

(1) Number of Pages 8(2) Date of repair 23-12-68(3) Initials of the Referencer S. N. 18**MADRAS RECORD OFFICE****GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS***Revenue***DEPARTMENT**

G.O. No.

~~B.P. No.~~*56*

Press

~~Mis.~~

Dated

14-1-1876

196—.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 113. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd December 1875, No. 3,270 :—

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 14th October 1875, No. 427 :—

REFERRING to paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings of the 1st September 1874, No. 2,471, and in continuation of my letter of the 17th May 1875, No. 198, embodied in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 14th June 1875, No. 1,608, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. The salt and other articles taken to the Central Provinces are carried over the river as far as Nagineprolu belonging to the Nizam's territory, situate opposite to Bhadrachellum, and landed there. Thence they are taken by land through the Nizam's territory as far as Asaravilli, a distance of 100 miles, where they are reshipped and carried across to the Central Provinces.

3. In the British bank of the river there is a breach called "Lotepeta Gundi," eighty miles above Bhadrachellum; and, as there is a difficulty in crossing it, I do not think that the portage can be transferred to the British side.

4. The Salt Deputy-Collector informs me that a duty of Rupees 1-12-0 is levied at Nagineprolu on every three maunds of salt that pass through it.

5. There is no accommodation available for traders at Bhadrachellum or Dumagudiem. The Salt Deputy-Collector therefore proposes to construct a shed about twenty yards long by four yards at each of the two places, Dumagudiem and Bhadrachellum, and I request that the Board will sanction the construction of the same at a cost of 150 Rupees each, as particularized in the accompanying estimate prepared by the Tahsildar of Bhadrachellum.

6. I think that to cover the cost, the traders might with justice be charged something a day on every bag of salt stored. But I would not propose doing so at first. No separate establishment would be necessary to make the collections. The Tahsildar could make the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

7. It may be that such arrangements may not be necessary, as I believe that some merchants are thinking of sending up salt and making their own arrangements; but supposing this comes to nothing, it would do good if I was allowed to build such sheds as I have mentioned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Estimate.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 14th June 1875, No. 1,608.

2. Adverting to the abolition of the Inland Customs line in Bengal, Collectors of the border districts were required to report regarding measures to facilitate the salt trade with the Central Provinces. From the correspondence regarding the matter, it appears that the trade of the Godavery District has two main difficulties to contend with. The

G. O., 5th May 1874, No. 549.

G. O., 18th August 1874, No. 1,036.

Board's Proceedings, dated 1st September 1874, No. 2,471.

first is that, owing to a breach in the British bank of the Godavery, salt has to be conveyed by the river to Nagineprolu in the Nizam's territory, landed there and thence taken by land through the Nizam's territory to Asaravilli, a distance of a hundred miles, where it is reshipped and carried across to the Central Provinces. A transit duty of Rupees 1-12-0 for every three maunds is levied on salt so conveyed through the Nizam's territory.

3. The Collector should make further inquiry regarding the alleged obstruction in the British bank of the river in view to its removal if possible. Meanwhile, Government will be requested to ascertain, through the Resident at Hyderabad, whether the charge of transit duty at Nagineprolu is an authorized one.

4. It is quite clear from the correspondence recorded in G. O., dated 23rd April 1860, No. 619, and 3rd May 1860, No. 703, that, with reference to the Treaty of 1802, transit duty is not leviable on goods, including salt, merely passing through the Nizam's territories. The system of passes was introduced in 1871, and the rules embodied in G. O., 13th August 1870, No. 1,249, and accepted in G. O., 17th March 1871, No. 462, make no mention of any duty. See also Rule XVI. of the Customs Regulations, communicated with G. O., dated 29th June 1871, No. 1,128. The Board gather from the Nizam's Minister's letter embodied therein that the special duty on salt at Rupees 2 per bullock load, which is called a transit duty, is not leviable when the salt is intended ultimately for British territory, and is covered by the required certificate. It may be that deposit of the duty, as a precaution against the fraudulent disposal of salt in transit, subject to refund on the production of the Dakhila chit at the last Chowkee, is required as was surmised in the Board's report on the working of the system of passes recorded in G. O., dated 5th January 1874, No. 4-A. The practice, however, is not authorized by the Customs Regulations, and should certainly be discontinued if found on inquiry to exist. Meanwhile, the Collector should give the widest possible publicity to the rules, which are possibly not generally known.

5. The other difficulty is the want of accommodation for the storage of the merchandize of private traders. To remedy this the Collector submits an estimate for the construction of two sheds, one at Dumagudiem and the other at Bhadrachellum, at a cost of Rupees 150 each, in case necessity for constructing sheds at the cost of Government should arise. The Board sanction the estimate from savings under "Petty Construction and Repairs, Salt." It is not necessary to charge godown rent at present.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 114.

ORDER THEREON, 14th January 1876, No. 56.

Separate Revenue, No. 6.
Salt.

THE Board's Proceedings are approved.

2. The levy of duty on salt passing through His Highness the Nizam's territory from one portion of British territory to another is unquestionably irregular, but until some specific instance of a breach of

the rules is reported the Government consider that it would be premature to make any reference to the Resident at Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

56/3

No. 3,270.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 2nd December 1875.

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 14th October 1875, No. 427:—

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2. The salt and other articles taken to the Central Provinces are carried over the river as far as Nagineprolu belonging to the Nizam's territory, situate opposite to Bhadrachellum, and landed there. Thence they are taken by land through the Nizam's territory as far as Asaravilli, a distance of 100 miles, where they are reshipped and carried across to the Central Provinces.
3. In the British bank of the river there is a breach called "Lotepeta Quadi," eighty miles above Bhadrachellum; and, as there is a difficulty in crossing it, I do not think that the portage can be transferred to the British side.
4. The Salt Deputy-Collector informs me that a duty of Rupees 1-12-0 is levied at Nagineprolu on every three maunds of salt that pass through it.
5. There is no accommodation available for traders at Bhadrachellum or Dumagudicm. The Salt Deputy-Collector therefore proposes to construct a shed about twenty yards long by four yards at each of the two places, Dumagudicm and Bhadrachellum, and I request that the Board will sanction the construction of the same at a cost of 150 Rupees each, as particularized in the accompanying estimate prepared by the Tahsildar of Bhadrachellum.
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ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Estimate.

Vol. of 1876

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated January, 1876.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 14th January 1876, No. 58.

JANUARY.
Nos. 113-114.

Still passing the Nizam's Territory from one portion of British Territory to another.—Informing the Board of Revenue that it is unquestionably irregular for the Nizam's Government to levy duty on — and intimating that it would be premature to make any reference to the Resident at Hyderabad until some specific instance of a breach of the rules is reported.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 14th June 1875, No. 1,608.

2. Adverting to the abolition of the Inland Customs line in Bengal, Collec-

G. O., 5th May 1874, No. 549.

G. O., 18th August 1874, No. 1,036.

Board's Proceedings, dated 1st September 1874,
No. 2,471.

tors of the border districts were required to report regarding measures to facilitate the salt trade with the Central Provinces. From the correspondence regarding the matter, it appears that the trade of the Godavery District has two main difficulties to contend with. The first is that, owing to a breach in the British bank of the Godavery, salt has to be conveyed by the river to Nagineprolu in the Nizam's territory, landed there and thence taken by land through the Nizam's territory to Asaravilli, a distance of a hundred miles, where it is reshipped and carried across to the Central Provinces. A transit duty of Rupees 1-12-0 for every three maunds is levied on salt so conveyed through the Nizam's territory.

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4. It is quite clear from the correspondence recorded in G. Os., dated 23rd April 1860, No. 619, and 3rd May 1860, No. 708, that, with reference to the Treaty of 1802, transit duty is not leviable on goods, including salt, merely passing through the Nizam's territories. The system of passes was introduced in 1871 and the rules embodied in G. O., 13th August 1870, No. 1,249, and accepted in G. O., 17th March 1871, No. 462, make no mention of any duty. See also Rule XVI. of the Customs Regulations, communicated with G. O., dated 29th June 1871, No. 1,128. The Board gather from the Nizam's Minister's letter embodied therein that the special duty on salt at Rupees 2 per bullock load, which is called a transit duty, is not leviable when the salt is intended ultimately for British territory, and is covered by the required certificate. It may be that deposit of the duty, as a precaution against the fraudulent disposal of salt in transit, subject to refund on the production of the Dakhila chit at the last Chowkee, is required as was surmised in the Board's report on the working of the system of passes recorded in G. O., dated 5th January 1874, No. 4-A. The practice, however, is not authorized by the Customs Regulations, and should certainly be discontinued if found on enquiry to exist. Meanwhile, the Collector should give the widest possible publicity to the rules, which are possibly not generally known.

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from savings under "Petty Construction and Repairs, Salt." It is not necessary to charge godown rent at present.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. H. Allen
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
the Collector of the Godavery District.

Copy to the Accountant-General.

Obs 66-14 January 1876

No. 66
 The Board of Directors are advised
 2. The City of New York
 Mayor, Wm. W. Bryant, forwarding to
 the Board of Directors, for the
 purpose of the City of New York
 is incorporated, regular, and
 some specific evidence of the
 fact is reported the Government
 that it would be the interest of the
 City of New York to have
 any evidence of the
 Board of Directors
 19th May 1876