbourhood.

90. It is utterly impossible to conjecture or calculate what effect the proposed concession may have on the Customs receipts of British Cochin, I conceive that a large portion of the coasting trade, now flowing into Cochin, especially of that coming from Travancore, will be diverted to Allepey and the ports south of it.

91. The removal of the Cochin Chowkeys around our port, the discontinuance of the transit duties hitherto collected by Cochin on all Travancore produce passing down the back-water to British Cochin, and the relief afforded by Cochin promising not to collect any duty on its produce conveyed to British Cochin, or on any goods imported through that port for use in its own territory, will no doubt, give a stimulus to trade, especially to the import trade, and lead to a large consumption in the Cochin State of our Piece Goods and metals.

92. As our Customs duties are chiefly realized on articles exported by the European merchants, and as it may be some time before they see it feasible to transfer their houses of business to Allepey, or to open branch houses at that place, there does not appear to me to be any ground to anticipate any immediate reduction in our Customs revenue.

93. If the proposition of the Travancore Government, of raising the duties on all sea-borne Tobacco, from a 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty to 50 Rupees a Candy, be adopted, the effect will be that all Tobacco grown in India, and which cannot afford to pay so high a duty, will be carried to Malliapooram, a Cochin State Port, and *pro tanto* the Cochin State will gain.

94. The amount of duty collected on Tobacco imported into British Cochin during the period that Act X of 1860 was in operation, was Rupees 806 on 28 cwt. 3 quarters and 4 lbs. valued at 415 Rupees. The next year the imports fell to 2 quarters and 9 lbs. valued at 200 Rupees, and paying a duty of 32 Rupees 8 Annas. Since the abrogation of the provisions of Act X of 1860 by Act XI of 1862 the imports in 1862-63 rose to 3,542 cwt., valued at 47,656 Rupees, and a duty of 9,531 Rupees has been collected. Act X of 1860 imposed a duty of 8 Annas a Seer or 140 Rupees per Candy. Act XI of 1862 reduced this to a 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty.

95. The market value of the best Jaffna Tobacco is taken at from 15 to 23½ Rupees a cwt. or from 67 to 105 Rupees a Candy, and that of the second sort is taken at from 40 to 70 Rupees a Candy; the duty on this value would be from 13½ to 21 Rupees a Candy on best Jaffna Tobacco and from 8 to 14 Rupees on the inferior kind.

96. In addition to the Jaffna Tobacco, 6,092 cwt. of Coimbatore Tobacco valued at from 60 to 90 Rupees a Candy was imported into Cochin in 1862 free of duty.

97. The effect of the proposed measure of collecting a duty of 50 Rupees a Candy would clearly be to exclude all Indian grown Tobacco from coming by sea into British Cochin and the ports lying between it and Calicut.

98. No Tobacco is now imported into any of the ports north of Cochin, but large quantities of Tobacco are exported from Ponany and Beypore. This is intended for the south, and is either imported into British Cochin or smuggled into towns of Travancore along the coast.

99. From calculations made on the very smallest minimum standard of consumption, I found that not more than 3 lacs out of the twelve and a half lacs of the population of Travancore could have been supplied with Tobacco sold by the Government.

100. Some improvements have taken place in the administration of this Monopoly, but it is not to be gainsaid that the most questionable practices have been resorted to, to force on the people Tobacco unfit for use.

101. I am aware that it is the earnest desire of the present Resident to remedy these evils, and to place the Monopoly, so long as its existence is a necessity, on the least harassing footing.

102. The Cochin Government claims all the duty, which may be collected at British Cochin on Tobacco, on the ground, that were its cordon of Chowkeys not removed, it would realize an amount almost equal to it, and that the Tobacco is imported into Cochin only for consumption in the States, that it has substituted a duty for the Monopoly, and that therefore if it be precluded from collecting the duty by the withdrawal of its Chowkeys, and do not receive the amount collected by the British Government, its losses arising from the abandonment of the Monopoly will be largely aggravated.

103. As Travancore declines participating in the Customs receipts of British Cochin, and as this special duty on Tobacco is levied for the protection of the interests of the States, and adverting to the heavy loss which the Cochin State is likely to suffer from the abolition of its back-water Chowkeys around Cochin, and its free passage to all goods coming into and going out from Cochin, which amounts to the abandonment of the larger portion of its Customs collections, I would recommend that this request be conceded as well as those regarding the division of the Custom House receipts, and the guarantee of the Cochin Customs collections.

104. As I have already observed, I do not believe that our Customs receipts will be materially affected by the present changes, and even should we lose any thing by the diversion of some of our over-sea trade to Allepey or other Travancore Ports, this deficiency will be more than made up to us by the increased duties we shall collect on the larger quantity of Spirits and Wines coming into Cochin. We shall also gain largely in our Salt revenue. Probably from one and a half to two lacs of Rupees. Cochin now sells on an average 2,17,728 Maunds of Salt, its consumption at a calculation of 18 lbs. per head would be only 87,293 Indian Maunds, if the difference between this quantity and that now consumed, or 1,35,435 Indian Maunds, be supplied by us, the increase to our gross revenue would be Rupees 2,03,152, or if the cost of our Salt be deducted, the net increase at 1 Rupee 1 Anna an Indian Maund would be Rupees 1,43,899.

105. On the other hand we must deduct the losses on our Land Customs collected at the frontier Chowkeys of Tinnevelly and Madura or Rupees 44,026, which would reduce our gain to a little more than one lac, if we include the gain by reduction of Establishments; and we shall have to divide our Customs collections or another 50,000 Rupees with Cochin, leaving us a clear gain to the amount of half lac of Rupees, by the proposed arrangements.

106. The Cochin State will lose largely in its Customs revenue, it will lose all its transit collections, amounting last year to 69,918 Rupees, and generally in its Customs revenue from the assimilation of its tariffs to ours. It may gain from 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees in Salt, and a little in Tobacco Customs, but I fear that the proposed concessions will prove a source of serious embarrassment to its finances, unless the Government, in the spirit of their former Proceedings, noticed in paragraph 75, are pleased to extend to it, at the present time, the assistance and indulgence promised in those Proceedings, and afford them a guarantee against any loss on their Customs revenue.

107. Travancore on the contrary will largely benefit by the change. Though it may lose the revenue it has been in the habit of collecting on the articles it admits to its free list, yet this loss will be more than compensated for by the large gain in its Salt revenue, which I believe will not be less than 5,16,014, in the increased Customs collected at its own ports, and by making available and turning to profit the works established at Allepey, by collecting large Light House dues, and tolls, for the use of the Tramway and the Canal.

108. The people of both States will benefit by food being cheapened, and being more easily procurable, and will thereby be encouraged and stimulated to activity and industry in raising and increasing products of wealth and usefulness.

109. In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the courtesy, attention and assistance I have met with from Mr. H. Crawford and Mr. Vernede, appointed by the two Native States Government to confer with me.

C

Statement showing the Tariff valuation assigned in Travancore to the Import Articles proposed to be excepted under Conditions 1 *and* 2 *of the Government proposal on the amount of duty collected on these articles in* (1036) 1860-61, (1037) 1861-62 *and* (1038) 1862-63.

Goods.	1036. Tariff value per cwt.	1036. Quantity.	1036. Amount value according to the present tariff.	1036. Amount duty levied.	1036. Quantity.	1037. Amount value according to the present tariff.	1037. Amount duty levied.	1038. Quantity.	1038. Amount value according to the present tariff.	1038. Amount duty levied.	Remarks.
	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Cwt.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Cwt.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Cwt.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	Govt. Rs. A. P.	
Metals.											
Copper	From 50 0 0 to 65 0 0	1,065 0/16	64,030 15 0	4,837 5 7	830 1/8	50,588 6 6	3,793 0 2	1,468 5/16	88,209 1 11	7,871 9 2	In 1037 the rates of duty on articles of Import by backwater was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. and by all other routes from 8 to 10 per cent.
Thraw	42 8 0	737	31,086 14 11	2,333 5 4	781 3/4	33,212 10 5	2,508 0 2	1,248 13/16	54,153 5 6	5,182 1 7	
Brass	60 14 0	140 1/2	8,441 3 6	654 7 6	128 1/2	7,826 11 6	577 12 9	237 3/4	14,779 2 10	1,232 2 1	
Lead and Tin ...	From 9 7 0 to 23 6 0	367 3/16	7,120 14 1	561 3 5	310 1/8	5,582 0 7	441 3 8	302 11/16	4,855 0 0	480 0 0	
Tutanagom or Zinc.	11 13 6	100 1/4	1,269 12 10	97 13 7	324 3/8	3,845 13 4	306 0 7	118 1/4	1,776 10 7	121 8 7	
Steel	From 11 12 0 to 17 0 0	91 0/16	2,026 14 11	158 6 11	240 1/2	4,556 2 11	350 1 0	174 3/4	3,467 14 9	311 0 1	
Iron	From 2 13 0 to 9 13 2	7,178 2/16	48,110 4 7	3,656 4 6	9,156 1/4	62,980 13 10	4,949 12 9	9,242 7/16	71,588 15 1	6,178 14 8	
Cotton.											
Cotton with seeds.	4 10 10	23,282 6/8	1,10,292 0 7	8,827 10 2	22,647 1/8	1,06,348 13 10	8,518 15 9	15,735 7/16	74,556 6 6	7,455 10 8	
Do. without seeds.	From 12 10 2 to 21 0 10	4,183	61,386 14 6	4,252 13 11	2,698 3/4	41,528 4 10	2,727 8 4	1,823	32,267 3 3	2,410 7 0	
Thread	From 35 1 5 to 84 3 5	1,524 6/8	80,231 1 0	6,064 0 3	1,731 3/4	96,353 6 2	7,325 12 0	1,508 13/16	1,14,081 7 5	9,170 14 2	
Piece Goods ...	Too many to be specified.	Score 15,177 1/2	5,81,495 15 7	44,145 7 3	Score. 14,011 3/4	Score. 5,54,956 1 11	40,605 14 8	Score. 12,804 1/2	6,57,747 0 0	56,335 0 0	
Total.....	.....	...	9,95,492 15 6	75,588 14 5	...	9,67,779 5 9	72,103 14 10	...	11,17,482 3 10	96,750 4 0	
Tobacco.....	Monopoly.	Cwt. 23,342 0/16	Monopoly.	*13,27,034 0 0	25,919 0/16	Monopoly.	*13,49,178 0 0	35,264 1/8	Monopoly.	11,97,416 0 0	*These amounts are the receipts by the sale of Tobacco. The Monopoly selling prices of Tobacco were reduced by about 40 per cent. and hence the marked increases of consumption.

D.

Statement showing the tariff valuation assigned in Travancore to the Export Articles proposed to be excepted under Conditions 1 and 3 of the Government proposal, and the amount of duty collected on these articles in (1036) 1860-61, (1037) 1861-62, and (1038) 1862-63.

Goods.	1036.			1037.			1038.			Remarks.
	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Tariff value.	Amount of duty.	
		Govt. Rs.	Govt. Rs.		Govt. Rs.	Govt. Rs		Govt. Rs.	Govt. Rs.	
Copra.....Cwt.	1,97,157	7,64,447	38,222	1,98,666¼	15,61,560	78,216	2,79,874½	21,99,800	1,31,994	In 1037, Export duty on wood was raised from 10 to 12 per cent. and on all other articles from 5 to 6 per cent. Vettoopauk continues to pay the same duty as previous to that year, viz., $16\frac{9}{64}$ per cent. The Monopoly of Pepper was abolished in 1036 and a duty of 20 per cent. fixed. The report tariff values were raised in 1036 (in the latter part of it) and were in most instances assimilated to the British tariff valuations.
Vettoopauk..... ... .Cands.	2,901$\frac{1}{61}$	3,46,092	58,021	3,176$\frac{11}{16}$	3,78,694	63,534	3,340	3,98,459	66,800	
Coir.....Cwt.	94,939½	2,62,304	13,115	86,692$\frac{3}{8}$	5,83,507	29,281	91,369¾	6,14,533	36,880	
Cocoanut-oil..... ..... „	24,454	2,13,544	10,676	9,616¼	1,32,287	6,673	41,442	5,70,136	34,212	
Pepper.....Cands.	2,835½	2,12,665	42,533	3,710¼	2,78,273	55,655	1,724¼	1,29,319	25,864	
Dry Ginger..... ... ...Cwt.	17,763	1,66,221	8,311	15,406½	1,51,154	7,540	19,087½	1,87,651	11,259	
Wooden Logs, Beams, &c....	...	87,568	6,667	...	80,906	8,090	...	82,993	9,972	
Cocoanuts..... ... ...No.	6066,516	68,117	3,401	58,46,441	1,43,645	7,198	65,00,226	1,57,190	9,426	
Tamarind..... ....Cwt.	9,704	6,880	344	27,207	80,260	4,058	45,795	1,28,466	7,709	
Molasses..... .... — „	8,956½	50,841	2,542	9,662¼	67,833	3,381	10,449	74,732	4,484	
Salt-fish..... .... „	22,369¾	43,951	2,197	94,655½	97,765	4,894	35,946	70,639	4,240	
Jaggery, Palmyra..... ..... „	10,445⅝	12,222	611	12,233½	42,929	2,146	17,739½	62,244	3,734	
Pinnaka Oil..... .... „	2,925½	10,719	536	8,428	66,583	3,290	7,318¼	57,523	3,453	
Coffee..... ..... „	1,513½	22,215	1,110	1,941	36,715	1,835	2,596⅘	50,435	2,978	
Arreca-nuts.....No.	354,17,625	74,556	3,728	77,07,950	16,233	811	208,00,870	43,795	2,628	
Coir fibre..... ....Cwt.	1,117	7,838	391	4,544½	31,924	1,596	5,205	36,529	2,192	
Hides..... .... „	629½	7,464	373	2,111½	25,205	1,260	2,043¼	24,464	1,467	
Turmeric..... „	2,572½	12,896	644	5,930½	29,184	1,459	4,613½	22,721	1,363	
Arrowroots and its flour... ... „	1,665¾	4,869	243	1,558¾	19,705	985	1,866¾	22,357	1,341	
Bullocks, Buffaloes and Sheep. No.	2,121	19,625	981	1,324	13,471	679	2,703	21,127	1,268	
Paddy.....:Cwt.	5,973¾	6,622	331	6,224¼	12,286	613	10,622$\frac{5}{10}$	20,896	1,255	
Mats of different sorts... ...Score.	25,740¼	12,650	632	30,107¾	15,577	781	40,823¾	18,495	1,113	
Cutcholom.....Cwt.	1,052¼	14,777	738	1,135¼	11,249	562	1,583½	15,561	934	
Bamboo mats..... .....Score.	5,604	6,422	321	4,494¾	7,409	370	5,444	8,899	537	
Piece Goods... .... „	230	9,422	471	508¼	15,216	760	218¾	8,201	492	
Total.....	...	24,44,927	1,97,149	...	38,99,570	2,85,667	...	50,27,165	3,67,595	
Other Goods.....	...	1,40,785	7,113	...	1,39,616	7,016	...	2,03,661	11,926	
Grand Total.....	...	25,85,712	2,04,262	...	40,39,186	2,92,603	...	52,30,826	3,79,521	

E

Statement showing the comparison between the British and Travancore Tariffs of valuation and duties on Export.

	Goods.	Travancore tariff value.	British tariff value.	Travancore present rate of duty.	British rate of duty.	Proposed Travancore value.	Proposed Travancore duty.	Remarks.
1	Coppra... ... ... per cwt.	7 13 9	8 0 0	6 per cent.	3 per cent.	8 0 0	6 per cent.	
2	Cocoanut-oil	13 12 1	14 0 0	„	„	14 0 0	„	
3	Dry Ginger	9 13 2	10 0 0	„	„	10 0 0	„	
4	Cocoanuts ... ... per mil.	24 9 0	25 0 0	„	„	25 0 0	„	
5	Tamarind without seeds ... per cwt.	3 8 1	3 8 0	„	„	3 8 0	„	
6	Do. with seeds	1 8 8	1 8 0	„	„	1 8 0	„	
7	Salt Fish...	1 15 15	2 0 0	„	„	2 0 0	„	
8	Palmyra Jaggery	3 8 1	3 8 0	„	„	3 8 0	„	
9	Pinnaca or Laurel nut oil	7 13 9	8 0 0	„	„	8 0 0	„	
10	Coffee	19 10 5	20 0 0	„	„	20 0 0	„	
11	Arrowroot flour...	19 10 5	20 0 0	„	Free.	20 0 0	„	
12	Coir	6 11 10	9 0 0	„	3 per cent.	9 0 0	„	
13	Jaggery from Sugar Cane	7 0 3	4 0 0	„	„	4 0 0	„	
14	Paddy ... ... per maund	1 7 0	None.	„	„	1 7 0	„	
15	Arreca-nuts ... ... per mil	2 1 8	1 0 0	„	2 As. the In. Md.	1 0 0	„	
16	Turmeric ... ... per cwt.	4 14 7	3 0 0	„	3 per cent.	3 0 0	„	
17	Coir fibre	7 0 3	None.	„	„	7 8 0	„	
18	Hides, Cow	11 12 8	Rs. 35 per Score.	„	Free.	35 per cent.	„	
19	Do., Sheep	15 11 6	8 0 0	...		8 0 0	„	
20	Mats of different sorts ... per Score.	0 7 4	None.	„	3 per cent.	8 0 0	„	
21	Meadow saffron ... ... per cwt.	9 13 2	„	„	„	10 0 0	„	
22	Bamboo mats ... ... per Score.	1 10 1	„	„	„	2 0 0	„	
23	Arrowroot ... ... per cwt.	1 15 6	„	„	„	2 0 0	„	
24	Wood in logs, beams, &c., ...	.....	„	12 per cent.	.....	.....	10 per cent.	Teak; Black-wood and Ebony are Royalties. They are sold by auction usually and allowed free export.
25	Vettoo Pucker Chickney per cwt. ...	21 10 0	15 0 0	16 $\frac{42}{64}$ per cent.	3 per cent.	15 0 0	20 „	
26	Pepper	16 13 0	16 0 0	20 per cent.	„	16 0 0	20 „	
27	Cardamoms and Ivory Monopoly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Royalty; sold usually by auction and allowed to be exported free.

N. B.—The above are the principal goods of export. The others are of minor importance.

(Signed) T. M. ROW.

F.

Statement showing the comparison between the British and Travancore Tariff of valuation and duties on Import.

Goods.	Travancore tariff value.	British tariff value.	Travancore present rate of duty.	British rate of duty.	Proposed Travancore value.	Proposed Travancore duty.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	S. A. P.	RS.				
Copper sheet per cwt.	65 0 0	55 0 0	10	10 per. cent.			
Do. Dutch "	63 2 5	... ...		Do.			
Do. Pigs "	53 3 0	50 0 0		Do.			
Do. old "	50 0 0	50 0 0		Do.			
Thraw or Chinacash "	42 8 0	30 0 0		Do.			
Brass "	60 14 0	40 0 0		Do.			
Tin "	23 6 0	50 0 0		Do.			
Lead "	9 7 0	11 0 0		Do.			
Do. shot "	21 0 10	15 0 0		Do.			
Zinc "	11 13 6	11 0 0		Do.			
Steel "	11 12 0	... ...		Do.			
Steel, Europe "	17 0 0	10 0 0		Do.			
Do., cast "	16 5 9	27 8 8		Do.			
Do., wire "	23 6 0	... ...		Do.			
Iron nails "	9 7 0	10 0 0		Do.			
Do. flat bars "	7 12 0	4½ to 7 0 0		Do.			Sir C. Trevelyan announced in his last Financial Statement that Iron was to be made free.
Do., pig "	2 13 0	2 0 0		Do.			
Do., old "	4 12 0	2 2 8		Do.			
Do. from Salem "	7 7 10	... ...		Do.			
Do. Rajapoor "	3 8 2	... ...		Do.			
Do. Anchor "	9 13 2	12 0 0		Do.			
Cotton with seed "	4 10 10			Do.			
Do. without seed 1st sort "	21 0 10			Do.			
Do. do. do. 2nd sort "	16 5 11			Do.			
Do. do. Surat 1st sort "	18 15 1			Do.			
Do. do. do. 2nd sort "	16 5 11			Do.			
Do. do. do. 3rd sort "	14 0 7			Do.			
Do. do. Cutch 1st sort "	17 8 8			Do.			
Do. do. do. 2nd sort "	15 3 4			Do.			
Do. do. do. 3rd sort "	12 14 0			Do.			
Do. Acheen 1st sort "	18 11 7			Do.			
Do. do. 2nd sort "	16 2 4			Do.			
Do. do. 3rd sort "	14 7 0			Do.			
Do. Cadavoor "	12 10 2			Do.			
Do. Nugger 1st sort "	15 10 9			Do.			
Do. do. 2nd sort "	14 0 7			Do.			
Do. do. 3rd sort "	13 5 4			Do.			
Do. Rajapoor 1st sort "	16 5 11			Do.			

None. | 6 per cent. imported by back-water, 10 per cent. if by other routes. | The same as Travancore tariff subject to revision hereafter. | Same as British rates. | No means of comparison.

Statement showing the comparison between the British and Travancore Tariff of valuation and duties on Import.—(Concluded.)

Goods.	Travancore tariff value.	British tariff value.	Travancore present rate of duty.	British rate of duty.	Proposed Travancore value.	Proposed Travancore duty.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.						
Cotton without seed Rajapoor, 2nd sort	14 0 7	None.		10 per cent.			
Silk thread, Acheen 1st sort per cwt.	676 0 8			Do.			
Do. do. do. 2nd sort "	561 2 11			Do.			
Do. do. do. 3rd sort "	526 5 1			Do.			
Do. do. do. 4th sort "	449 2 0			Do.			
Do. yellow "	701 12 0			Do.			
Cotton thread, white 1st sort "	84 3 5	*Vide* British tariff.		3½ Do.			
Do. do. 2nd sort "	56 2 2			Do.			No means of comparison.
Do. do. 3rd sort "	42 1 8			Do.			
Do. do. "	35 1 5			Do.			
Do. red "	280 11 11			Do.			
Do. yellow "	168 6 9			Do.			
Do. black "	70 2 9			Do.			
Piece goods	Too many items to be entered.			5 Do.			
Brandy per doz.	11 12 8	*Vide* British tariff.	6 per cent., imported by backwater, 10 per cent. if by other routes.	*Vide* rates of British duty.	The same as Travancore tariff subject to revision hereafter.	Same as British rates.	
Colombo Arrack "	11 12 8						
Do. Anise per Gal.	0 11 5						
Beer per Cask.	58 15 2						
Do. per doz.	4 14 8						
Champagne "	19 0 5						
Portwine "	17 15 9						
Madeira do. per Cask.	350 14 0						
Do. 2nd sort "	294 12 0						
Do. 3rd do. "	245 9 10						
Do. 4th do. "	196 8 0						
Do. per doz.	14 11 9						
Sherry "	9 13 1						
Lisbon per Cask.	117 14 4						
Do. per doz.	14 11 9						
English Claret "	34 6 2						
French do. "	14 11 9						
Gin per Case.	20 10 2						
Rum per Cask.	350 14 0						
Batavia do. per doz.	24 0 0						
Liqueur "	17 15 5						
Noyeau "	17 11 0						
Different sorts of liquor	... ...						

Same as British.

N. B.—Other articles are not added, because the Circar proposes to give up duty on British Indian produce, with the ecified exceptions, and to adopt the British India Tariff and rates of duty on all foreign goods.

In the Export Statement C, the British Tariff value for several articles not being found their rates for comparison re taken from the British Import Tariff.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, *Dewan.*

G

Cochin and British Tariff.

Cochin Tariff.						British Tariff.					
	Description of Articles.	Weight or Number.	Tariff valuation.			Description of Articles.	Weight or Number.	Imports.	Exports.	Import Tariff valuation.	Export Tariff valuation.
1	Piece Goods	The varieties here described are too numerous to be inserted.	RS.	A.	P.						
2	Cotton, wool					For unbleached long cloths, &c. at 9 Annas per pound weight and for bleached at 2 Annas and 2 Pice per yard.	,,	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	RS. A. P. Ad valorem.	RS. Ad valorem.
,,	Do. Rajapoorom, 2nd sort ...	per cwt.	23	6	10	Cotton wool	,,	Free.	Free.	Free.	
,,	Do. Ellava (or silk Cotton) ...	,,	14	10	3	Do. Rajapoorom, 2nd sort.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
3	Vallanoola or white thread, 3rd sort ...	per lb.	1	5	10	Do. Ellava (silk Cotton)...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4	White Lead (China) or Tin ...		0	12	7	Twist	per lb.	3½ per ct.	3 per cent.	From 6 As. to 1 Rs. and 12 As.	Ad valorem.
5	Iron bars	per cwt.	43	14	10		per cwt.	10 per ct.	3 per cent.	50 0 0	50
,,	Do. country	,,	13	2	10		,,	1	Free.	4 8 0	Free.
,,	Do. old	,,	4	6	3		,,	1	,,	2 0 0	,,
,,	Do. Lanthavallom and Rajapoorom..	,,	10	4	7		,,	1	,,	2 8 0	,,
,,	Do. Ore	,,	9	8	3		,,	1	,,	4 8 0	,,
,,	Do. Wire and or nail iron	,,	5	13	9		,,	1	,,	2 8 0	,,
6	Copper sheet	,,	17	9	2		,,	10	,,	10 0 0	,,
,,	Do. old	,,	55	5	9		,,	10	3	55 0 0	Ad valorem.
,,	Do. Pig	,,	49	3	5		,,	10	3	50 0 0	,,
,,	Do. Lanthavallom	,,	73	14	10		,,	10	3	55 0 0	,,
7	Molasses	,,	82	0	0		,,	10	3	60 0 0	,,
8	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	5	2	0	Loaf-sugar...	,,	10	3	4 0 0	,,
,,	Do. 2nd sort	,,	17	9	2	Sugar	,,	10	Free.	23 0 0	Free.
9	Opium in jars	,,	15	5	9	Circar Monopoly	,,	10	,,	12 0 0	,,
,,	Do. Misree	,,	293	8	0	Do.	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Do. Malmee or Moulmein ...	,,	748	3	5	Do.	...	...	...	...	...
10	Saltpetre	,,	492	8	0		...	...	...	...	...
11	Brimstone or Sulphur	,,	17	9	2		per cwt.	10 per ct.	Rs. 2 per Maund.	Ad valorem.	...
12	Timber Teak, 2nd class	,,	8	2	1		,,	,,	3 per cent.	4 to 6	Ad valorem.
,,	Do. Angeli	per Candy.	6	6	10		per Candy.	,,	Free.	Ad valorem.	Free.
,,	Do. Jungle-wood	,,	2	9	2		,,	,,	3 per cent.	,,	Ad valorem.
		,,	1	9	2		,,	,,	3	,,	,,

13	Planks of Ageli-wood	per Trioda.	0	6	10		per Trioda.	10	3	Ad valorem.	Ad valorem.
,,	Do. and Taldoms of Teak ...	,,	0	12	4		per Candy.	10	Free.	,,	Free.
,,	Do. of Jungle-wood ...	,,	0	2	3		,,	10	3	,,	Ad valorem.
14	Coppras, white	per cwt.	3	13	2		per cwt.	10	3	8 0 0	,,
,,	Do. black	,,	2	14	10		,,	10	3	8 0 0	,,
15	Cocoanut-oil	,,	4	9	2		,,	10	3	14 0 0	14
16	Coir (Calicut)	,,	3	10	7		,,	10	3	9 0 0	Ad valorem.
,,	Do. (Allapadom, new kind) ...	,,	7	13	9		,,	10	3	9 0 0	,,
,,	Do. (do. old kind)	,,	6	6	10		,,	10	3	9 0 0	,,
,,	Do. (Aroor, new kind)	,,	2	14	10		,,	10	3	9 0 0	,,
,,	Do. (do. old kind)	,,	2	3	2		,,	10	3	9 0 0	,,
,,	Cable	,,	2	3	2	Alatha or cable	,,	10	3	10 0 0	,,
17	Beer	per dozen.	7	0	0	Fermented liquor	1 Anna the Imperial gallon.	1 Anna.	No export.		
,,	Wine	,,	12	0	0	Wines and liqueurs ...	1 Rupee the Imperial gallon except light wines of value not exceeding 12 Rupees, per dozen which shall pay 1 Rupee the Imperial gallon.	1 Rupee.	,,		
,,	Claret	,,	28	0	0						
,,	Brandy	,,	24	0	0						
,,	Colombo Arrack	,,	6	0	0	Spirits	3 Rupees the Imperial gallon and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof.	3 Rupees.	Free.		
,,	Country do.	,,	1	4	7						
18	Paddy	,,	1	2	3	Grains and pulse ...	per Maund.	Free.	2 Annas.	Free.	
19	Rice	,,	1	3	2		,,	,,	,,	,,	
20	Gingelie	,,	2	9	2		per cwt.	10	,,	Ad valorem.	
21	Wheat	,,	3	10	7		per Maund.	Free.	2 Annas.	Free.	
22	Caddalaka or Bengal gram	,,	2	14	10		...	,,	...	,,	
23	Oolloonoo	per cwt.	3	10	7		per Maund.	Free.	2 Annas.	Free.	
24	Cheroopayara	,,	2	14	10		,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	Peroompayara	,,	2	3	2		,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	Thorapayara	,,	1	13	5		,,	,,	,,	,,	
25	Thoraparipa	,,	2	14	10		,,	,,	,,	,,	
26	Arrowroot	,,	2	14	10		cwt.	10 per ct.	3 per cent	Ad valorem.	20
27	Coffee	,,	13	2	10	Coffee Gulphed and Red Sea.	,,	10	Free.	30 0 0	
						Do. other places ...	,,	10	,,	20 0 0	

Cochin and British Tariff.—(Concluded.)

	Description of Articles.	Weight or number.	Imports.	Exports.	Import Tariff valuation.	Export Tariff valuation.
	British Tariff.					
28	Ginger	cwt.	10	3 per cent	Rs. A. P. Ad valorem.	Rs. Ad valorem.
29	Dried Ginger	,,	10	3	,,	10
30	Ganjah or Bang	,,	10	3	,,	6
31	Cardamoms, 4th sort	,,	10	3	140 0 0	Ad valorem
,,	Do. seed, 4th sort	,,	10	3	140 0 0	,, ,,
32	Malabar Chickney or dried betel-nut.	,,	10	3	Ad valorem.	,,
,,	Achicottah do. do. ...	,,	10	3	4 0 0	,,
33	Betel-nut	,,	10	3	Ad valorem.	,, 1
,,	Do. tender nut	per 1,000.	10	3	,,	1
34	Do. leaf (for 100 leaves each bundle)	,,	10	3	25 ,, 0 0	Ad valorem. 25
35	Cocoanuts	per 100 bdls.	10	3	Ad valorem.	Ad valorem.
36	Cadjan of Cocoanut tree (15 Cadjans per bundle)	per 1,000	10	3	,,	,,
37	Boats of Angeli-wood	per 100 bdls.	10	Free.	Free.	Free.
,,	Do. of Jungle-wood	per parrah of capacity.	10	,,	,,	,,
38	Goat skins	,,	Free.	3	Free.	Free.
,,	Cow Hides	per corge.	,,	,,	,,	,,
39	Dried Fish	,,	10	3	2 0 0	Ad valorem.

	Description of Articles.	Weight or number.	Tariff valuation.	Description
	Cochin Tariff.			
			Rs. A. P.	
28	Ginger	per cwt.	2 0 0	Ginger and d
29	Dried Ginger	,,	7 5 2	Do.
30	Ganjah or Bang	,,	5 2 0	
31	Cardamoms, 4th sort	,,	73 3 5	
,,	Do. seed, 4th sort	,,	431 12 7	
32	Malabar Chickney or dried betel-nut.	,,	16 1 9	
,,	Achicottah do. do. ...	,,	5 2 0	
33	Betel-nut	per 1,000.	0 9 2	
,,	Do. tender nut	,,	0 4 7	
34	Do. leaf (for 100 leaves each bundle)	per 100 bdls.	1 6 10	
35	Cocoanuts	per 1,000	6 6 10	
36	Cadjan of Cocoanut tree (15 Cadjans per bundle)	per 100 bdls.	5 5 9	
37	Boats of Angeli-wood	per parrah of capacity.	0 2 3	
,,	Do. of Jungle-wood	,,	0 1 2	
38	Goat skins	per corge.	2 0 0	
,,	Cow Hides	,,	2 13 9	
39	Dried Fish	per cwt.	1 0 0	

P. S.—The rate of duty levied on Exports is 5, 4 or 3 per cent. on the valuation according as the goods are exported to British Cochin to Travancore or from Mallipoorom.

The Import Duty is 6, 5 or 4 per cent. on the Tariff valuation according as the goods are imported from British Cochin, from Travancore into Mallipoorom.

No. 402. From T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 21st December 1863.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward in original a correspondence which has just reached me from Captain H. Crawford, the Commercial Agent at Allepey, delegated by the Travancore Government to confer with me in regard to the extension of the Interportal Act to that State,

2. In addition to the conditions which I have in my letter to Government of the 7th instant, represented, the Travancore Government as desiring to submit for the acceptance of the Madras Government, the Dewan's letter of the 9th December 1863, now submitted, contains two further stipulations, first, in paragraph 5, in reference to Condition No. 4, he claims permission to sell in the central parts of Travancore a very inferior kind of Salt manufactured in the State, at prices below our Monopoly price of 1 Rupee 8 Annas; secondly, in paragraph 7, adverting to the consumption of British Salt in the Travancore Talook of Shenkottai in the District of Tinnevelly, he requests that his Government may receive compensation for the quantity of our Salt consumed by the inhabitants of Shenkottai, by a corresponding reduction in the subsidy paid by Travancore.

3. Captain Crawford hesitated to bring these points before me at the conference, and made a reference on the subject to the Dewan.

4. I delayed my departure from Cochin in the hope that an early answer would be received from the Dewan; but having extended my stay at Cochin eleven days beyond the period I had originally fixed, and no reply being received, it did not appear to me at all necessary to continue there any longer.

5. The Dewan himself in his original instructions to Captain Crawford does not insist on the first of these two conditions.

6. To me it appears the proposal cannot for an instant be admitted. If the Salt is really so inferior as to be almost unmarketable, its manufacture had better be discontinued. To allow a sliding scale of prices would be to open the door to complications and difficulties seriously affecting the value of the concession demanded.

7. The second additional stipulation does not appear to me to be at all connected with the subject of the Convention. Should the demand be a reasonable and substantial one it would be more appropriately submitted when the intended transfer of the Shenkottai villages is brought under discussion.

8. Considering the very large and substantial advantages the Travancore Government are likely to derive from the concession to them of the benefits of the Interportal Act, I must confess that I submit these communications with some regret lest they should be deemed to affect the high character for enlightenment and advancement so generally accorded to the present administrators of the Government of that State.

From Captain HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government, to T. CLARKE, Esq., 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Allepey, 14th December 1863, No. 417.

SIR,

I beg with reference to my letter to your address No. 369 of the 14th November last, to forward herewith copy of a letter just received from the Dewan and the enclosures therein referred to.

From T. MADAVA ROW, Dewan of Travancore, to the Commercial Agent, Allepey, dated Trevandrum, 9th December 1863, No. 3,277.

SIR,

1. In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 403, dated 1st instant, I have the honor with further reference to your letters Nos. 378 and 383, dated respectively the 20th and 21st

ultimo, to request you will at an early moment furnish Mr. Clarke with copies of my letter No. 2,901, dated 9th ultimo and its enclosure, the revised Memorandum No. 2.

2. I beg to add that there has been no mistake of the kind supposed by you in regard to the rate of Import Duty on Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns and Metals, as you will perceive from my letter to you No. 3,025, dated the 19th ultimo, in reply to yours No. 352, dated the 30th October last.

From T. MADAVA ROW, Dewan of Travancore, to the Commercial Agent, Allepey, dated Trevandrum, 9th November 1863, No. 2,901.

SIR,

1. Since I sent you Memorandum No. 2 with my letter to you No. 2,709, dated 21st ultimo I have had personal conferences with Mr. Clarke, the Government Commissioner, in consequence of which it has become desirable to draw up a fresh Memorandum of what Travancore is prepared to concede and accept.

2. Accordingly, I have the honor to forward herewith such a revised Membrandum which I beg you will consider as superseding the one I sent you with my letter referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. You will find that in some respects the terms have undergone modifications, as for instance in regard to the Circar equalizing the selling prices of Salt.

4. The Memorandum now sent does indeed lay down the views of the Circar on the question; but much I need hardly say depends on the way in which those views are made known to the Government.

5. Travancore is of course a small Principality whose fiscal system is in a transitional state. It depends largely on the liberality of the great British power. Hence, this State cannot possibly pretend to the power of equal reciprocation. The British Government is, I believe, quite aware of this; and with a liberal desire to enable this State to place its financial system on a sounder basis, the British Government has kindly offered its aid in consideration of the abolition or relaxation of the Pepper and Tobacco Monopolies. Now, the former Monopoly was given up by the Circar at considerable sacrifice of revenue, and the latter Monopoly has been considerably relaxed, and has made a large approach to an Import Duty.

6. I indicate these circumstances to point out that such advantages as the Circar looks for, as shown in the enclosed Memorandum, should not be claimed as matters of absolute right; but they are concessions which the State, in its present circumstances, much needs for its safety and prosperity. Our wishes placed in this light, which is certainly the proper one, no doubt the British Government which has promised every careful consideration of His Highness' interests, will attach to them all the weight they may be found to deserve.

7. These remarks are, I believe, sufficient to give you an idea of the bent of the Circar's mind, as to the mode of conducting the negotiations; and the Circar must trust to your judgment in giving effect to its inclinations.

MEMORANDUM.

1. Since instructions were issued to Mr. Crawford, the Commercial Agent, on the subject of arranging the commercial relations of Travancore with British India, personal conferences with Mr. Clarke have taken place, in consequence of which it is desirable to draw up a fresh Memorandum clearly showing what Travancore is prepared to do on its part, and what it expects on that of the British Government.

2. Proposition I. of the Madras Government is as follows:—

The free admission of British Indian produce into the Native State by land and sea with the exception of certain articles which are either the subject of Monopolies or produce so large a revenue that they cannot at present be admitted without financial danger to the Native State, such for instance as Tobacco.

Travancore agrees to this proposition in full, or in other words, Travancore agrees to the free admission into Travancore, both by land and sea, of all British Indian produce with the following exceptions:—

First.—Cotton, raw and manufactured and Piece Goods generally.

Second.—Metal.

Third.—Tobacco, raw and manufactured.

These exceptions are made on the ground that the revenue which the Circar derives from these goods is to large too be sacrificed with safety.

On the first and second of the excepted articles, an Import Duty of 10 per cent. will be levied subject to variation hereafter, according to circumstances, Tobacco is subject to Monopoly Travancore.

3. Proposition II. of the Madras Government requires "the levy of British rates of duty on all foreign produce imported into the Native States with similar temporary exceptions."

Travancore agrees to this proposition in full, or in other words, British rates of duty will be levied on all foreign produce imported into Travancore excepting

First.—Cotton, raw and manufactured and Piece Goods generally.

Second.—Metals.

These exceptions being identical with those made under Proposition I., it is not necessary to assign again here the reason for making them.

On these excepted articles an Import Duty of 10 per cent. will be levied, subject to variation hereafter according to circumstances. The rate of duty will probably be reduced so soon as the finances admit of it, but the Circar agrees not to make it lower than the British Indian rates. If Piece Goods be imported through British Indian territory after paying duty there, the Circar will levy only a portion of the 10 per cent. duty, viz., 6 per cent.

4. Proposition III. of the Madras Government is as follows;—

The adoption of the same course in regard to the produce of the Native States when exported therefrom.

The Circar will agree to levy a duty not lower than the British Export Duty whether on goods bound to foreign or British Indian ports. The rate of Export Duty will be 6 per cent. on all exports, save Pepper and Sooparee and Timber; on the two first of which a 20 per cent. and on the last a 10 per cent. duty will be levied.

The Circar regrets that in this respect the Circar is unable to reciprocate freedom of trade with British India.

The Circar's Export trade is principally with British India, there being but little of over-sea or foreign trade. The Circar cannot without great danger to the finances give up Export Duties; nor is it clear that the British Government expects that the Circar should do so. Not only is a considerable revenue at present derived from these Export Duties, a revenue which has enabled Travancore to meet difficulties and to initiate improvements, but this Export Duty is looked upon by the State as an important resource for the future. It enables the Circar to bring under public taxation much, which in the peculiar circumstances of the country, would otherwise escape it. It is obviously the chief means by which the Circar hopes to participate, as every State naturally enough does, in the growing prosperity of the country.

5. According to Proposition IV. of the Government, the Circar will agree to sell its Salt at the rate of the Madras Presidency as no other step appears feasible with a view to the effectual protection of the British Salt Revenue. The Circar may do this as it understands that the British Government will take steps to protect the Tobacco revenue of the Circar in the way which will hereafter be indicated.

It must be noted here for the sake of precision, that the Circar sells a very inferior kind of Salt, also in the central parts of Travancore, at prices below the prices of white Salt, whether imported from Bombay or manufactured in the country itself. This inferior Salt will not at all sell if the same price be put upon it as that of British India. When the Circar, therefore, sells white Salt at British prices, this inferior article will have to be sold at a price which would bear

the same ratio to the increased price of white Salt as that which its present price bears to the present price of white Salt. Or if it be preferred, the relative price of this inferior description of Salt which is *unmistakably* distinguished from the other kinds of Salt may be determined by selling it by auction in the first instance. When white Salt is sold at British prices the price realized by the inferior kind of Salt in public auction will be its correct relative price. This will be so managed, that the Circar will guarantee that this black Salt will not find its way into Circar Cochin or British India.

But if on consideration of this statement, the arrangement as regards the sale of black Salt be considered not sufficiently satisfactory, the Circar will give up the manufacture of this kind of Salt, though it should involve the necessity of importing so much more foreign Salt at much higher prices, not to say that compensation of some kind may have to be made to the owners of Salt Pans to be abolished.

6. Proposition V. of the Government stipulates for the adoption of the British Tariff valuations.

Travancore agrees to this.

7. The concessions on the part of the British Government expected by Travancore, are,

First.—The free admission of Travancore produce into British India, both by land and sea, also free export to Travancore both by land and sea of all British Indian produce including Salt by sea only.

Second.—In addition to the exchange of Anjenjo and Tangacherry for territory on the Tinnevelly side, which exchange has been mutually agreed to and only requires to be carried out, Travancore expects that a duty equal to 50 Rupees per Candy be charged on all kinds of Tobacco that may be imported at British Cochin or any British Port to the north thereof, so far as Calicut. The object of this duty is obviously to prevent those ports being made use of to the same extent as at present as depôts for Tobacco to be smuggled into Travancore and Cochin. A similar arrangement was proposed by Mr. F. N. Maltby, the late Resident.

Third.—Now that measures are under consideration to secure to each Government the Salt revenue that legitimately belongs to it, it is perhaps a good opportunity to refer to the fact that British Salt is now consumed in the Travancore Talook of Shencottai. It is a good arrangement to continue this state of things in preference to shutting out British Salt, and introducing Travancore article. But perhaps the British Government would consider if the profits derived by the Tinnevelly Collectorate on the quantity of Salt consumed in Shencottai, may not be secured to Travancore by an adjustment in the subsidy. The calculation of the profits in question is easily made and being a matter of detail needs not to be dwelt on here.

8. Travancore need not avail itself of the offer of the Government to levy Travancore duty at British Cochin, the arrangement being, as Mr. Maltby himself stated, more applicable to Circar Cochin than to Travancore. On the plan above proposed being adopted, Travancore trade will largely resort to its own ports which are its natural outlets.

Trevandrum,
9th November 1863.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, *Dewan.*

(True Copies.)

(Signed) HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

No. 403.

ORDER THEREON, 24th December 1863, No. 2,366.

Ordered to lie over.

(True Extract.)

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

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Rec: 1863 Dec 24
Pro: of Govt for Decr

Copy in a letter to Govt
10 June No 2 of 1864 Separate Revenue
Canada

12-2-1 ✓
11-11-10 ✓
9/5/14
17-8-18

No. 2996.

From
The Premier, Dy of Ca.
To
The Secretary to Govt
Revenue Depts
Fort St George

Dated 7th
Desp. 7th } Dec. 1863.
Rec. 8th

E.S. 24 Dec 1863
2366

Submitting his
Report as Special
Commissioner deputed
on behalf of this Govt
to arrange the Conditions
upon which the freedom
of the inter-~~port~~ orial trade could
be carried out
ordered to be mor

No. 2366.

Fort St. George
24th December 1863

No 401 C 103