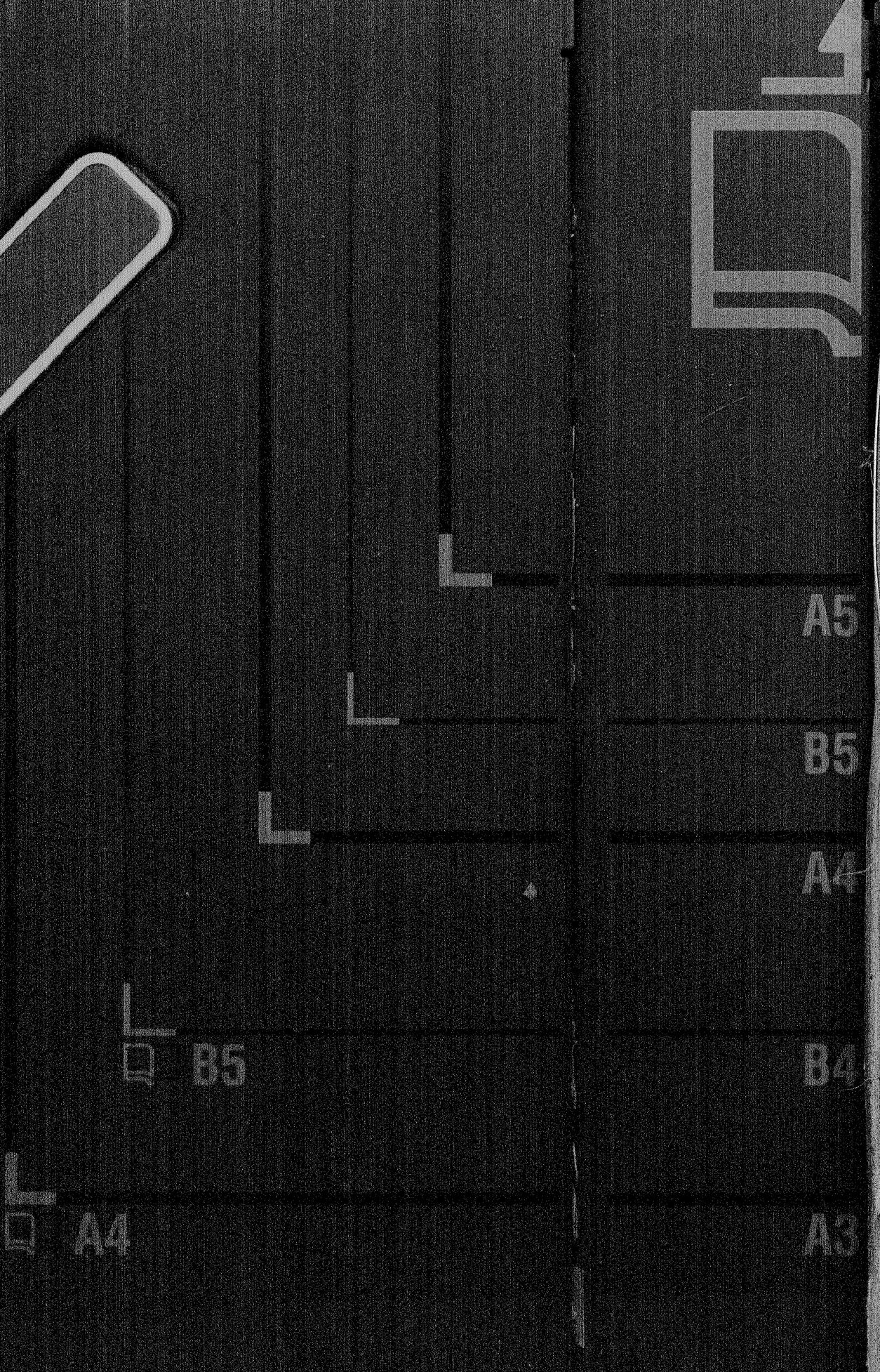

Revue Départementale

Annales Consultatives

2nd Ext 1855

Backings 1-8

Cover No 115 27 Kyu 1863

No. 1. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 23d September 1857, No. 3155.

Read again letters from the Collector of Tinnevelly dated 18th September 1856* and 2nd February 1857.†

*In Cons. 13th Dec. 1856.

†In Cons. 24th March 1857.

Resolved that the above letters be laid before Government, with reference to Extracts Minutes Consultation 19th June 1856, No. 627, para. 4 and 14th January 1857; No. 60, para. 8, R. D.

2. From the above correspondence it appears that the British Customs Chowkey originally stood at Pooliary at the entrance of the pass into Travancore proper, but west of various villages attached to the Shencottah talook of that state.

3. When however Pooliary was exchanged for the Travancore village of Maliancolum it became necessary to move the Chowkey further East, and Ellunjee was selected as its site.

4. Previous to this change the produce of the Shencottah villages east of Pooliary (5 in number) passed free of duty into Tinnevelly, and the produce of the Tinnevelly villages into Shencottah in like manner. The location of the Chowkey at Ellunjee necessarily prevents the free transit hitherto enjoyed, duty being levied on account of Government on articles intended for local consumption and petty traffic as well as for introduction into Travancore proper.

5. The villages of the two talooks (Shencottah of Travancore and Tencausy of Tinnevelly) are much intermixed, and the people of the former hold lands situated in the latter and vice versa. In consequence of the present position of the Chowkey, the produce of lands cultivated by Travancore people in the Tinnevelly district and paying assessment to Government, is liable to export duty if taken to the houses of the proprietors, and the produce of lands held by Tinnevelly ryots in Travancore is liable to import duty under similar circumstances.

6. This was naturally felt as a grievance particularly as the Travancore Chowkey was retained it its old position within the Pooliary pass and no customs dutier were levied Eastward of that pass.

7. The Collector accordingly proposed to exempt from duty at Ellunjee articles intended merely for local consumption, the revenue derived on such in Fusly 1265 having been only Rupees 138-6-4 on Exports, and Rupees 14-8-10 on Imports, Rupees 153 in all.

8. In order to prevent any abuse of this privilege it was proposed that produce claiming to pass free of duty should be accompanied by a certificate of some officer in the employ of the Travancore state to the effect, that it was intended for local consumption.

9. The Board however pointed out that it would be impossible to check the correctness of these certificates, and that they might be made the means of exaction. They therefore suggested that it would be preferable to exempt raw produce only, or, if this would not sufficiently meet the case, to allow piece goods and other such articles to pass free in certain small quantities. They also called for a classified return of articles subject to duty.

10. In the second of the letters above recorded, the Collector furnishes the information required by the Board.

	Fusly 1264.	*Fusly* 1265.
Imports.....	3,224	1,738
Exports.....	3,618	1,725
	6,842	3,463
	3,463	
	10,305	

11. From this communication and its enclosures it will be seen that the receipts at the Ellunjee Chowkey during Fuslies 1264 and 1265 amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 10,305; but no less than Rupees 9,420 of this sum was realized on two articles: viz. Betel Nuts imported into Tinnevelly (Rupees 4,418) and piece goods exported into Travancore (Rupees 5,002). The duty on all other articles therefore amounted only to Rupees 885 in two years.

12. Mr. Silver proposes in accordance with the Board's suggestion that duty should henceforth be levied only on these two articles (piece goods and betel nut) and on tobacco which last he would also except, because, (although the amount hitherto collected on it has been small) it is in great demand in Travancore and its exemption at Ellunjee would give the trade in it through that pass an advantage which would cause a diversion of the traffic from other routes.

13. The Board resolve to recommend this proposition for the sanction of Government pending the general arrangement regarding Frontier duties between Travancore and British India, which the Honorable Court have desired to be brought under consideration. If the measure now proposed had been in force in Fuslies 1264 and 1265, the loss of revenue would have been only Rupees 556 in the former, and Rs. 328 in the latter year.

14. The Collector will explain the cause of the great falling off in the customs receipts of Fusly 1265 which are about 50 per cent. below those of Fusly 1264.

15. The Board regret that the disposal of this matter has been so greatly delayed owing to the sketch map having been accidentally mislaid.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 2. Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 4th November 1857, No. 3750.

Read letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly dated 14th October 1857,* explaining the cause of the great falling off in the Customs receipts of Fusly 1265.

* *In Cons. 4th November* 1857.

(Here enter No. 327.)

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to Board's Proceedings dated 23d September 1857, para. 14.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 3. ORDER THEREON, No. 111; dated 27th January 1858.

Para. 1. These papers supply the information required by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation 19th June 1856, No. 627, respecting the proposal of the Collector of Tinnevelly to exempt from duty goods intended for local consumption and petty traffic, passing between villages of the Shencottah Talook in the Travancore country, or passing from places in that Talook to Tencausy in his District, through the British customs Chowky at Ellunjee.

2. It is explained that the Chowky in question originally stood at Pooliary at the entrance of the pass into Travancore Proper, but west of various villages attached to the Shencottah Talook, and that when Pooliary was transferred to Travancore in an interchange of villages with that State, the Chowky was moved further east, and established at Ellunjee. Previous to this change, the produce of the Shencottah villages, situated east of Pooliary, passed free of duty into Tinnevelly, and the produce of the Tinnevelly villages was in like manner taken into Shencottah; but the location of the Chowky at Ellunjee necessarily prevents the free transit hitherto enjoyed, duty being levied on account of Government on articles intended for local consumption and petty traffic as well as for introduction into Travancore Proper.

3. It is stated that the village of the two Talooks, viz. Shencottah of Travancore and Tencausy of Tinnevelly, are much intermixed; that the people of the former hold lands situated in the latter and vice versa; that in consequence of the present position of the Chowky, the produce of lands cultivated by Travancore people in the Tinnevelly District and paying assessment to Government is liable to export duty if taken home by the proprietors, while the produce of lands held by Tinnevelly ryots in Travancore, suffer similar inconvenience from the levy of import duty.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Exports in fusly 1265, - -	138	6	4
Do. on Imports ,,	14	8	10
	152	15	2

4. Adverting to the insignificant amount of duty on articles intended for local consumption, but more especially to the annoyance which the system entails, the Collector proposed to exempt all such from duty but to guard against abuse, he suggested, that produce claiming to pass free of duty, should be accompanied by a document from some officer in the Travancore State, certifying to its being intended for local consumption. The Board thought such a measure unadvisable, and suggested, as a preferable method that raw produce only should be exempted, or if this was insufficient to meet the case, that piece goods and other such articles should be allowed to pass free, in certain small quantities.

5. From the Return furnished by the Collector with his letter of the 2nd February 1857, it appears that the total amount of Duty levied at Ellunjee on the import and export of goods passing from and to Travancore, inclusive of the articles from and to the Shencottah villages intended for local consumption and petty traffic, was as follows:

Exports.	Fusly 1264. Rs.	Fusly 1265. Rs.
Raw articles	190	107
Manufactured articles, viz.		
Piece goods	3,400	1,602
Other articles	28	16
Rupees...	3,618	1,725
Imports.		
Raw articles	29	6
Manufactured articles.		
Betelnut cut	2,886	1,532
Other articles	309	200
Rupees...	3,224	1,738
Total Exports and Imports...	6,842	3,463
Rupees...	10,305	

The receipts at the Ellunjee Chowky during fuslies 1264 and 1265 amounted thus to Rupees 10,305, of which the sum of 9,420 Rupees was realized on the two articles of Betel nuts and Piece goods, and only Rupees 885 on other articles.

6. The duty levied on that portion of the traffic which passed to and from the Shencottah villages for local consumption and petty trade was very limited, viz.

	Fusly 1264. Rs.	Fusly 1265. Rs.
Exports	234	138
Imports	46	14
	280	142
Rupees...	422	

7. The Collector, adopting the Board's suggestion, now recommends, in modification of his earlier proposition, that duty should be hereafter levied only, on the two principal articles of trade with Travancore; viz. Betel nuts and Piece goods and on Tobacco, which, he says, is in

great demand in that territory, and if exempted, would give the trade in that article through the Ellunjee pass an advantage, and divert the traffic from other routes. The Board recommend this for sanction pending the general arrangement contemplated by the Honorable Court regarding frontier duties between Travancore and British India.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has given his attentive consideration to all the circumstances set forth in the correspondence before Government, and he is pleased to direct, in compliance with the Board's recommendation, that the levy of duty at the frontier Chowky of Ellunjee be hereafter limited to the three articles named by the Collector, all others being left free, until the final arrangement regarding frontier duties between Travancore and British India is decided upon. The Governor in Council has been induced thus to accede to the Board's proposition on the following grounds; first, that the establishment of Customs on the frontier of foreign territories is not intended to subject to duty all petty articles passing for daily private use; secondly, that this principle has been acted on in respect to the villages near the frontier of Pondicherry; and lastly that, as the villages of Travancore and Tinnevelly are in many instances situated within the territory of the Government to which they are not subordinate, the inhabitants under the present system are made to pay for conveying their goods from one part of their own country to another, only because in doing so they pass over a piece of foreign country.

9. The Governor in Council thinks that arrangements might be made for giving both territories a better defined frontier, by the exchange of villages which, though belonging to one Government, are situated within the boundary of the other, and he requests that the Board will instruct the Collector to communicate with the Resident of Travancore on the subject, and submit the scheme that may be mutually agreed upon for the approval of Government.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Revenue Department

A

No 3155

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23d September 1857.

Read again letters from the Collector of Tinnevelly dated 18th September 1856 and 2d February 1857.

Resolved that the above letters be laid before Government with reference to Extracts Minutes Consultation 19th June 1850 No 82 Para 4 and 11th January 1853 No 66 Para 3 & No 2.

2. From the above correspondence it appears that the British Customs on Chowkey originally stood at Poolery at the entrance of the pass into Travancore proper but at present various Villages attached to the Shencottah Talook of that state.

3 When however Poolery was exchanged for the Travancore Village of Mankoolum it became necessary to move the Chowkey further East and Ellunjee was selected as its site.

Revenue

Previous to this Change the Inha-
bitants of the Shewcottah Villages East of
Colleny (5 in number) passed free of duty
into Tirmerelly, and the produce of the Tir-
merelly Villages into Shewcottah in like
manner. The creation of the Chowkey at
Collinjee necessarily proves to the free tran-
sit heretofore enjoyed. duty being levied on ac-
count of Government on articles intended
for local consumption viz. Petty Duffie as
well as for continuation into Travancore
proper.

The Villages of Ho. Ho. Ho.
Shewcottah of Travancore and Tinnevelly
Tinnevelly are much intermixed and
the people of the former hold lands deli-
vered in the latter and vice versâ. In com-
sequence of the present position of the Chow-
key the produce of lands cultivated by
Travancore people in the Tinnevelly district
and paying Assessment to Government is
liable to export duty if taken to the
houses of the proprietors and the produce
of lands held by Tinnevelly people in Tra-
vancore liable to simple duty entering
Circular

similar circumstances.

3. This was naturally felt as a grievance particularly as the Travancore Chowkey was retained on its old position within the Collinjee Pass and no customs duties were levied Eastward of that Pass.

7. The Collector accordingly proposed to exempt from duty at Collinjee articles intended merely for local consumption, the revenue derived on such in Fasly 1205 Travancy Rees only Rupees 133-0-6 on Exports and Rupees 16-8-10 on Imports &c.

8. In order to prevent any abuse of this privilege it was proposed that persons claiming to pass free of duty should be accompanied by a certificate of some Officer in the employ of the Travancore State to the effect that it was intended for local consumption.

9. The Board however granted that it would be impossible to check the correctness of these certificates and that they might be made the means of extortion. They therefore suggested that it would

would be free from the Frontier duty, or if this would not sufficiently meet the case to allow piece goods and other articles to pass free on certain small quantities. They also called for a classified return of articles subject to duty.

10. On the second of the letters above recorded, the Collector furnishes the information required by the Board.

11. From this communication and the enclosures it will be seen that there receipts at the Ellenjee Chowky during Fasli 1203 and 1204 amounted to [illegible] Rupees 18205, but no less than Rupees 9120 of this sum was realized on two articles viz. Betel Nuts imported into Sawmeer (Rupees 4118) and Piece Goods exported into Sawmeer (Rupees 5002). The duty on all other articles therefore amounted only to Rupees 355 per annum.

12. As Collector proposes in accordance with the Board's suggestion that duty should henceforth be levied only on these two articles (Piece goods and Betel Nuts) and on those which had

for

Fasli 1203
Sicca Rupees 10205
Fasli 1204
Sicca Rupees 8000
18205

(6) 5

he would also except Cocoa (altho' the amount hitherto collected on it has been small) as it is in great demand in Sawmeer and its exemption at Ellenjee would give the trade in it through that pass an advantage which would cause a diversion of the traffic from other routes.

13. The Board resolve to recommend this proposition for the sanction of Government pending the general arrangement regarding Frontier duties between Sawmeer and British India, which the Collector have deemed to be brought under consideration. If the measure now proposed had been in force in Fasli 1203 and 1205, the loss of Revenue would have been only Rupees 550 in the former and Rupees 328 in the latter year.

14. The Collector will explain the cause of the great falling off in the Customs receipts of Fasli 1205 which is about 50 per cent below those of Fasli 1204.

15. The Board regret that the disposal of this matter has been so greatly delayed owing to the Collector having been

been accidentally omitted.

(Letter Extract)

Yr. Obt. Servt.

G. Lushington
Secretary.

To

H. Torin Esq.

Secretary to Government

Revenue Department.

(4)

Revenue Department

(No 3750)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th November 1854

Read letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly dated 4th October 1854 explaining the cause of the great falling off in the Customs receipts of Tinnevelly 1865.

(Mem Letter No 377.)

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to Board's Proceedings dated 25th September 1854 para 16.

(True Extract)

A Stern

Secretary

To

H. Morris Esqr

Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

Ex 4 Encls.

Rec'd 13th Nov 54.

Ans. 22nd Nov 54.

Collr of Tinnevelly

Rec'd 2nd Nov 54

Collr of Tinnevelly

No 108

Collector's Letter

Dated 4th October 1854

Forwarding Statement

Exhibiting the Value of

Imports & Exports

Rec'd 23rd Nov 1854

No Para 3 Dept

Collr of Tinnevelly

Rec'd 13th Nov 1854

No 3750

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 6th November 1854

Read letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly dated 4th October 1854 explaining the cause of the great falling off in the Customs receipts of Tinnevelly 1865.

Ordered, that the Collector be informed that the Board observe with satisfaction the Decrease in the Value of Imports & Exports at the Port of Tuticorin, as compared with the Year 1864, and that the Collector be requested to furnish the Board with a Statement exhibiting the Value of Imports & Exports at the Port of Tuticorin for the Year 1865.

(True Extract)

A Stern

Secretary

(1)

(11)

(7)

1 Encl. 12th Nov 54

(10)

Revenue Board's Office
Fort St. George,
23d April, 1855.

No. 963.

From

B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

To

C. J. Reid, Esqr.
Collector of Tinnevelly.

Sir,

Before taking into further consideration the changes on the revenue administration proposed by you on the Villages of Madumalteen received from the Travancore Circar in exchange for the Village of Poolany, the Board request more information regarding the great difference in the reported and actual value of the former Village, which has now for the first time been brought to their notice.

From Collr 23d March No 55 / To 23d April 55

2. The exchange of the Villages was sanctioned by Government in consequence of the advantages reported by you as attending such an arrangement.

4 M.C. 5th Dec 1851

From Collr 6th Sept 1851 / To 13th Oct 1851

3. Madumalteen was then stated, according to the Readers letter of the 11th September 1845, to forfeit an Annual

Enclosure 1 in From Collr 6th No 1 Inam 22d December 1845.

Agraut of 4442 Rupees and to yield an average revenue of 1915 Rupees, which the Agraut Berij of Pochiry was declared to be 2832 Rupees, and the average collections including Meterpha 1993 Rupees, the relative value of the two Villages was therefore about equal.

4. The Board now learn that the Agraut Berij of Tadiancolum is only 2462 Rupees according to Jeremiah's Estimate, and its average collections 1571 and that if reduced according to the system of your District the Agraut Berij including extra sources will be 2132 Rupees, and the annual Collections proportionably in good deal less.

5. The Village was made over to the Government in Fasly 1212, and the Board must suppose that in the settlement of that year the discrepancy between the reported and actual value of the Village was not reported to them.

6. They desire to be informed, whether on taking depositions from the Inhabitants there any enquiry was made as to the resources of the Village,

and

and whether the real facts of the case were then brought to your notice.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23d April, 1835.

I have &c.
Sig'd J. D. Cunliffe
Secretary

To
C. J. Ward, Esq.
Collector of Tinnevelly.

/Actual Copy/

S. Peter
Secretary

Comp. Millington

Extract from the Proceedings of Convocation
of Hilary Term 1808.

Read a memorial from the Provost
Fellows & Scholars of Trinity College Dublin
declaring on the part of the College
of Maynooth their entire approval of
the proposed Improvements

Ordered that the Seal of the College be affixed
to the said Memorial

Extract from the Proceedings of Convocation
of Trinity Term 1808.

Read a letter from the Provost of Trinity College
Dublin dated 3rd June 1808 addressed to the Vice Chancellor
of the University and a letter from the Provost of Maynooth
dated 28th May 1808 addressed to the Provost of Trinity College
Dublin (See order No 272, 104 and 118)

Also Bonds' letter to Collector dated
23rd March 1808

(See order No 903)

Do a petition dated 23rd March
Collector praying that the salaries
of the College of Maynooth may
henceforth be paid quarterly

Grant in Aid
Formerly at Exchequer
Exchequer Book 1808

Read a letter from Mr Secretary Pelham dated 28th May 1808
transmitting a Memorial from the Provost Fellows and Scholars
of Trinity College Dublin approving of the proposed Improvements
in the College of Maynooth (See order No 495)

Also a letter from the Provost of Maynooth dated 28th May 1808
addressed to the Provost of Trinity College Dublin

Ordered that the Seal of the College be affixed to the said letter

Extract from the Proceedings of Convocation
of Michaelmas Term 1808.

Read a letter from the Provost of Maynooth dated 28th October
1808 addressed to the Provost of Trinity College Dublin

Ordered that the Seal of the College be affixed to the said letter

Dr Duigenan's letter to Collector dated 23rd March 1808

for that of Cooling belonging to the Commissioners Circulation had been effected on the consideration that the Collections in both Villages averaged a nearly equal amount, and that the exchange would otherwise advantageous the Board called to Office 1855
upon Mr Bird to explain how the error had occurred and why it had not been corrected, they deferred entering upon the suggestions made by Mr Bird for certain changes in the Assessment of the Villages until more fully informed on this subject.

It appeared from the letter now under consideration that the rate assigned to Mallaranton in the Schedule letter of the 11th September 1848 was the Basis of a fourteen Year mean and not one extended the average of 7 years, that the amount was divided by items of occasional Income and that no deductions were made for the pay of Village Officers, that the average collections would given at Michs 1848 between the correct averages to Michs 1852

Mr

From Collector Belmont 18th Sept 1855

Cancel on Same 6th Nov 1855

From Collector Belmont 8th Dec 1855

From 13th March 1856.

Cancel on Same 23rd April 1856.

1

Mr Bird states that he did not think it necessary to bring the matter to the notice of the Board until he received a report from the Collector of Belmont, but that he had written to him on the subject, and that he would be able to lay before the Board at their next meeting the result of the Collectors enquiries by actual experience or from effecting any changes of Assessment &c.

It was resolved that the Collector of Belmont be requested to report to the Board whether the Villages of Cooling and Mallaranton could be taken from the Statement No 3 that allowing for a reduction of the Government Share to 13 per cent on the gross produce as recommended in Mr Bird's letter of 5th September now under consideration and for reducing the Assessment now laid on those Lands under 3 acres to a lower amount than now proposed in No 2 of Mr Bird's letter of March 23rd 1855 the Schedule is slightly in favor of Mallaranton.

The deductions of rates on the lands stated to have been added to each year by Mr Bird subject to the Boards authority to make further

to pay the increased rates on the ground that those which he originally paid and which were taken from the neighbouring Village of Knaresborough removed to the nearly double the amount levied by the Commissioners.

Grain Rents 2. 18. 3.

Grain Tithes 2. 6. 8.

8. In Goldsmiths, another neighbouring Village, the rate obtaining approaches more nearly to that settled paid on the Scotton lands and therefore selected by Mr Bird for application. The Board recommend this arrangement to Lord Grantley, leaving the net Income on the ground that Officers originally to be employed under Rate of Tithes under the Commutation Act to those which are already submitted to be considered by Commissioners.

Grain Tithes 1. 11. 3.

9. The Lords of Manors &c. claiming Allotments instead of Tithes to be considered by the Commissioners, as to the Rate of Tithes to be commuted for Land, and the Quantity of Land to be allotted in lieu of Tithes, are to be determined by the Commissioners, subject to the Confirmation of the Tithe Commissioners.

Grain Collected 29th March 1838 / 29th March 1837

10. The Commissioners are to ascertain the Value of the Tithes, according to the Average Produce of the Seven Years preceding the 1st day of January 1838, and the Amount of the Rent Charge to be substituted for Tithes is to be calculated according to the Average Price of Grain of the same Seven Years.

11. The Commissioners are to make their Award in writing, and to state therein the Quantity of Land, the Amount of Rent Charge, and the Description of the Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments, in respect of which the Rent Charge is to be issuing out of, and charged upon the Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments, for which the same is substituted, and the Names of the Persons who are entitled to the Rent Charge, and of the Persons who are liable to the Payment thereof, and the Proportion in which each Person is liable, and the Time when the Rent Charge is to commence, and the Manner in which it is to be recovered and enforced.

Grain Collected 29th March 1838 / 29th March 1837

12. And whereas by the Tithe Act it is provided that the Commissioners shall, in their Award, apportion the Rent Charge payable in respect of Tithes between the Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments, which shall be liable thereto, and that the Rent Charge apportioned in respect of any Lands, Tithes, or Hereditaments, shall be a Charge thereon, and shall be recoverable by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels thereon, in like Manner as a Rent in Arrear and due upon a Lease for Life or Lives, or for any Term of Years determinable on Life or Lives, may be recovered; and whereas it is expedient that the Commissioners should be empowered to

exactly with the moneys / repayments made by the Village under the Improvement Loan Government bearing a Record of ten years.

11. Pending the revision of the Assessment already alluded to, the Board request the sanction of Government for this rate of Assessment being collected, subject of course to the general changes which may be determined upon.

12. In para 8 of his letter dated the 18th of October, Mr Bird alludes to a correspondence between himself and the Residents of Lonavala and Khandala which I have not immediately connected with the subject.

13. On the 15th August and again on the 13th September 1855 General Cullen addressed the Collector, referring to Land Customs Department of the frontier on Bombay from Cutchy to Kattywar, from Surat to Cutch to Bombay were charged with duty as though they were passing to or from Foreign parts, whereas Cutch and Kattywar are

Enclosure of Letter from Lonavala Khandala Residents 1855 Encl 2

Copies Collector Salt Dept 9 Oct 1855 Encl 3

Copies of these letters accompany Mr Bird's letter dated 13th October, and 3rd December 1855 Enclosure No 5.

Copies Mr Harrison's Letter 28th June 1855.

13

No — Mr Bird in reply to the Residents first letter stated that the Chowkeydar had been directed to pass free of duty goods covered by a pass from the receiving person a further representation of the Company to collect the people of the Village's Cart of the Bombay pass were subjected under the new system, he has recommended that no duty be levied on articles simply passing from Village to Village on the East or Bombay side of the pass and not destined for consumption in Lonavala, Khandala, nor brought from thence. In support of this suggestion Mr Bird refers to the desire expressed by the Government in their letter to the Government of India dated 29th April 1853, No 414, to free from duty articles of local consumption and petty traffic.

15. The total amount of the collections thus levied, during the last Sixty, was Rupees 281. — 8. a sum on the very first, though receiving considerable local consumption.

I am instructed to keep up the precautions

over

[illegible] a Licence to land goods from Steamers
a Compliance therewith effects on their way
from one foreign town to another, these
are explained in a subsequent letter Dated 8th January
to Consuls requiring the production of 1862.
a Certificate Signed by a Local Officer to
the effect that the goods on the Steamers
for the Ports were destined for local use.
Exemption of the Vessel to touch at any
Ports going.

10. Under this representation
of the facts the Board resolves to authorize
the Collectors employed to carry into
Collection the Consolidated Rates
to remit those proceedings as thereafter directed
pursuant to the orders of the Lords Com-
missioners of Her Majesty's Treasury

I have &c

S. Hill

Secretary.

To
The Commissioners
of Customs
London

Secretary's Department
Custom House
London 9th January 1862.

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Customs to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 8th instant, and to request that you will cause the Collectors and Officers under your Management to be furnished with Copies of the same for their guidance.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
[illegible]

No 111

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 27th January 1858

Read the following

Extract from the Proceedings

of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 23 Sch. 44 Nov. 1853

No. 3158 & 3750.)

1. Three proposers stating the information required by Government in Extract Minute Consultation 19th June 1856 No. 69 respecting the Protocol of the Collector of Limerick to exempt from duty goods intended for local consumption and petty traffic passing between Villages of the three Irish Counties in the Limerick country, on passing

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Hall

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Read the following Communication from the Collector of Limerick, and Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 29th March 1858

Rec'd 31st

Read in Consultation.

Submitting Correspondence with the Collector of Limerick, regarding the Protocol, and Order of Exemption from Duty of Goods passing between Villages in the Counties of Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick.

Read the following Communication from the Collector of Limerick, and Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 29th March 1858

Rec'd 31st

Read in Consultation.

Submitting Correspondence with the Collector of Limerick, regarding the Protocol, and Order of Exemption from Duty of Goods passing between Villages in the Counties of Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick.

Read the following Communication from the Collector of Limerick, and Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 29th March 1858

Rec'd 31st

Read in Consultation.

Submitting Correspondence with the Collector of Limerick, regarding the Protocol, and Order of Exemption from Duty of Goods passing between Villages in the Counties of Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick.

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...ndering from proceeding in a
...ect Carbolic to Cemmaes in
...is District through the
...Parish customary Chowkey
...o Llangeo.

It is effectually proved that the Chowkey in question regularly stood at Pantcoy & the entrance of the Parish of Towyncoore proper, but part of various villages contained to the Llanvechell Parish, and that others were transferred to Towyncoore in an inter-change of Villages with that Parish, the Chowkey was moved further East, and established at Llangeo. Previous to this change, the Parishes of the Llanvechell Parish, situated East of Carbolic, paid their customary into Llangeo, but the Parishes of the Llanvechell Parish, situated West of Carbolic, paid their customary into Towyncoore proper.

It is stated that the Villagers of the Parish of Carbolic, Virg & Llanvechell & of Towyncoore and Cemmaes of Llangeo are frequently interrupted, that the people of the former have Canals situated in the latter and vice versa, that the Convenience of the present position of the Chowkey the Parishes of Canals situated

into Cemmaes, and the Parishes of Towyncoore are in like manner taken into Llanvechell the location of the Chowkey at Llangeo necessarily prevents the free transit hitherto enjoyed, and being levied on account of Conveyance & an article intended for local Consumption only, petty traffic are called for introduction into Towyncoore proper.

3 It is stated that the Villagers of the Parish of Carbolic, Virg & Llanvechell & of Towyncoore and Cemmaes of Llangeo are frequently interrupted, that the people of the former have Canals situated in the latter and vice versa, that the Convenience of the present position of the Chowkey the Parishes of Canals situated

of Enniscorthy people in the Enniscorthy District and levying assessment to Govt. liable to export duty if often borne by the proprietors while the produce of lands held by Enniscorthy voters in Enniscorthy suffer similar inconvenience from levying of import duty.

Adverting to the recognition amount of duty on articles included for local consumption, and more especially to those commodities which the Government wishes, the Collectors proposed to exempt all such from duty, but to grounds expressed above, he suggested, that produce claiming to come free of duty, should be accompanied by a document

free

Duty on
Exports in finally 1265 02 138-6-4
do on Imports — 11-3-8-10
152-15-2

from some officer in the Enniscorthy State certifying to its being intended for local consumption. The Board thought such a course unnecessary would open a door to fraud. Suggested, as preferable method, that ex, from should be exempted, colour only or if this not sufficient to meet the case, that grain goods and other such articles to should be allowed free in certain small amounts.

5 From the Return furnished by the Collector with his letter of the 2nd February 1857, it appears that the total amount of Duty levied on Cheques on the Import and Exports of goods paying grain and to Enniscorthy, inclusive of the

the articles from and to the Shencottah Villages intended for local consumptions and petty traffic, were as follows.

Exports.	July 1264 Rs.	July 1265 Rs.
Raw articles	190.	107.
Manufactured Articles Viz:		
Piece goods	3400	1602.
Other articles	28	16.
Rupees	3618	1725
Imports.		
Raw articles	29	6.
Manufactured articles.		
Betel Nuts	2886	1532
Other articles	309	200
Rupees	3224	1738
Total of Exports	6842	3463.
	Rs. 10305.	

The receipts at the Changees
Raw for during July 1264
and 1265 Amounted thus Rs.
10305 of which the sum of
Rs 20 Rupees were realized on
the two articles of Betel nuts
and

and Piece goods, and Rupees 885 on other articles.

6 The duty levied on that portion of the traffic which passed to and from the Shencottah Villages for local Consumption and petty trade were very limited Viz:

	July 1264 Rs.	July 1265 Rs.
Exports	234.	138.
Imports	46	14
	280	152
Rupees 432.		

7 The Collector adopting the Board's suggestion now recommends the modification of his earlier proposition that duty should be hereafter levied only on the two principal articles of trade viz Provisions Viz: Betel nuts and Piece goods, and on Tobacco, which the Board

to the three articles mentioned by the Collector, all others being left free, until the final arrangement regarding frontier duties between Travancore and British India is decided upon. The Governor in Council has been instructed thus to accede to the Board's proposition on the following grounds, first that the establishment of Custom Houses on the frontier of foreign territories is not intended to subject to duty all petty articles passing for daily private use; secondly, that this principle has been acted on in respect to the villages near the frontier of Pondicherry and lastly that as the Village of Travancore and Cochin are so many enclaves situated within the territory of the Government to which they

e in great demand in that territory, and if exempted would give the trade in such articles through these favored channels advantages and divert the traffic from other routes. The Board recommend this for sanction, regarding the proposed arrangement contemplated by the Honorable Court regarding frontier duties between Travancore and British India.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has given his attentive consideration to all the circumstances set forth in the Correspondence before Government, and he is disposed to direct an Compliance with the Board's recommendation, that Duty of Sixty on the frontier chowkey of Eleniyoor be hereafter limited

ay are not subordinate to,
e inhabitants under the
esent system are made
ppy for conveying them-
ves from one part of
in same country to another
by becomes in doing so
ing passed over a piece of
reign country.

The Governor in-
mates that arrange-
ents to negotiate an
n giving both territories
better defined frontier by
Exchange of Villages
hich do not belong to one
overnment, are directed
within the boundary of the
her, could be expected that
e Council will readily
e Ballees, to communicate
th the Residents of Travancore
&c.

on the subject, and submit
the scheme that may be
mutually agreed upon for
the approval
of Government.

I have &c.

To Colonel Fullarton
with the Army Dispatches

Revenue 1838 Refd to
By to Com 2d February

No III.

6
Extract Min: of Com:
Date 3rd June 38.

Relative to Ry Accts for Draft
Overplus Corr 23.

Requesting the Board of
Revenue to instruct the Collector of the
mselly to communicate with the
President of Swansea on the
mission of a Schooner
lony of duty only on Iron goo
mill, and Tolls
Chamber of Commerce into the
cere Territory that may be
in need of for the
Government.

No 1 of 3

4/9/17