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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1684 Press
B.P. No. Mis.

Dated 15- 11- 1896 196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1684/1

1684/2

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th November 1876.

No. 1,684.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO THE

Revenue, No. 18.

Customs.

SIR,

I am directed by the Government of India, to the French Government in the approaching negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and France, I am directed to forward the accompanying Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, from which it will be seen that, in the opinion of the officers consulted, the Chamber of Commerce, and certain mercantile firms here, the following points need consideration:—

(1.) The high duty levied in France on pepper exported from this country.

(2.) The "Sur taxe d'entrepôt" or duty levied on different articles imported into France, but *not* directly.

(3.) The system under which duty is charged on raw sugar imported into France from foreign countries.

(4.) The [illegible] of import duty in France on coffee, and generally the reduction of French duties on Indian raw produce.

2. I am to suggest also the desirability of proposing a rectification of the frontier line: the British and French territories in the South of India so interlacing as to cause great facilities for the smuggling of goods and evasion of customs duties. Quite recently the subject was brought to the notice of this Government in connection with the transit of liquor under French passes through British territory. The sketch map enclosed will show how irregularly the line runs at Pondicherry. The French Local Government, as the Government of India are doubtless aware, have always shown a strong disinclination to come to a settlement on the point.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. B. Bantleman.

Agricultural 1876

Government of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th November 1876. No. 1,684.
Enclosures.
Received 5 spare copies.

D. No. Progs.

D. R. No.

Forwarded Proceedings of the Board of Revenue relating to the representations to be made, in the interests of India, to the French Government in the approaching negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and France.

1684/2

No. 250. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th October 1876, No. 2,696.

Read the following letters:—

From the Collector of Ganjam,		dated	25th	August	1876,	No. 2,821.
,, ,,	of Vizagapatam,	,,	31st	,,	,,	,, 1,340.
,, ,,	of Godavery,	,,	21st	,,	,,	,, 246.
,, ,,	of Kistna,	,,	4th	October	,,	,, 1,762.
,, ,,	of Nellore,	,,	20th	July	,,	,, 2,021.
,, ,,	of South Arcot,	,,	19th	August	,,	,, 380.
,, ,,	of Tanjore,	,,	12th	October	,,	,, 3,709.
,, ,,	of Madura,	,,	23rd	August	,,	,, 320.
,, ,,	of Tinnevelly,	,,	8th	,,	,,	,, 483.
,, ,,	of South Canara,	,,	4th	October	,,	,, 1,899.
,, ,,	of Malabar,	,,	4th	,,	,,	,, 268.
,, ,,	of ,,	,,	13th	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	of Sea Customs, Madras,	,,	8th	August	,,	,, 1,368.

In the Board's Proceedings, dated 29th June 1876, No. 1,659, the Collectors of the Maritime Districts were called upon, with reference to G. O., dated 6th June 1876, No. 756, to report, after consulting such local Firms as do business with France, regarding the representations which it is desirable to make in the interests of India to the French Government in the approaching negotiation for a new treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and France. The letters above recorded are in reply.

2. The Chamber of Commerce at Madras, who were consulted by the Collector of Madras, are of opinion that the duty levied in France on Pepper, the produce of this country, is so oppressively high that it checks commerce in the article and affords a strong inducement to smuggling across the Italian Frontier, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. are also of the same opinion and suggest the reduction of duty. The quantity of Pepper exported from this Presidency during the last three years is shown below:—

A.—*Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Pepper exported to Foreign Ports during the last three years.*

—	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	lbs.	rs.	lbs.	rs.	lbs.	rs.
France	48,15,372	5,99,912	27,38,274	3,80,061	31,80,042	4,72,149
Arabia	2,83,351	37,948	3,09,776	41,706	1,66,309	25,245
United Kingdom ...	5,65,885	75,789	3,39,124	45,649	3,01,224	1,07,716
Persia...	1,14,292	15,306	2,548	340	1,19,268	17,685
Aden	30,244	4,051	98,533	13,196	...	...
Trieste	6,878	921	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	82,216	11,011	77,866	10,128
All other countries ...	1,49,522	20,025	1,73,993	23,633	3,25,613	51,416
Total ...	59,65,544	7,53,952	37,44,464	5,15,596	41,70,322	6,84,639

3. The Merchants at Malabar complain of the surcharge called the "Surtaxe d' entrepôt" levied at various rates on different articles imported into France indirectly. For instance, if Pepper or Coffee is shipped to Marseilles direct, it is liable to less duty

than if shipped by P. and O. Steamer to Southampton and thence re-shipped to Havre or Bordeaux. This the merchants consider bears hardly on ports which do not enjoy direct steam communication with France, and suggest that endeavour be made to obtain its abolition; or to exemption from it on production of certificate showing that the goods were originally shipped for France. It seems to be the practice for Steam Ship Companies running to English ports to grant through bills of lading to France and other countries, and to arrange for the goods being transhipped in England and forwarded to their destination. In such cases, the Surtaxe is charged in France. It is even levied on the whole cargo if a vessel, bound for a French port, touches any where else upon the voyage and then takes in any, even the smallest quantity of, goods of the same kind. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, shipments by steamers direct to French ports have increased, but the steamers usually call at other ports in the Mediterranean and do not escape the Surtaxe.

4. Messrs. Minchin and Co. of Ganjam state that the commercial interests of India suffer by the system pursued by the French Government in regard to duty charged on raw sugar imported into France from foreign countries. Special rates, they say, are imposed on foreign raw sugars, which they say have also been deprived of the British market owing to the annihilation of the British refining trade under the system of bounties involved in the way the duties are managed in France. The duty is charged according to the color which is supposed to represent the quantity of white sugar contained. A drawback is also allowed on the same principle, *i.e.*, with reference to the color when sugar is re-exported. The effect of this is, that where import duty is collected with reference to the color, the French Merchant obtains a larger drawback than the duty paid and thus practically obtains a bounty on his exports. For instance, the French fabricant colors his sugar so that a quantity of 100 tons imported may, according to the French standard, be considered to yield 70 tons of white, the refiner buys it and pays import duty accordingly, takes out from the same 80 tons of white, and exporting it again receives a drawback of duty on that quantity (80 tons). This enables the French refiner to sell his sugar in the London market below its cost price there, thus shutting out the Indian sugars, and beating the English refiners out of the market. This is a subject which has attracted much attention, and has, the Board understand from the newspapers, formed the subject of protracted negotiation.

Exports of Sugar in 1875-76 to Foreign Countries.

	Quantity. CWTS.	Value. RS.
United Kingdom... ...	2,80,456	12,94,511
Ceylon	10,506	45,438
Arabia	2,961	21,143
France	...	...
United States	15,110	50,640
Other countries	600	4,358
Total ...	3,09,633	14,16,090

Exports of Coffee in 1875-76 to Foreign Countries.

	Quantity. CWTS.	Value. RS.
United Kingdom ...	1,69,709	81,45,489
France	1,21,596	48,23,959
Trieste	36,399	15,41,955
Turkey	10,852	4,35,176
Italy	4,898	2,00,944
Australia	4,582	2,07,623
Other countries	9,558	3,65,462
Total ...	3,57,594	157,20,608

5. Since 1870, duty has been collected in France on Coffee imported from this country. It is stated to be heavy being 30 per cent of the value. The Collector of Madras and the Merchants of Malabar suggest that it should be reduced if not abolished.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th November 1876.

6. No specific suggestions other than those above mentioned are made in regard to the duties levied in France. It is generally proposed that the duties on Indian raw produce imported into France should be reduced to the level of those in force in the United Kingdom; but it would be hopeless to urge any such proposals.

7. As regards the duties charged here on exports to, or imports from, France, Messrs. Poulain Frere and Co., a Firm at Madras, suggest a reduction of duty on Indigo and Rice exported and on Claret and Burgandy imported. The Collector of Madras recommends the reduction of duty on Indigo, but does not consider the other reductions necessary. The Merchants of Vizagapatam make the same recommendation as regards duties on wines, but the Board are not prepared to recommend reduction in these duties which fall on opulent classes in this country.

8. The Board have not before them the tariff now in force in France and England and are therefore unable to make definite proposals, beyond suggesting that endeavor should be made to obtain reduction of French duties on Indian raw produce. Of course the terms applicable to France should also be made to apply to French possessions in India. The complaints made by the Merchants of Malabar in regard to "Surtaxe d' entrepôt" should also be brought to the notice of the Home Government. The Board do not think that the question of the reduction of duty on Indigo and Rice exported from this country need be considered at present.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

1884/3

Mincing Bro. & Co
Ackn

Ackn 11th August 76.

1684/4

C. G. Master Esquire
Collector of Customs
Chatterpore

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Board's Proceedings No. 1659 dated 29th June 1876 and in reply would point out that the Commercial interests of India suffer very prejudicially from the system pursued by the French Government of giving a bounty on the export of refined sugar from France, in conjunction with the imposition of a special duty on Raw sugars of foreign production entering that country.

The bounty referred to arises from assessing the duty according to the color of the sugar, on the supposition that the color indicates the saccharine richness, i.e. the percentage of white sugar obtainable from the sample. Even in

in sugars of natural color. such a criterion of strength is of little value and where the sugars are artificially colored is wholly delusive.—

The French fabricant always colors his sugars, the French Refiner buys them, pays the duty according to the color, refines them and exporting the white sugar to the London market, receives a drawback on the total amount of white sugar so exported.— Thus the French Refiner buys 100 Tons of sugar of such a color that according to the French Standards it is supposed not to yield more than 70 tons of whites and pays a Duty accordingly on the 100 Tons of dark sugar as if it were 70 Tons of white, he refines the sugar and takes out 80 Tons of whites & and exporting this, receives as drawback the Duty on 80 Tons of white sugar, thus being given a Bounty

Equal to the Duty on 10 Tons white sugar for the exportation of 80 Tons.— 1684/5

Under such a system, the greater the Duty, the greater the Bounty and of late years the duty has been raised enormously in accordance with the necessities of the Treasury, so that at the present time the Bounty amounts to 4/6 a cwt. which enables the French Refiner to pay the charges for placing his sugar on the London market and to sell it there below cost price.—

To compete such longer with such a system is impossible, for the British refining trade which languishing for years from the same course is now at its last gasp.—

No British Refiners, no English market for Raw sugars, so that India which in a fair field of competition would take a foremost place as a sugar

sugar producing country, is more likely under present circumstances to go backward than to go forward.-

India with its power of production and cheap labor would be in the event of finding a fair market for its sugar, obtain the advantages of English capital and skill being sunk in the industry to the great increase of the production and the quickening of the collateral trades of husbandry, machine manufacture with its necessary foundries and skilled labor, and the carrying trades both by land & water.-

To sum up then, it is seen that the French Government in an indirect way imposes a nearly prohibitory tax on the importation of sugars other than its own into England, at the same time imposing a direct tax on the importation into France, thus shutting out the Indian with the British Colonial Sugars from the markets of the world.

We have &c &c

(Sd) Minchin Bart

Encl in No 2821 Ltr of Mch 1874

(True Copy)
Govindadas
Asst Collr for Collector.

From No 2821

C. G. Master Esquire
Collector of Tanjore

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.
Madras.

Dated Camp Russelkonda 25th August 1874.

Sir,

Adverting to the Board's Proceedings of the 29th June last No 1669 (received in my office on the 26th July) I have the honor to state that in the absence of any information as to rates of Customs duties levied in France on Exports and imports &c &c, I find myself unable to express any opinion or to make any representations in connection with the approaching negotiations for a new Treaty between the United Kingdom and France.-

2. I have asked Messrs Minchin Bart

1684/6

Bro? & Co for an expression of their views and enclose, for the information of the Board copy of a letter dated 11th instant which I have received in reply. Their statement seems to be deserving of serious consideration.-

3. Neither the Canjam nor the Calingapatam Sea Customs Superintendents are able to express an opinion in the matter and state that there are no merchant vessels at their ports capable of handling the subject.- I have not yet heard from the Master Attendant Cocanada; but should any thing important be received from him, I will communicate the same to you.-

4. As the Board in their proceedings dated 9th (received 21st) instant Miscellaneous No. 6765 again called for the early submission of this report, I do not think it proper to delay it any longer on this account.- 1684/84 1870

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed? Servt
[illegible]
Ag? Collector
for Collector.

Copied by
[illegible]
Cur. Clerk

[illegible]

1684/8

Vizagapatam, 25th August 1826.

To
The Assistant Collector
of Vizagapatam District
Vizagapatam

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt
your letter dated 22d instant.

Want of information and documents still prevents
to give you the "Report" required by the Board — We
to about it to some friends in Pondicherry and have not
forward as yet with any reply.

All we can mention, personally, regarding this District
this:

Our principal, and almost sole, article, we can say, of
with France is Gingelly Seed, which, since last
(owing to the Recent Tariff of British-India) does not
any export-duty, and in France, since some years
30, (we cannot precise), has been freed of any import-duty,
thereby allows a certain animation to the Staple
Such measure is doubtless very desirable for trade
general and we trust it will continue good.

As to Goods importing from France in the District,
have not had much to do of late years, owing probably
high duties imposed on many of them, and we believe
a reduction for instance of some 40 or 50 % on the
import-duty on Wines & Spirits would facilitate a larger
and

M. Perron considers that the
export trade in rice from Calinga-
patam to Bourbon has been
suppressed

Read 29th Nov. 1826
No. 1684

To Collector of Customs
Secretary to Government
Board of Revenue
Bradrass

Dated 25th Aug. 1826
Rec'd 29th
Ans. 28th
No. 2827

Enclo:

Explaining inability
to afford any advance
Expressing gratification
a new treaty between
that Guinea should
France & Great Britain
Answer to Enquiries

Rec'd 18/9/26.

1684/9

and more animately trade — for instance, we can state that a cask of Claret received lately from France, via Pondichery, for Rs 50/. had to pay Rs 46/. for import duty: tantamount to prohibition. Shou'd both Governments of France & Great Britain adopt their respective tariffs as set out in Venture's "libre échange" & "protection" systems, the Trade of Pondicherry would be grateful to learn

We are, Sir,

your most obed.t Servants

P. Meadows Frere

M. Pernon considers that the export trade in rice from Calingapatam to Bourbon has been

suppressed

Rec'd at

Vizagapatam 24th August 1876.

J. D. Reed Esqr

Assistant & Actg Collector

Vizagapatam.

1684/10

27-8-76.
1-9-76.

Sir

We have received your Circular of the 22d Instant -

With reference to Board's Proceedings dated 29th June 1876, No. 1654, we beg to say that it is quite impossible for us to send you a general report as we have not been furnished with the necessary documents

We do not know for instance whether the duty collected in France on Indian produce is in any case higher than that levied on the same articles in the United Kingdom and other Countries in Europe. We have not written to a table showing the duty levied in every Country in Europe.

The principal articles of Exportation from the Vizagapatam District, are the ordinary Sorts, upon which of late, duty has been abolished by the Governments of India and France, it is to be hoped that this should continue.

Some years ago Rice used to be exported in large quantities from Calingapatam to l'Ile de la Réunion (Bourbon) but since the Indian Government has put upon it the very heavy duty of 6 annas per bag of 160 lbs, which is sometimes more than 12 %, that branch of our Commerce has completely died away -

Read 29 Aug-76

1826

Department
Enclosure No 1.

Respecting
the Collection of
Virginia Certificates
of Stock
1876, No 1340

Collected 6279 11
170

Messrs Rennie
Hoe's Letter respecting
Stock transferred
Thence

1884/11

Calingapatam used to be an important port but now belongs to the post - and statistics, if looked at, would, we presume, prove a decrease in the cultivation of Rice in the Ganjam District we are certain the trade would revive if Government were to levy a duty of 2 annas only per bag - It would allow us to compete with Cochin China, whence now large quantities are exported to Bourbon -

It is to be desired also that duty should be much reduced upon wines & Spirits - It would materially increase the trade between the two Countries - The present duty is almost prohibitive -

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed[t] Servants
J. P. Simson and Brothers
Chicacole -

1523
Ganjam
29 Aug[t] 76

Vizagapatam Collr's Office,
No 1340. Camp Vizianagram
31st August 1876.

1684/12

From W. H. A. Goodrich Esq
Acting Collector

To C. A. Galton Esq
Sy. Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Sir, In answer to the reference contained in Proceedings of the Board No. 1659 dated 29 June 1876, I have the honor to report that I have consulted those whose interests led me to expect special knowledge of the trade with France and its prospects

2. I enclose the letters of the two French firms of Perron & Co. and Perreaux Frères of Pondicherry. M. Perron considers that the export trade in rice from Calingapatam to Bourbon has been suppressed

Caliniga patam used to be an important port, but now belongs to the port - and statistics, if looked at, would, we presume, prove a decrease in the cultivation of Rice in the Ganjam District. We are certain the trade would revive if Government were to levy a duty of 2 annas only per bag - It would allow us to compete with Cochin China, whence some large quantities are exported to Bombay -

It is to be desired also that duty should be much reduced upon wines & Spirits - It would materially increase the trade between the two Countries - The present duty is almost prohibitive -

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed[t] Servants
for Simson Brothers
& Co

1523
Customs
29 Aug[t] 76

No 1340

Vizagapatam Collrs Office,
Camp Vizianagram
31st August 1876

1684/12

From W. H. A. Goodrich Esqr
Collector
Dating

To C. A. Galton Esqr
Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Sir, In answer to the reference contained in Proceedings of the Board No. 1659 dated 29th June 1876, I have the honor to report that I have consulted those whose business led me to expect special knowledge of the trade with France and its prospects

2. I enclose the letter of the two French firms of Simon & Co. and Terreaux Frères of Vizagapatam M. Simon considers that the export trade in rice from Calinga-patam to Bombay has been

improved

1684
13

unprocured by the export duty of 6 annas per bag. I believe however that the export of rice from Calingapatam is still considerable. and that other markets have now the preference.

3. The reduction of duty upon Wines and Spirits generally does not commend itself to me. Upon light Claret imported it would the duty is extremely high, the Class however upon which all the duty paid upon wine falls is a comparatively opulent class. The admission of light wine free or nearly free would raise up difficulties in our treatment of Beer and disturb important interests.

4. The most important branch of the existing trade is that in oil-producing seeds and this trade is hampered by no duties.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt,

A Gordon

Ag. Collector

B.R.L
E.C.

1684/14

Godavery District
Collector's Office
Cocanada 21st August
1876

No 246

From

James Hope Esqre
Ag Collector

To

C. A. Galton Esqre
Ag Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 29th June 1876, No 1659, calling for a report on the approaching negotiations of the new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and France, I have the honor to state that the Local Chamber of Commerce informs me that as the articles usually shipped from this Port to France

1806

are all duty free they wish for no change, and also that as there is no direct import trade between this Port and France the Chamber have no experience on that point. Members of other local Firms have also been consulted and they are of the same opinion.

The imports into the Ewall French Settlement of Yanam are so insignificant that no change will in my opinion have any effect there.

I may however be allowed to state that the abolition of certain Export duties and especially of the one on Oil Seeds in November last has caused a considerable loss of Revenue

1884/15

to this District but whether this removal of Duty will cause any increase in the exportation of Oil Seeds it is difficult to say at present owing to the failure of the May crop for want of seasonable rain.

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

James Hope
Ag Collector.

1884/15

are all duty free they wish for no change, and also that as there is no direct import trade between this Port and France the Chamber have no experience on that point. Members of other local Bodies have also been consulted and they are of the same opinion.

The imports into the Small French Settlement of Yanam are so insignificant that no change will in my opinion have any effect there.

I may however be allowed to state that the abolition of certain export duties and especially of the one on Oil Seeds in November last has caused a considerable loss of Revenue to this District but the removal of Duty will cause any increase in the exportation of Oil Seeds it is difficult to say at present owing to the failure of the May crop for want of seasonable rain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

James Doke
Offg Collector.

1884

1856

P. Sent. Jan. 1877
Pmdtie 5 Jan 1877
Ack 1/16.

To
The Secy to Govt
The Collr
Customary station
Gazetteer station

G.O. 152 Nov 2 1876
to Ln 116

The Secy to Govt
Board of Revenue
Madras

Rec 31 Augt
Reg 31 Augt
No 2410
Subject name

Requesting with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 29th June 1876 No 1659, returns copy of the proceedings of the Collr of Kistna on the subject of the Export Coolie Emigration from the Port of Coconada to the Straits Settlements and Mauritius and France.

1876
165 4/16

Kistna District Collector's Office
Masulipatam 4th October 1876.

No 1762

Gen.

From The Collector, Kistna District,

To The Secretary, Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to Board's Proceedings No 1659 of the 29th June 1876.

2. There are no firms or merchants residing here, that are engaged in business with France. When any export is made from here it is done for the convenience of the merchant making it, a resident of Coconada, and he sends some one over to manage the shipment. It depends almost entirely on the Canals whether this port or Coconada is most convenient to the shippers.

3 I do not know what duty is collected on the most common articles of export from here, which are:—

To France, Cotton & Gingelly seed.

To

To French Possessions,- Cotton, Castor oil,
Coriander & Chillies.

4. The Imports are very insignificant.

5. The trade here being so fluctuating it is not possible for me to say what effect an alteration in the duties would have.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your most obed.t Serv.t
G. S. Lemon
Collector.

1684
(7

1876 Department
1 16963.
Recd. G.O. 15th Nov/76
No. 12..
The Collector
Kistna District
The Secretary
Board of Revenue
Madras
Dated 4th October 1876
Recd. Rev 4571/76
No 1762
Encl. 4.
Reporting regarding the representations to be made to the French Government in the interests of the District in the approaching negotiation for New Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and France
Over
Regd. 13/10/76.

P. to Govt. & all Cols. of Maritime Dts.
Oct./76.

to ... Possessions in India

1684/18

72-73		73-74		
Value	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
..00	—		—	—
	55-2-	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
22-8-	288-6-	361-2-20	988-	92-10-
96-	46-8-	547-2-16	1683-	140-4-
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	100	10	—
581-	17-6-10	—	—	—
5812-4-	174-5-10	395- 21	1580-12-	47-6-9
—	—	20944	1496	44-14-
3842-	—	—	—	—
7404-12-	581-12-8		5757-12-	325-2-10

1 1

Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 4th October 76
from the Collector Kistna
District to the Secretary
to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

5
Rev 5774/76
G.O. 15 Nov 76 No 1624.
Judicial 6962/76

Statement of Articles
exported to Frenchs
Possessions in India
during the last six years
ending 1875-76

Rej 2-13/10/76

1624/19

the District of Kistna during

1873-74

	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P
Co	"	"	"	"
Gr				
Hor	"	"	"	"
Sea	"	"	"	"
	1454-1-11		76434-2-4	2263-0-3

Rep 13/10/76

1876

Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 16th October 76
from the Collector Kistna
District to the Secretary
to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

5
Rev 457/76
G.O. 15 Nov 76 No 1654
Jud Mdu 6963/76

Statement of Articles
exported to French
Possessions in India
during the last six years
ending 1875-76

the last six years ending 1875-76

1874-75			1875-76		
Quantity	Value	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
	Rs As P	Rs As P		Rs As P	Rs As P
553[illegible]24	322462-4-7	9673-14-1	468722-4-7		9673-14-1

D Ramakottamaya
Dy Collector

Enclosures in letter
No 1762 dated 4th October
1876 from the Collector
Kistna District to the
Secretary to the Board
of Revenue Madras

6
Ex 257/76
G.O. Nos 1166 & 1454
Jud Dept No 1963/76

Statement of Articles
exported to France duri
the last six years ended
1875-76.

Rep 2-13/10/76.

1684/20

from France into the District

1873-74

	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ju				
G	11-4-	"	"	"
Ly	"	"	"	"
	11-4-		"	"

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Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 4th October
1876 from the Collector
Kistna District to the
Secretary to the Board
of Revenue Madras.

Rx 457/76
Lr 6-15 Nov 76 Rect 16th -

Judl No 6963/76

Statement of Articles
imported from France
during the last six years
ending 1875-76.

Rep 13/10/76.

1687

1684/91

Possessions in India in to the Districts

	1873-74			
	Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
	Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P
24-1-2	"	"	"	"
"	"	1650	175	"
—8—	"	"	"	"
"	"	1—1	3—8—	3—8—
1—10—8		2—4	24—	2—10—8
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	3000	"
26-3-10			3202-8—	1-2-8

Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 4th October
1876 from the Collector
Chatnat Division to the
Secretary to the Board
of Revenue Madras.

Rev 8
Rev 1491/76
G.O. 15th Nov 1876 No 1654.

Jud Mis No 6961/76

Statement of Articles
imported from French
Possessions in India during
the last six years ending
1875-76

Rev 13/10/76

No 2021.

1684/76

Collectors Office,
Vellore,
20th July 1876.

From,
F. R. H. Sharp Esqre
Acting Collector of Vellore,

To,
C. A. Galton Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No 1659 of the 29th Ultimo, I have the honor to state that as the maritime traffic of this District is confined to the East and does not extend to Europe, and as there is no inland traffic direct with French territory, I am not in a position to offer any opinion on the expediency or otherwise of any changes in the present system of duties on French imports and exports.

I have &c

Rev 2 - 13/10/76.

Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 4 October
1876 from the Collector
Kistna Distrct to the
Secretary to the Board
of Revenue - Madras.

Rec'd 9/10/76
Ex 15 Nov 1876 No 1624

Jud Mis No 6963/76

Statement of Articles
imported from French
Possessions in India during
the last six years ending
1875-76

No 2021.

1684/76

Collectors Office,
20th July 1876.

From,

F. R. A. Sharp Esqre
Acting Collector of Kellore

To,

C. A. Galton Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No 1659 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that as the maritime traffic of this District is confined to the East and does not extend to Europe, and as there is no inland traffic direct with French territory, I am not in a position to offer any opinion on the expediency or otherwise of any changes in the present system of duties on French imports and exports.

Enclosure in letter
No 1762 dated 4 October
1876 from the Collector
Kistnah District to the
Secretary to the Board
of Revenue Madras.

Rev 8
Rev 1766
L.O. 15 Nov 1876 No 1626

Judl No 6963/76

Statement of Articles
imported from French
Possessions in India during
the last six years ending
1875-76

Rev 2 13/10/76

No 2021.

1684/2 2

Collectors Office,
Ellore,
20th July 1876.

From,

F. R. H. Sharp Esqre
Acting Collector of Ellore,

To,

C. A. Galton Esqre
Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Madras

Sir,

With reference to the Pro-
ceedings of the Board of Revenue, No
No 1659 of the 29th ultimo, I have
the honor to state that as the in-
ternal traffic of this District is
confined to the East and does not
extend to Europe, and as there is no
inland traffic direct with French
territory, I am not in a position to
offer any opinion on the experience
or otherwise of any changes in the
present system of duties on
French imports and exports.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sirs

Your most Obedient Servant,

A. Hamilton

Secretary

65

23

Vol. 13/10/76

No 3709.

Tanjore Collectors Office
Tanjore 12 October 1876

1684/24

From

H. S. Thomas Esquire
Collector of Tanjore

To

H. E. Stokes Esquire
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 29th June 1876 No 1659, I have the honor to report that as there are no merchants in this district carrying on any trade with France, I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honor to be
sir
Your most obedient servant

Compd
KMV

A. Thomas
Collector

No. 320

Madura Collector's office
23rd August 1870.

1684/20

From

H. W. Bliss Esquire
Ag Collector of Madura.

To,

C. A. Galton Esquire
Ag Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report called for by the Board in their Proceedings No 1659 dated 29th June 1870.

2. There are no local firms doing business with France and this District has therefore no direct trade with it. But with the French possessions in India, viz, Pondicherry and Karikal, Madura carries on a little trade - the export trade of this District to the French ports is very trifling; and it may almost be said that none such exists, seeing that, during the last five years,

years in 1871-72 alone, Rs 153½ worth of articles were exported to Pondicherry paying export customs duty of Rs 3-6-4 in all. The articles consisted of Sugar candy, dried grapes, dried ginger, Rosewater and methee seeds. The Sea Customs Deputy Collector thinks that these articles were goods belonging to crews or passengers and not merchandise.

3. In the absence of the Import Tariff in force in the Indian French ports I am not able to say whether the want of export trade is in any way attributable to heavy duties demanded in them, and whether any reduction or abolition of them will tend to materially increase it.

4. The import trade from French ports to the ports of Madura appears to be pretty extensive. The marginal statement shews its

Years	Value	Duty
1870-71	5927-14-—	104-10-—
1871-72	7916 8 - 3 —	56-15-2
1872-73	883 - 4 —	16-11-3
1873-74	7146 - 1 - 4	14-14-1
1874-75	34180 — —	43-7-—

value and the duty levied here in the five years ending 1874-75. The French ports from which these imports were made were Karikal and Pondicherry, more especially the former. The total value of the imports in the five years was Rs 117255-6-4 and the total amount of duty collected Rs 236-9-6. The two principal articles of import were "rice in husk" and "rice not in husk", which are free. Their value was more than ⅞ of the total. Other imported articles paid in all only Rs 236-9-6 duty and were not of kinds the trade in which would be likely to increase if they were exempted from duty.

168 2/3

5. Under these circumstances it does not appear to me that it is necessary to make any new arrangements with the French Government as far as the trade between this District and the French possessions in

in India is concerned.

6. The figures adopted in this letter are taken from the Sea Customs Returns of the several years and in the case of the years 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1874-75, do not tally with those given in the Statement received with the Board's Proceedings under reference.

Year.	Board Statement	Sea Customs Office Returns
1870-71 -	5520 -	5927
1871-72 -	81747 -	79168
1874-75 -	25185 -	24180

The marginal statement shews the variations. I am unable to explain them.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

T. Davidson
R

for Acting Collector.

in India is concerned.

6. The figures adopted in this letter.

are taken

Returns of

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1874-75 do

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P. Dept. Yr Collrs
Maritime &c
Oct 29/76.

Rec'd 4/10/76

Depart
Trichy RC 1585/76
The Ag Collr
T Madura
Rev 457/76
The Asst Secty
to the Bd of Revue
Madras
Dated 23d Augt 76
Rec'd 28 No 3[illegible]
Submitting the
report called for
by the Board in
their Proc. of
the 29th June 1876
No 1659- Order
Nil Dy 29/8/76.

1884/29

No 483

Camp Vasudevanellur
Tinnevelly district
8th August 1876.

From

A. J. Stuart Esqre
Ag. Collector

To

C. A. Galton Esqre
Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Board proceedings No 1659 dated 29th June 1876 I have the honor to report that the trade of this district with France is not great - The only import of any importance at all is Claret of which we consumed 5 to 6000 Rupees worth in each of the years 1873-4 and 1874-5 - The exports are more important, but fluctuating -

In 1873-4 we exported

Cotton wool valued at Rs 89.998
Jaggary 92.246

In 1874-5 these figures were

Cotton wool valued at Rs 18.996
Jaggary 48.252

The Jaggary is recorded as exported to French possessions in India, but is believed to have been intended for

eventual transmission to France:

2. The only advantage this District could wish for in a new treaty would be Reduction of duty on Cotton and on Saggary, if there be any such duty on entry into France. But nothing could be offered in return except a reduction of the duty on Claret which would be of trifling value to France and no great loss to our revenues.

3. No doubt what would benefit us most in general would be a reduction of any duty there may be on raw material entering France, and especially on Cotton wool and Gingelly, Cocoanut and other oil products as well as raw Sugar, and if any Concession could be got on these points it would be well worth the Surrender of the duty on French wines - The more so as American Cotton is driving Indian Cotton out of the English market and our best chance is the Foreign market for Indian Cotton,

1684/30

where, I believe, the demand is increasing. Such a Surrender would give French wines an advantage over German wine, and might some day lead to a Concession from Germany in favor of Indian raw material to Counterbalance a reduction of duty on German wines.

4. The loss of Custom duties on Wines might be made up to the Indian Government through increased demand for Cotton and other raw produce and the Consequent flow to cultivation - It would certainly benefit the Ryots to an extent more than Equivalent to the loss of Revenue, if raw material is admitted more cheaply into France than hitherto - But it is of Course a question whether the Government can afford to give up the duties on French wines for such a prospect.

5. The merchants at Tuticorin have been Consulted on the Subject but, dealing as they do on behalf of others only as Agents, none of them

are able to make any suggestion.
My own opinion is that supposing there
are duties on Indian Raw Material
Entering the different Countries of
Europe, it would be good Indian Policy
to try to get rid of them or get them
reduced by giving up the duties on
Foreign Wines imported into this Country.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt Sv.
L Grant
Asst Collector.

South Arcot — Head Assistant Collector's Office

No. 57 — Tindivanam 12th August 1876.

1684/32

From

J. Thornton Esquire

Ag Head Assistant Collector

South Arcot

To

J. H. Garstin Esquire

Collector of

South Arcot

Sir,

With reference to your Memo. No. 900 dated 22nd July last on the Board's Proceedings No. 1659 dated 29th June 1876, asking whether the reduction or abolition of the duty in India on exports or imports of any article of Commerce between the two Countries is likely to materially increase the trade, I have the honor to state that, as respects the Land Customs, if the import duty on Brass articles

articles and Piece goods but next as
there is likely to be an increase of
trade in respect of them but whether
material or not it is impossible for
me to say. Regarding exports, the
export tariff now in use Comprehends
as few articles as possible. With
regard to one of them - rice - no
duty is levied under the orders of
Government of 10th September 1875
No 1354 and the other, Inward
indigo; being regarded as
monopolies of India it is inad-
visable to reduce the present rate
of duty on them.

2. I am of opinion that by the
last Tariff Act Customs duties
have been with a view to assist
trade as much reduced as is

Compatible

Compatible with the financial
condition of the Country. 1684/73

I have &c.

(signed) J. Thomson

Ag Head Assistant Collector

(True Copy)

J H Grant

Collector

SOUTH ARCOT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cuddalore
19th August 1876.

No. 380.

1684/34

From

J. H. Garstin Esquire

Collector of South Arcot.

To

C. A. Galton Esquire

Ag Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Madras.

Sir,

In reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 29th June last No. 1609, I have the honor to state that in the Commercial Treaties between France and Great Britain I can see no allusion made to either of the 2 great products of this District which, I believe, find their way to France, viâ Pondicherry, viz, Groundnut oil and indigo. These articles, I have been informed, are imported into England free, whether

whether they are so or not into France I cannot say, but I would advocate their free admission there if any duty is levied on them now.

2. As regards the export trade from this District to Pondicherry and Karikal, that by sea is insignificant, while the revenue realized by the export duties on grain and lac exported by land is so small that as far as this District is concerned those duties might be abolished without causing any serious loss of revenue. Whether the export duty on indigo so exported could be given up is a much more serious question. No doubt its abolition would very much stimulate its production and by increasing the export trade add immensely to the wealth of this District and perhaps to that of many other parts of India where indigo is grown, but I do not feel myself justified in the absence of facts and statistics in saying more.

3. The chief articles imported here by land from French Possessions in India are Brandy, wines, piece goods, cocoanuts and metals. I see no reason for reducing the import duties on any of these articles except wines, and regarding this I consider that the reduction of the import duty would probably

whether they are so or not into France I cannot say, but I would advocate their free admission there if any duty is levied on them now.

2. As regards the export trade from this District to Pondicherry and Karikal, that by sea is insignificant, while the revenue realized by the export duties on grain and lac exported by land is so small that as far as this District is concerned those duties might be abolished without causing any serious loss of revenue. Whether the export duty on indigo so exported could be given up is a much more serious question. No doubt its abolition would very much stimulate its production and by increasing the export trade add immensely to the wealth of this District and perhaps to that of many other parts of India where Indigo is grown, but I do not feel myself justified in the absence of facts and statistics in saying more.

3. The chief articles imported here by land from French Possessions in India are Brandy, wines, piece goods, cocoanuts and metals. I see no reason for reducing the import duties on any of these articles except wines and regarding this I consider that the reduction of the import duty would probably

probably materially in-
=crease the trade in that ar-
=ticle between France and
India. There is no direct
trade between France
and South West ports.

4. I enclose a copy of a report from the Head Assistant Collector who thinks the reduction of the import duties on piece goods and brass vessels would [illegible] the trade but whether materially or not he is not prepared to say. & No 57 dated 12th August 1876.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant

H H Austin
Collector

South Canara Collector's Office, 1684/37

No. 1899. Mangalore 4th October 1876.

From

L. McC. Webster Esquire

Collector of South Canara.

To

H. E. Stokes Esquire

Secretary to the Board &c.

Madras.

Sir,

In reference to the Board's Proceedings No. 1659 dated 29th June 1876 I have the honor to inform you that the chief articles of Indian Produce that is shipped from this Port to France, is Coffee; and of Imports from France, Wines.

I have consulted the local Firms, but can obtain no information as to whether the duty collected in France on Indian Produce is in any case higher than that levied in the United Kingdom.

If such is the case, a reduction of the Import duty on coffee in France and of the Indian Import duty on Wines, will undoubtedly increase the

P. Genl. Dept. Public Branch No. 1684 Recd. 6 Oct 1876

Rec'd 6th Oct 1876 No. 1684

1876

SOUTH ARCOT.

From The Collector of South Arcot.

To The Secretary to Government Board of Revenue

Dated 29th Sept 1876.
Desp. 4th Oct 1876.
Received 6th Oct 1876.

Enclosures 1 in No. 3320

Subject.

Reporting on the question of levying a duty on coffee in the trade between France & Great Britain & the reduction of the Indian duty on wines &c.

Rec'd 28/10/76.

the Trade but it will naturally affect the revenue. None of the Firms consulted have any suggestions to make.

I have the honorable,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servt.

Wm. Winniett
Collector

Comp.

Calicut. Malabar Coast
23 August 1876.

1684/39

From

Price Leslie & Co.
Calicut

To

William Logan Esq.
Collector of Malabar
Calicut

Sir,

We are in receipt of your two
No.1760 d/25/7/76 letters as per margin
No.1854 d/21/8/76

We should have replied sooner to the former of these, but owing to the writer having been away & to Messrs Ferguson & Barnett having also been absent from Calicut, it was only yesterday we were able to discuss the subject upon which you have asked our opinions.

We should have been in a better position to express an opinion had we been in possession of the Documents referred to in Para 2 of Mr. Lister's letter of the 9th March last.

The only remarks we have to offer with regard to the trade in which we are engaged are,

1st That we do not think the quantity of produce exported from Malabar would be in any way increased by a reduction in the duties charged upon such produce upon its being imported into France.

2nd The only point upon which we have

any

1876
No. 1898.
Dated 4th October
Dispd. –
Received 18th October 1876.

Enclosures No.

Subject. Duty collected on Fish

Duty collected on Fish
on Indian Produce – Inform
that the shipowners of Mahe
directed to ship (from this
to France is coffee and oil
from France, direct relati
that no information can
obtained from the Consul
as to whether the – is high
that levied on the Indian

any suggestion to make, is: that an endeavour should be made to obtain the abolition of the Surcharge at present imposed upon produce imported indirectly into France. For instance if Pepper or Coffee is shipped from Malabar to Marseilles direct, they are liable to less duty by about 2½ fcs per 50 Kilos, than if shipped by P & O Steamer to Southampton & thence reshipped to Havre or Bordeaux, to which places direct shipment is impossible. This Surcharge upon reshipment is, in our opinion, unfair to the Merchants here and to all those residing in French Ports other than such as enjoy direct Steam Communication with India.

Before Concluding we Pirie Leslie & Co, think it not out of place to call your attention to the fact that the opening of the Suez Canal has already inflicted considerable injury upon the trade of India with England & is being felt severely in the London Market, that port being no longer a Storehouse for the Mediterranean ports & that we believe all British Merchants in India are suffering considerably from the Competition of foreigners who settling in India in increasing numbers annually, — Carry on direct with their own Countries — the trade that used to pass through British

1684
KD

British Lands.

We have &c
for Pirie Leslie & Co.

"True Copy"

W. Lucas
Collector

F.M.L.

any suggestion to make, is, that an endeavour should be made to obtain the abolition of the Surcharge at present imposed upon produce imported indirectly into France. For instance if Pepper or Coffee is shipped from Malabar to Marseilles direct, they are liable to less duty by about 2½ fcs per 50 Kilos, than if shipped by P & O Steamer to Southampton & thence reshipped to Havre or Bordeaux, to which places direct shipment is impossible. The Surcharge upon reshipment is, in our opinion, unfair to the Merchants here and to all those residing in French Ports other than such as enjoy direct Steam Communication with England

Before concluding we Peirce Leslie & Co, think it not out of place to call your attention to the fact that the opening of the Suez Canal has already inflicted considerable injury upon the trade of India with England & is being felt severely in the London Market, that port being no longer a Store house for the Mediterranean ports & that we believe all British Merchants in India are suffering considerably from the Competition of foreigners who settling in India in increasing numbers annually, — Carry on direct with their own Countries — the trade that used to pass through

British

British Lands

1684/40

We have &c.
&c. Peirce Leslie & Co.

"True Copy"

W. Morgan
Collector

P.L.&Co

1684/41

We would point to the fact that Shipments from this Coast, of produce made by the regular Steamers generally have to leave the Entrepot when landed in France, as the Steamers often touch at other French ports landing and taking in goods; this is principally the case with Shipments by the P.O or B.I.S.N. Co Steamers. It would facilitate business if a certificate of origin, issued by the Custom houses in port of Shipments would be enough to do away with the very obnoxious Entrepot in France which at present is almost always collected on produce shipped by the regular Steamer lines, if trading at other but French ports.

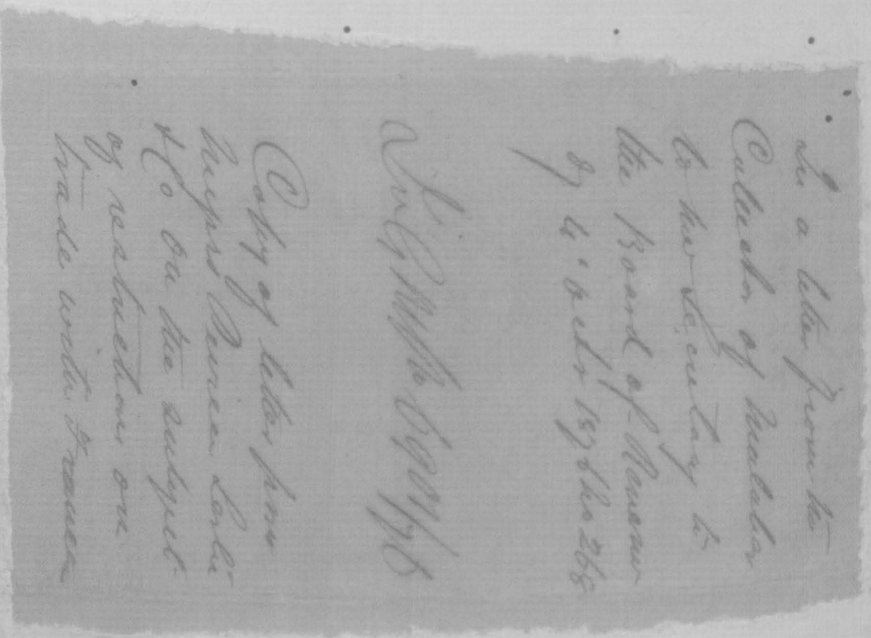
Cochin
1-8-76

Sd Volkart Brothers

"True Copy"

Collector

Sd



1689/42

For the purpose of developing trade with France it is essentially necessary that the "Sortave d'entrepôt" on Indian produces should be entirely abolished. The French Govt demands it on all goods per Steamers touching any other but French Ports, on their way to France, and I know from experience that in Havre, where Steamers do not go direct the following reaction in the name of "Droits d'Entrepôt" will have to be paid.

On Coffee 9 francs 5 per 100 Kilos
Oil & Wood — " — 3 " — do —
Coir yarn — " — 5 " — do — 8 4/5
Pepper — " — 10 " — do —

besides Droits de Statistique @ 10 francs p 1/2 pack
ages and Droit de Douane p les echantillons, —
which all are great drawback for the increase of trade. At present it is not possible to ship any goods above described by British India & P & O Steamers, unless Vessels are chartered to load direct for Havre &c. and all orders therefore for small parcels should remain unexecuted

Cochin 3 August 1876.

Sd/ P. D Duncan

"True Copy"

Collector

Enc

Cochin Malabar Coast
24th August 1876.

1684/43

W. Logan Esquire,
Collector of Malabar

Sir,

We have the honor to forward herewith the views of two firms in this place (one European and the other Native) which were all we could obtain on the points adverted to in the Board's Proceedings No 1659 of 29th June, forwarded with your letter of 26th ultimo, with which we may mention we entirely concur.

Apologizing for the delay in furnishing you with the above-

We have &c
(Sd) Aspinwall & Co

(True Copy)
W. Logan
Collector

Bkf

In a letter from the Collector of Malabar to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 4th October 1876 at No. 958

Copy of letter from Messrs Aspinwall & Co Merchants of Cochin to the Collector of Malabar dated 24th August 1876

Views of one European and one Native Firm of Cochin in respect of matters connected with the trade with Tuticorin

Rec'd & Registered 11th Oct 1876

1684/44

Malabar Collector's Office
Cutcherry, 4th October 1876.

No. 268

From,

W. Logan, Esqre.,
Collector of Malabar;

To,

H. E. Stokes, Esqre.,
Asst. Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to Board's Proceedings,
No. 1659, dated 29th June last and Mis-
-cellaneous No. 6766 dated 9th August last,
which only reached me on 26th July
and 16th August respectively, I have
the honor to enclose copies of the Com-
-munications received by me from
several local firms on the subject of
restrictions on trade with France.

2. You will observe that the
merchants chiefly complain of what

It is a Letter from the
Collector of Tanjore
to the Secretary to
Board of Revenue
Madras, dated 24th Oct.
No. 298

Copy of Letter from
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
on the subject of
trade with France

Copy of Letter from
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
dated 18th March 1854
No. 15

1684/144

Malabar Collector's Office
Calicut, 4th October 1876.

No. 268

From,

W. Logan, Esqre.,
Collector of Malabar;

To,

H. E. Stokes, Esqre.,
Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to Board's Proceedings,
No. 1659, dated 29th June last and Mis-
-cellaneous No. 6/66 dated 9th August last
which only reached me on 26th July
and 16th August respectively, I have
the honor to enclose copies of the Com-
-munications received by me from Se-
-veral local firms on the subject of
restrictions on trade with France.

2. You will observe that the
merchants chiefly complain of what

Is a Letter from the
Collector of Malabar
to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras &c. &c. &c.
No 268

Copy of Letter from
Messrs Arbuthnot & Co
on the subject of
trade with France

Received 26th July
Answered 16th August

is called the "Surtaxe d' entrepot" levied at various rates on different articles imported into France indirectly. Here is no direct regular Steam communication between this District and France, and produce has therefore to be first shipped to Southampton or other ports by the regular Steamer lines and thence re-exported to France. When this is done a "Surtaxe d' entrepôt" varying apparently from 3 francs and 5 francs per 100 Kilos of "oil and horns" and "coffee" respectively up to 40 francs per 100 Kilos of "Pepper" has to be paid. This tax is almost prohibitive of trade in the case of pepper, unless direct freight can be obtained, and is a heavy tax on coffee, and as these two products are the chief exports of this District, it would be great advantage to have it abolished.

3. Messrs Hinde & Co of Tellicherry have not as yet favored me with the views of the merchants at that Port, but from information I have recently received I understand that this "Surtaxe d' entrepôt" is the only impost to which the merchants there object.

4. As regards Land Customs, I observe that Mahe is chiefly used as a sort of bonded warehouse for goods destined for consumption in British Territories, and it is exceedingly difficult to prevent smuggling, because of the extended frontier line. It is true that the smuggling is of a petty nature, but it

would be an advantage if the Land Customs Establishment could be abolished altogether; and this might be done if the French Authorities would agree to levy Customs duties on imports and exports by sea, similar to the British Indian Tariff Rates and remit half of the net proceeds to our Government. The only difficulty would be as regards Arms and Ammunition, Opium and other articles the sale of which is regulated in British India; and as regards these I see no reason why some arrangement similar to that in force for Salt required for the French Settlements should not be made with respect to Opium or any other article,

the price of which is by our fiscal regulations unnaturally enhanced — As regards Arms and Ammunition, the Certificate of the Chef de Service for export by sea or land into French territory from British should be of the same force as that of a District Magistrate with respect to transport thereof within British dominions alone. Such an arrangement would have the effect of giving our Government more control than it at present has over the trade in Special articles like Opium, Arms &c. while the gain as respects reduction of Establishment &c. would be very great. It would be difficult of course to foretell the financial charges such

would be an advantage if the Land Customs Establishment could be abolished altogether; and this might be done if the French authorities would agree to levy Customs duties on imports and exports by sea, similar to the British Indian Tariff Rates and remit half of the net proceeds to our Government. The only difficulty would be as regards Arms and Ammunition, Opium and other articles the sale of which is regulated in British India, and as regards these I see no reason why some arrangement similar to that in force for Salt required for the French Settlements should not be made with respect to Opium or any other article,

the

the price of which is by our fiscal regulations unnaturally enhanced — As regards Arms and Ammunition, the certificate of the Chef de Service for export by sea or land into French territory from British should be of the same force as that of a District Magistrate with respect to transport of arms within British dominions alone. Such an arrangement would have the effect of giving our Government more control than it at present has over the trade in special articles like Opium, Arms &c while the gain as respects reduction of Establishment &c would be very great. It would be difficult of course to foretell the financial changes such

an alteration [illegible] make but I annex a statement showing the Import and Import duty collected at the Land Customs Stations in the last ten years, one-fourth (say) of which (other things being equal) may fairly be taken as a moderate estimate of one share of the net profit which would be paid in by the French Government under the contemplated arrangement, while the whole of the charges at present incurred would be saved —

Year	Duty collected on Imports	Exports	Total	Establishment charges — Salaries	Police	Miscellaneous	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1866-67	4234	731	4965	312	2,910	54	58	3,309
67-68	3126	754	3880	280	2,826	54	96	3256
68-69	7778	369	8147	312	2,826	54	28	3220
69-70	13,391	451	13,842	312	2,826	54	30	3222
70-71	9655	678	10,333	312	2,826	54	97	3289
71-72	5645	202	6,847	312	2,826	54	65	3469
72-73	11,383	243	11,626	312	3,006	65	38	3421
73-74	10,932	1190	12,122	681	3,006	31	40	3758
74-75	3790	324	4114	1066	3,006	45	220	4337
75-76	1378	126	1504	1050	3,030	74	84	4238
			12,430	4977	2896	543	699	35117
								35187

Ing

I anticipate that the receipts in future will not reach the average obtained in the last 10 years, because the French firm which imported and exported most largely has failed and because French firms now find it to their advantage to have their places of business in Tellicherry —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
W. Logan
Collector —

1684/48

Tellicherry 10th Oct 1874

1684/48

To

W. Logan Esq.

Collector of Malabar.

Sirs,

Messrs Minde & Co

" Peirce Leslie & Co

" Mathew & Co

" Valkait Brothers.

Sir,

Messrs Minde & Co having submitted your letter of 26th July with the accompanying documents connected with the proposed Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France, it has been thought desirable to give our united views in our Communication, and we have now the honor to do so.

The duty now levied in France upon the principle Export from this Coast, namely Coffee is heavy, and it would doubtless tend to increase the trade in this article if it could be reduced. At present it is about thirty per cent of the value of

the

Pellicherry 10th Oct 1874

1689
48

W. Logan, Esq.
Collector of Malabar.

Firm

Messrs Minde & Co
" Leire Leslie & Co
" Masters & Co
" Valkart Brothers.

Sir,

Messrs Minde & Co having submitted your letter of 26th July with the accompanying documents connected with the proposed new Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France, it has been thought desirable to give our united views in our Communication, and you have now the honor to do so.

The duty now levied in France upon the principle Export from this Coast, namely Coffee is heavy, and it would doubtless tend to increase the trade in this Article if it could be reduced. At present it is about thirty per Cent of the Value of

the

Pellechery 10th Oct 1674.

1684
H8

To

W. Langan Esq.

Collectr. of the Cadar.

From

Reps Minde & Co

" Peirce Leslie & Co

" Mallow & Co

" Valkart Brothers.

Sir,

Reps Minde & Co having submitted your letter of 26th July with the accompanying documents connected with the proposed Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France, it has been thought desirable to give our united views in our Communication, and we have now the honor to do so.

The duty now levied in France upon the principle Export from this Coast, namely Coffee is heavy, and it seemed doubtless tend to increase the trade in this article if it could be reduced. At present it is about thirty per Cent of the value of

the

the imported "articles."

But we would particularly point out the great desirability of abolishing the Extra duty or "Surtaxe d'Entrepot" now levied on all produce shipped to France indirectly. It stands greatly in the way of trade and especially from this Coast, as vessels going direct to France are not numerous and a great part of our produce has of necessity to be shipped by way of Europeanport foreign to France, transhipment taking place at such ports. Taken for instance, a shipment of Coffee or Pepper is made by a Steamer of the P.&O. Company, which undertakes to forward the goods to France, the latter are usually transhipped in England, and it thus happens that the goods although shipped direct to French purchasers, and the Steamer Company having granted a direct or "through" Bill of Lading, two francs per 50 Kilos (about 1 Cwt.) has to be paid simply because the goods were transhipped at a port foreign to France.

But not only is this "Surtaxe d'Entrepôt" levied on goods which have been transhipped at a European port foreign to France, it is even levied on goods shipped by vessels going from this Country to France provided they touch before reaching France at a port foreign to France, and there take in Cargo similar to that they have on board.

The following Example will tend to illustrate this fully. A Steamer leaves this Coast with a Cargo of Coffee of which three fourths are for Marseilles, the rest for Trieste and Venice. The

Steamer

the imported "article.

But we would particularly point out the great desirability of abolishing the Octroi duty or "Surtaxe d'Entrepot" now levied on all produce shipped to France indirectly. It stands greatly in the way of trade and especially from this Coast, as vessels going direct to France are not numerous and a great part of our produce has of necessity to be shipped by way of Europeanport foreign to France, transhipment taking place at French ports. To take for instance, a shipment of Coffee or Pepper is made by a Steamer of the P.&O. Company, which undertakes to forward the goods to France, the latter are usually transhipped in England, and it thus happens that the goods although shipped direct to French purchasers, and the Steamer Company having granted a direct or "through" Bill of Lading, two francs per 50 Kilos (about 1 Cwt.) has to be paid simply because the goods were transhipped at a port foreign to France.

But not only is this "Surtaxe d'Entrepot" levied on goods which have been transhipped at a European port foreign to France, it is even levied on goods shipped by vessels going from this Country to France provided they touch before reaching France at a port foreign to France, and there take in Cargo similar to that they have on board.

The following Example will tend to illustrate this fully. A Steamer leaves this Coast with a Cargo of Coffee of which three fourths are for Marseilles, the rest for Trieste and Venice. The

Steamer

Steamer naturally goes first to the Austrian and Italian ports to discharge the Cargo destined for those ports, they being the nearest and as it were on the road to Marseilles. Hence the Steamer take in at either Venice or Spirale one single bag of Coffee for Marseilles, then the Surtaxe d'Entrepôt will be levied on the whole of the Cargo upon its arrival at Marseilles.

The opening of the Suez Canal has greatly altered the former Condition of things. When Shipment Could only be made by the Cape, English ports formed the usual Entrepots for the distribution over Europe of Indian produce, and it might then be Considered by France desirable to impose the Surtaxe on goods imported by way of ports foreign to France to induce direct importation: but now the Suez Canal brings

these

the European markets nearer to India than England and Shipments naturally seek the shortest road to them. The trade however is Carried on by lines of Steamers which proceed by Suez to various places in Conjunction with other Companies, who Convey the produce to its destination and transhipment is therefore of very frequent occurrence. Many Steamers also Carry goods for intermediate port. There is no doubt that the direct business between France and India has much increased of late and the removal of hindrances such as the Octroi, would, we should think, be of more advantage than the revenue derived from the Surtaxe

As it appears very clear that this "Surtaxe d'Entrepôt" when applied in either of the above

Cases

Cuers defeats to a certain extent its object as instead of fostering direct trade, it practically acts as a hindrance to it; we would therefore strongly recommend the abolition of this "Surtaxe d'Entrepôt" or should its total abolition not be practicable we would suggest, that all goods accompanied by a Certificat d'Origine (Certificate of Origin) signed by the Superintendent of Sea Customs and showing that the goods were entered at this Office as shipped for France, should be relieved from the charge.

It will be observed that the trade with France from the Malabar coast is about one half of the whole trade of the Madras Presidency, and it is well known that the Coffees of Mysore, Coorg and the other districts near this Coast are in high favor in France,

so

28 July 1876

(68 4/11/76)

as it is especially desirable that the trade should be encouraged for it would doubtless form an important means of developing the Coffee industry in these and other districts in India suitable for its production.

It would have been useful if we could have had before us particulars of the existing treaty of commerce in so far at least as such articles of produce as form the subject of this correspondence.

We have the honor &c

Sd/ Arnold & Co

p.p. Volkart Brothers

Sd/ A. J. Arnold

p.p. Allalan & Co

Sd/ A. Hart.

True Copy- forwarded in continuation of this Office letter No 268 dated 6th Oct. 1876.

W. McLean

Collector

Chief Cutch Office
Cutch
13th Oct 1876

To

The Secy to the Bd of Revenue
Madras

Pondy as 28th July 1806

168

To

The Collector of Revenue Customs

Pondy as ab.

Sir,

In accordance with the
request conveyed in your letter of
20th Instant we have the honor
to submit the several changes
which in our opinion would be
beneficial to the interests of France
as well as to those of the Indian
Empire -

In the Export Tariff a
reduction in the duty on Indigo
appears to be most desirable, and
likely to largely increase the
Exports of that dye to France.
We would recommend also a
similar reduction on Rice from
Indian ports -

In the Import Tariff we
beg to call the attention of the

[illegible] Claret and Burgundy which is much [illegible] Beer and Ale one anna per [illegible] Gallon [illegible] duty on Claret and Burgundy in the Aspect per Gallon - It is acknowledged by all medical men that Beer in India, has more pernicious effects than [illegible] on the other hand Claret has been found the most suitable drink in the Climate as well as the most beneficial to the health of [illegible] We are aware that the Indian Government is anxious to put down drunkenness that curse of India and we think a larger consumption of Claret will

[illegible] Experience on the Continent, [illegible] Claret is [illegible] Estimation [illegible] 2nd Oct 1872 [illegible] 20/10/72

[illegible] be also [illegible] [illegible] Claret can be [illegible] Bordeaux for Rs fifty and certainly a duty of Rs fifty Eight on the same appears to us to be out of proportion.

We submit also that a reduction of duty on Brandy will be conducive to improvement in the health and temperate habits of European Troops, as a cheaper Brandy will prevent such mixtures of Chillies and common spirit being sometimes and being substituted as at present - We know that the introduction of the Ab Karry Contractors have also led to such a reduction in the Brandy Cazette affect seriously their sales as their Clients are chiefly the natives who seldom resort to the Troops stuff.

We

We should except that
the Import duty on Coffee which the
Government would be induced to reduce considerably
if not to remove altogether
the duty on Coffee which the
measure of 1870 have enable
France to impose with a view
to increase the resources of
her Exchequer. Now that a few years
of sound finance have restored
the Equilibrium of her Budget
that duty has no more reason
to stand and its removal will
assuredly increase in a larger
proportion the inter course between
the two Countries.

We have the
honour to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servants
(Signed) Poulain Frères
Antoine Decolon

(True Copy)
for
Chairman
& Ag Collector of Customs

Chamber of Commerce
Madras 6th August 1878

1878

From
The Honorable P. Macfadyen
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce

To
R. J. Melville Esq.
Offg Collr of Sea Customs
Madras

Sir,

With reference to your letter &
enclosures of the 20th ultimo, on the
subject of the new Commercial and
Navigation Treaty between France
& the United Kingdom, I have the
honour to be by order of the
Chamber that in the interests of trade
it would be well to represent that the
existing duties in France on Pepper,
the produce of this Country, are so
oppressive as seriously to check commerce
in the article; and they offer a strong
inducement to smuggling across the
Italian Frontier.

I have &c
(Signed) P. Macfadyen
Chairman

(True Copy)
for
Chairman
& Collr of Customs

Madras 21 July 87.

1684/15

The Collector of Sea Customs

Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 1259 of the 20 Instant we have the Honor to state that Pepper is the only Article of Indian Export to France that seems to suffer from the Import duties in that country. On Pepper the duty is so high that we believe France is principally supplied by smuggling across the Italian Frontier. We think therefore that France might with benefit to herself & India, reduce the duty on this article.

We have &c

(Sgd) Mag. Archdeacon &c

True Copy

Hammond

Ag Collector Customs

Foreign Office 3rd August 1860

1881
76

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult. forwarding Copy of Bds. Proc. 1729 June 1876 (herewith returned) for my opinion as to the representation it will be desirable to make in the interests of the Indian Trade to the French Government in connection with the proposed Treaty.

In reply I have the honor to state that it would be desirable that a reduction or abolition of the duty in France on Indian Exports or Imports of all articles of Commerce between the two countries would materially tend to increase the Trade.

I have not before me the Export & Import Tariffs in force of the United Kingdom

[illegible] remarkable [illegible] opinion
[illegible] what [illegible] article
of Trade I can [illegible] that
[illegible] admit of reduction
or abolition of duty.

I have &c

Sgd/ E Lecat

True Copy

Chamier

Actg Secy Legislative

To

C. A. Gilchrist Esqre

Actg Secretary Board of Revenue

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following observations with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 29th June 1876 No. 659.

2. The Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Community generally consulted during business with France have been consulted, and their replies are herewith forwarded.

3. I concur in the recommendation made to the effect that the duties levied in France on Jaffna and Coffee should be reduced. The duty on Jaffna is declared to be so high that France so

1684

1684-85

...table me... checked by smuggling
...to what ... Inter: The duty
I trade I can, ... cut off the and
...ably ... the extent of
... The Country has now partially
recovered its prosperity and the
duty can probably be reduced,
if not abolished without difficulty.

4. The adoption of these suggestions
is likely to increase the Export
of these articles to France.

5. As regards the duties levied in
India, it is recommended by Sir J.
Saulais THERE that the Export duty
on Sugar and Rice should be
reduced as well as the Import
duty on Burgundy, Claret and
Brandies imported from France.

6. The principal articles of
Import from and Export to
France and the French Settlements
in India are noted in the
margin.

7. The duty on Sugar is

Some relief might be afforded to the Export trade of the latter Province by a reduction of the duty on Rice. The Export of that article from Cuddalore to Pondicherry during 1875-76 was 19,208 Rupees.

8. A reduction of duty on this article might increase the Exports.

9. I am not prepared to recommend any reduction in the Export duty on Rice as the Import duty on Wines &c. & the Export of Rice are small.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed't Servant

Examiner

Ag Collr. & Ex Customs

1684-85 Ltr.

1684

...ble me ... fraud by smuggling ...
... what ... Sir, the duty ...
... Trade I can, ... out date and
... likely as to the extent of ...
... The country has now partially
recovered its prosperity and the
duty can probably be reduced,
if not abolished without sufficiently
4. The adoption of these suggestions
is likely to increase the Export
of these articles to France
5. As regards the duties levied in
India it is recommended by the
Peculam Rates that the Export duty
on Sugar and Rice should be
reduced as well as the Import
duty on Burgundy, Claret and
Brandies imported from France
6. The principal articles of
Import from and Export to
France and the French Settlements
in India are noted in the
margin.
7. The duty on Sugar is

... Saltpetre ...
... stop to refer the ...
... Export Duty ...
... but as the value of the exports by this
... article from India to foreign
... countries during 1875-76 was only 29,208
Rupees.
8. A reduction of duty on this
article might increase the
Exports.
9. I am not prepared to
Recommend any reduction in
the Export duty on Rice as the
Import duty on wine as the
Export of Rice are small.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed. Servt.

Cunningham

Offg Collr. Sea Customs

1684

Secretary to
Govt. of India
Dept. of Rev. Agriculture &c.

Sir

With reference to
your letter of 26 May
1876 No 214. regarding
suggestions in regard to
the representation to
be made on the interests
of India should Treaty
arrangements with
foreign powers with
approaching negotia-
tions for a new Treaty
of commerce & navigation
between the United
Kingdom & France &
am directed to forward
the accompanying
proceedings of Bd of
Revenue from which it will
be seen that, in the opinion

of the apparent anomaly
in the charges of commodities
certain mercantile Firms
here, the following have
need consideration.

1. The high duty [illegible]
Foreign [illegible] exported
from this country

2. The "Sur taxe d'entrepot"
or duty levied on different
articles imported into
France but not directly.

3. The system under which
duty is charged on raw sugar
imported into France from
Foreign countries.

4. The levy of import duty
in France on coffee.—

Generally the reduction
of French duties on Indian
commodities.

I am to suggest also the
desirability of proposing
a rectification of the fron-
tier line, the British French

169

circles to entitle them
to claim, in all fairness
for the supply of goods
a return of customs duty
paid recently this City each
was brought back within
the [illegible] in connection
with the transit of
liquor under French
passes. Unsightly British
circling. The sketch map
enclosed will show how
irregular the line is
at Pondicherry — the
French frontier at this [illegible]
India are doubtless
aware, have always
shown a strong disinclination
to come to a settlement
on this point.

3/30

1689

Proceedings

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 30th October 1876 No 2690

Read the following letters

From the Collectors of Coimbatore dated 25th August 1876 No 2521

" Vizagapatam " 31st Do Rs 1340

" Godavery " 21st " Rs 246

" Kistna " 4th Octr 1876 Rs 2976

" Nellore " 20th July 1876 Rs 2021

" South Arcot " 19th August 1876 Rs 380

" Tanjore " 12th Octr 1876 Rs 3709

" Madura " 23rd Augt 1876 Rs 320

" Tinnevelly " 8th Do Rs 483

" South Canara " 4th Octr 1876 Rs 1899

" Malabar " 4th Do Rs 2263

" " " 13th Do " "

" " " Sea Customs Madras " 8th Augt 1876 Rs 1368

In the Board's Proceedings Dated 29th June 1876 No 1659 the Collectors of the Maritime Districts were called upon with reference to G.O. Dated 6th June 1876 No 756 to report after consulting such Local Firms as do business with

with

A

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of pepper exported to Foreign Ports during the last 3 years.

	1873-74		1874-75		1875-76.	
	lbs	Rupees	lbs	Rupees	lbs	Rupees
France	4,815,372	599,912	2738,274	380,061	3,[illegible]62	4,72[illegible]9
Arabia	283,351	37,948	309,776	41706	166309	[illegible]
United Kingdom	565,885	75,789	339,124	45649	3,0[illegible]24	[illegible]
Persia	114,292	15,306	2548	340	119268	17,685
Aden	30,246	4,051	98,525	13,[illegible]		
Trieste	6,878	921	"	"		
Egypt	"	"	82,216	11,011	77,866	[illegible]
All other Countries	149,522	20,025	173,993	23,633	32[illegible]613	
Total	59,65,534	753,952	37,44,464	514,596	[illegible]322	

3. The [illegible] Chambers at Madras complain of the Surcharge called the "Surtaxe d'entrepôt" levied at various rates on different articles imported into France indirectly. If an instance of pepper or Coffee is shipped to Marseilles direct, it is liable to less duty than if shipped by P and O steamer to Southampton and thence re-shipped to Havre or Bordeaux. This the Merchants consider, bears hardly on Ports which do not enjoy direct Steam Communication with France and suggest that endeavour be made to obtain its abolition, or its exemption from it on production of certificate showing that the goods were originally shipped for France. It seems to be the practice for Steam Ship Companies running to English ports to grant through bills of lading to France and other countries [illegible] Germany for the goods being transhipped in England and forwarded to their destination. In such cases the Surtaxe is charged in France. It is even levied on the whole cargo of a vessel bound for a French port, touches anywhere else upon the voyage and then takes in any even the smallest quantity of goods of the same kind. Since the opening of the Suez canal, shipments by steamers direct to French ports have increased, but the steamers usually call at other ports in the Mediterranean and do not escape the Surtaxe.

4 Messrs Minchin and Co of Ganjam state that the commercial interests of India suffer by the system pursued by the French Government in regard to duty charged on raw Sugar imported into France from Foreign Countries,

Special

Specie so large that they exclude
on foreign sugars; which having
have also been deprived of the Brit
market, owing to the annihilation
of the British refining trade under
the system of bounties involved in
the way the duties are managed in France.

The duty is charged according to
the Color which is supposed to represent
the quantity of white sugar contained.
A draw back is also allowed on
the same principle as with reference
to the color when sugar is re-exported.
The effect of this is, that where import
duty is collected with reference to
the Color, the French merchant obtains
a larger draw back than the duty paid
and thus practically obtains a
bounty on his exports. For instance,
the French fabricant colors his
sugar

Sugar imported in the United Kingdom during the year 1875-76 (12 months) from foreign Countries

	Quantity Cwts.	Value £s
United Kingdom	280,456	— 1294511
Ceylon	1050b	— 45438
Arabia	2961	— 21143
France	—	—
United States	15,110	— 506
other Countries	600	— 4358
	309633	1416090

to the Revenue standard,
be considered to
yield 75 to the cwt,
the refiner buys it
and pays import duty
accordingly, takes out
from the same stores
of white, and exporting
it again receives a
draw back of duty on
that quantity (80 tons)

This enables the French refiner
to sell his sugar in the London market
below its cost price there, thus shut-
ting out the Indian sugars and beating
the English refiners out of the market
This is a subject which has attracted
much attention and has the Board
understand from the newspapers formed
the subject of protracted negotiation

of June 1890 [illegible]

in France on Coffee [illegible] Report [illegible]

imported from this [illegible] to Southern Countries [illegible] Value

Country. It is stated [illegible] Int. to Europe — 10,707 — [illegible]

to be heavy being 30 per [illegible] France — 121,096 — 4,82,957

cent of the value. [illegible] Trieste — 36,399 — [illegible]

The Collector of Madras [illegible] Turkey — 10,852 — 4,35,176

and the Merchants of [illegible] Italy — 4898 — 2,09,904

Malabar suggest [illegible] Australia 4,582 — 2,07,623

that it should be [illegible] other Countries - 9558 — 3,65,462

reduced if not [illegible] Total 3,57,594 — [illegible]

abolished.

6 No specific suggestions other than those above mentioned are made in regard to the duties levied in France. It is generally proposed the duties on Indian raw produce imported into France should be reduced to the level of those in force in the United Kingdom; but it would be hopeless to urge any such proposals

7

[illegible] the duties [illegible] Madras [illegible] on Indigo and Dirice exported and [illegible] and Burgandy imported. The Collector of Madras recommends the reduction of duty on Indigo, but does not consider the other reductions necessary. The Merchants of Vizagapatam made the same recommendation as regards duties on Coffee but the Board are not prepared to recommend reduction in those duties which fall on opulent classes in this Country.

8 The Board have not before them the tariff now in force in France and England and are therefore unable to make definite proposals, beyond suggesting that endeavour should be made to obtain reduction of French duties on

Indian

Indian Law Judges - Appeals -
the terms applicable to Jurors
should also be made to apply to Juries
in India. The complaints
made by the Merchants of Malabar
in regard to "Surtare d'entrepôt"
should also be brought to the
notice of the Home Government.
The Board do not think that the
question of the reduction of duty
on Indigo and rice exported from
this Country need be considered
at present.

I have &c

W Elliott

Actg Secretary

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with 13 original letters & their enclosures
& the returned

Revenue 1876 Despatches

№ 4571

Proceedings of the

Board of Revenue

Date d. 30 Oct 1876

Despd 30 " 1

Recd 31 " —

ein 13

New Treaty of Commerce & Navigation between the United Kingdom of France — Submitting observations regarding representations to be made to French Govt in the interests of India in the approaching negotiations for

Letter to Govt of India 15 Nov 1684 -

Encl Prints № 4 Recd