M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-34.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 409 Press ~~Mis.~~

92-93

Dated 9-3-17 ~~19~~ 1864

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9th March 1864.

No. 92. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th February 1864, No. 1,108 :—

Read the following letters.

No. 5,918,	From Ganjam,	dated	2nd,	in Cons.	12th September	1863,	No. 170.
„ 6,644,	„ Vizagapatam	„	6th,	„	13th October	„	„ 773.
„ 2,667,	„ Godavery Dt.,	„	25th April	„	2nd May	„	„ 85.
„ 4,403,	„ Kistna Dt.,	„	4th	„	11th July	„	„ 147.
„ 2,103,	„ Nellore,	„	1st	„	8th April	„	„ 91.
„ 4,750,	„ Madras,	„	23rd	„	27th July	„	„ 275.
„ 5,691,	„ South Arcot,	„	27th	„	31st August	„	„ 242.
„ 5,776,	„ Tanjore,	„	4th	„	7th September	„	„ 324.
„ 4,301,	„ Madura,	„	3rd	„	8th July	„	„ 128.
„ 4,868,	„ Tinnevelly,	„	20th	„	28th „	„	„ 256.
„ 5,163,	„ South Canara,	„	4th	„	10th August	„	„ 143.
„ 3,281,	„ Malabar,	„	20th.	„	29th May	„	„ 95.

1. From the above recorded letters, which are replies to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular Order under date 24th March 1863, No. XXIII (Board No. 1,747), it appears that there is considerable difficulty in most Districts in carrying out the wishes of the Inspector General of Mofussil Police for a reduction in the number of Salt Treasuries.

2. In some Districts, however, arrangements have been proposed for effecting this object, and these arrangements have the Board's approval and sanction. The third Member of the Board is about to visit the Salt pans of several Districts both in the Northern and Southern portions of the Presidency, and in his tour he will pay special attention to the matter, and in consultation with the several Collectors, will make such alterations as appear practicable.

3. It is undoubtedly desirable that the services of the Police Constables should be available for guarding the places of manufacture, and, as remarked by the Inspector General, this cannot be the case if their time is taken up in guarding Treasuries situated at some distance from the Salt pans. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those Salt Cutcherries have been erected, in some instances, at a considerable cost, and that their general removal to the site of the Salt pans would involve a heavy outlay, far in excess, probably, of any saving that could be effected by a reduction in the number of Police guards.

4. The Board see no reason whatever why all heavy payments for wholesale transactions should not be received at the Talook or District Treasuries, and Collectors will be accordingly instructed to encourage the practice by every means in their power. On receipt of the amount, the necessary order should be sent to the Pans to supply the Salt to the party producing the Treasury voucher. The accounts would require but a very simple adjustment.

5. The Collectors of all Salt Districts will be requested to communicate freely with the Superintendents of Police, and to report, from time to time, such arrangements as they consider can conveniently be made, but in making any future proposals, they must bear in mind that the convenience of petty retail dealers and of the public must be duly considered, and that no Salt Treasury ought to be abolished if such a course is likely to cause inconvenience, and thus lead to a falling off in sales.

6. In making future proposals for the erection of new Salt Treasuries, or for any large outlay on those already in existence, the remarks of the Inspector General should be carefully considered.

No. 93. ORDER THEREON, 9th March 1864, No. 409.

1. The Government approve of the arrangements sanctioned by the Board and will await such further suggestions as Mr. Clarke may offer.

2. The Government consider it of importance that Salt Cutcherries should be within the works and not in the neighbouring villages. The change cannot be carried out at once in every

District on account of the expense involved, but the Board will procure Plans and Estimates for a few stations, selecting those of most importance. The sale of the existing Cutcherries would probably supply a considerable portion of the requisite funds.

3. The Government concur in the views expressed by the Board in paragraph 4 of their Proceedings. Independent of consideration connected with the Salt Department it is desirable to reduce the necessity under which traders now labor of carrying large sums about the country in cash or notes. The Board will accordingly arrange at once for enabling Salt merchants to pay their money into any Treasury. The receipts for such payments should be in triplicate, one copy being given to the purchaser and one sent at once to the Collector of the District in which the Salt is to be supplied. It will be necessary also that statements of Salt thus supplied should be periodically sent to the Collector of the District in which the payments were made, in order that he may ensure their being duly credited to Government. The Board will have the receipts prepared in such a manner as to render forgery difficult. The adoption of this arrangement will of course be optional with the public. It should be generally made known, and hand-bills might be furnished to the purchasers at the stations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Inspector General of Mofussil Police.
" Accountant General.
To T. Clarke, Esq.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULAR, No. XXIII.

Board No. 1,747.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th March 1863.

Read the following letter:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Mofussil Police, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 6th March 1863, No. 522:—

I forward to you, for such notice as it may deserve, ten copies of a Circular Memorandum sent to District Police Officers on the subject of Salt Guards.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

General Department, No. 15 of 1863.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Dated 28th February 1863.

1. The Inspector General has observed instances in which he is satisfied, that relief to the Police watching Salt Work Treasuries might be effected, and the establishment become in consequence more utilized by further co-operation between the Police and Salt Department Officers, with a view to reduce the number of the Treasuries, and enable freer scope to the Guards at the Works and Store-yards.

2. Collectors are everywhere exerting themselves to concentrate their balances and abolish petty Treasuries. A great deal has everywhere been done in this direction; but in some Districts, more perhaps remains to be effected in the Salt Department. And Police Officers will understand that it is their duty to bring to the notice of the Collector, and of the Inspector General, with a view to immediate arrangement, any case, however apparently trifling, where improved departmental arrangement on either side would lead to relief of the Police and reduction of Establishment, or to greater freedom in utilizing the Force necessarily maintained in its proper duty of preventing smuggling and theft.

3. In most instances, the Cash box of the Salt Division is kept at some neighbouring village, convenient for the residence of the Superintendent and other officials; but so far from the Salt swamps and Store-yards, that a separate appropriation of men is necessary to watch the Treasury: and the men so employed cannot be made use of in watching the Store-yards and manufacture at the same time. This may frequently be rectified.

4. The Inspector General thinks that in several places, all payments, except those made on account of petty retail sale, might be made at the nearest *Taluk* Treasury without unreasonable inconvenience. In most instances, payment of large amounts on account of wholesale trade might easily be effected in this way, as the carriers pass through or near some Revenue Treasury Station on their way to the coast. Wherever arrangements of this kind can be effected, Salt Treasure boxes should disappear altogether.

5. Every facility will be afforded by Police Officers for making daily remittances from Salt Stations to Revenue Treasuries. It is less expensive to supply one or two men permanently on this duty than to keep up a standing guard, with its reliefs, &c., to watch a small sum. On this duty a man may generally make a good long march, going out to the salt works in the morning and returning to the Revenue Treasury Station in the evening, or *vice versâ*. Two men might even take alternate days when the distance is a good day's march.

6. A Policeman detailed for remittance duty might perhaps carry the Treasure himself, if it does not exceed in amount what he could easily defend if attacked without being hamper-

ed in the use of his weapons. The state of the country and road, &c., will be considerations in deciding on this point; when the sum exceeds what a man can conveniently carry, or peculiar circumstance attach to the case, the Collector will give the requisite carriers. This suggestion is thrown out for consideration, with the admission that several Officers of the Salt Establishment and Police have objected to introducing such a practice.

7. Remittance duty will be entrusted to known and trustworthy men.

8. The Inspector General has observed some instances in which he would recommend that the Cash Chest, if necessary to maintain one, be removed to the watch shed in the most central Salt Store-yard adjacent to the Salt works. This would concentrate the duty and have a useful effect on the watching of both Store-yards and Pans; For the responsibility attaching to watching a Cash chest will prevent men from sneaking off to the village from these ungenial localities.

9. This last move, as well as the endeavours to do away with Salt Treasury Guards, will everywhere meet with opposition. Policemen prefer the village life to residence amongst the Salt swamps. Villagers and Salt Establishment like the presence of a party of Police in the village. A Patail pleaded with the Inspector General that he would be afraid to keep his Revenue collections in his house if the Salt Guard were removed. The Salt Superintendent pointed to some useless old records as requiring the presence of the Guard at his Office.

10. The above remarks apply to Sea and Land Customs Treasuries.

11. Frequently it may be convenient to place the boxes of such Treasuries in the nearest Police Stations.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

ORDER THEREON, 12th March 1863, No. 494.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who are requested to urge on Collectors the necessity of reducing the number of Salt Treasuries as much as possible, in order that the Salt Guards may not be withdrawn from the more important duty of protecting the places of manufacture and sale, and preventing the surreptitious removal of Salt from them.

(True Extract)

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

Communicated to the Collectors of Coast Districts with the request that, in communication with the District Superintendent of Police, they will submit such suggestions on this matter as occur to them, and carry out at once such reforms as they are competent to make on their own responsibility.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. SCHARLIEB,
First Assistant.

To All Collectors of Coast Districts.

Ed. J. Wright.

MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULAR, No. XXIII.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

To All Collectors of Coast Districts.

Dated 24th March 1863.

Received

Board No. 1,747.

Communicating with instructions Government Order urging on Collectors the necessity of reducing the number of Salt Treasuries in order that the Salt Guards may not be withdrawn from the more important duty of protecting the places of manufacture and sale.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Venadu, 1st April 1863, No. 91.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Board and Government dated 12th and 24th ultimo, Nos. 494 and 1,747, respectively, urging the reduction of the number of Salt Treasuries as much as possible, and directing the submission by the several Collectors of the Coast Districts of such suggestions in this matter as may occur to them, in communication with the District Superintendent of Police, and with reference to a Circular Memorandum issued by the Inspector General of Police dated 28th February 1863.

2. In the 3rd, 8th and 11th paragraphs of this Circular, the Inspector General remarks that the Cash boxes of the Salt Divisions are in some instances kept in the neighbouring village, at a distance from the Salt pans and store-yards; that they might in such cases be conveniently placed in the watch shed in the nearest central store-yard; and that they might be frequently conveyed to the Police station, and on these remarks, I beg to observe, first, that I fully agree in the inexpediency of the Salt Kacheris being in the village instead of on the works, and if the Board will permit me, I will have at once estimates prepared for erecting Salt Kacheris where they ought to have been placed in the first instance; and secondly, as regards placing Cash boxes in a shed or in a Police station, I would observe that this seems to me a more than questionable measure. Where the Cash chest is kept, there suitable accommodation must be provided for the Gumastahs and others entrusted with keeping the accounts. This cannot be given in a watch shed on a Salt platform or in a Police station house. Whilst in the former case, it further seems to me that to place money in an open shed is for the servants of Government to disregard the obvious obligation that every one is under of lodging safely whatever is valuable, and likely to tempt others to do wrong.

3. In paragraph 4, the Inspector General suggests that all payments except for retail sale, might be made at the nearest Taluk Treasury, and that wherever this arrangement might be made, Salt Treasury boxes should disappear altogether. Whether the payment however is to be optional or otherwise is not stated. And if this suggestion means that such payments should be compulsory, then I must most decidedly object to its adoption as tending to affect injuriously to a serious degree the Salt revenue of the District. But if, on the other hand, it is meant merely as an assistance to Salt traders, and to enable dealers in large quantities to lodge their money wherever it is most convenient to them, then I fully agree in the propriety of the suggestion, and would make it applicable not only to the nearest Taluk Treasury, but to any Treasury in the District, all officers in charge of those Treasuries being empowered to receive such payments and grant orders for the Salt required, sending at the same time an advice to the Salt Division on which the order has been granted, and crediting the Division accordingly in the Taluk accounts.

4. That however the arrangement of the kind suggested in the preceding paragraphs would make Salt Treasury boxes disappear altogether, requires that in those places there should be wholesale dealings only; and this is never the case. The effect of the measure would be only to lessen the quantity of money likely to be in the Salt Treasuries at any one time, whilst diminishing the chances of crime generally, by relieving Salt traders of the necessity for carrying large sums of money about with them for the whole 50 or 60 miles they pass through this District. And, in fact, I would not only make the arrangement proposed applicable to a District only, but I would give traders in Salt the power of lodging their money in any Treasury they like in the Presidency, the requisite advice and adjustment being made in that case through the Treasury Department in the District in which the money is lodged.

5. In the 5th and 6th paragraphs Mr. Robinson directs every facility to be given by Police officers for making daily remittances, and in the 6th paragraph intimates that the Police should be required to carry the money themselves up to a certain sum, and when the sum exceeds what a man can carry, the Collector would give the requisite carriers. The object in this measure is the

object for which the Circular is chiefly intended. And so long as the system does not requireus either to close our retail shops too soon, or receive money into our Treasuries after office hours, it is of course a proper direction for reform. But I question whether it is advisable for men to be daily travelling alone through the style of country we have on the coast with Government money; and if the Collector has to give the assistance alluded to, it must either be given by hiring labor, or else employing the Vetties, who at present carry the money only when it exceeds a certain sum, and if employed daily on this duty, could attend to it only by neglecting their other duties, and in either case shifting the burden of taking care of money from the Police to the Revenue Department.

6. Any suggestions the Superintendent of Police may make, to whom I will send a copy of this letter, shall at once have my most careful attention. But probably he will wait till the working of the new system has given him a little more experience. And, meanwhile, I beg to be favored with the Board's orders as to whether they approve placing the Salt Kacheris on the works, in which case no further time shall be lost in preparing estimates for such Kacheris where requisite.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

From A. PURVIS, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 25th April 1863, No. 85.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XXIII, dated 24th ultimo, communicating the Order of Government, No. 494 of the 12th idem, on the subject of the reduction of the Salt Treasuries, and to state that, there is but one Salt Treasury in this District. This is situated at Karapa, the head-quarter station of the Superintendent, and almost in the centre of the Division.

2. The suggestions contained in Mr. Robinson's Circular Memorandum annexed to the above Proceedings cannot, in my opinion, be carried out as regards this District. The Treasury at Cocanada is the nearest Revenue Treasury to Karapa, and if payments are to be made there instead of the latter place as hitherto, the arrangement would entail great inconvenience to salt purchasers and confusion of accounts.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Manantoddy, 20th May 1863, No. 93.

1. Adverting to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XXIII, dated 24th March last, I have the honor to state that the Police have not as yet taken charge of the Salt Gollas of this District.

2. The rule in force here is for Peshkars, as well as Sea Customs Superintendents, to remit to the Huzur or nearest Taluk Treasury, their collections as often as they amount to 500 Rupees.

At Calicut and Ponani the collections are paid daily into the Huzur and Ponani Taluk Treasuries respectively. At Tellicherry and Cannanore they are lodged in the Customs House Treasuries until they amount to 500 Rupees when the money is remitted to the Kotiam Taluk and Cannanore Treasuries respectively. At Beypore* the daily collections are secured in a strong chest lodged in the office room of the Gollah and Customs House, and remitted to the Huzur Treasury as they amount to 500 Rupees. The collections at the Chowghat Gollah and Customs House are small, amounting together to about 250 Rupees monthly. The money is secured in the Gollah and Customs House, and remitted to the Ponani Taluk Treasury (distant 15 miles) tri-monthly, or as it amounts to 100 Rupees.

* Distance 6¼ miles from Calicut.

3. The existing arrangements as described above require, in my opinion, no reform; and fully meet the requirements of the case.

Exd. J. Wright.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd July 1863, No. 128.

1. With reference to Miscellaneous Circular, No. XXIII, Board No. 1,747, dated 24th March, I have the honor to report that the Salt Treasure Chests have been secured in the sheds at the respective Kotars, that there are no Taluk Treasuries in this District to be made available as proposed in paragraph 4 of Mr. Robinson's Memorandum.

2. The treasure will be sent from each Kotar to the Ramnad Treasury once or twice a month as found to be most convenient. The Superintendent of Police is satisfied with the present arrangement, before the introduction of the new Police into the salt pans; the treasure boxes were secured in the Choukeydars' houses.

Exd. J. Wright.

From E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 4th July 1863, No. 147.

1. With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XXIII, Board No. 1,747, dated 24th March last, I have the honor to state, that I have been in communication with the Superintendent of Police on the subject alluded to therein, and forward herewith a copy of his letter.

2. Captain Sims strongly objects to introduce the practice of remitting small sums of money by one or two Constables, as is suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Inspector General's Circular Memorandum, and considering the distance* from the salt stations to the nearest Taluk Treasuries, I consider that it would be impracticable, except in the Manganapoody station where it will not be necessary to introduce the practice, as the new Cutcherry will be erected upon the chief platform, so that no extra guard will be required.

* Salt stations at
1. Buntoomilly, 15 miles from nearest Taluk Treasury at Bander. Repalli.
2. Nizampatam, 13 miles from do. Bapatla.
3. Chinna Ganjam, 20 miles do. Bander.
4. Manganapoody, 6 miles from do.

3. With reference to the suggestions of the Inspector General, as to removing the salt cash, chest to the most central store-yard, I would remark that at Buntoomilly and Chinna Ganjam stations the yearly collections amount to about four lacs (as much as is received in the largest Taluk Treasuries) and at Nizampatam the amount is upwards of one lac. It would, in my opinion, be necessary to erect substantial and secure buildings for the safe custody of such large sums and as such buildings already exist at the above-mentioned stations, such an expense appears unnecessary. Besides which (as Captain Sims remarks) there is already a Police post established at each of the said stations, the Police party and the salt servants being located in the same building, so that a very small extra guard is required.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Captain P. T. SIMS, Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, to E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Magistrate, Kistna District, dated Masulipatam, 1st July 1863, No. 183.

1. With reference to your letter, No. 136 of the 24th instant, with its enclosures, I have the honor to state that I consider it very objectionable frequently remitting small sums of money by one or two Constables besides taking away men unnecessarily from the duty of guarding the platforms.

2. I consider three men sufficient for the guard of each of the Salt Treasuries, that is, taking into consideration the fact that at three of the Treasuries, viz., Bantoomilly, Nizampatam, and Chinna Ganjam, there is a Police post; these posts too, I believe, will be permanent, so that besides the guard, there would be always one man present in the Station House (part of the Salt Cutcherry being occupied as the Police Station House) and the Head or Deputy Constable in charge. At nights two or three extra men might be ordered to sleep there as a further protection. At the same time I believe if Government are prepared to go to some expense in erecting buildings on the platforms for the purpose of keeping the cash chest there, it would have a good effect, and tend to the better protection of the salt stored on the platforms.

3. Miscellaneous Circular of the Board of Revenue dated 24th March is herewith returned.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) E. B. FOORD, Acting Collector.

Exd. J. Wright.

From J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tenkasy, 20th July 1863, No. 286.

1. With reference to a Miscellaneous Circular from the Board of Revenue, No. XXIII, dated the 24th March 1863, embodying a Circular Memorandum sent to District Police Officers by the Inspector General of Madras Police, on the subject of reducing the Salt Treasuries, I have the honor to state the opinion I have arrived at in communication with the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department.

2. In the above Memorandum the Inspector General of Police suggests four ways to effect a reduction in the Salt Treasuries,

1*st*.—By making all payments on account of wholesale trade at the nearest Taluk Treasury.

2*nd*.—By making daily remittances from the salt stations to the Taluk Treasuries.

3*rd*.—By removing the Cash Chests to the Watch Sheds or Platforms.

4*th*.—By removing them to the nearest Police stations.

3. The salt trade in this District, except for the purposes of export by sea, is carried on chiefly by petty retail merchants, and as the two nearest Taluk Treasuries at Ottapedaram and Tenkarai are from 12 to 22 miles distant, neither the petty merchants residing in the intermediate villages who purchase salt on their own account, and remove it for sale to villages lying more inland, could be compelled to make payments at the Taluk Treasuries, nor could the duty of receiving small sums of money and granting receipts for the same be imposed on the already overworked Taluk Establishment. Besides this, I do not think it advisable to allow payments to be made at the Taluk Treasuries, as it would tend to open a way for forging receipts.

4. With reference to the second suggestion, the Inspector General says that the daily remittances to the Taluk Treasuries could be facilitated by the Police Constable himself carrying the treasure, provided the amount is not large. The collections for the day generally amount to more than what one man could carry, and besides this, with reference to the Departmental Police order, that a Police Guard escorting treasure is responsible for the lock, key, and seal only, of the boxes or bags containing the money, and not for the money itself, it would be necessary that a Gumastah out of the disproportionately small establishment at each salt pan, should accompany the Constable every day to the distant Taluk Cusbahs, and then come back to be ready for work the next day, which considering the distances, is simply impossible. Again, the collections are made till the evening, and unless proper provision was made for their remittance during the night, having in view the distance to be travelled in each instance, I do not see how and where the money is to be secured for the night.

5. In regard to the third proposal, I beg to point out that the watch sheds or platforms are all situated on the sea shore amidst jungles, at the distance of one to three miles from the nearest villages, quite out of men's way, and almost deserted during nights. It was for this reason, and as the salt treasure sometimes amounts to Rupees 10,000, before its fortnightly remittance to the Taluk, that sites in the nearest villages were selected for Treasuries. Substantial buildings have been already erected at those villages as Treasuries at a considerable expense to Government, and if the cash boxes were to be removed from them to the platforms, it would necessitate the erection of new buildings.

6. As to the last method suggested by Mr. Robinson, to remove the Cash boxes to the nearest Police stations. In the Taluk of Ottapedaram, the pans at Kottil Vypar and Manjancolam are nearest to the Police stations at Cusbah Ottapedaram, Vellanaiem, and Mailmauthy, and yet they are not less than ten miles distant, except Vedanatham which is five miles distant from Manjancolam. Consequently the same objections that exist to Mr. Robinson's second proposal, are applicable here also.

certainly am greatly opposed to the transfer of the Salt Cash box from its usual place of deposit to the watch shed (*vide* paragraph 8 of Mr. Robinson's "Memorandum"), unless it be with the distinct understanding that the entire risk and responsibility do rest with the Constables. It appears to me that the location of the Cash in the Salt Ameen's Office offers double security, and I view this as a far more important consideration than a little additional work to the men.

4. You are so new to the District that possibly you may feel diffident in giving an opinion at once, but after visiting the various places of manufacture, you will be able to estimate the force of the objections I have now stated, and at the same time be in a position to judge for yourself as to the advisability of making any change in the present system.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) **C. W. READE, Collector and Magistrate.**

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 5,459.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st September 1863.

Read the following letter from G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 4th August 1863, No. 142 :—

1. With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular, No. XXIII, dated 24th March 1863, regarding the necessity of reducing the number of Salt Treasuries in this District, I have the honor to report for the information of the Board, that in communication with the Superintendent of Police, the following reforms have been carried out.

2. I. The Tahsildars of Mangalore and Cassergode have been directed to receive at their respective Taluk Treasuries all payments for wholesale purchases of salt at the Mangalore and Cassergode Salt Kotahs, and to give the payers receipts for the same. On the production of these receipts at the Salt Kotah, the equivalent quantity of salt is at once handed over. This entails no hardship whatsoever on the buyers, but is rather a convenience, for they must of necessity pass by or very near the Taluk Cutcherry on their way to the Kotah, and have not so far therefore to carry their money.

Mangalore.	Bajé.
Cassergode.	Meradi.
Cumbla.	Vadorhobli.
Udiyavur.	Harnad.
Mabukal.	Vandase.

II. In the Salt Kotahs specified in the margin, the sales are closed in the forenoon, and a daily remittance of the whole amount realized, is forwarded in the afternoon to the Taluk Treasury, thus doing away with Salt Treasure boxes altogether.

Mulki.
Bantwal.
Panemangalore.
Manjeshwar.
Baidur.

III. The Salt Kotahs as per margin are all near Police Station Houses, and although it has not been found practicable to make daily remittances to the Taluk Treasuries on account of distance, &c., yet the sums realized are every day sent to the neighbouring Station House, and from thence forwarded once in ten days to the Taluk Treasuries. By this arrangement Salt Treasure boxes also disappear, and the attention of the Police on duty is confined to watching the store-yards.

IV. The two Salt Kotahs remaining in this District are Nileshwar and Haladi; and as they both are at a distance from either a Taluk Cutcherry or a Police Station House, the daily collections are secured in strong boxes in the Kotahs, and remitted once in ten days to the Taluk Treasury.

3. By the foregoing arrangements the Board will perceive that ten Salt Treasure boxes disappear altogether, five are transferred from Salt Kotahs to Police stations, and only two remain in Salt Kotahs.

4. I must also not omit to add that the aforesaid scheme besides utilizing the Police Force in its proper duty of preventing smuggling and theft, will also enable me to make much more use of their services at the time of manufacture in Kundapur, &c., than I could otherwise have done.

The arrangements as reported are approved.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To G. L. Morris, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara.

Exd. J. Wright.

7. Under these circumstances, I could suggest but one practicable plan as the best and most economical. At Coolasegarapatam, Coilpatam, Palaicoil, and Tuticorin, there are Police stations, and the Constables in addition to the duty of guarding the Treasure boxes, perform the duty of patrolling the neighbouring villages, and preventing and detecting crime, &c. This system should be introduced in Vypar and Manjancolam also, which could easily be effected by adding one or two Constables (whom the Inspector General proposes to employ to escort treasure daily to Taluk Treasuries), to the ordinary strength of the Police stations, and abolishing any two of the adjacent stations by which there will also be some saving.

8. As regards the remaining pan at Arasady, as this station is but three miles from the Tuticorin Treasury, and as a portion of the Salt Establishment at the former, reside at the latter station, the two Treasuries may be amalgamated by forwarding the collections at Arasady every evening to Tuticorin, in charge of a Gumastah and the requisite Police escort. A muddy river intercepts the road, which during the rainy weather becomes impassable, and this difficulty I think could be removed by the employment of a boat to be pulled or rowed by the persons using it, as is done in the backwater at Tuticorin for the convenience of the Salt Establishment at that station.

9. None of the other Treasuries could be so amalgamated owing to the long distances between them, with streams, backwaters, and rivers, in the way.

10. The Acting Superintendent of Police, whom I consulted on the subject agreeably to the instructions of the Board, also states that he is of the same opinion as myself, that it would be next to impossible to adopt the views of the Inspector General as regards effecting a reduction in the Salt Treasuries in the manner pointed out by him. He suggested that the Salt Treasuries at Manjancolam and Kottil Vypar might be amalgamated with the Sea Custom Treasury at Chippicolam, or that the two Salt Treasuries at Kottil Vypar and Manjancolam might be amalgamated, and one Treasury fixed at the place. I consider most central; but I have both personally and by official letter explained to the Acting Superintendent of Police, that with the Vypar river intervening between Kottil Vypar and the two other places named, the collections could not be sent daily to Chippicolam, while Manjancolam is too distant.

11. The salt preventive duty, guarding the places of manufacture and sale, as well as the mere guarding the Salt Treasury, now devolves on the new Police, and for this purpose there must be a fixed number of Constables at each Salt Station, and I am now engaged in settling this with the Acting Superintendent of Police.

Rtd. J. Wright.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 27th August 1363, No. 212.

1. The Memorandum No. 639, dated 22nd instant, reminds me of my having as yet failed to report on the result of the reduction of Salt Treasuries as suggested by the Inspector General of Mofussil Police in his Circular Memorandum, which formed part of the Board's Proceedings of the 21th March last.

2. I am sorry to say that while, on receipt of the Board's Proceedings, I at once called on the Salt Deputy Collector, I omitted to communicate with the Superintendent of Police as suggested by the Board, and now I fear there will be some delay in receiving any acknowledgment of the letter which I have just addressed to that Officer.

3. I am myself adverse to any change as proposed by Mr. Robinson, and it would only be practicable, I think, with much difficulty and without, as far as I can perceive, any really material advantage.

4. Captain Warlow, at present Acting Superintendent, is new to the District, and possibly he will hardly be prepared to express an opinion until after further experience of the localities of the Salt Depots, but in my letter to him I have stated pretty clearly my own views, so that he may be in a position to test their force, and be the better able to form his own opinion after becoming acquainted with the various places of manufacture.

5. I enclose for the Board's information copy of my letter, and I have only to express my regret at my oversight in not having at an earlier date replied to the Board's call. My objections to any reduction of the Salt Treasuries will, in the main, be found in this letter, and as well my reasons for disapproving of the transfer of the cash box from the Salt Ameen's Office to the Guard shed, as proposed by Mr. Robinson in paragraph 8 of his Circular. In the one case the distance from the Depôts to the nearest Taluk Treasury is too great, and in the other the money appears to me far better secured when in deposit in the Salt Cutcherries than in the Guard shed; and I am of opinion, on consideration of Mr. Robinson's proposal that, so far as South Arcot is concerned, any change in the existing practice is undesirable.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, to Captain J. P. WARLOW, Acting Superintendent of Police of South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 26th August 1863.

1. In reference to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 12th March 1863, No. 494, held on review of a proposed Circular Memorandum, from the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, and a copy of which Proceedings I presume to have been forwarded to your Office, I have the honor to request you will favor me with any suggestions you may have to offer on the subject of reducing the Salt Treasury Guards now existing at the several Depots in this District.

2. I am not myself of opinion that the plan proposed by Mr. Robinson is readily practicable, or if practicable that it would be advisable. There seem to me to be very great objections to any such alteration in the existing practice, partly owing to the distance of the Taluk Treasuries from the places of manufacture, and partly owing to the arrangements that it will be necessary to introduce to give due effect to it, and it will require a long time before the alteration would be acceptable to the Traders in Salt, or be viewed by them without apprehension.

3. I will not say that the plan proposed by Mr. Robinson might not be carried out, but I am disposed to think that the results would not be as anticipated, and would indeed be anything but commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered; and in this District I certainly am not favorable to the change. The Salt Depot to the north is 22 miles from the nearest Taluk Treasury, Tindivanum. The Depots to the south are distant ten miles at the nearest point, so that in no respect can I see how Mr. Robinson's wishes in South Arcot are to be readily met, while I

From the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chatterpur, 2nd September 1863, No. 170.

1. In reply to the Board's Circular of the 25th March last, No. 1,747, I have the honor to state that as the Salt Pans in this District are situated at the distance of several miles from the Huzur and Taluk Treasuries, I regret that I cannot recommend any reduction in the number of Salt Treasuries.

2. I may add that with the exception of Nowpadah, none of the Salt Treasuries are disbursing offices.

Ed. J. Wright.

1863. Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 1st September 1863.

Despatched

Received

No. 5,459.

Sanctioning the arrangements reported in regard to the reduction of Salt Treasuries.

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, 4th September 1863, No. 324.

1. I have the honor to reply to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular, No. XXIII, dated the 24th March last, relative to the reduction of the number of Salt Treasuries.

2. The measures suggested in the Circular Memorandum of the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, communicated with the above Circular, are chiefly,

First.—Removing the Cash boxes from the neighbouring villages to central positions in store-yards, thus rendering the maintenance of a separate guard for watching the Treasure boxes unnecessary; and

Second.—Arranging for all payments on account of wholesale trade to be made wherever practicable, in the nearest Taluk Treasuries, and for such as are made on the spot for petty retail sales, being remitted daily to the Revenue Treasuries, thus rendering it unnecessary to keep up any Salt Treasuries at all.

3. The arrangement first mentioned has been generally introduced throughout the District, and the collections made on account of retail sales at the two Salt Divisions of Negapatam and Adrampatam, being remitted daily to the Taluk Treasuries at Negapatam and Pattukottai respectively, and there being at present no retail sales at Vedarniem, the treasure boxes of these three Divisions have altogether been dispensed with.

4. As regards the remaining two Salt Divisions, viz., Neidavasal and Arasanagari, the former is ten miles, and the latter 50 miles from the Taluk stations of Shialli and Pattukottai respectively, thus rendering it impossible to remit the collections in these two Divisions daily to the Revenue Treasuries; and there being no suitable buildings at, or near the store-yards of the said Divisions, where the treasure boxes can be safely lodged in the nights, they are kept up as hitherto in the existing Salt Cutcherries situated at the adjacent villages, which in the case of Neidavasal is a mile from the store-yards, and in that of Arasangari, a mile and half therefrom. This arrangement is continued at the express desire of the Superintendent of Police, who considers it unsafe to remove the treasure boxes to the store-yards.

5. Arrangement will be made in communication with the Department Public Works for proper buildings being erected for this purpose in eligible localities in the store-yards of the two Divisions last mentioned. Meanwhile, I conceive that nothing further can be done towards reducing the number of Treasure Guards, than what, as shown above, has already been accomplished.

Exd. J. Wright

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19th September 1863.

No. 251. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th August 1863, No. 5,075:—

Read the following letter from the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, c. s., Collector of Madras to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Saidapet, 23rd July 1863, No. 275.

SIR,

1. Having recently been engaged in visiting the Salt Pans in this District, and having given my best attention to the subject of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th June 1862, No. 4,226 of the 13th October 1862, No. 6,845, and the more recent Proceedings of the Board,* No. 1,747 of the 24th March last, I have the honor to submit certain suggestions which have for their object, the concentration of the salt manufacture of the District, the decrease in the expense of Salt Establishments and Police guards, and the better prevention of smuggling.

* Miscellaneous Circular No. XXIII.

2. In the report submitted by the Salt Deputy Collector, Mr. Smith, under date the 29th October 1861, paragraph 3, he states that "smuggling prevailed to an incredible extent, "especially in the villages of Paiyanur, Cheyur and Chunambat, increasing apparently in the "ratio of their respective distances from Madras." Mr. Smith adds, "It is notorious that during the season of manufacture large quantities of salt are secretly removed by night from the ridges of the pans, buried under ground in some remote place or concealed in the houses of the manufacturers themselves, and sold as opportunities occur. At these wholesale depredations, the native local establishments of every grade generally connive, it being impossible to remove a large quantity of salt from the different pans without its absence being sooner or later discovered by a reference to the daily scrapings Account Book;" and yet, Mr. Smith observes, "not a single instance of smuggling in this form has been reported to me since my appoint-"ment to the Salt Department.

3. This is, I believe, a correct description of what takes place at these distant Southern Pans and to impose an effectual remedy, it would be necessary that the Salt Deputy Collector should exercise a much closer personal superintendence of these pans than has hitherto been, or than indeed can, I think, be done consistently with the other and important duties with which Mr. Smith is entrusted.

4. The following Statement shows the extent of the charge of the Madras Salt Deputy Collector:—

Madras District.

Divisions.	Stations.	Extent of Seaboard.
Attipat	Voyalur. Pulidwak. Ennore. Attipat. Vallur.	Miles. From Madras to Voyalur. 20
Madras Depôt		
Homes Gardens	Vadasamunjeri. Covelong. Paiyanur.	From Homes' Gardens, to Chunambat ... 63
Chunambat	Cheyur. Chunambat.	83

From this Statement it will be observed that in order to exercise a thorough supervision over his range, the Deputy Collector must travel frequently over 83 miles.

* Northern Pans manufacture.

1862..	.. .. Southern Pans. Chunambat.	..	Measds. 14,86,004
1862..	.. .. Cheyur.	..	1,00,161
1862..	.. ..	..	75,889
1862	Vadanmanjeri, Covelong, Paiyanur,	No manufacture.	

5. But the largest manufacture is carried on at the Northern* Pans. These, as well as the pans as far south as Covelong are easily within reach, and can be frequently visited without interfering with the presence of the Deputy Collector, except at short intervals, at the Madras Kottar, where the principal sales are conducted. The consequence has been that the superintendence of the Northern Pans and the sales at the Madras Kottar has been and continues to be thoroughly efficient, while that exercised over Cheyur and Chunambat has been the reverse.

6. I would, therefore, suggest that the Madras Salt Pans under Mr. Smith's charge be limited to the south by Covelong; that the pans at Paiyanur be closed; that the pans at Cheyur be placed under the superintendence of the Sub-Collector of the District; and that the pans and sales at Chunambat be made over to the Collector of South Arcot.

7. I propose to retain Cheyur under the Sub-Collector, because it is too distant to be made over to South Arcot, because the salt manufactured at Cheyur is of very superior quality, the sales are considerable, and because I am unwilling to propose the closing unnecessarily of pans which entails large expense in the shape of compensation.

8. I had some time ago communicated with the Collector of South Arcot on the subject of transferring both Chunambat and Cheyur to the South Arcot District, having originally contemplated recommending this arrangement. It will be seen from a copy of Mr. Reade's letter enclosed, that he is strongly opposed to the transfer.

9. I do not think that his objection to the transfer of Chunambat is based on grounds which are of weight, when compared with the advantages which would result from the proposed arrangement.

10. The following Statement shows the range of Salt Pans at present under the charge of the Salt Deputy Collector attached to the South Arcot District:—

STATEMENT.

Divisions.	Stations.	Extent of Sea-board.
North.		
Murkhanum ...	Murkhanum. Terukanur.	Distance from Murkhanum to Killay 46 miles.
South.		
Tiyagavalli ...	Gundalum. Tiyagavalli. Killay.	

If Chunambat is transferred, three miles will be added to the Salt Deputy Collector's range, making it altogether 49 miles, as against 83 miles, of which Mr. Smith's range at present consists, and as against 40, which will be the extent of Mr. Smith's, if my proposal is accepted.

11. I am not aware since what date the Salt Deputy Collector has ceased, as is stated by Mr. Reade in his letter, to make Murkhanum his head quarters, or what renders his constant attendance and supervision of the pans south of Murkhanum more necessary than of the pans at Murkhanum. It is, however, certain that the Deputy Collector must very constantly visit so important a place of manufacture as Murkhanum, and that the addition of the Salt Pans at Chunambat which are only three miles off, will in a very slight degree increase his labors, while the more constant supervision of Chunambat will in a great measure put a stop to the smuggling, which has been for a long time carried on at that place.

12. I do not imagine that any objection will be made by the Board to the transfer on the ground of an Officer of one District conducting business within the limits of another District. Such a transfer was made without any inconvenience a short time ago when the Chunambukolam pans attached to the Madras District were made over to Nellore, and placed under the superintendence of the Salt Deputy Collector attached to that District.

13. As regards the placing the pans at Cheyur under the Sub-Collector of this District, although there is a Deputy Collector specially attached to this District for the Salt, I do not believe that it will be considered objectionable that a portion of the work connected with this branch of the revenue should be allotted to another Officer, when for the reasons as above given, a serious loss of revenue is likely to occur from want of sufficient superintendence.

14. The Madarantakam Tahsildar, who is an Officer of the highest respectability, is only ten miles distant from Cheyur, and can under the orders of the Sub-Collector most usefully check the proceedings and report on the conduct of the Salt Establishments. The Sub-Collector can also without inconvenience frequently visit Cheyur so long as it is kept as a place of manufacture.

15. As regards the supply of salt to the west, Covelong, Paiyanur and Cheyur are at present very isolated in consequence of the wretched state of the roads leading from these three places to the Southern Trunk Road, and it will be very desirable to improve the communications between Covelong and Cheyur, and the Trunk Road No. VIII by roads from those salt pans to Vendalur and Madarantakam respectively.

16. In the event of Paiyanur being closed, I would suggest that the road be continued from Tirukolikundram to Sadras, instead of to Paiyanur. This will connect the Southern Trunk Road with the Coast Road at Sadras. Paiyanur has nothing to recommend it as regards the line of road, except as being a Salt Depôt.

17. A road from Chunambat to the Southern Trunk Road is much required, and I think it not improbable that Arumuga Mudali and Vedachella Mudali, Zemindars at Chunambat and Cheyur, extensively engaged in the salt manufacture, would contribute to the expense of this road.

18. The Board will perceive that my proposal is, first, to close entirely the Paiyanur pans; secondly, to make over the Cheyur Pans to the Sub-Collector; thirdly, to make over the charge of the Chunambat Pans to the Collector of South Arcot.

19. I do not, from inquiries that I have made, believe that any practical inconvenience would result from the closing of the pans and the cessation of sales of salt at Paiyanur. I believe that the local demands can be fully supplied from Covelong, Cheyur and Chunambat. As it is the principal towns and villages situated on the Southern Trunk Road, receive their supply of salt from Madras. The country carts, returning from Madras to the south, take salt as their return carriage: the trade is at present entirely in the hands of cartmen who carry the salt for sale from village to village.

20. In regard to the compensation, which may be required to be paid in the event of the Paiyanur pans being permanently closed, I propose to address a separate communication to the Board. It occurs to me that where arrangements can be made for giving an equivalent number of pans for those closed at some other place, a few miles distant, the manufacturer have nothing to complain of. Thus, if the Paiyanur pans are closed, an equivalent number of pans might be given to the manufacturers at Covelong and its vicinity.

21. The object is, if possible, to concentrate manufacture and not to reduce it, and this object may, I believe, be accomplished without entailing expense to Government, or injuriously affecting vested rights.

22. I have the honor to annex for the Board's information, a Tabular Statement showing the number of pans and average manufacture and sale at each of the Salt divisions of the District during the last five years. The number of Treasuries at present required at the several salt stations is five, namely, Chunambat, Cheyur, Paiyanur, Covelong and Madras. The number under the proposed arrangement will be three, namely, Madras, Covelong and Cheyur, and the saving effected to Government by the closing of the Paiyanur Pans, as a place of manufacture and sale, will be Rupees 2,310 per annum.

* Salt Establishment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Peishker..	25	0	0
2 Nevitsindahs at 10 Rupees each ..	20	0	0
1 Duffadar..	7	0	0
5 Peons at 4 Rupees each ..	20	0	0
1 Measurer	8	0	0
	80	0	0

Police Establishment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Head Constable	20	0	0
1 Deputy do.	10	0	0
13 Constables	84	8	0
	115	0	0
	195	0	0

Tabular Statement.

Divisions.	Number of Pans.	Average manufacture of five Faslis.	Average sale of five Faslis.
		In. Maunds.	In. Maunds.
Madras...	3,970½	11,93,503	10,12,084
Chunambat	76½	1,10,811	69,120
Cheyur...	117½	1,02,933	50,895
Paiyanur (including Kadambadi)	120¾	25,599	14,314
Covelong (including Kalambakam)	277½	1,28,723	99,666
Vadasemanjeri	58	39,947	17,132
Homes' Garden...	...	...	For one Fasli 1,23,770

Enclosure No. 1.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, c. s., Collector of Madras, dated Cuddalore, 19th May 1863, No. 367.

1. I feel there are difficulties to your proposal for the transfer to this District of the Salt Pans at Chunambat and Cheyur, which I should like to see removed before giving my concurrence to any alteration in the existing state of things.

2. You write apparently under the impression that the Deputy Collector in charge of the salt pans resides at Merkanam. This is not the case. His head quarters are at Cuddalore, and he has under him four places of manufacture to the south of that place, and which require more constant attention and supervision than the pans at Merkanam.

3. The pans of Chunambat and Cheyur at the extreme limits are fully 14 miles from Merkanam, and the intermediate means of communication is very difficult and tedious; and in view of this fact, and the circumstance of the chief part of his duties lying in the opposite direction at a distance of some 60 miles, I incline to the opinion that the facilities of control and management by your Deputy Collector in charge of the salt are far greater than they would prove to the Salt Deputy Collector in this District.

4. I would further observe that supposing the change was considered desirable, it would not, I think, be fair to throw such increased labor on the Deputy Collector here without a proportionate increase of salary. At present, Mahomed Esof is only a 4th Class Deputy Collector and draws only Rupees 250, while Mr. Smith under you is in the 1st Class and draws Rupees 600, and to relieve him of the Chunambat and Cheyur pans, would probably be to relieve him of the most troublesome and irksome part of his duties; so that apart from other objections, which I think present themselves to the proposed transfer, there is for consideration the additional remuneration which would be equitably due to my Deputy Collector; and thus the arrangement could not be effected without putting the State to increased expenditure.

5. I do not think the evils of which you speak in the 4th paragraph of your letter are anything very serious. Since my advent here, as far as I am aware, there has been no instances of any unpleasantness between our respective Salt Establishments.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS, *Collector.*

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1. In the foregoing letter the Collector proposes to discontinue the manufacture and the sale of Salt at the Pyanur Pans, to transfer the charge of the Chunambat Pans to the Collector of South Arcot, and to place the Cheyur Pans under the charge of the Sub-Collector who is resident at Chingleput.

2. In support of his proposal he explains the difficulty that his Salt Deputy Collector finds in superintending the manufacture and the sale at these three places, the nearest of which, Pyanur, is at a considerable distance from Madras, his head quarters. The result has been that, while the pans to the north of Madras and those as far south as Covelong have been managed in an efficient manner, the administration of the department at the pans under reference has been decidedly defective.

3. Mr. Ellis points out that the extent of the range under charge of his Deputy Collector is 83 miles, while that of the same Officer in the adjoining District of South Arcot is only 46 miles in length, and this too when the most important part of the duties of the Madras Deputy Collector, is the superintendence of the large northern manufactory and of the sale depôt at Madras.

4. The Board quite recognize the importance of concentrating the salt manufacture, and they resolve to recommend Mr. Ellis's proposal, for the abolition of the Pyanur pans, for the favorable consideration of Government. The sales at Pyanur are insignificant, and it seems to the Board that by apportioning pans at the neighbouring salt stations to the present pan-holders at Pyanur, any claims they may have for compensation will be completely satisfied, as all they can desire is the continuance of their present means of livelihood.

5. The Board consider it very desirable that Mr. Smith's time should not be occupied by journeys to the three distant Southern Pans. They, therefore, recommend that, as a special case, the pans at Cheyur should be placed under the charge of the Sub-Collector, as Mr. Ellis considers that these pans should be retained in consideration of the excellent salt that is manufactured there, and with a view to meet the convenience of the people in that portion of his District.

6. The Board doubt, however, the necessity of retaining the pans at Chunambat. The Collector will be requested to report further on this point, stating whether it would not be possible so to extend the pans at Cheyur as to provide employment there, both for the manufacturers of Chunambat and the manufacturers of Pyanur, and also to supply from the Cheyur pans the demand which has been hitherto met from the salt manufactured at the two last named places.

7. If, however, it eventually be determined to continue the manufacture at Chunambat, the Board are decidedly of opinion that the pans should be transferred to the South Arcot District. They do not attach any weight to the objections which Mr. Reade has raised, as his Deputy Collector should certainly make his head quarters at Mercanum during the manufacturing season, and from that place he could superintend the operations at Chunambat without

difficulty. The Board request the early orders of Government, as they are informed that Mr. Ellis awaits the disposal of the question before proceeding on a tour to the Southern Salt Pans of his District.

No. 252. ORDER THEREON, 19th September 1863, No. 1,725.

1. With the foregoing Proceedings the Board of Revenue forward a communication from the Collector of Madras, having for its object certain changes in the management of the Salt Department of the District whereby the manufacture would be concentrated, expenditure reduced, and smuggling checked.

Paragraph 18 of the Collector's letter, dated 23rd July 1863, No. 275.

2. Mr. Ellis's proposals are in brief, (1) the closing of the Paiyanur Pans, (2) the placing the Cheyur Pans under the Sub-Collector, and (3) the transfer of the Chunambat Pans to South Arcot.

3. The principal reasons given for bringing these propositions forward are the extensive smuggling carried on at the pans named, and the inability of the Deputy Collector in charge of the salt to supervise with any degree of care so extensive a seaboard as that now under his charge.

4. The salt annually manufactured at Paiyanur amounts on the average of the last five years to 25,600 Maunds, and the sales have reached about two-thirds of the manufacture. The Collector thinks that no inconvenience will result either from closing the pans or stopping the sales.

From Mr. Cunliffe to Board of Revenue, 12th July 1862, No. 243, paragraph 6. Recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th October 1862, No. 6,845.

This is contrary to the opinion expressed by the late Collector, who pointed out that if the station was discontinued there would be a distance of 50 miles between Homes' Gardens and Cheyur without any Salt Depôt, and that the residents of the country to the westward would be much inconvenienced thereby. Mr. Ellis refers to Covelong as one of the places which might assist in supplying the local demand. At the time Mr. Cunliffe wrote the transactions there appear to have been confined to manufacture and export. It further appears that the principal towns and villages on the Southern Trunk Road receive their supply from Madras. The Board are in favor of abolishing these pans, and would allot fresh pans to the Paiyanur manufacturers at the neighbouring Cotaurs by way of compensation. The immediate saving to Government by this change would be Rupees 195 per mensem or Rupees 2,340 per annum, the pay of the Division and Preventive Establishments.

5. The Board further recommend that, as a special case, the Cheyur Pans should be placed under the charge of the Sub-Collector. The Collector had, in the first instance, suggested their transfer to South Arcot, but in consequence of the distance of Cheyur from the boundary of that District and the importance of the manufacture, he now considers that the superintendence would be most satisfactorily ensured by the arrangement proposed above.

6. Chunambat, the pans at which place Mr. Ellis would place under the South Arcot Salt Deputy Collector, is only three miles from Markhanam, one of the principal Salt Divisions of the latter District. Mr. Reade, in a letter, copy of which accompanies the Proceedings now under review, has raised objections to any extension of the duties of his Deputy, but it is to be observed that the proposal then under consideration included the transfer of *Cheyur* as well as Chunambat.

7. The Board are doubtful of the expediency of retaining these pans at all, and have called for further information on this point; they are decidedly of opinion, however, that if retained they should be made over to South Arcot.

8. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to authorize the abolition of the Paiyanur Pans, and approves of the proposed method of compensating the manufacturers by allotting

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19th September 1863.

pans elsewhere. Under the circumstances stated, the Sub-Collector of the Madras District may be placed in charge of the Cheyur Pans. As regards Chunambat no final orders can be passed till the receipt of the further report called for from the Collector of Madras. Mr. Reade will also have an opportunity of expressing his views on the question.

9. Paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 of Mr. Ellis's letter of the 23rd July, No. 275, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Accountant General.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Department Public Works.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

1725

Ex 6 Sept 1933

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 6th October 1933, No. 773.

1. Referring to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular dated 24th March 1933, No. XXIII, Board's No. 1,747, I have the honor to state that no reduction can be effected in the existing Salt Treasuries of the District. All the Cotars except one are situated at considerable distances from the Taluk Treasuries, and the carrying out of Mr. Robinson's proposals will be attended with inconvenience to the traders and confusion of accounts.

2. Karasa being sufficiently near Vizagapatam, the collections are daily brought down to the Huzur Treasury, five miles. At Bimlipatam also, when the pans are opened, the same plan may be pursued.

Exd J. Wright.

Enclosing the Proceedings of the Bd of Revenue to the Govt of Fort St. George dated 20 February 1864 No 1108.

File of the replies of Collectors to the Bd's Circ[r] Salt Treasuries.

9[2]-9[3]

Revenue Department.

No 409.

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 9th March 1864.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Forwarding letters from certain Collectors intimating that there is considerable difficulty in most districts in carrying out the wishes of the Inspector General of Hospital Police for a reduction in the number of Salt Treasuries.

(Here enter 20th February 1864 No 1108)

The Government approve of the arrangements sanctioned by the Bd and will await such further suggestions as Mr. Clarke may offer.

The Government consider it of importance that Salt Cutcheries should be within the works and not

not in the neighbouring villages. The change cannot be carried out at once in any district on account of the expense involved but the Board will prepare plans and estimates for a few stations, selecting those of most importance. The sale of the existing Cutcherries(?) would probably supply a considerable portion of the requisite funds.

The Government concur in the views expressed by the Board in favour of these proceedings. Independent of considerations connected with the Salt Department it is desirable

to

to reduce the necessity now entailed(?) upon traders and labourers of carrying large sums about the country in cash or notes. The Board will accordingly arrange at once for enabling salt merchants to pay their money into any Treasury. The receipts for such payments should be in triplicate, one copy being given to the purchaser and one sent at once to the Collector of the district in which the Salt is to be supplied. It will be necessary also that statements of Salt thus supplied should be periodically sent to the

Salt

Collation of the original
manuscript of Jonathan
Edwards's Work on the Will
in my own Handwriting.
Being carefully compared
with the Original Manuscript
the Reader will have the
satisfaction of knowing
that the Text of this
different Impressions of
the Work is exactly
correct. The Original
Manuscript will be
faithfully preserved
by the Proprietors,
that those who desire
it may have Recourse
to the Fountain
of the Stream.