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interior, the retail prices not being affected materially thereby.—

To Board 15th March 1822

39 The Government on this requested information regarding the retail prices.—

From Board 30th August 1824

40 In 1824 the Board again addressed the Government stating that they still considered that the price should be raised again to 105 Rupees per Garce but they would await the result of further trial.—

From Board 21 April 1828

To Board 3d May 1828

41 In April 1828 the Board propos-ed with a view to save the expense of carriage that the Salt intended for the consumption of Madras should be set up periodically to sale by Auction to the highest bidder beyond the Mo-nopoly price, importation into Madras being allow-ed from other districts.— This suggestion was negativ-ed by the Government on the ground that it would press on the poorer class of retail dealers and might create a Sub monopoly, and that the reason for proposing it was a reason for raising the Monopoly price at once.—

From Board 12th June 1828

42 In June 1828 the Board resumed the subject of the Monopoly price and pointed out that the Government had been led into an erroneous

x See para 36 of this Memo

erroneous conclusion in 1820 x as to the diminution of Consumption.— The Accounts laid before Government showed only the Gross Revenue in money, and this had been divided by 105, the Monopoly price in Rupees per Garce, to show the number of Garces, but it was overlooked that those accounts included not only the Home and Inland sales but also those for exportation, at greatly reduced prices.— If a Calculation were made excluding from both the Exports such Calculation would show an increase in Consumption of 21 per Cent since the high prices prevailed.—

43 The Board then referring to the prices ruling in the interior provinces came to the Conclusion that the reduction did not bene-fit the mass of the people, for while Government had given up 35 Rupees per Garce the prices in the interior had on the average only fallen about 27 Rupees, and that under any Circumstances the quantity consumed by a native family was so, not such as to make the higher rate a hardship to them, and that foreign trade had not suffered. The Board also expressed themselves averse to any difference being made in the Monopoly price

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8237. Fort St. George June 1864.

Diary

17th June 1864. Received the forgoing Memorandum.

(1)

Official Memorandum.

B. of R. 2088.

From the Superintendent of Stamps. } The Superintendent of Stamps has the honor to request that the Board of Revenue will be pleased to depute two persons from their Office to form a Committee with two persons belonging to the Stamp Office as proposed in Para 6 of the Board's Proceedings dated the 15th ultimo for the purpose of determining which of the tenders for the supply of Paper, which have this day been opened agreeably to the notification published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 26th ultimo, shall be accepted.

It is proposed that the Committee shall assemble at the Stamp Office at 2 P.M. on Monday.

B. R. 1241.

To the Superintendent of Stamps

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to inform the Superintendent of Stamps, with reference to his Official Memorandum dated 16th instant, that Wm. I. Taylor & C. Soobaroy Chetty will attend at the Stamp Office, on Monday next, for the purpose of determining which of the Tenders should be accepted.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 17th June 1854. / Signed W. H. Bayley, Secretary.

17th — Sent the following papers. No. 256.

3

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

B. R. 1229.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that

-ance with the leave granted to me by Government under date 13th June 1854.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 17th June 1854. / Signed W. H. Bayley, Secretary.

183

4

To The Civil Auditor

B. R. 1230.

Sir,

To the Civil Auditor

I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered over charge of my Office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue to B. Cunliffe Esqre being about to proceed to Vizagapatam in accordance with the leave granted to me by Government under date 13th June 1854.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 17th June 1854. / Signed W. H. Bayley, Secretary.

4

To The Civil Auditor

B. R. 1230.

Sir,

To the Civil Auditor

I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered over charge of my Office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue to B. Cunliffe Esqre being about to proceed to Vizagapatam in accordance with the leave granted to me by Government under date 13th June 1854.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 17th June 1854. / Signed W. H. Bayley, Secretary.

To

8238. Fort St. George — June 1854.

Monday next the 19th Instant.

Fort St. George
Govt. Stamps Office
16th June 1852 — Signed R. F. Porter
Supt. of Stamps.

Sent the following Memorandum

(1-2)

Official Memorandum

B. No. 1241.

To the Superintendent of Stamps — The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to inform the Superintendent of Stamps, with reference to his Official Memorandum dated 16th instant, that Mr. I. Taylor & C. Soobaroy Chetty will attend at the Stamps Office, on Monday next, for the purpose of determining which of the Tenders should be accepted.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
17th June 1854 — Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

17th — " Sent the following papers.

No. 256.

To

(3)

The Chief Secretary to Government.

B. No. 1229.

Sir,

To the Chief Secretary to Government — I have the honor to report for the information of Government that

8239. Fort St. George — June 1854.

that I have this day delivered over charge of my Office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue to B. Cunliffe Esqre. Sub Secretary, being about to proceed to Vizagapatam in accordance with the leave granted to me by Government under date 13th June 1854.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
17th June 1854 — Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

(4)

To The Civil Auditor

B. No. 1230.

Sir,

To the Civil Auditor — I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered over charge of my Office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue to B. Cunliffe Esqre. being about to proceed to Vizagapatam in accordance with the leave granted to me by Government under date 13th June 1854.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
17th June 1854 — Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary.

To

8240. Fort St. George — June 1854.

N. 257.

To The Chief Secretary to Government —

Sir.

5

B. of R. 1231.

To the Chief Secretary to Government —

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that I have this day received charge of the office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue from W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 17th June 1854 —

Signed B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in Charge.

6

To The Civil Auditor

B. of R. 1232.

Sir,

To the Civil Auditor —

I have the honor to report that I have this day received charge of the Office of Secretary to the Board of Revenue from W. H. Bayley Esqre.

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George 17th June 1854 —

Signed B. Cunliffe
" Sub Secretary
" in charge

Memorandum.

8241. Fort St. George — June 1853.

7

Sir after N. 1293 Memorandum to Government

Memorandum.

N. B. The "Maund" spoken of is the Indian Maund of 3200 Tolas or 82 2/7 lbs. Avoirdupois. 27.216 Maunds = 1 Ton, and 100 Maunds = 3.674 Tons. The Gunce is 400 Gurcalo of 828 1/8 cubic inches each, or 19.1744 cubic feet. Its weight is to them proportion average at exactly 120 Indian Maunds, or 4.4083 Tons or 9874 2/7 lbs. By the term "Depot" is meant the platform or sets of adjacent platforms where the Salt is stored in 10 Gunce heaps.

By the term "Retail Sales" is meant the prices at which Salt is sold by the Dealers at different distances from the place of Manufacture in contra distinction to the wholesale or Monopoly prices.

Rise and Progress of the Monopoly

1. The question of originating a Salt Monopoly in the Madras Presidency was first mooted in a letter to Government from the Board dated 2. September 1799.

2. Previous to this a Monopoly had existed in Bengal which itself had been preceded by other Systems.

3. On the acquisition of the Dewany of Bengal, Behar and Orissa (August 1765) the inland trade in Salt was vested in an exclusive Society who were in fact the Leasing Servants

Fort St. George — June 1854.

The Fasly or agricultural year commences on the 12th July & the 1st Fasly 1286 begins 12th July 1886 and ends 11th July 1887. Fasly 1262 commences 12th July 1852 and begins 22 and the Northern Circars are the Districts of Ganjam Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntoor.

† The Maund may be assumed at 82 lbs weight avoirdupois.

Servants, Civil and Military of the Company including the Governor General &c. The profits after paying a considerable duty to Government were annually divided, and this was considered a compensation for the small sales ries received from the Public Treasury. In 1766 the price of Salt wholesale was 20 Rupees per 100 Maunds†. This System continued till the end of 1768. The trade was then thrown open, but Regulations were framed with a view to prevent monopolies were framed with a view to prevent monopolies being formed by Capitalists. In 1772 it was determined that all Salt should be made for the Company and the different Salt Golahs were farmed out, the renters being obliged to sell the Salt at a fixed price. In 1780 the Salt manufacture and sale was taken entirely into the hands of the Company who appointed Salt Agents. A fixed price was settled and made known at the commencement of every season. At the ends of the 18th Century the Revenue in Bengal was about 1½ lacs of Rupees.

4. During this period the only Salt producing Districts belonging to the Company in Madras were the Northern Circars.

Fort St. George — June 1854.

* The Districts of Chingleput granted to the Company as a Jagheer A.D. 1765.

Circars and the Jaghеer. It seems to have been the practice to rent out the Salt pans.

5. On the 27th July 1795 the Board issued Circulars to the Salt Districts requiring them to state the price of Salt at the pans, and the expenses of Shipping Freight &c.

6. Just at this time, Viz. on the 1st August 1795 the Government transmitted to the Board of Revenue Copy of an Order of the Bengal Government dated 3d July 1795 authorizing Bengal built Vessels to bring on Permit as far as the Ports of Maunds of Salt from the Northern Circars for which they would receive from the Bengal Government 57 Sicca Rupees per 100 Maunds of 82 Sicca Weight to the Seer.

7. On receiving the replies to their Circular of 27th July, the Board informed Government 12th October 1795 that to obtain 8 per Cent profit, 57 Rupees was too little. From the Collectors' replies it appears the price at the pans was about 24 Rupees a Garce. The matter then appears to have dropped.

8. It was the introduction of a Monopoly similar to that in Bengal that the Board of Revenue at Madras urged

urged

urged in para 155 of their Report of 2d September 1799. But at this time it was a matter of consideration if a Monopoly could be established as long as the Rajah of Tanjore and the Nawab of the Carnatic had the power of keeping the Manufacture and Sale free in their Territories. The Board in their Report calculated that the population was about 10 Millions* and the consumption 12 ℔ a year to each Soul equal to 120 Million ℔ or 12,000 Garce weighing 10,000 ℔ per Garce+. They observed that the price was 12 Pagodas (42 Rupees) per Garce in the town of Madras, but the Average along the Coast 6 Pagodas and 6 Fanams (21-7-6 Rupees). They valued the consumption at 73,600 Pagodas (257,600 Rupees) of which the Government Share would be 40 per Cent or 29,440 Pagodas (103,040 Rupees) per Annum.

9. The Board proposed that the Meerassee+ cultivators should make Salt in future for the Company only, and receive in payment a Sum equal to the Average of what they had hitherto received, when making pro rata their own accounts.

The

* In 1853 the population of the Presidency was 22 Millions.

+ The present Garce of Salt weighs on an average 9874 2/7 ℔s.

+ Hereditary occupants of the soil.

10. The Monopoly price was proposed to be 30 Pagodas (108 Rupees) per Garce and the expected Amount of Sale annually for Home consumption alone was estimated at 3,60,000 Pagodas or 12,60,000 Rupees, being a tax of 1 Fanam 40 9/16 Cash (or 2 Annas within a fraction) per head.

11. The Board anticipated Sales beyond the Home consumption and expected a Revenue "adequate to meet a considerable "portion if not the greatest part of the increased expense of the proposed Judicial Department" (Para 167).

12. The Board also threw out Suggestions for increasing the Manufacture on the Coast, and exporting it to Bengal, so that it could be sold there at a less price than what was then charged in that Presidency, and thereby secure a larger Sale. They believed that the "cost and charges" to the Bengal Government was 70-1-2 per 100 Maunds whereas coast Salt could be delivered on "permit" at 67 Rupees and on "contract" at 67-14-2.

13. In reply to the above Report the Bengal Government on the 31st December 1799 informed the Government of Madras that as the Treaty with Tanjore had since been ratified, the difficulty of introducing a Monopoly was so far lessened, and they had reason to believe an Arrangement might be made with the Nawab of Arcot

to

× by which the Company obtained possession of that Country.

* By the subsequent Treaty of 1801 the Company acquired the territory of the Nawab of Arcot also.

to relinquish the manufacture of Salt within his Territories - under these circumstances the Bengal Government authorized that in forming the Permanent Settlement the exclusive right of manufacturing Salt should be preserved to the Company -

14- They did not however coincide with the views of the Revenue Board as regarded supplying Bengal with Coast Salt, as they believed that thereby the large Revenue now realized with so much facility in Bengal "might be materially injured -

15- In promulgating Regulation XX of 1802 for the Permanent Settlement in the Presidency of Madras, it was declared (Section IV) that Government reserved to itself the exclusive right of manufacture and sale of Salt -

16- On the 29th September 1802 the Special Commission forwarded a Circular to the Collectors of Salt manufacturing Districts enclosing abstracts of the Board's Report of 2d September 1799, and of the Bengal Government orders of 31st December 1799 and requesting them to give their views as to the best method of introducing the Monopoly - They were especially directed to state "the mode by which the manufacturers receive "the return of their labours and whether such "return be made in a Money payment in payment "by Kind, or by the common wages of labour, because

"because it being the intention to reserve in the "hands of Government the exclusive disposal in "and sale of all Salt, it will be necessary to make "a commutation of all payments in Kind for an "equivalent in Money."

17- The replies to this Circular do not contain much information - They are from Mr. Murray Collector of Vizagapatam, Mr. Shirehill Collector of 1st Division of Masulipatam, Mr. Skinner of 2d Division, Mr. Cazalet of 3d Division, Mr. Parish Collector of Southern Peshcush on Rammad and Tinnevelly, Colonel Read in Northern Division of Canara, Mr. Ramenshaw in 2d Division, and Mr. Stratton in North Arcot as Collector of Western Poligars Peshcush - No mention is made in these reports of Manufacturers' Meras or see rights - In Canara the lands yielding Salt are private property but the Collectors did not think that would prevent Government claiming the right of taking at a fixed price the Salt produced therein - In the Northern Circars the manufacturers were paid in Money, in Tinnevelly in Kind - Opinion varied as to the Monopoly, but Mr. Stratton was the chief opposer - No Salt however was manufactured in his District - From the Statements enclosed, it appears that in the Northern Circars the price of Salt was 8 to 10 Pagodas as a Garce - In Rammad and Tinnevelly from 2 to 5 Pagodas, in Canara about

28 to 35 Rs.
† 7 to 17½ Rs.
+ 45½ Rs.
° 87½ to 105 Rs.

† 3 In North Arcot 25 to 30 Pagodas (having to

be

be brought from the Coast)

18- On the 6th October 1803 the Board issued another Circular with a Draft Regulation for levying a Duty on Salt and asking which would appear to be preferable that, or a Monopoly-

19- The replies to this are generally vague, but the majority of those addressed preferred the Duty to a Monopoly-

28- On the 28th June 1804, the Board reported to Government that the replies of the Salt District Collectors to their Circulars of 29th September 1802 and 6th October 1803 had been received with regard to establishing a Monopoly and the result they came to was that the measure could not be adopted with regard to the "Salt of Foreign Settlements and that much "difficulty would attend the adjusting a fair compensation to the Meerasidars &c. whose rights "were to be resumed." They preferred "the levy of a high duty equivalent to the intended Monopoly price" with respect to the difficulty as regarded the Meerasidars, they quote Mr Stratton's (Collector of Western Peshcush) reply to their Circular of September 1802 para 26, where he says that to give the Meerasee Cultivators a price for their Salt equal to the usual average would not be fair when the selling price came to be raised to 30 Pagodas. The Collectors in general prefer a fixed Duty to a Monopoly and the Board forward a Draft Regulation.

Appendix A. Regulation to that effect. By this persons desirous of manufacturing Salt would have to take out a Permit and register the number of Pans on which they proposed to manufacture, when Sheds would be established where Duty would be levied on Salt coming from — Danish, Dutch and French Settlements.

The Amount of Duty would be left to be fixed by Government, but the Board thought 30 Pagodas a Garce too high to commence with, all Salt exported by Sea should be exempt from duty- In the previous year 1212 the Revenue was as follows Gross Receipts 22,1607 Rupees Gen. Charges of Establishment 11,467 Rupees-

* July 1802 to July 1803.

21. Mr Falconer recorded a Minute of Dissent, being opposed to a Duty, and in favor of a Monopoly- He urged "that the Permanent System of Revenue recognized no proprietary rights as inherent in Meerasidars, and for Government to grant to Meerasidars or Cultivators a fair price for the full extent of their Salt" would be a just compensation. He stated that Government had already in framing Regulation XXV of 1802 resumed in all Zemindaries the Revenue arising from Salt and as to the Meerasidars alluded to by the Board "they are the Native "hereditary manufacturers of Salt or in Salt lands to "with the conditional occupancy and pious proprietary "privilege of lands in which Salt is manufactured "by laborers hired for the purpose." He denied that these Meerasidars had any more claims than

Appendix B.

The Salt Revenue, he says, has been hitherto not above 18,000 Pagodas 22,500 Rs.) Gross and 46,000 Pagodas (154,000 Rupees) Net.

the

the Zemindars, who had been divested of their rights to the Salt. He further stated that the objections of Mr. Stratton did not refer to the question of a Monopoly so much as to the raising the selling price from 7 or 8 to 30 Pagodas.

22. As to competition of Foreign States, a Frontier duty could be levied on all Salt passing out of their Territories.

23. He urged the Government to introduce the same system (i.e. a Monopoly) as in Bengal. He proposed that the quantity to be manufactured be limited, and an Agent be appointed to superintend this branch of Revenue. He adverted to the Board's Estimate of consumption 12 lbs a head, and to the Native calculation of 1 Seer of Salt to 30 Seers of rice every month or 12 Seers a year which he considered exaggerated. He assumed 9 lbs which he remarked was near the Bengal rate (9 lbs). The Sale prices at the places he stated to be from 6 — 7 per Garce. He proposed to add to this 20 Cash a Seer or 28 Rupees per Garce of 4800 Seers as the Cost of manufacturing Salt in Bengal was so great he proposed to supply a large quantity from the Coromandel coast.

24. On the 29th August 1804 the Government approved of the plan for a Monopoly and it was sanctioned by the Bengal Government 6th July 1805.

25. On the 22d August 1805 the Board submitted the Draft of a Regulation which

was subsequently passed on the 13th of September, as Regulation I of 1805 Regulating the Revenue derivable from Salt and establishing a Monopoly of that article. Malabar and Canara were excepted. The Monopoly price was fixed at 20 Pagodas* or 70 Rupees per Garce.

* Subsequent fluctuations in the Monopoly price will be seen in the Appendix.

26. On the 10 July 1807 the Salt Monopoly was extended to Malabar and Canara under Regulation II of 1807.

27. Previously to the Enactment of Regulation I of 1805 the Annual Revenue derived from Salt was about 80000 Pagodas or 28,0000 Rupees. The Table C will shew its progress from 1805 to the present time.

28. The administration of this branch of Revenue was originally vested in the Collectors alone under Section XXXII Regulation II of 1803, but they were by Section IX (Clause 1st) of 1 of 1808 placed in communication with a general Agent who was under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

29. On the 12th May 1808 or towards the close of fusly (1217) the Office of general Salt Agent was abolished and a commission of 1½ per Cent on the Salt revenue was granted to the Collectors and their Head Assistants in the proportion of 2/3 to the former and 1/3 to the latter from fusly 1218.

30. The fall in the Revenue in fusly 1224 was owing (according to the Board's Proceedings 31st May 1819) to the Court having abolished the Commission to Collectors and their Assistants, on its restoration in 1227 the Revenue rose. In March 1818

Regulation

Regulation II of that year was passed which imposed an Import Duty of 100 Pagodas (350 Rupees) a Gance on all Salt imported by Sea from Territories out of the Presidency - Salt was still prohibited to be imported by land except under special Sanction (Section IX Regulation I of 1805) Regulation II of 1818 was rescinded by Section II Act VII of 1822.

31. All commission to Collectors and their Assistants on Extra Sources of Revenue was abolished in 1836 (vide Board's Circular order of 5th May 1836)

32. The Board commenced on the 18th April 1822 (Para 5) attributed the falling off in Fusly 1224 27 to the abuses that had crept into the Department, especially extensive frauds in Nellore and Guntoor - Commissioners were appointed in Fusly 1227 to investigate these and their detection served to revenue the Revenue -

*. Messrs. Vansittart, Graham and Ansley's Report of the Collectors 1818.

33. On the termination of this Commission, the Board on the 31st May 1819 prepared a set of detailed Rules for the Management of the Salt Revenue which were approved by Government and remained in force till the 31st December 1850 when a revised Set of Rules were drawn up by the Board and published in Page 648 of their printed Circular order Book -

34. On the 2d September 1853 the Government (under Sanction of the Government of India) notified that the Import duty on Salt imported by Sea, which was 3 Rupees per Maund - Under Shedule A of Act VI 1844 should be reduced to 12 annas per Maund -

35. It may not be uninteresting to trace the changes that have taken place in the Monopoly Price of Salt with reference to the Table in the Appendix -

Appendix C. B. of Rev. Report 27th Feby. 1809.

36 - The Monopoly price was at first fixed at 20 Pagodas or 70 Rupees per Gance - In 1809 it was raised at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue to 100 Rupees, at which it continued till 1820, when it was reduced by order of Government to the former price of 70 Rupees per Gance, on the ground that the increase had led to a great diminution in the consumption - The Board of Revenue replied that in their opinion the people had not been deprived to the extent that the decreased Sales appeared to shew in as much as Salt in large quantities

From Bd. 10th Oct. 1819
To Bd. 20th March 1820.
From Bd. 3d April 1820 -

found its way into the market from over measurement, illicit manufacture &c. and to check which they had framed their late Salt Rules - they recommended a gradual reduction of price and that it should be reduced in the first instance to 25 Pagodas (or 87½ Rupees) per Gance. —

To Board 12th April 1820

37 The Government in reply considered that the fact of the people being driven to illicit practices was in itself a proof that the price was too high, and that if the price was kept up improved management by diminishing the chances of smuggling must lead to reduced consumption and a greater use of earth Salt, they therefore adhered to their resolution. -

From Board 22d May 1820
From Board 29th May 1820
To Board 2d June 1820
From Board 8th March 1821
From Board 22d Feby 1822

38 In 1822 the Board of Revenue submitted a Minute of their Senior Member Mr. Cochrane (in which they concurred) advocating an increase of the price to 30 Pagodas or Rupees 105 per Gance, on the ground that the actual consumption could not be judged of by the Account Sales, much Salt yet finding its way to the market Rebellicitly, that the reduction of the monopoly price was felt only on the Coast and did not benefit the great bulk of the consumers resident in the interior

Regulation II. of that year was passed which imposed an Import Duty of 100 Pagodas (350 Rupees) a Garce on all Salt imported by Sea from Territories out of the Presidency - Salt was still prohibited to be imported by land except under special sanction (Section IX. Regulation I. of 1805) Regulation II of 1818 was rescinded by Section II Act II of 1824.

31. All commission to Collectors and their assistants on Extra Sources of Revenue was abolished in 1836 (vide Board's Circular order of 5th May 1836)

32. The Board however on the 18th April 1822 (Para 5) attributed the falling off in Sea Customs 1224 27 to the abuses that had crept into the Department, especially extensive frauds in Nellore and Guntoor - Commissioners were appointed in July 1227 to investigate these and their detection served to revive the Revenue -

*. Messrs. Vaughan and Amstey's Report of the Collectors 1818.

33. On the termination of this Commission, the Board on the 31st May 1819 prepared a Set of detailed Rules for the Management of the Salt Revenue which were approved by Government and remained in force till the 31st December 1830 when a revised Set of Rules were drawn up by the Board and published in Page 626 of their printed Circular order Book -

34. On the 2d September 1830 the Government (under sanction of the Government of India) notified that the Import duty on Salt imported by Sea, which was 3 Rupees per Maund - Under Schedule A of Act VII 1824 should be reduced to 12 annas per Maund -

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interior, the retail prices not being affected materially thereby.—

To Board 15th March 1822

39 The Government on this requested information regarding the retail prices.—

From Board 30th August 1824

40 In 1824 the Board again addressed the Government stating that they still considered that the price should be raised again to 105 Rupees per Garce but they would await the result of further trial.—

From Board 21 April 1828

41 In April 1828 the Board proposed with a view to save the expense of Carriage that the Salt intended for the consumption of Madras should be set up periodically to sale by Auction to the highest bidder beyond the Monopoly price, importation into Madras being allowed from other districts— This suggestion was negatived by the Government on the ground that it would press on the poorer class of retail dealers and might create a Sub monopoly, and that the reason for proposing it was a reason for raising the Monopoly price at once.—

To Board 3d May 1828

From Board 12th June 1828

42 In June 1828 the Board resumed the subject of the Monopoly price and pointed out that the Government had been led into an erroneous

× See para 36 of this Memo

erroneous conclusion in 1820 × as to the diminution of consumption— The Accounts laid before Government showed only the Gross Revenue in money, and this had been divided by 105, the Monopoly price in Rupees per Garce, to show the number of Garces, but it was overlooked that those accounts included not only the Home and Inland sales but also those for exportation, at greatly reduced prices.— If a Calculation were made excluding from both the Exports such calculation would show an increase in Consumption of 21 per Cent since the high prices prevailed.—

43 The Board then referring to the prices ruling in the interior provinces came to the Conclusion that the reduction did not benefit the mass of the people, for while Government had given up 35 Rupees per Garce the prices in the interior had on the average only fallen about 27 Rupees, and that under any Circumstances the quantity consumed by a native family was so, not such as to make the higher rate a hardship to them, and that foreign trade had not suffered— The Board also expressed themselves averse to any difference being made in the Monopoly price

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price with a view of equalizing the price at different places.—

To Board 20th June 1828

44 The Government acquiesced in the reasoning of the Board and the price was again raised to 105 Rupees per Garce.—

Board's Pro= 1st. September 1831

45 The result of this change of price was reported on by the Board of Revenue in 1831 when it appeared that the quantity sold had decreased by 4,505 Garce in 1828 and by 2530 Garce in 1829 as compared with the average of 1820 to 1826, while the revenue from the increased price was higher in 1828 by Rupees 8,26,358 and in 1829 by 10,60,217.—

From Bengal 15th. September 1843
Extract Minutes Consultation 14th. December 1843
To Bengal 14th. December 1843
Extract Minutes Consultation 26th. March 1844
Courts despatch 3d. July 1844

46 In 1844 when the Transit duties were abolished the Government of India with a view to meet the loss of Revenue directed that the Monopoly price of Salt should be raised from 105 to 180 Rupees per Garce, or from 14 annas to 1½ Rupees per Maund, Contrary to the recommendation of the Government of Madras in favor of fixing the price not higher than 12½ per Garce which was considered sufficient to meet the loss of revenue.— The Honorable Court on a

consideration

Consideration of the arguments urged by the Government and the regular decrease of consumption which followed each increase of price, directed the Monopoly rate to be reduced to 1 Rupee per Maund or 120 Rupees per Garce, its present amount.—

Extract Minutes Consultation 4th. April 1848
Despatch dated 31st. December 1847

47 In 1848 the subject of the Monopoly price was again noticed by Government inconsequence of the Court of Directers having expressed their apprehension that the increase of Price from 70 to 105 Rupees had placed Salt beyond the reach of the people or else that smuggling and the use of earth Salt has increased and that the evil had been aggravated by raising the price from 105 to 180.—

4th. July 1850

48 The Board having received the opinions and details of sales from the different Collectors, forwarded with their Report to Government a Statement exhibiting the sales of salt from Fusly 1216 (AD) 1806)

The sales increased when the

price

Monopoly Price	Fusly	Garce or Maunds	
105	1228	28,113	= 33,73,560
	1229	28,442	= 34,13,040
70	1234	40,357	= 48,42,840
	1235	42,810	= 51,37,200
	1236	37,646	= 45,17,520
105	1238	34,724	= 41,66,880
	1239	36,699	= 44,03,880
	1240	33,935	= 40,72,200
120	1256	38,231	= 46,87,720
	1257	38,294	= 45,95,280

price was altered from 105 to 70 and fell when the price was raised to 105 but latterly the sales were coming up to those of the highest period. This, the Board observed, was probably owing to improvements in the local means of communication and the abolition of the Sayer and greater efficiency of management.

49 Another Statement exhibited the average Retail prices of salt in each District during the different periods at which the Monopoly rate differed. It tended to show that the Consumer was not made to pay in proportion to increased rate of Monopoly price but that the loss whatever it might be fell on the Trader.

50 The consumption per Head was variously stated by the Collector but 6 measures (about 18 lbs) seemed to the Board a fair average; at this rate, a Population of 20 Millions should consume

Consume 37,500 Garce whilst the total sales including Foreign territory average only 38,064 for the 3 Fuslies 1255, 1256, 1257.—

51 If a family, the Board observed, is supposed to consist of 6 persons, the consumption thereof in a year (36 measures) would at 120 Rupees be 1—5—7, a sum approaching the Monthly wages of the poorer labourers.—

52 A reduction in the present rate they thought did not seem necessary if suggested on the ground of its height, causing a decrease of Revenue in Comparison with past years.—

Monopoly Price	Fusly	Average Sales Rs. a	Garce	Maunds	Revenue Rs
70	1231 to 1236	130—5	39,494	47,39,280	27,64,580
105	1238 to 1252	157—9	34,725	41,67,000	36,46,125
120	1253 to 1257	182—10	38,064	45,67,680/2	45,67,680

On the other hand, Considering the evil of smuggling and the inconvenience to the people the Board were of opinion that the Government price should be as low

low as possible — The present rate 120 Rupees they added had not been in operation 5 years which was too short a time to give a decided opinion as to its effects. —

Solar evaporation and Earth Salt

53 Salt in the Madras Presidency is manufactured by solar evaporation. In the interior a relatively trifling quantity is made privately by lixiviation from saline soils, but this except where permitted in a few instances, is Contrary to the Regulation Establishing the Monopoly (I of 1805). —

Places of manufacture

54 The places of manufacture by Solar evaporation are certain localities along the line of the Coromandel Coast determined on generally as being the old grounds previous to the Monopoly, and sometimes fixed with reference to the convenience to the Community. It is however Considered more desirable to extend the manufacture at one place than to open a new ground — The more the localities the greater the risk of smuggling and the greater the expense of establishment. —

Extent of land Capable of yielding Salt

55 The whole line of coast from Ganjam

Ganjam to Cape Comorin is available for Salt manufacture — It is not possible to state the exact extent of land occupied by Salt pans as few of them have ever been measured, but there is no doubt that there is sufficient Salt ground to supply the whole of India if required — Perhaps 12,000 acres may be assumed as the total area now occupied by salt pans in work in the Madras Presidency. —

General principles of the manufacture of Sea Salt

The salt is manufactured from

56 the saline water of the Backwaters or salt inlets that abound along the Coast — Small channels are cut from the inlet and the water is baled up by the native pacottah into shallow reservoirs made by banking up the ground and when this brine has after some days acquired a certain degree of strength or saltness it is let off into still shallower banked up enclosures or "pans" where the earth has been made hard by stamping Here it is allowed to evaporate and the salt scraped off — Brine is then again let in and another Coating of salt is scraped off and so on for 12 or 15 times according as the weather permits. Details are given in the appendix. —

In some few places pits or shallow

Appendix B. No. 4

shallow wells are excavated in the earth near the Sea and from which the water is drawn off instead of baling from creeks and inlets.—

Details of manufacture of Sea Salt Pans & Salt Pans

58 The method of manufacturing Salt in the Pans near Madras was explained by the Collector Mr. Ogilvie in his letter to the Board of Revenue dated 2d December 1820. The following year Mr. Angelo his assistant was desired to make more minute investigation and submitted on the 23d July 1821 a very detailed though not a very lucid Report He points out however that Mr. Ogilvies descriptions (which were taken from what the Merasidars told him) were in some instances quite incorrect.

59 Major De Haviland the Inspector of Civil Estimates received Mr. Angelas paper and Committed his views to paper in a Report which will be found in the appendix.* It is necessary however to observe that Major De Haviland seems to be in error in supposing (para 31) that the Ennore pans of 1 Cawney produce nearly 20 Garce. The "Statement" he refers to is not to be found in Mr. Angelo's Report. 20 Garce may have been the outturn from one

Appendix D

one holding combining several Pans or Ullums.—

60. These Reports refer to two methods, the one used at Attiput and the other at the Pans of Trivatore, Sadaiencoopum and Ennavoor, which have long been discontinued partly on account of their indifferent yield and partly because they were so close to the Town of Madras that smuggling could not be checked.—

61. The Attiput pans continue and the method there adopted may be considered as the type of all, though few are exactly alike. For instance, a man may hold several Ullums or pans. Instead of making a Reservair, water beds, &c. for each Ullum, he combines the whole and makes one or two large Reservairs and one or two large water beds do for all. The same area of Reservair &c. will be required in proportion, but the expense of making so many embankments is saved. It is to be remembered that in the area termed Pan or Ullum, is included not only the Evaporating

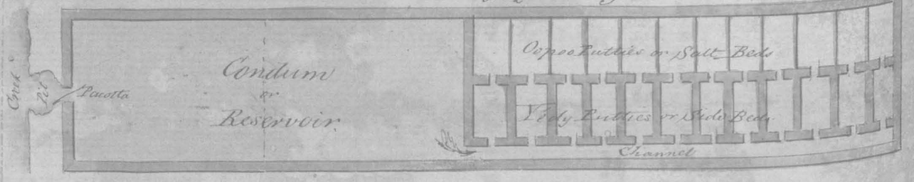
beds

beds from which salt is scraped, but the Reservoirs and sidebed Channels which in fact occupy the greater part of the par-

62. The following may be considered as the usual method of laying out a Pan in the vicinity of Madras subject of Course to variations.-

63 An Ullum held singly is about 1/2 a Cawny or 28,800 square feet or 2/3ds of an acre.-

Ullum or Pan of 1/2 Cawny-



64 A pit or excavation made at the side of the Creek or Backwater from which by the Native Pacattah water is baled out into the

* This Reservoir is not excavated, but is on the level of the adjacent ground- It as well as the rest of the Ullum, is well stamped down and as smooth as pavement.-

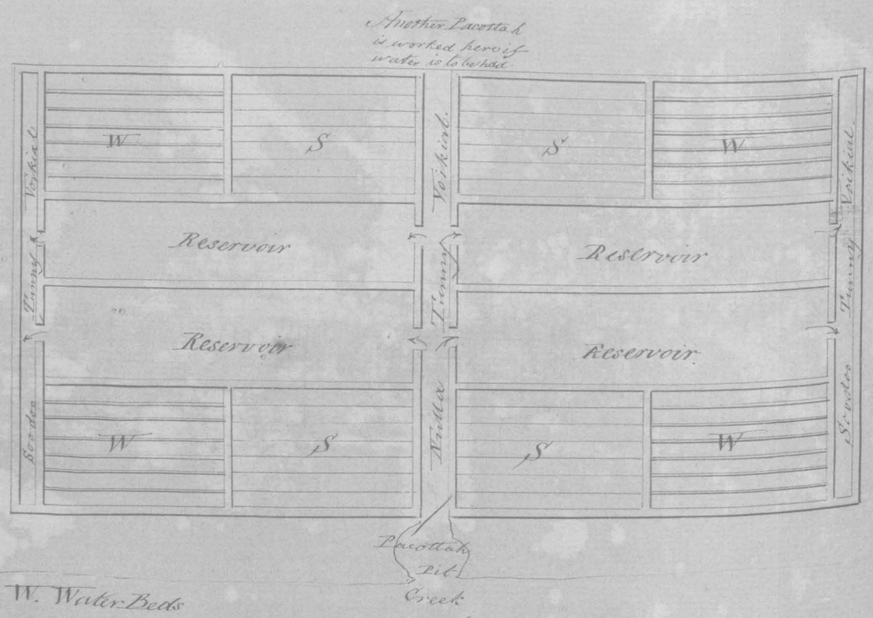
the Condum or Reservoir which occupies half the Ullum†. During very strong winds to prevent the too great agitation of the water which might endanger the banks, a temporary bank is run a cross from a. to. b. and near b. a hole is opened to keep up the communication between the 2 parts of the Reservoir. The bank of the Reservoir is about 18 inches high and 12 thick. The water within stands about 12 inches deep. From this the water is let off when required into a narrow Channel not 2 feet wide, which supplies the 12 yeay patties or "Side water beds." The banks separating these from each other are made 2 or 3 feet wide and on the Salt after scraping is heaped up to dry before conveying to the Depot.-

65 The water beds are separated from the 12 Dopoo patties or salt beds in which salt finally deposits- Each of these 12 Salt (or Evaporating) beds is subdivided by a narrow ridge of a couple of inches- These 12 Beds together occupy 1/4th. of the Ullum (or in this instance 1/8th. of a Cawnie or 1/8d. of an Acre)

66. Where several Ullums are held by

by one person or by partners the arrangement is something like the following. The Centre or Main Channel is the Nullatanny kal or Good Water Channel. Hence it passes into the Condum or Reservoir and thence into the Soodoo tunny kal or Warm* water Channel. Hence into the Water beds and from them to the Salt beds.

*The natives speak of the more concentrated brine as being warmer.

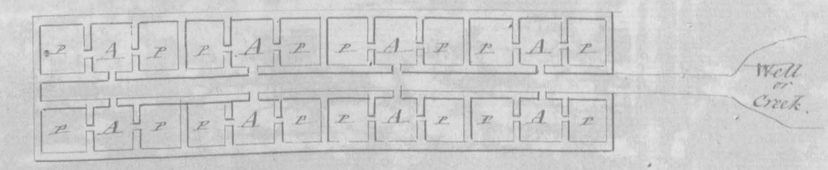


67. In some few Ullums a long way from the sea when the creek is

influenced

influenced by fresh water as many as three Condums or Reservoirs are used, each of a different degree of concentration, the last Communicating with the side beds. They are called respectively Nullatunny, Soodoo and Karam or Concentrated.

68. In each District there is some variety as to the arrangement of the Ullums. For instance in Tanjore the arrangement is as follows.



The sea water is pumped by a Pacottah from the salt water inlet into a channel which

which supplies first the Divi-

sions marked A which

are reservoirs - After

the brine has concentrated,

it is let of right and left

into PP. The Reservoirs

are called - Pen-patties or

male bed, the pans marked P

are called Pen-pattie or Female bed.

FDG

Details of process of Manufacture near Madras

69 The following is the procss at the Attipat pans for preparing the ground and manufacturing the Salt. The Pans are supposed to have been used before work commences early in January.

Clearing out the Pit near the Backwater into which the Pacottah works banking it with sods - clearing the Channel in the Condum or Reservoir ——— Days 2

Before the Condum is quite completed the "Water beds" are irrigated by a temporary Channel levelled and are slightly pressed ——— 3

Repairing banks and ridges ——— 2

The Salt Beds or Copo Pattas have water let in, and are levelled. This takes ——— 2

Stomping and treading down the Salt beds ——— 8

Salt beds left to dry ——— 7

Ridges of Salt beds repaired and put in order ——— 2

The Condum or Reservoir is now attended to, and smoothed with a short plank placed across the end of a plough acting like a Plane ——— 4

The temporary channel is now filled up; the regular channel to the water beds or pattas is made, and water is baled in to the Reservoir

Reservoir by the Paycoottah till it stands 6 — inches deep. This takes — Days 2

"The water beds" now receive a direct — supply from the Reservoir. Water is supplied to 2 or 3 inches every day and the beds smoothed down. — 2

On the 35th day the Salt beds are watered from the side beds to the depth of 1 inch for — 2

The floors of the Salt beds are plastered with mud and smoothed with the scraping board — 1

Salt beds left to dry and white sand sprinkled over which is trodden in with the feet, and smoothed with the scraper. This takes — 2

NB. During the last 5 days the Condum or Reservoir receives a supply of water morning and evening.—

Four inches of water are let off from the Reservoir by the Channel into the water beds the Reservoir being supplied afresh. — 1

Two inches of water are let off from the water beds into the Salt beds the water beds being replenished from the Reservoir and that again by the Pacottah — 2

The water in the Salt beds is allowed

allowed to concentrate, and then replenished as before — 3

The same as above — 3

The Salt beds are allowed to dry and smoothed down with the Scraper. This takes — 2

Three or four inches are admitted into the Salt beds. — 1

The water in the Salt beds are allowed to condense till crystals of Salt form — 6

Days — 58

70 The Salt is now scraped up as it settles at the bottom of the water with a plank at the end of a pole like those used on Macadamized roads in wet weather. After each scraping of Salt is finished the scraper is used again, but with more violence and the slime is pitched over into the "water beds" which draw out the Salt from it. Four or 5 inches of water are then let in again to the Salt beds, and allowed to condense as before, till the Salt falls. every time brine is let on to the Salt beds, the water beds are replenished by the Channel from the Reservoir and the Reservoir by the Pacottah.—

71 The first 5 scrapings are considered poor, the rest good. There may be about 21 scrapings if July is pretty dry, and the

the manufacture continued from January to the end of August or say 7 months

72 In each of the 12 Salt lerds (see plan above given) of a ½ Cawny Ullum, the scrapings in a fair season should be about as follows.-

1st Scraping	1	Mercal
2nd	2	
3d	4	
4th	6	
5th	10	
	23	

16 Scrapings at 12 Mercals each 192 Mercals
215 X 12 = 250
6 In
or 6 — 180

73 This is the yield of an old pan properly worked. The average of old and new properly and lazily worked gives about half the above or 3/4 Garce per ½ Cawny Ullum.

74 Mr Angelo in his report of 2nd December 1820 states the average of the old Attiput pans to be 1 Garce — 35 Mercals

75 Long continued Land winds cause the Salt to deposit in flakes, which on being handled, crumble to a fine powder. Easterly winds are more favorable to crystalization and in Southerly winds the crystals are of large size

size. The above effects are easily accounted for, by the relative dampness of these winds, crystallization being more perfect, the slower the Evaporation.-

76 The red or brown color of some kinds of Sea Salt is owing to the winds driving the dust into the pans or to the rough method sometimes used in scraping or raking up the Salt, by which a quantity of dust is scraped up with it.-

77 In some localities the Salt is allowed to evaporate to dryness on the surface of the ground before it is taken up. In this case the Salt is apt to be bitter, in consequence of the Muriates of lime and magnesia being precipitated with the chloride of sodium. If the Salt is raked up whilst the water is yet over it, the muriates will probably remain in solution and the Salt will be brought out pure

78 For some useful hints in the manufacture of Salt Major Le Havilands paper* may be consulted.-

*Appendix D Swamp Salt

79 In some localities such as Vodanirm in Tanjore (near Point Calymere) and in the neighbourhood of the Town of Masulipatam there are vast tracts of low swampy saline ground

ground, where almost any quantity of Salt can be produced. This is generally known as "Spontaneous Salt" No reservoirs or pans are required, for at high tides the sea is allowed to flow over the level earth and its return is prevented by quickly throwing up small banks. The enclosed water is then allowed to evaporate. Should the demand for Salt increase, the manufacture at these places could be easily extended. At present it is more convenient for the Traders to have several places of Sale than to be obliged all to resort to one spot. The ground at Vadaniem also is inconvenient of approach, in the present state of inland communications and not near any large Town, where Traders are likely to come.—

80 In Ganjam Swamp Salt is found in hot seasons, and has occasionally been collected and sold on account of Government at 60 Rupees a Garce.—

81 In Rajahmundry it is found along the coast. It was formerly collected and sold with Government Salt but latterly it has been destroyed

82 In Nellore Swamp Salt is found when it

× At Masulipatam, the average annual quantity of Salt manufactured in the 10 years ending with July 1853 as follows.—

	Maunds
Manufactured Salt	21,680
Spontaneous or Swamp Salt	21,309

In Tanjore the Vedaniem Cotaur which is supplied by Swamp Salt receives about 20,000 Maunds.—

is of a good quality, it has sometimes been collected and sold on account of Government, Cost of manufacture about 4 Rupees a Garce.—

83 In the Northern part of the Chingleput District near Sreeharicottah, Swamp Salt was once collected at a cost of 6 Rupees a Garce, and sold the same as Sea Salt on account of Government. It was said to have been of inferior quality and the collection and sale was discontinued

84 In Tinnevelly Swamp Salt is plentiful, but it is always destroyed.—

85 The mode of destroying Swamp Salt is generally by treading it down with Cattle.—

The facilities for smuggling seem to be the chief objection to manufacturing it.—

Earth Salt

86 The manufacture of "Earth Salt" is carried on more or less in every District, &c. especially in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, where from their great distance from the Coast, Sea Salt is generally enhanced in price.—

In these Districts it has been permitted by Government, and taxe levied in some places of Manufacture (called Moolahs or Modahs) under the head of "Motunpha"—as the Manufacture of Earth Salt generally is carried on

or secretly and the Salt sold privately, or else consumed by those who make it, it is quite impossible to state to what extent it affects the Salt Revenue, though it no doubt does affect it. It is made in large quantities in the independent state of Poodoocotta between Tanjore and Madura, and smuggled into the Company's territories. In Canara the manufacture of Earth Salt in the neighbouring Country of Mysore is very extensive and seriously injures the trade in Sea Salt. The Collector is of opinion that a reduction in the Monopoly price, and improved roads is the only way to check this, as the large number of persons in Mysore who now consume Earth Salt would then consume Sea Salt. The subject of the Earth Salt in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool was reported in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date 19th October 1848. There are in Bellary about 2,800 recognized Modas paying a tax producing about 1,10 Garce, and (carried to account under Moturpha) of about 13,000 Rupees annually. The manufacturers sell it at about

about 100 Rupees a Garce.

In Cuddapah the Collector supposes

87. 38½ Garce of Earth Salt consumed yearly, but only 48 Garce is manufactured in the District of Cuddapah, the rest being brought from Bellary. No tax is levied on it. The selling price in the Bazar is from 100 to 133 Rupees per Garce, the cost to the original manufacture is from 10 to 24 Rupees per Garce.

88. In Kurnool the manufacture is very limited, but it is not prohibited. The amount of tax levied is under 400 Rupees and carried to the Head of Moturpha.

The process of manufacture is

89. detailed in the Appendix — Appendix E

The Board of Revenue having been

90. called on for their opinion proposed to retain the tax into Cuddapah in preference to Licensing or farming out. The Government were not inclined to alter the present rules and referred the subject to the Court of Directors. The Court in reply desired to be further informed as the nature and quality of the Salt, and a very careful analysis of different Specimens of Earth Salt from Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool has just been completed by Dr. Mayer Professor of Chemistry, at

Copy of Dr Mayer's analysis of Earth Salt is given in Appendix E an analysis of 10 Specimens of Earth Salt from the Ceded Districts Save on an average—

Moisture	7
Sand and dust	5
Chloride of Sodium	81
Bases and acids	7
	100

The acids and Bases shewed (qualitatively) Nitrates of Potash or soda or both but too insignificant to act in any other way than as a slight stimulant to Rural organs—

at the Medical College. He has also undertaken to analyze various Specimens of Sea Salt as found selling in the Bazars at Bellary and Cuddapah

It appears that there is nothing deleterious whatever in the Earth Salt and when it is considered how many people consume it, and how many more consumed it in former years when there was little or no trade with the coast, the idea of it's being unwholesome must be exploded. It originated probably with treasonous servants of the Company who wished to depreciate what was not Monopoly Salt.—

91 In other Districts besides those named above, Earth Salt is made so clandestinely that it is not possible to ascertain the quantity or selling price. In some places the Earth mixed with water is placed in a Vessel of pottery with a small hole and a cotton wick at the bottom through which the saturated brine percolates, this is then evaporated to dryness over a fire.—

92 It is not possible to state with certainty the outturn of Sea Salt manufactured by solar evaporation on a given area— every thing depends

depends on the season, a fall of rain a few days earlier or later may make a difference of two or three per Cent in the produce, Soils also differ, some retain the Salt much better than others. The mode of manufacture also differs, and at the best it is defective— The manufacturers receive so much per Garce from Government and as they are generally especially to the South) paid at a very high rate, they do not exert themselves beyond what is sufficient to find them in what they consider the sufficiencies of life—

93 About Madras the outturn of a "pan" may often be ascertained, but then again a pan held separately must contain it's own Reservoir, whereas if a man has several pans he can make one Reservoir answer for many and thus save more space for the actual production of Salt.—

94 About Madras a pan of 18 a Cawnie that has been a few years in use (for new pans do not yield so much) will produce in a good year 5 Garce The actual outturn is however very much less— No doubt a person holding several pans and introducing a more scientific system of manufacture would obtain double or 20 Garce a Cawney or 15 Garce

A Garce is 120 Indian Maunds of 82⅔ lbs Avoir or 9874⅔ lbs Avoir or 4.408 Tons

an

an acre, if the season was dry.-

Canara and Malabar

95 The above remarks do not altogether apply to Malabar and Canara, no Salt is manufactured in the former District. The Malabar Salt failed to secure purchasers when the Bombay Salt came into the market, and the manufacture died off in 1823, vide appendix, the supply for Malabar is all brought by Sea from Bombay by Merchants who contract to land a certain quantity for a certain Sum* and that is retailed by Government at their Depôts. In Canara most of the Salt consumed is manufactured in the District, but some is imported as in Malabar from Bombay by contract. Under the Government Notification of December 6th 1853, private individuals are at liberty to import Salt by Sea into several Ports (specified) of Canara, Malabar and other Districts, but no advantage had in April 1854 been taken of this either in Canara (though it was expected) or any where

Appendix G

Appendix H

* The prices contracted for of late years have been as follows.-

Fusly	per Garce Canara	Malabar
1257	19-7-7	24-2-2
58	21-15-10	37-5-11
59	24-5-6	22-13-7
60	19-5-9	23-15-6
61	22-"-3	27-14-7
62	24-13-4	32-7-10

where else previously under Schedule A of act VI of 1844. Salt was liable to an Export duty of 3 Rupees per Candy. Salt is also brought in by land from Goa on payment of a duty of 12 annas per Candy.

The respective quantities of Salt and their revenue for the last 3 Fuslies in Canara are shewn below Fusly 1262 ended July 11

1253

	Fusly 1260		Fusly 1261		Fusly 1262	
	Candies	Rupees	Candies	Rupees	Candies	Rupees
Purchased from Bombay	86125	13,858	119691	21680	129723	21680
Manufactured in Canara	398352	37801	408638	37361	431454	39352
Imported from Goa on Duty	39768	29828	44260	33207	64147	48113

* The term Cotaw is used to mean one set of Pans under a Separate Establishment

Appendix I

The quantity of Salt manufactured for Fusly 1262 ending July 11th 1853 is shewn in the appendix.

97 The quantity of Salt manufactured and sold at every Cotaw* in the Presidency

The persons who manufacture the Salt are socially in the same position as the ordinary Village Ryots

* Manufacturers at the several Cotaws in the Presidency

Ryots* but in general they are or ought to be in better circumstances in as much as a Salt pan is more valuable property than an ordinary grain land occupancy of the same extent. These people are the descendants or heirs (often by purchase of their rights) of the manufacturers who were formerly occupied when Government assumed the Monopoly. Previous to the Monopoly the Salt producing grounds were farmed out or rented like other lands in the Northern Circars, but in the Carnatic the Salt produce or its value in money was divided between the Circar and the Cultivator. On assuming the Monopoly the Government recognised in the Carnatica "Merrassee" or private property in the soil and allowed the Salt ryots their share (Coodiwaram) at a much higher rate than they ever had before*, and pledged themselves to give them some compensation "in case the pans then at work were discontinued by order of Government"

* They are by no means in the debased state in which (whether true or not) the Malingees of Bengal are described to be. Their labour is entirely voluntary and the climate of the coast where they work exceedingly healthy.—

* The rates varied according to the class of persons who held the land, whether Brahmins Residents, Strangers, Pagoda people, Enamdars, &c., so that several rates sometimes prevail in Cotaur.—

3 & 6 Cl. 1st Section V Regulation 1 of 1805 the whole amount of "compensation" now paid is only abt 3000 Rupees per annum.— There are however old "Reserves" or perquisites now paid in money amounting to 5,000 Rupees per annum See Clause 2nd Section IV Regulation 1 of 1805.—

Government unless the propriety of closing arose from misbehaviour on the part of the Proprietors or from their not manufacturing a requisite quantity. They have however never been called on to manufacture as much as could be made*.

98 In opening new Pans a written agreement is made into with the manufacturers by which they admit the right of Government to close the works when they please without compensation.—

99 At Masulipatam Coolly Labourers are hired by Government,* but with this exception the Salt manufacturers are in the possession of what are considered valuable rights and privileges, more so perhaps in the Southern districts and Canara* than in the Northern Circars as in the latter free access to the Pans was not acknowledged and the rate paid for Garce is not so liberal.—

100 — Ex any Proprietor of a Pan is Rs 8 per Garce and when

* See VII Reg.n I of 1805.—

* The Collector is now introducing a system of Contract.—

* See V Reg.n II of 1809. This regulation makes no reasonable compensation in Canara and Malabar.—

Rate of Coolies warrum or payments to Manufacturers.—

* Fixed payment per Garce to the Manufacturers.

Gangam from 5 to 6 Rupees
Tazig a peon — 6 Do
Rayalmunay 5/2 to 6/2 Do
Masulipatam Coolies at 2 Annas per diem
Junior ——— 7 Rupees
Sellone ——— 7/2 Do
Cherry Pan 6 to 24 3/4 average 12-6 Rs Annas
South Circars 6 1/4 to 14 3/4 average 10 Rs a month
Tanjore ——— 10 Rupees
Madura — 10 Do
Tinnevelly — 7 Do
Madras — 10 Do
Canara 7 to — 12 Do
Malabar (purchased from Bombay)

* Clause 3rd Section IV Regulation I of 1805.—

8285 Fort St George June 1854

Tuccan

Names of the Districts	Fasly 1258	Fasly 1259	Fasly 1260	Fasly 1261	Fasly 1262
Ganjam	200	850	350	500	800
Vizagapatam	2,230	1,828	3,036	3315-	3,498
Rajahmundry	3,073	2531	2531	3582	5917
Masulipatam	8,492	9,200	1,300	3322	9057
Guntoor	2,300	3,500	1,700	2,625-	4,275-
Nellore	780	490	680	725-	835-
Chingleput	"	"	"	"	3,500
South Arcot	1,200	500	700	937	950
Tinnevelly	"	"	"	"	1000
Madura	10,983	"	"	7715-	"
Total	29,257	18,699	10,295-	22,702	29,836

The

103 The first scraping of salt takes place some 5 or 6 weeks after the commencement of operations in preparing the pans, and successive scrapings take place at intervals till about July when the rains generally put a stop to the manufacture - The season accordingly is such that the manufacture is carried on till September - Details have been given in Paras 58 -

104 In the Southern Districts the scraped salt is heaped up by the side of the salt pans, and when dry is removed to Depots close by - There it is measured and placed on raised platforms in 10 Garce heaps, each covered with thatch - In the Northern Circars the salt is allowed to remain some months in drying yards before storing at the Government Cotaurs, but considerable reforms in this and other details has lately been introduced by the Commissioner In Canara and Malabar the Bombay made salt is stored at localities on the Coast and also at Depots a short way up the navigable rivers, but in all other Districts there are no Depots except close to the Pans. Here all the salt

† In Canara & Malabar the humid climate renders it necessary to have made substantial store houses -

.. salt manufactured is stored, and here the purchasers must come to buy. The town of Madras is however an exception. The Pans have no roads near them passable for Carts and the Sales are so extensive that a large gathering of traders close to the place of manufacture would encourage smuggling. The salt from the Pans near Madras is brought from distances varying from 6 to 10 Miles by Cochranes' Canal to the Grand Central Depot near the S. W. corner of Black Town - This arrangement is far more convenient for purchasers, as the salt is sold chiefly to parties who have brought goods from the interior to Madras for sale, and who generally rendezvous close to the Depot. They can thus load their Carts as soon as they have completed their sales, without the delay and trouble of going some miles to the salt pans: a 2nd Depot is however established close to the Beach at Ennore 10 Miles north of Madras for such salt as is purchased for Export by Sea. This Depot is some

× Government property..

3

3 Miles from the Ennore Pans and the salt is brought by boats.-

105 The Manufacturers are paid for their salt at the fixed rate per Garce* as soon as it has been measured into the Govt Depot - Each Manufacturer has his quantity brought in separately, and an individual account is kept of what he has supplied, though each man's supply is not stored separately all wastage previous to its measurement at the Depot is at the loss of the Manufacturer - He is not paid for every Garce he makes; but for every Garce brought to the Depot.-

†Para 99

106 The monthly price or rate at which salt is sold at the Depots along the Coast is 1 Rupee per Maund or 120 Rupees per Garce*. This was fixed by order of Govt dated 15th August 1844.-

107 The sale is free to every body and it can be bought at the above rate in as small quantities as 5 Marcals† or 1/2 Maunds - In some instances the Rt have authorized sales of 1 Maund or 3 1/2 Marcals again, persons willing to take a

*The changes of price have been adverted to in Paras 35 to 52 of this Memo.-

Sale of salt at the Depots

a 10 Garce heap as it stands, are allowed to have it at 5 per Cent less, i.e. at 114 Rs per Garce instead of 120, and at Madras a considerable quantity is sold in this way. It saves Government the expense and delay of measuring - In consequence of Section XIII of Act VI of 1844 specifying the rate of sale per Maund it is the practice to weigh the salt exported by sea, but in all other instances it is measured, the Marcal being considered equivalent to 3/10 of a Maund - Some discussion took place on this subject, which will be adverted to in the Appendix.-

Sale of salt by measure

APPENDIX J

Purchasers of salt - who

108. The persons who come to the Depots for salt to supply the neighbouring Districts are people of the Country. Those who purchase salt to convey to a far distance or to Native States, are Lumbadies or Banjarees, a wandering race of petty traders in grain and salt, who possess large herds of Cattle and convey the salt away in these or on Ponies - The Channels from the Godavery lately opened, afford a convenient mode of transport by boats in the Delta

B

of Rajahmundry, and if the Godavery itself were made navigable, a vast trade in Salt would profitably be opened into the Cotton Country of Berar, at present the Nagpoor Territory is chiefly supplied from Ganjam, but it is a scanty trade, owing to the difficult nature of the Country.

114 The Nizam's territories are supplied chiefly from Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry - to the Inland Roads and Canals improve, the present miserable traffic must give way to a carrier trade on Carts or in boats, and the prices of Salt in the interior will fall. In the town of Madras the purchasers of Salt for the Inland District are (as before said) parties who bring goods to Madras, such as Cotton, Indigo, Sugar, Oil, Ghee, Firewood, &c. These Carts rendezvous at a locality close to the Salt Cotaum, and to the grain market, and as soon as their goods are disposed of, the dealers load their return Carts with Salt, for this is about the only article for Inland exportation from Madras.

Dealers sell Salt in small quantities and command what is called "Retail Price"

The

	Rate per Garce
Ganjam	165
Vizagapatam	143
Rajahmundry	195
Masulipatam	153
Guntoor	154
Nellore	161
Cuddapah	218
Bellary	251
Chingleput	163
North Chert	159
South Chert	162
Tanjore	182
Salem	218
Coimbatore	224
Trichinopoly	159
Madura	161
Tinnevelly	155
Malabar	173
Canara	145
Madras	167
Monopoly price	120

* Appendix K

110 The prices in the interior press considerably on the poor classes and it is generally calculated that for every mile one Rupee is added per Garce to the Monopoly rate*.

111 The marginal statement will show the average rate at which Salt is sold in each District when not purchased at the Depot, the average of the 3 last years is taken.

112 Dr. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, has drawn up a very interesting paper on the analysis of 22 specimens of Sea Salt taken from the bazars of 22 towns and Villages in the Cuddapah District (averaging 100 miles from nearest Salt Cotaum and about 150 or 160 by road) The specimens being dried at the temperature of boiling water till they ceased to lose weight arranged as follows.

Loss.-

Moisture	7 per cent.
Sand and dirt	3 "
Chloride of Sodium or Pure Salt	89 "
Muriates of Magnesia &c. loss	1 "
	100

K

If the Salt had been perfectly dry 89° parts at 93 or 95½ per cent would be pure Salt.

113 With reference to the high retail price at Madras where there is a Central Depot at hand, it is necessary to note that the transactions from whence the Returns of prices are framed are of and calculated from very small sales per measure - In Black Town it is 9 Pice a measure or 150 Rupees a Garce - At St Thome 14 Miles distant yet still in the Collectorate of Madras 11 Pice or 183½ Rupees per Garce -

114 The Monopoly prices have under the orders of Government 9th March 1852 been lowered at certain Depots in Malabar* along the Cochin Frontier. The prices have been fixed at 9½ Annas and 13 9/12 Annas in consequence of the low rate at which Salt sells in Cochin, and the Cochin Government have agreed not to lower their rates till the close of July 1854 / July 12th 1854 /

115. The next instance in which Salt is sold under the Monopoly rates is that furnished to the French Government† under the convention of 7th 13th May 1818, by which the British Government are bound to

In which Cases Salt is sold under the Monopoly Price (Rule)

* It is only in Malabar and Canara that stores are Depots and where export on the Coast at the close of Manufacture.

Salt supplied to French Settlement.

† By the 1st of 4th Article of a former Convention 7th March 1815 it is stipulated that the British Govt pay annually 4 Lacs of Sicca Rs for the right

7

If purchasing at a fair price all the Salt manufactured in the French Settlements a portion of this sum is paid in Madras, and a portion in Bengal - By the Convention of 1818, the British Govt agreed to pay 4,000 Rs annually to the French Government ceasing altogether from the Manufacture of Salt.

to supply what is required for French Consumption at the cost price. The French agreeing to sell it at English Monopoly price. The average annual shipments and the prices are as follows. -

	Maunds	Price per Garce
From Rajahmundry to Yanam	1,500	6 Rs
From Chirtoor to Pondicherry	30,000	8 & 14½ Rs
From Tanjore to Karical	12,500	13 Rs
From Malabar to Mahé	1,000 / 45,000	at the rates paid in Malabar for Bombay Salt.

116 The charges of sea conveyance are shared between the two Governments - In both Accounts of the 30,000 Maunds supplied, 3,340 or 11 per Cent only is taken from the cheaper Parts of Keelay as the Salt is inferior and chiefly used for preserving hides - The Mercanum Salt is highly esteemed - Its higher price arises from the Cookeemarum at these Ports having been originally fixed as high as 11 Rs, whilst at Keelay it is 7¼ - The moiety of shipping charges above the sums mentioned is, 5-6-0 from Mercanum per Garce and 2-13-0 from Keelay -

Salt exported by Sea

117 The next instance in which Salt is sold under the Monopoly price is in the case

case of Exportation by sea.

118 It has from a very early pe-
=riod been the object of the Madras Govern-
=ment to induce the Bengal Government to
supply themselves from Madras, as there is little
doubt Salt might be landed in Calcutta even
after paying all Charges (including Establish
=ment) at 10 Rs. a 100 Maund, plus Freight
and Passage, which altogether would not,
it is believed, equal the expence at which
Salt is now made in Bengal on account
of Government. Reference has been made
at the beginning of this Memo to early dis-
=cussions as to the export of Salt to Calcutta -
It was allowed by Section XIV Regulation
I of 1815 to be supplied either by Contract
or Permit - In 1810 the annual supply
for Bengal was fixed at 12 Lacs of Maunds,
which in 1814 was reduced to 8 Lacs, and
subsequently continued to vary according
to the success or failure of the Manufacture
in Bengal - Exports take place under
what is called "Government Indent" and
"Private Trade" - In the first case the
Bengal Government notify some
Months before hand what

Gov. Indent for Bengal

Salt

Salt they require - As soon as the Collectors
have reported they are ready to supply it,
the Ports* where it can be shipped, and
the quantity at each Port is notified
periodically in the Fort St George Gaz-
=ette as also the terms on which Ships
may take it -

*They can hardly be called Ports, but the word has reference to the roads-steads &c. -site the lo-
=calities on the Coast where Salt is stored. the Pans are ge-
=nerally close by -

116 The Government Indent is ei-
=ther for Salt required at or near Calcutta
or at Chittagong. The terms to Shippers
for Bengal for several years were as
follows - The Shipper to pay 35 Rupees
per 100 Maunds, the Salt to be put on Board
at Government expense, and to receive
from the Bengal Government 70 Ru-
=pees for every 100 Maunds he landed.
Salt for Chittagong is brought thither
by contract made with the Bengal au-
=thorities. The Contractor pays at Madras
25 Rupees per 100 Maunds and agrees to
deliver it at Chittagong for 40 Rs. The Ben-
=gal Government indent on the Madras
Government yearly for the quantity they
have arranged for and it is all supplied
from Vellore, that being the Salt most
in request - It is usually termed "Kuttutch"

Salt

Salt.

120 In 1845* the present rates were established for the Government Indent. The Salt to be paid for by the Shipper at 25 Rupees per 100 Maunds / Government to bear the cost of putting it on board /*: and the Bengal Go. = vernment to pay 10 Rupees for every 100 Maunds landed. -

*: The same as Salt for Chittagong.

121 The Salt transactions for "Private Trade" are as follows - The different Collectors report with reference to past demands what they can put aside for Private trade and the quantities and localities are advertized in the Gazette. The terms are that any one is at liberty to ship Salt at the places specified on paying 1/- Rupee per 100 Maunds / Government putting it on board for this / the party being at liberty to sell it in Bengal on his own account after paying the Import duty in Calcutta of 2/2 Rs a Maund* or 250 Rupees per 100 Maunds - It must be taken only in

* In 1841 the duty was 3/4 Rs. In 1844 it was reduced to 3 Rs and in 1847 to 2 3/4 Rs and in 1849 to 2/2 Rupees. -

in vessels of 200 tons & upwards, and square rigged, thus obliging them to take a Pilot on board in the Hooghly.*

*: This is a rule of the Bengal Government to prevent illicit imports. -

122 It will be seen from the Statement beneath that there has been no Salt shipped on Go. = vernment Indent for some years / except to Chittagong*, from Nellore / whilst the Private Trade has continued though it ex- = ceeds has decreased. -

*: The exports from Nellore have for late years been all to Chittagong. -

Exports

8298 Fort St George — June 1854

Exports to Bengal on "Government Indent" and "Private Trade"

Fasly	Rajahmundry		Nellore		Chingleput		Salem		Tanjore		Madras		Total
	Per Trade	Bengal and Chittagong Indent	Per Trade		Bengal Indent	Per Trade	Bengal Indent	Per Trade	Bengal Indent	Per Trade	Bengal Indent	Per Trade	Total
	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs		Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs	Indrs
1253	"	256,869	"		56220	"	"	"	17,847	"	490,936	"	490,936
1255	"	347,517	"		11400	11820	"	7200	"	89541	358,917	108561	467,478
1256	29400	314,610	20,100		"	3600	"	5880	"	54760	314,610	110,740	425,350
1257	1440	194,869	9720		"	"	"	"	"	"	194,869	11160	206,029
1258	53600	157,750	12000		"	"	"	8160	"	157528	157,750	233,288	391038
1259	60000	181,177	111,218		"	3000	"	1920	"	75840	181,177	251,978	433,155
1260	25000	85,286	14,200		"	15840	"	"	"	111050	85,286	166,290	251,576
1261	81000	94,800	66400		"	"	"	"	"	6000	94,800	153,600	248400
1262	19,916	"	55,650		"	3000	6000	1880	"	11700	6000	92066	98066

Ile

Ile

Fort St George
Public Department
Sept 25th 1854

123 The following extract from the above minute of the Board for the information of the Government of India in "Sea Customs Department" is forwarded to the Supreme Government by the 2nd Steamer of the 27th Instant.

Extract from Minute of Board of Revenue dated 25th September 1854.

Read a letter from the Collector of Customs at Madras dated 23rd Instant, forwarding a statement of the Coasting Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1853-54.

Ordered that the Collector be informed that the Board approve the arrangement he has made for the publication of the Statement.

Ordered that the Statement be forwarded to the Supreme Government for the information of the Customs Department.

Extract from Minute of Board of Revenue dated 25th September 1854.

Read a letter from the Collector of Customs at Madras dated 23rd Instant, forwarding a statement of the Coasting Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1853-54.

Ordered that the Collector be informed that the Board approve the arrangement he has made for the publication of the Statement.

Ordered that the Statement be forwarded to the Supreme Government for the information of the Customs Department.

True Extract

Fort St George
25th Sept 1854

[illegible]
Secy

for ships for parties who are wont Comm
to become purchasers also, and some-
times a great inconvenience -

4th The uncertainty as to the time
the vessel will be detained by the
Authorities in Calcutta before they
clear out the Salt. - On this subject
no information can be given in Mad
-ras, and if a Ship has a charter
ready in Calcutta, the Master is
apt to dread lest any delay on account
of Government should vitiate a pre-
-table arrangement with other par-

12th The Government of Ben
Bengal have formerly* expressed
some surprise that they could not be
supplied with Salt at the same rate (15 Rs
per 100 Maunds) as "Private Trade." The Board

JBG

*since writing the above a Copy of letter from the Marine Board to Government has been sent to the Revenue Board. Office I is numbered in Appendix O

From Govt. to Bd. of Revs 18th Octr 1845.

From Board to Government 22nd December 1845.

then constituted did not seem disposed* to furnish Salt without receiving some clear profit for the Salt Revenue of Madras; but it was on this occasion that they agreed to make the price 25 Rupees - It had formerly been 35. The objection to supplying Bengal at the same rate as Private Trade is no longer urged, but even then, as long as the sum remaining to cover freight was only 35 Rupees per Garce, the same difficulties would present themselves to Shippers, as exist now. It would also be necessary, as is indeed advisable with regard to "Private Trade" that the price should not be fixed invariably at 15 Rupees per 100 Maunds, for in some places it can be supplied at less, whilst at Ennore and Covelong it hardly at all covers the expenses of manufacture - The price should be just as what would clear this Government of all expense -

125. As to "Private Trade" it does seem that a larger export might be expected - The price at which Salt can be landed in Calcutta by "Private Trade" is as follows, for every 100 Maunds

	Rs
Can be put on board on the Coast for	15 per 100 Maunds
Freight say 10 Rupees per Ton or	36.7
	51.7
In port Duty at 2½	
Rupees per Maund	250
	301.7 per 100 Mds

*Parliamentary Paper 4th Report Indian Territories 1853 page 183.

126 according to Mr. Worthington* the expense from England

England would be, can be put on
board at Liverpool per 13 S per Ton or Rs 23. 8 per 100 Maunds
Freight at 25 S per Ton or ——— 46 0 per 100 Maunds
69 8.
Import Duty ——— 250
319 8 per 100 Maunds

and even at this price it has greatly affected the Government sales * and yet when Coast Salt can be landed for 52 Rupees, less than a Lac of Maunds were imported, against 29¼ lacs chiefly from England at 80 Rupees.-

* A.D. 1841/42 Government wholesale sales 3959336 Imported Salt — 612691 A.D. 1851/52 Government wholesale sales — 2239952 Salt Imports 2925865 In these years the wholesales price of Salt in Calcutta was 323 44 Rupees per 100 Maunds.

127. It is not easy to state the true cause of this- Much is owing no doubt to the fact of the Salt in England being the private property of persons who can supply any quantity are men of Capital- and anxious by every exertion to find a market- Whereas in India it is more of a speculation, as the parties selling the Salt have first to buy it and convey it there in their own vessels or take their chance of getting freight which is very fluctuating at this Port, and the mercantile connections of Madras and Calcutta are not so extensive as those between England and Calcutta- 15 Rupees per 100 Maunds is (as said before) the least that the Madras Government can in general give the Salt for and put on board, though at some of the Northern Ports

Ports where the hire paid to the manufactuer is less, the figure might be reduced to 12. The expenses of putting it on board varies from 2 to 4 Rupees per 100 Maunds according to the distance of the Depot from high water mark, and the facility of obtaining Boats.-

128. The following abstract, will show the quantities of Salt sold under different heads for the last 3 years.-

	Fasly 1260	Fasly 1261	Fasly 1262.
	In Maunds	Maunds	Maunds
For Consumption in the District.....	2257031	2382839	2366353
For other Districts ———	1006843	1142397	1028793
For Foreign States ———	1640564	1657007	1741440
French Government ———	63831	39390	58128
Export by Sea ———	251576	248400	92066
Total ———	5219845	5470053	5286780

129. It is to be observed that in the account of "Sales" a distinction is made between (I) Home consumption and (II) and (III) Inland Consumption. The former shews the sales for consumption within the District where the Depot is situated- The other the sales for other Districts in the Madras Presidency, and for Foreign States.

It

It might be supposed that from I we should be able to obtain the consumption in any one District, and from II and III the consumption within the Presidency. But the fact is that the only means there are for distinguishing the sales is the assertion of the Purchaser: wherever he declares he is going to, is entered in the account. Now as the Salt Merchants desire to have a Rowannah or Pass for as many days as they can, they very often declare they are going to a distant District, and sell in the same, or declare they are going to Hydrabad Mysore, &c. and sell within the Presidency. There is no means of checking this, as will be shewn when mentioning the subject of the Rowannahs, and the consequence is that the entries of sales for home i.e. District consumption are generally very much below the truth, though the Home sales, and "other" Districts' sales together are nearer the mark. The quantity sold for consumption even

The sales, excluding those for Foreign States & Bengal for the last 3 years have been as follows, see Para 1281.

	Maunds
Fasly 1260	32,63,874
" 1261	35,25,256
" 1262	33,95,146

or taking 34 lacs of maunds to a Population of 22 Million would give 12·72 ℔ per head.

even supposing the localities for which it is sold are correctly returned, is again very different from the real consumption, for more Salt is consumed, through smuggling and illicit practices, to say nothing of Earth Salt, and swamp Salt, than is entered as sold.

130 The consumption of Salt per head is a question requiring to be determined. The Board of Revenue in their first Report on the subject of Salt on 2d September 1799. para 462, state the Bengal estimate of consumption of Salt per head per annum to be 9 ℔, but they assumed for Madras 12 ℔. Opinions have since varied, though it is believed 12 ℔ has been usually considered the Bengal estimate of late years.

131. In this Presidency it may be taken at 18 ℔ or 8 measures* per head per annum taking old and young rich and poor together. It is not asserted that it is actually consumed, but it is about what would be consumed if the price were not a hinderance.

* Strictly speaking a measure or 1/3200 of a Garce weighs 3·088 ℔

132. Mr. Churchill in his reply to the

the Board's Circular of 29th September 1802 states as follows - "The natives have a "mode of calculating the quantity of salt - "they consume in a month by the quantity "of Rice expended in a day - Thus they "say a family that consumes a Measd "of rice per diem will consume the same "quantity of salt per mensem."

133. He then goes, on to say that the population of his District / Rajahmundry / "on an average consume a seer of "rice per day, and they will by the above "calculation, which I believe pretty correct, "consume / each / one seer of salt per "Month." Taking the seer at 2 lbs this would give 24 lbs a year.-

134. On the same occasion Mr. Ravenshaw Collector of Canara, reported the consumption at 2 Rupees weight per diem to each individual, or 730 tolas = 18 lbs per annum.-

135. The Collectors whose Reports have lately been received estimate the consumption differently, but on the whole

18

18 lbs cannot be far from the mark, though it may be said to represent rather what would be, than what is consumed - It is some security for correctness when if several Estimates are given in different terms and these terms being reduced to a common standard, are found to approximate in the result - Early estimates have been mentioned, and below will be found the estimates of the different Collectors at present - after which will be given other sources of information, and the whole should be considered together -

	lbs per mensem
Ganjam estimates at one seer in 50 days	14 1/2
Nellore estimates 9 Seers	18
Chingleput estimates 6 to 8 measures	21
South Arcot estimates above	16
Malabar estimates 3/4 Madeed seers	12 1/2

136. The following are deduced by dividing the "Home sales" by the Population, but the Collectors of Vizagapatam*, Guntoor, Chingleput, and South Arcot specially, notice that salt is sold in the District by Traders whose Rowannahs are for Inland, and also that parts of their Districts bordering

* Reference is made by the Coll.r of Vizagapatam to the Proceedings of Commissioner of Northern Circars dated 19th May 1853.-

bordering on other Districts are supplied from the Pans of the latter, as being nearer Consumption of Earth or Swamp Salt, and smuggling also evidently affect the results.

Vizagapatam 1½ Seer ——— 3

Guntoor ——— 6¾ Seers ——— 13½

[x] District adjoins Madras

Chingleput [x] 2 Measures ——— 4

[*] Adjoins Chingleput and Tanjore

South Arcot [*] ——— 4 4/8

Rajahmundry 7 Seers ——— 14 tls

Masulipatam 3 15/16 Seers ——— 8

Nellore ——— 8½ Seers ——— 17

Tanjore ——— 69¾ Tolas a Month — 21½

Madura ——— 13 3/8

Canara ——— 67 5/12 Tolas ——— 16

[x] From Assistant Commissioner 21st April 1854.

137 The Assistant Commissioner in the Northern Circars states as follows. [x] "It was found by careful investigations of "the quantity used in several native fa- "milies of the lower class during the two "last Circuits that the average per diem for each "member was 1 oz 10 dr weight." This gives 15 3/10 tls

138. A former Collector in South Arcot whose attention was much given to this branch

[x] From S. Arcot to Board of Revr. 19th October 1848 para 6.

[*] It is however to be observed that great numbers of Coolies are shipped from Pondicherry to Bourbon and they have to be supplied with salt for the voyage.

branch of Revenue calculated the consumption at 25 tls.[x]

139 In his letter of 24th April 1854 the then Collector of South Arcot gives the Population of Pondicherry and its adjacent territory at 96,716, and they receive about 250 garce per annum from our Depots.— Of this about 20 Garce are used to cure Hides, the remainder or 230 Garces is supposed to be consumed in the French Territory. This would give 24 tls per head.[*] Mr. Bishop, the Collector of Tanjore, in his letter of 20th October 1848, gave the consumption per head as between 2½ and 3 Rupees per diem. This gives an average of 25¾ tls.

140. It has also been ascertained by reference to the Military authorities that a Serjeant on Foreign service when rations are allowed him receives 12 Drams of Salt a day or 17 tls per annum. On board ship he receives 1 Ounce a day or 22¾ tls per annum.

141. From all these estimates it may fairly be assumed that 18 tls per head per annum or nearly 2 Rupees

weight

weight per diem is what would be the maximum consumption per head if salt was from its price within the reach of all to the extent they required — but it would not be safe perhaps to calculate above 15 lbs, as no doubt there is a tendency among those natives who have been referred to, to consider more their own adult consumption than that of children and paupers.

142. All the Salt consumed in the Madras Presidency is indigenous except that supplied to Malabar from Bombay, and that to Canara from Bombay and Goa.

143 The Import Duty of 3 Rupees per Maund imposed by Schedule A of Act VII of 1844 quite shut out Foreign Salt† The Import Duty was reduced by sanction of the Government of India at the end of 1853 to 12 annas or 3/4 Rupee per Maund*; sufficient time has not elapsed to judge of the effect of this reduction, but it is not likely that English salt will be introduced.

† In 1849 Goa Salt was admitted into Canara on a Duty of 12 as. per Maund & so has continued.

* = 75 Rs. per 100 Maunds

144. Independant of any argument as

as to price, there seems to be / or was on the last occasion on which it was attempted / a great repugnance to English Salt.

145. In 1846 an English ship brought a cargo of Salt on to Madras, and as from other engagements the owners were obliged to unlade the ship by even throwing it into the sea it was purchased by Government at 20 Rupees per Garce. The Native dealers made small purchases at reduced prices, but so strong a prejudice existed in the Native community against it under the impression of its being impure that ultimately it was made over to the Commissariat department.

146. The Salt Revenue is protected by the enforcement of the Law as relative to that subject.

147. The Regulations and Acts relating to the Salt Revenue are Regulation I of 1805, Regulation II of 1807, Regulation V of 1831, Act VI of 1844 Sections XLIII-XLIV. They seem sufficient for the purposes required. The first establishes the Monopoly on the Coromandel Coast, and specifies the rights of the Manufacturers, the

the penalties of a breach of certain laws laid down — the rules regarding Import and Export — the issue of Cowannahs and permits — rules under which seizures are to be made — Regulation II of 1807 extends the Monopoly to Canara and Malabar in a few words.

148. Regulation V of 1831 directs that those penalties which under Regulation I of 1805 were to be sued for by Civil process should be recovered by Criminal Process and give authority to Magistrates (and Collectors, are Magistrates in this Presidency) to take primary cognizance of such offences and Commit as in other cases of breach of the Salt laws. The maximum punishment by the Criminal court being 200 Rupees fine, or two years imprisonment

149. Act XVII of 1840 gives Magistrates authority to punish also as far as 50 Rupees or

or a months imprisonment, in cases of not sufficient importance to require committal to the Criminal Court — Sections 43, — 44 — 45 of act XVI of 1844 fix the Monopoly price at 1½ Rupees per maund, authorize Government to lower the price, and direct that Salt once purchased at this price may be landed free at any other Madras Port. In schedule A the Import duty by Sea was fixed at 3 Rupees per Maund —

150. The Monopoly price fixed in the above Regulation was lowered to 1 R per maund or 120 Rupees per Garce by order of the Court of Directors at the close of 1845, and in 1853 the Import duty was reduced to 12 annas per maund —

151. As regards embezzlement, breach of trust, &c., the Regulations that apply generally to Revenue Servants (IX of 1822 and XIII of 1850) can be enforced —

152. Besides this, any Salt Meerasidar forfeits his privileges, and his pans are taken away from him, if he is found conniving

conniving at fraud.-

153. Besides these Legislative Enact-
ments, the Revenue is secured by having
(which is not the case every where) an
efficient Establishment, and by carry-
ing out the Rules laid down by the
Board of Revenue for the guidance
of Collectors - dated 23d December 1853
and printed in page 546 of their Circu-
lar Order Book. They prescribe the warn-
ing off all workmen at Sunset
the fencing of the Depôts so as to
make them quite inaccessible, the receiving
of all Salt into store by actual measurement
the size of the Heaps, the minimum quan-
tity to be sold to a purchaser, specifi-
cation of measure to be used - and
the method of measuring - payment
of manufacturers - precautions for prevent-
ing intrusion at the stores during
the hours of sale - delivery of Rowannas
or Permits - with printed forms

of Periodical Returns to be submitted to the Board of
Revenue shewing from time to time the quantity
manufactured at each Pan, the quantity brought into
the Depot, the quantity sold, and remaining over
hand and the Proceeds of Sales - accounts of
wastage - Returns of Salt available for Exportation
where Exported to, and an annual General account
of all the sales, and Money transactions annual
Estimates for "advances" are submitted for the
Board's sanction annually - The Current prices
of Salt in each District reported monthly.
Estimates for Repairs are submitted through the
Department of Public Works.

154. An annual Statement of the Salt
Revenue is furnished by the Board to Government -

155. In addition to the General
Rules laid down by the Board of Revenue
subordinate rules are from time to time issued
by Collectors to their subordinates, and directions
issued to meet cases not generally provided for,
or orders which have been infringed.-

156. There is no separate Department
for

for the Supervision of the Salt Revenue in this Presidency either Suder or Mofussil. It is placed in the hands of the Board of Revenue together with the Land Revenue, Customs, Moturpha, Stamps, Abkarry, &c. and in the Mofussil it forms one of the several Departments under the Management of the Collector.

157. An Uncovenant assistant to the Collector of Madras was appointed under orders of Government, 23d. November 1852, at the recommendation of the Board, in consequence of the large transactions in this localities, the distance of the Pans from the Depot, and various other reasons which demanded the personal services of a man of activity, intelligence and integrity. The appointment has been found to answer.

Mems: 6th. Dest. 1853.

158. With this exception, there is no agency between the Collector and the native Establishment. The immediate charge of the Salt in each District where it is Manufactured is generally entrusted to the Head assistant Collector, but his Revenue and Police Duties make it impossible for him to exercise great personal Supervision, especially where the sea board is extensive and the Depots numerous.

The

* The charges on account of Establishment will be seen in the Appendix.

159. The details of the Establishment* differ in each District, but generally each Depot is under an ameen, Peshcar, or Tomadar, who is assisted by a Deputy, with Native writers, accountants, Inspectors, and a Guard of Peons under a Duffadar. The ameen or Peshcar is also sometimes invested with Police authority in the vicinity of the Depot. A detailed list of native Officials and their respective duties having been required, the Returns from the several Collectors are furnished in the Appendix. — Appendix Ia.

160. The facility of fraud, and the great gain to be obtained often proves too great a temptation to the Native Establishment, who are certainly not remunerated in proportion to their responsibility; and without the constant and personal check of some European Officer, it cannot be expected that thorough integrity will be preserved.

Local means for preventing fraud.

161. The local precautions chiefly adopted to prevent fraud are to have watchers over the Pans during the Manufacture. To make the manufacturers collect and pile the day's Salt, into small heaps close to the Pans, where it is left to dry before it is brought to the Depot.

To

To secure these heaps with some clay stamp, to prevent their being tampered with. To estimate their contents and send in a daily Report to the Collector, by which means some check is kept to the quantity that ought to be received in the Depot. To insist on the Salt being brought from the pans to the Depot as soon as it has at all dried. To have it carefully measured and not (as used to be customary) make the manufacturers give heaped measure, not to allow any sales to go on where Salt is being stored. To have all Returns entered originally in books with each page previously stamped and numbered by the Collector. To report periodically what Rowannahs have been issued, specifying the Date and Number of each, also the quantity it covers. To have the Salt in heaps (each 10 garce) frequently remeasured by the European assistant. To have good thatching over the heaps to prevent wastage. To have daily returns of every meracal of Salt brought into store and every meracal sold, specifying in this case, the number of the heap. To report the loss or wastage on each heap as soon as it is sold off, specifying the date on which that heap was stored. To

* If more Salt can be introduced than the accounts shew any surplus after sale is fraudulently sold by the Salt servants.

To watch any fluctuations in the extent of manufacture, sale, wastage &c. and to investigate the causes.

162. The following detail is more especially applicable to Tanjore, but the system, varying according to circumstances is that generally adopted.

Transactions at the Depot.

163. The Merchant wishing to purchase Salt pays into the shroffs' hands the price in money of the quantity he requires, taking in return a receipt on a Sudjan, bearing a stamp and number, which have been previously struck upon it in the Office of the covenanted officer in charge. This receipt is presented by the merchant to the Peshcar on the Salt platform, who orders the quantity of Salt required to be measured out, and delivered to the purchaser, with a rowannah or pass, shewing the quantity purchased, and its destination, the amount paid, the number of bandies* or bullocks, the time within which only the pass is to be valid, and the number of bags in which the Salt is packed when the Salt is delivered to the purchaser, the quantity purchased, the name of purchaser, his Village the amount paid and the date of sale is entered in a "Sale book," the book being secured from interpolation by each leaf having upon it previous to being used the signature of the covenanted Officer, at the same time, the Curnum writes

* A Bandy (Cart) can carry about 40 mercals or 12 candies 30 Mercals is a usual load.

writes the rough Rarroopoo account - From this it

Appendix M. which is fair copied on the following day on

stamped Cadjan, the rough copy being kept in the

Salt Cutcherry and the fair Copy is sent to the

Covenanted Officers' Office every fifth day - The

"Moodipumalai" is also written by the Cummar

during the sale - This is an account shewing the

items sold to each purchaser, and the particular

of the Coins in which its cost was paid, this

is written both to be kept as a record, and for the

information of the Shroff, that he may compare

it with his receipts of Money and see if they

coincide - The Peshcar or head native Officer only

puts his initials to the receipts for money paid, as

the subordinate Officers sign all accounts, and the

Peshcar is considered responsible for their correctness

The object intended is to guard against fraud,

by making it necessary, that if any should be

attempted, it should involve so many parties as to

render it more easy of detection - This object is to

a certain extent secured, but the evasion of

orders as to storing and disposing of Salt in

public is easy under the measuring system, on

account of the indefiniteness which must attach to

to any rules regarding the measurement of so compressi

= ble an article as salt / enables the Salt servants to

defraud Government, as it is believed to some extent,

and the only Check upon such evasion is constant

measuring of heaps by the covenanted Officer and

Annuldar during the time of storing -

Rowannahs or Permits -

164. One means for checking fraud is

the Rowannah or Pass referred to in clause 2d

Section XII Regulation I of 1805, without which

no Salt can be conveyed, and under clauses 1st

4th and 5 of the same Section Salt found in

transit without a Rowannah or if the quantity

exceeds that stated in the Rowannah is liable to

seizure and confiscation. This Document contains

the following entries -

1. The number of the Rowannah

2. — Date of issue.

3. — To whom granted

4. — Quantity of Salt

5. — Where purchased

6. — Price paid.

7 — On what laden, whether Bullocks, Asses, carts,

Boats, or Coolies -

8. — Whither going.

9. — Remarks -

165. The effect of Rowannahs in protecting

the Salt Revenue is now greatly diminished - Formerly

there

*Clause 3d. of Section XII of 1 of 1805.

there were Sayer Chokies along all the roads, and at every Chokee examination was made of any Salt in *transit.

166. Since the abolition of the Sayer Duties — under act VI of 1844 this check no longer exists. It is true that under Clause 3d. of Section XIII of Regulation I of 1805. Police Officers are authorized to seize and detain (until a decision is given by the Magistrate or Collector) Salt unaccompanied by a Rowanah, but in practice, few Police Officers will take the responsibility or the trouble of examining and detaining Salt in transit, nor is it advisable to encourage them to be over meddling in this matter. The vexations and annoyances to which traders were subject under the Sayer system are not yet forgotten, and the Board of Revenue would ere this, have recommended the abolition of Rowanahs altogether had it not been that they were necessary under the Regulation.

167. In addition to the above Rowanah Rules enforced by Regulation it used to be usual, under the spirit of Section XIV of the Regulation, to require all purchasers of Salt who took out a Rowanah for places beyond the District where the sale took place, to deliver up their Rowanah at the first Chokee as specified in the Rowanah. These were collected and sent back to the Collector

Collector of the District where the salt was sold, in order that the same Rowanah might not be used twice over, and to enable the Collectors of Salt Districts to ascertain if the salt purchased at the Cotaurs was really for the place mentioned in the Rowanah.

168. In theory, this was also a good check upon fraud, but it cannot be properly carried out since the abolition of the Chokies the trader will not go out of his way to look for an Official to whom to deliver his Rowanah, and it is useless to attempt to collect them. Even in former days it was seldom that all the Rowanahs issued in a District found their way back again, and as the system was not obligatory, the Board of Revenue did not require it in the revised Salt Rules of December 1850.

169. That Rowanahs, when the roads were guarded under the old sayer system, were a great protection to the Salt Revenue is admitted; and even now they are a check to a certain esctent, but however unobjectionable a Pass or permit within a limited range. As in the case of Abkary Permits yet to subject traders to an inquisitorial visit from every Native Police Officer they may meet during a journey

of

of some weeks, must operate to the prejudice of the traffic and be accompanied by so many evils that it seems desirable to put an end to the present practically effete system, and leaving the Merchant free on transit, use every exertion to prevent smuggling at the place of Manufacture.

170- The modes in which smuggling is generally carried on at the place of manufacture and sale are:—

1st By the carrying off at night the Salt which has been left to dry at the Pans before conveying to Store. In this the manufacturers are the parties chiefly concerned, and they do no doubt occasionally elude the vigilance of the Watching peons.

2- By the connivance of the Public servants who sometimes, while sales are going on at the Depot, contrive to sell some of the Salt just brought in from the Pans not yet measured and stored. In this case an understanding exists between the Officials, the Manufacturers and the Purchasers. To prevent this, sales should never if possible be allowed at those parts of the Depot where new Salt is coming in. By

3d. By the Salt servants storing an excess in each heap and for a consideration giving Purchasers more than their proper quantity. In this manner when a 10 Garce heap is reported as sold off, even without wastage a considerable sum may be realized. This perhaps being the least easy of detection is the most common method in which the salt servants effect frauds. Formerly the salt servants were allowed to receive over measure from the manufacturers, on the plea of making up for what would be wasted, but the practice has been prohibited over and over again. It is however still carried on, and it is impossible to prevent it entirely, though every effort is made. Even under the very eyes of an European Officer an escort measurer will take in 10 per Cent over or 10 per Cent less than he ought without much fear of detection, and as it is impossible for the European Officer is to see one thousand the part of Salt measured, the matter is easily arranged. The only check is for an assistant Collector to visit a platform unexpectedly and remeasure some of the heaps; but even then, as above stated, he cannot be quite certain. Salt is

an

× A tew Garce heap is nearly 4½ tons.

an article which is capable of being greatly tampered with in measuring, especially in larger quantities× - A slight jerk will make the Measal hold an extra quantity and a loose pouring will make 9 Garce appear 10 -

4th. By the Salt servants entering a greater "wastage" than has really occurred, the difference having been clandestinely sold by them. The "wastage" of Salt is most uncertain - The weather, the season of storing, the degree of dryness at which it is stored must differ, even in Salt from the same pans and kept the same time and with the same degree of care. It is to be observed that the Salt (except at the Cotays of Malabar and Canara) is kept in the open air, with merely a thatch over the top. It is an article greatly affected by weather, especially till it has settled down after keeping a few years, and any general standard of wastage is unattainable still each Collector can tell

tell from experience what may be considered a fair allowance for each depot under ordinary circumstances and the wastage has certainly decreased since the subject has been more attended to -

5th. As the use of swamp salt and Earth Salt. These have been already alluded to - The Extent to which the Evil of illicit trade affects the Monopoly it is quite impossible to say - The Manufacture is never carried on any large scale in one locality -

6th. The manufacture of sea salt (or perhaps it is rather swamp salt) in small quantities along the unpopulated part of the Coast is not uncommon - It appears that for many years both in Canara and part of the Gunjam District (Ichapore) the Fishermen have been allowed to manufacture the salt required for curing their fish - Under this plea of course they dispose of salt on their own accounts and even where no permission of this kind is given the salt is roughly manufactured in small quantities -

7th. It is in the District of Vizagapatam and Gunjam that most salt is supposed to be smuggled - A short time ago

ago pounds to some of which were discovered in Pasulipatam. The Establishments in the North are sufficient appear to be not too small a scale to exercise proper supervision.

172 The "Charges" debited to Salt from the time the Monopoly commenced to the close of the last Fasly will be seen in the appendix C. These do not include "Recoverable advances". The form of account is in accordance with that issued by the Board of Revenue in their Salt Rules of December 1853 prepared from Salt accounts Current. The following is an abstract Statement for the last three Fasleis. The Total charges are about 7 lacs per annum. to a Gross Revenue of 50 lacs or 14 per Cent.

	1260	1261	1262
Salary of Fixed Establishment	140,857	139,621	142,103
Do. Extra Sibbendy	2422	2853	3,004
"Extra" Charges and Cadervard	65,417	54,758	54,774
Boatsmens	5,244	6217	4,638
Hire to Manufacturers	267,543	295,660	312,524
Paid for Robbery Salt.	132,247	129,075-	140,848
Repairs	619	795	1915
Hire of Boats	13,925-	15,880	13,500
Charges of Export	726	"	138
Shipping Charges	2,067	1590	3,386
Compensation for abolished posts	3,609	2438	2215
Indemnification to the French	21,000	7,000	21,000
Total	655,708	654,587	706,357

173 In the above Statement the Collectors seem to have included the pay of the Hungamy or Temporary Establishment/called in at the season of Manufacture/ under the head of "Extra Charges" and Cadervard. A separate account of the Temporary Establishment is however always submitted by the Collectors for sanction, and the amount of the whole Establishment fixed and Temporary for the 3 last Fasleis is given below.

	Fasly 1260			Fasly 1261			Fasly 1262		
	Fixed Establishment.	Temporary Establishment.	Total	Fixed Establishment	Temporary Establishment	Total	Fixed Establishment.	Temporary Establishment.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	4258	493	4751	4313	496	4809	4295	510	4805
Vizagapatam	4096	1110	5206	4124	731	4855	4137	923	5060
Rajahmundry	7695	3740	11435	7075	3110	10185	7237	2222	9459
Masulipatam	5229	958	6187	5271	955	6226	5115	1024	6139
Guntoor	10407	48	10455	10247	54	10301	10251	53	10304
Chingleput	11503	"	11503	12269	"	12269	12460	767	13227
Madura	13351	"	13351	13366	"	13316	13296	"	13296
Nellore	2666	132	26792	26346	132	26478	26447	132	26579
North Arcot	800	"	800	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Arcot	6086	42	6128	5706	42	5748	6004	42	6046
Tanjore	13260	168	13428	13232	168	13400	12884	168	13052
Tinnevelly	10272	"	10272	10323	"	10323	10320	"	10320
Canara	15453	2411	17864	15514	2550	18064	16357	2927	19284
Malabar	5763	452	6195	5792	444	6236	5838	512	6350
Madras	5846	2256	8102	5763	2364	8307	7332	3140	10472
Total	140857	11810	152667	139621	11046	150667	142103	12490	154493

The

174 The designations and duties of the various persons employed in the Salt Department as taken from the replies of the Collectors to the Circular issued by the Board of Revenue will be found in the Appendix. No portion of the salaries of the Collectors or their Assistants is included in the Salt charges Statement of the Revenue Board's Office, though different arrangements prevails in the accounts furnished to Government by the Accountant General - In the Northern Circars the Salt Establishments are sufficient and it is understood that Mr Elliot the Commissioner has prepared a plan for their complete revision. -

Appendix To

175 In the event of the introduction of an Excise, and indeed even now when it is a question what the Import duty on Salt to Madras should be it is very desirable to ascertain exactly what may be considered the Cost Price" The enquiry will at the same time tend to shew at what price Salt could be shipped at the different Ports for Export to Bengal - In this case of course all charges should be covered - In accordance with the instructions contained in a

Despatch

*The Court state that "it is desirable "that you should "take into consi- "deration the ex- "pediency of reducing "the amount of Cus- "toms duty on Salt "to the average profit "derived from Go- "vernment from "the native Salt".

Despatch from the Court of Directors Dated 30th July 1834* forwarded to the Board of Revenue by Government 14th October 1834 the different Collectors were called upon to state what was the cost price of a Garce of Salt in each District and the result was submitted to Government† and subsequently published in Page 165 of the Supplement to the Circular Order Book of the Board of Revenue.

† In the 9th Vol. 1832

176 This return did not in every instance enter into details and the Collectors were again called on to give the items on which they founded their calculation. From this amended* return the Table given further on is made out. It should however be premised that the "Cost price" is ever fluctuating - It is in most instances calculated by comparing the "Charges" for a certain interval with the "Receipts" from the Salt sold in that interval - One Collector may take a large series, another a short series of years - Another may take only the last year, whereas the present year might give a different result; and again, strictly speaking, the "Cost price" should be calculated on the quantity made rather than on the quantity

* The difference between the first Return as published in the C O Book of the Board of Revenue Supplemental Page 165 and the present computation are very trifling except in cases which will be accounted for further on. -

quantity sold - The objection to this is that the quantity made has hitherto varied very much - It may happen that at the end of one year a large stock in hand remains and a comparatively small quantity is made the next. The "charge" would be nearly the same for both years.-

177 The Board have met with a copy of the Parliamentary Report/ India Territories/ 1853 and perceive at pages 262-273 of appendix that it is considered a point of importance to ascertain the "cost price" of the Salt made in India and they fully concur with the views therein expressed that the Revenue ought to be charged not "only with/the expenses that would be in-"curred under any system but with all ex-"penses that under a different system would "be saved altogether and in the next place "many of the charges which are nominally "of Manufacture are in reality of Collection "and consequently debitable to revenue. A "charge in short which under a system "of excise would either fall on the Government "be saved altogether, ought to be includ-"ed in the "Cost price" of Salt but such charges "are incurred for purposes of revenue,

not

"and not of Manufacture."-

178 In page 199 of the above Report Mr. Predeaux states the views of the Board of Revenue in Bengal as follows.-

"The Board consider that the "correct principle which ought to be adopted "in calculating the prime cost of home made "Salt is to add to the price actually paid to the "Molunghees so much of the expense incurred "by Government in bringing it to market "as would be incurred by private individuals "or a joint stock company for the same pur-"pose on the supposition that the Salt were "manufactured under an excise system, and "subject to the restrictions inseparable from "that mode of management, the operations "of Government being confined to the Col-"lection of the fixed duty and the pre-"vention of illicit dealings - all other "charges, under whatever name they may "be brought to account, the Board hold "to be charges incurred for the security "and protection of the Salt revenue under "its present form of administration, and "therefore forming no part of "the "Cost price" of the Salt."-

H.

179 It is not necessary, nor would it be possible to analyze every item of petty expenditure under the head of "Last charges" at Madras, as has been done in Bengal— There is no such distinction for instance, as in Bengal, of Cuddee and Mofussil Es- tablishment, no doubt the greater portion of the present Establishment would have to be kept up under a system of Excise— The charges for Establishment is not therefore included in the following Table as part of the "cost price"— Neither the "Extra charges" which are not given in detail in the Collectors accounts, but in which appear to be included the "Temporary Establishment", employed chiefly in prepara- tive service during the time of manufac- ture and storing—

180 It is proposed therefore to in- clude in the "cost price" merely the hire paid to the manufacturers / generally called Condemnarum / Repairs to plat forms, Thatching hire, for measuring, boat hire and Canal toll— The Rondeens which are similar to the Kharoree of Ben- gal, may be considered a Revenue charge—

181 The estimate then is as follows for Gunny of 12 Md.

Condemnarum

	Cost Price			Revenue charges			
	Condemnarum	Repairs pre-ceding	Total	Establishment	Extra charges and Contingencies	Rondeens	Grand Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Ganjam	5	"	5	1/2	1/2	"	7
Vizagapatam	6	1/2	6 1/2	5	"	"	11 1/2
Rajahmundry	6	1	7	4	13/4	"	12 3/4
Masulipatam { sea	5	1 1/2	"	"	"	"	6 1/2
Masulipatam { swamp	1	1/2	"	"	"	"	1 1/2
Guntoor	7 1/2	3/4	7 3/4	2 3/4	"	"	10 1/2
Nellore	7 1/2	1	8 1/2	5	1/4	"	13 3/4
Chingleput	13 1/4	1/4	13 1/2	4 3/4	"	"	18 1/4
South Arcot	9 1/2	1/2	10	3 3/4	"	1/2	14 1/4
Tanjore	10	"	10	3	"	"	13
Madura	10 1/2	1/4	10 3/4	4 3/4	1/4	"	15 3/4
Tinnevelly	10	"	10	4 1/4	1/4	3/4	15 1/4
Malabar	32 1/2	"	32 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2		39 1/4
Canara	16 1/4	2 3/4	19	3 1/4	1/4	2 1/4	24 3/4
Madras Town	10	6 1/4	16 1/4	1	"	"	17 1/4
Do — Madras Town Environs Out-post 1/4 Rs as explained further on	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/4

N. B The chief instances in which this Table differs from that published in the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue / page 160 Supplement / are in Vizagapatam, Madras, and Nellore In the first instance the Collector included "wastage" which was very heavy in Vizagapatam — In the 2nd the Returns were for sales at Madras / not at Cannee / and did include charges of Establishment and Canal toll — In the 3rd case Extra charges were by an oversight omitted in the Table sent up by the Rd. The Collector of Masulipatam has omitted "Establishment" as a charge — It is about 3 Rupees a Garce on the whole quantity, sea & swamp

Columns

182 Columns 4 may be taken as the "cost price" - The details according to the Collectors returns have been slightly altered in those cases where the average Condenarum has been calculated by them on the mean of 2 or 3 rates, instead of being given with reference to the much larger sale at one of those rates than at the others - also where there have been extraordinary repairs in the year forming part of the collectors calculation, a smaller sum has been taken as before observed, some portion though it cannot be stated how much of the charge of Establishment should be added to the "Cost price", and it seems reasonable that an allowance for loss by "Ullage" should be admitted -

183 It is also to be observed that the Collectors have included the charges borne by Government in shipping Salt for Exportation to Calcutta either on Indent or Private Trade - these are included in Columns 3 - Rajahmundry, Nellore, and Madras are the shipping Districts - The charge for Garce of putting the Salt on Board is about 1 or 1/2 Rupee, except at Ennore / the nearest shipping Port / where it is more -

The Collectors Estimate is as follows, including the charge for bringing the Salt from the Pans, which are at some distance from the Beach -

Cost per Garce at the Ennore Depôt		
Salt Manufacturers share —	10 - - -	
Average Boat hire —	- - 12 - -	
Landing Charges —	- - 7 - 6	
Cooly hire for measuring and Covering }	- - 5 - 10	
Salt heaps —		
Value of Palmyra leaves —	- - 6 - -	
Hire for laying clay over heaps —	- - 1 - -	
		4 - 4 - -
Shipping Charges		
For weighing Salt —	- - 5 - -	
Batta to the Boat Crew —	- - 5 - -	
Charges for conveying Boats from Madras to Ennore and from the latter to the former —	- - 6 - -	
Paid for Tickets —	2 - 14 - -	
Hire for Coasting Boats —	- - 6 - -	
		16 - 4 - 10
Sundry Charges, Gunny Bags &c —		1 - 11 - 2
		18 - - - -
Share of Charges of Madras Establishment —		1 - - - -
		19 - - - -

&c

18 The low price at Masulipatam is owing to the cheapness of obtaining swamp Salt It costs about 1/2 Rupee per Garce whilst the sea Salt costs 6/2 Rupees - Under the head of "Cordewarum" for Canara and Malabar is entered the price paid for Bombay Salt - But as there is indigenous Salt sold in Canara and also Salt from Goa, the Collectors' Estimate is given in detail below -

	Particulars			
	Cost per Garce on the whole quantity including wastage	On Bombay Salt	On Goa and Kanara Salt	On the Salt manufactured in Canara
	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Net purchase price	16 2 4/4	25 " 6	21 7 11	11 5 5
Benj on Salt Pans	2 4 9/2	" " "	" " "	4 1 10
Fixed Establishment	3 5 2/2	" 9 7	4 2 8	4 2 8
Landerwarek	" 1 2	" " 5/4	" 1 5	" 1 5
Extra Establishment	" 7 9 3/4	" 3 6/4	" 9 1/2	" 9 1/2
Patteman and Boat freight	2 1 3	1 10 6	" " "	4 5 4
Repairs of Colays or stone houses p^a	" 1 2	" 3 9/2	" 13 5/2	" 13 5/2
Total	25 14 3	25 12 4	27 2 7	25 7 8

18 As regards Salt supplied to Bengal, the price charged in Maras should not only be the total of Column 4 but there should be an allowance for wastage, and also the payments to the French Government

Government and the compensation for poms abolished should be included, for in this case the object is to clear every expense - It will yet remain to arrange the price to be paid at different Ports as the present uniform rate of 15 Rupees per 100 maunds or 18 Rupees per Garce / Government bearing the expense of shipping / It will be seen does not quite cover the expense of shipping at Tuticorin whilst at the Ports of the North Circars it might be shipped for much less -

It will be seen from the de- 18 tailed "Salt charges" and Salt Sales that the charges are about 7 Lacs per annum to a sale of nearly 53 Lacs of maunds or 44,000 per Garce - This would make the expense 16 Rs per Garce - But excluding Malabar and Canara, supplied chiefly from Salt purchased in Bombay, the charges would be about 5,04,500 / Pagodas 1262 / to a sale of 45 Lacs of maunds or 37,500 Garce - This is 13 4 Rs per Garce which may be thus apportioned

Appendix N^o 1 to 3 / Appendix G / 1803 /

Salary		1,000
Establishment		1,000
Contingencies		1,000
Interest on Capital		1,000
Repairs of Buildings		1,000
Boat hire		1,000
Freight		1,000
Wastage		1,000
Total		8,000
Deduct Canara and Malabar		1,000
		7,000
Deduct 7000 from the 21,000 Charges under the head of "Indemnification" because 14,000 is the yearly allowance		7,000
		504480

Revenue Charges	Salary of Establishment	3,182
	Extra Charges & Sadarwaid	122
	Rooseroons	1252
Hire to Manufacturers		8301
Repairs		018
Charges of Escort		004
Shipping Charges		059
Compensation for Pans		090
"Indemnification" to French		372
		13,400

187 This 5 per Cent wastage will amount to 141 Rs per Candy

† As-0-8 1-2-9 per Candy. for 117 Rupees per 100 Maunds † / and may be considered the aver- = age cost to Government / in- = cluding all charges / of Salt on the Coromandel Coast.

189

Despatch dated 6th September 1823 Para 65. From Government 27th February to Revenue 15th March 1824.

188. It has been from time to time a matter of consideration whether the price of Salt to the inland inhabitants should not be lightened by a system of Drawback or of Depôts

No. 13 dated 20th March 1820. 189. In 1820. when the Government determined to reduce the Monopoly price from 105 Rupees to its former rate of 70 Rupees per Garce, they suggested that it might be advisable that the Monopoly rate should permanently vary in different districts, with a view as far as practicable of equalising the consumption prices over the country, that for instance the price might be lowered in Nellore and Guntoor, if Bellary and Cuddapah could only be supplied from thence and so on; that if on enquiry into the consumption prices in the different districts this plan proved inexpedient a drawback of a great part of the Monopoly price, graduated to cover the expense of carriage might be allowed on Salt carried into the interior.

190 The Board of Revenue declared themselves averse to this proposition, and the Honorable Court in approving of the reduction of

of the Monopoly price expressed their doubts of the propriety of the measure suggested by Government, considering that it was equivalent to defraying the cost of carriage to the more distant consumers, and that no good reason existed why this should be done in the case of Salt more than in any other article of equal importance.

From the Principal Collector of Madura to Board of Revenue dated 31st August 1839.

191 Here the matter rested until 1839 when Mr. Blackburne Collector of Madura, reporting on the Salt sales of that District stated that it had occurred to him, that a drawback on Salt imported to a certain distance in the interior would be advantageous.

Bd's Pro: 26th March 1840

192 The Board observed that the question had already been considered and objected to by the Court of Directors, and that as in the inland districts Bellary &c., the cost of transport enhanced the price of Salt by even more than 100 per Cent, any remission which Government could make in the Monopoly price would have little effect on the gross price while such a system would entail much labour on the public Establishments. The

193 The Government were still inclined to support the measure but it was ultimately abandoned in consequence of the view taken by the Board of Revenue in their letter to Government of 15th January 1844. They report as follows.

Bd's Pro: 26th March 1840 P. 2
Min: of Con: 24th April 1840 P. 6
Letter from Principal Coll. 28th May 1840 P. 3
Board's Pro: 22nd June 1840
From Principal Collector 30th June 1840
Board's Pro: 23rd July 1840
Report on Extra Rev: for F. 1250 P. 9
Do. on Do. for 1251 P. 9
To Principal Coll. 31st July 1843
From Do. 11th August 1843.

"The present would appear a fitting
"opportunity to advert to the measure sug-
"gested for consideration by the Principal
"Collector in his report on the Extra Sources of
"Revenue for Fasly 1248, Para 4, and which
"has since formed the subject of the correspondence
"noted in the Margin. The question
"mooted by Mr. Blackburne in the
"above report, was how far the
"consumption of Earth Salt might
"be checked, and the demand for
"Sea Salt increased by some such
"measures, as allowing a
"drawback on all Sea Salt reaching a certain
"direct distance from the Coast. In the Minutes
"of Consultation 24th April 1840, Para 6, the
"Government remarking in the desirableness
"of any measure which by increasing the
consumption

"consumption of Sea salt would at once
"augment the public revenue and contribute to
"the health and comfort of the people, by giving
"them a good for a bad article, direct that Mr.
"Blackburne be called upon to state to what
"extent he expects the consumption of Sea salt
"would be increased in the interior by the
"grant of a drawback on the price at the pans. He
"will be seen by the Principal Collector's
"letter of June 30th 1840 Para 2, that as a measure
"solely involving increase of revenue he
"is not inclined to recommend a drawback
"on Salt" and again in a subsequent commu-
nication he states "Two motives led me to
"the consideration of the subject, 1st, the asserted
"injurious nature of Earth Salt to those who
could obtain no other, and 2nd a great increase
"to this branch of Revenue. The reports of
"such Collectors as have favored me with
"answers to the questions I submitted to them,
"induce me to believe the inhabitants of countries
"or tract of countries using only the earth Salt
"are equally healthy, long lived and able bodied
"with those eating only Sea Salt. The principal
inducement

Report on Extra Revenue for Fasly 1251 Pg 24 August 1842

† vide para 90 of this Memo:

"inducement in my own mind to the inquiry
"is set at rest. The second still exists, but in a
"less degree, inasmuch as the subject is now one
"of Revenue only exclusive of humanity."

"As a question of Revenue only
"the Board could not advocate the measures
"suggested. As remarked in their Proceedings
"of 26th March 1840, the high cost of salt to the
"inland consumer is occasioned not only by
"the original Monopoly price of the article, but
"also by the heavy charges which attend its
"transport into the interior. A reduction therefore
"in the former could be followed by such
"increased consumption, as would secure the
"Government from loss, unless accompanied by
"corresponding diminution in the latter.
"Thus for illustration, the Salt purchased at the
"Madura pans at the usual Monopoly rate
"of 30 Pagodas per Garce, will in all probability
"be sold at double that price on its arrival at
"Coimbatore. Supposing the drawback in this
"case to be 50 per Cent on the Monopoly price
"(and a low rate would be of little avail) the
"selling price of Salt at Coimbatore would
"be reduced from 60 to 45 Pagodas or 25 per
"Cent on its present cost, but the loss to the
public

"public revenue would be 50 per Cent, and although
"some increase in consumption may undoubtedly
"be anticipated it would not be such as to
"compensate for this direct sacrifice. The
"same reasoning will hold whatever be the
"rate of drawback allowed & and will apply
"with added force to places more remote from
"the Coast than Combatoor. The Board are
"fully alive to the importance of reducing the cost
"of so essential an article of consumption
"as Salt, but this they apprehend can be effected
"only by restricting the monopoly price to the
"minimum rate which the exigencies of the
"State will permit and by increased attention to
"the internal communication of the country."

194 The Board as now constituted are of the same opinion in regard to Government Depôts and Drawbacks, though they trust that the measures in progress for ameliorating the communications of the Country will greatly remove the causes that have hitherto given some anxiety as regards the Inland supply to the poorer classes. A

Reductions

reduction in the Monopoly price is no doubt the most practical mode of meeting the difficulty.

195 The view taken by the Court of Directors in their Despatch of 10th September 1823 and that of Mr. Bowdillon Collector of North Arcot, appear to place the matter in its proper light.

196 The Court observe. "We are "much more doubtful with regard to the propriety "of the Suggestion, which you have referred to the "consideration of the Board of Revenue, that "the Monopoly price should be different at "different places in such a manner as to "equalize the price to the Consumers. If the "same Monopoly price were taken from all, "the cost would be increased to the Consumer "in distant places, only by the expense of "carriage. To reduce the Monopoly price in "such a manner as to make the price to the "consumer the same at the distant as at the "neighbouring places, would we think be "neither more nor less than to make the "Government pay the cost of carriage to "the more distant consumers and no good

reason

"reason has presented itself to us why this
"should be done in the case of Salt more
"than in any other article of equal importance,
"we are therefore disposed to believe that upon
"a further consideration of the
"suggestion you will see reason to abandon
"it."

197 The passage referred to from Mr. Bowdillon's letter is as follows:- "It has
"been proposed by some, with the view
"of diminishing to the consumer, the cost of
"transport inland, - that Government
"should establish depôts in various parts
"of the country at which Salt should be
"sold at the regular Government price -
"It appears at first sight only fair that
"approximately to equalize the tax, but it
"would be done at great cost. I think it
"may be considered certain that the actual transit
"and storing of the Salt would cost
"Government far more than they would
"cost individuals; the excess would be so
"
"much capital wasted, and in addition
"to this the peculations now practiced
at

"at the pans would no doubt be carried on
"in this new and wide field, thus involving great
"loss to Government. In both these ways, as well
"as in the benefit given to the Inland consumer,
"the productiveness of the tax would
"be diminished, or in other words the lowering
"of the Government price would pro tanto
"be rendered impossible."

"In a natural state of things,
"that is, if there were no Monopoly, the inland
"consumer would pay more for Sea Salt
"than the coast consumer. The coast possesses this
"advantage over the interior, but the inland
"districts have other advantages, wanting on
"the coast, a milder and more productive
"climate; and an aptitude for raising some
"valuable exportable products, such as Cotton
"and Indigo, and it appears to me that the
"wisest part of Government is not to interfere
"with this natural state of things; and that
"
"whatever sacrifice of Revenue can be
"
"made will be applied more economically
"
"and more judiciously in a reduction of the
"first

"first cost, rather than in any attempt to
"perform the functions of a trader, and that the
"subsequent distribution of the commodity
"should be left to the ordinary operations
"of trade. For the foregoing reasons I think
"the Establishment of local Salt depôts
"inadvisable."

198 The question of a Salt excise was mooted with reference to Canara in 1852. The Collector proposed an excise and a low rate of Import Duty on Salt brought from Arabia, Goa, and Bombay. The Government approved as far as regarded Arabia and Goa, and subsequently in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors a General import duty of 12 annas instead of 3 Rupees per Maund has been sanctioned. The views of Mr. F. Maltby on the question of Excise are now (he states) the same as in 1852, and as he has gone into some detail on the subject, a copy of his letter is given in the appendix.

30th July 1851

Appendix P

199 The question of substituting an Excise throughout the Madras Presidency having

having lately been the object of Mr. Commissioner Plowden's enquiries, the different Collectors of Districts where salt is manufactured were called on for their opinions.

200 In consequence of Excise being a method of Revenue unknown in the Presidency, and there being no information to shew how it was carried on in Bombay, some misapprehension of the subject naturally prevailed, but the Collectors generally objected to it.

201 The objections were chiefly the following.

1st Impossibility of guarding against smuggling in consequence of the facilities for making Salt all along the Coast from Ganjam to Cape Comorin.

2nd The increased expense of Establishment.

3rd The probability of a deficient supply in consequence of want of Capital.

4th The injury to the present Merrassidars, who of course would not get so high a price for their labour.

5th The necessity that would still continue to

to make advances, and thus become as
it were parties to the Manufacture as
under a Monopoly

6th The deterioration of quality of the article.

202 It does not appear necessary to
discuss the relative advantages of a Monopoly
and an excise. It is presumed that the
former is doomed, and if an Excise is to be
substituted, the objections urged do not appear
to the Board insuperable.—

203 The first is the most serious ob-
jection, and if the manufacture is to be
left perfectly free to all persons in all
places, it would be fatal. But the Board
believe that a modified form of excise is
not inconsistent with the views of those
who oppose the Monopoly, and if the Manufacture
is limited to certain localities, the Establish-
ment necessary for Prevention purposes
will it is expected not increase in a larger
proportion than the Revenue it is designed to
protect. The above explanation disposes also
of the objection to having "Army of Chowkedars"

There

There appears nothing in the system itself
(independent of the extent of country where
it prevails) to necessitate a heavier outlay in
the way of Establishment than is now
required under a Monopoly.—

204 It is possible that at first till
the system become understood, that the supply
might not be quite so plentiful as it is now,
but this would rectify itself on the principle
of the supply meeting the Demand.—

205 The Merrasidars would
probably be somewhat hampered at first, but
the Government would be as ready to assist
them as any other Ryots, as far as was con-
sistent, and the objection is not one that should
weigh much against other reasons.—

206 It might be necessary at first
to make the change by degrees, but eventually
the Government would participate as little
in any Salt transactions as they do in Bombay
or Calcutta.—

207 The Board are inclined to believe
that Salt manufactured by private parties
under an excise would be quite as good as it is

now

non-completion would induce this.—

208 The Minutes of Mr. J. Goldingham 2nd Member and of Mr. E. Maltby 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue are submitted herewith.—

Appendix Q Lr. R

209 Mr. W. Elliot Senior Member of the Board of Revenue is at present employed on Special duty as Commissioner in the Northern Circars.—

210 Two other plans have been proposed. The one to give a Rent on Land capable of yielding Salt, the other to issue Licenses for the right to manufacture salt over a certain area.—

211 The difficulty of ascertaining the various capabilities of salt grounds must where the rent would necessarily be very high render the first plan almost impossible still at least the capabilities of different localities be tested by future experience.—

212 The objection to the Licensing system is that in such an article as salt the speculation would be attended with great risk, and unless the Licenses were taken up freely there

there might be a deficiency of the supply to an extent sufficient to cause great distress. On this important subject however Mr. W. Knox Acting Collector of Ganjam has entered with some detail and his letter is given in the Appendix.—

Appendix S

213 The price of Salt to the consumer under an excise system would fall in proportion as the private individual could make it cheaper than the Government make it. It could probably be made for 6 Rupees per Garce or 9 p. pice per Maund. This is the price that a Salt Merrasseedar generally gives to those who cultivate his pans for him.—

214 The Excise duty (if the present Monopoly price is to be the standard) will not be less than 4 annas per Maund) or 105 Rupees per Garce) for the highest cost price to Government is not above 15 Rupees per Garce or 2 annas per Maund.—Now 9 p. pice plus 4 annas per Maund will be 111 Rupees per Garce or 8 per cent below the present Monopoly price. But it is to be observed that this is supposing the Salt farmer is satisfied with no profit

The

* This is exclusive of the Charges for putting Salt on Board for export which are now borne by Government.—

× (6 × 105)

The profit looked for in the manufacture of so much risk will bring the price fully up to its present rate. Even supposing Salt could be made at three Rupees a Garce, this with the excise of 14 annas a Maund or 105 Rupees a garce would make it 108 Rupees, and it is a question if it would not be charged above 120 Rupees.—

215 Taking the consumption at a liberal rate, namely 18 lb or 6 Measures, per soul, per year, is a. 3. p. 7½, or for a family of five persons R. 1. 2. 0. The wages of a labouring man in the Mofussil are about ½ Rupee per Month, but it is to be recollected that a man's family in India is generally an advantage to him rather than otherwise, as they almost all earn something or give their labour in some way.—

216 It is true that a distance from the coast the price of salt is nearly doubled. This is due not to the Monopoly price but to the cost of transit. If with a Monopoly price of 120, the cost at Coimbatore is 220, it would cost 100 even if it was obtained Free on the coast. It does not seem correct therefore to make the Monopoly responsible for this 100. In considering its burdens respect should be had only to the wholesale price at the Government Depôts.—

217 The Board of Revenue at Madras are however in favor of a reduction of the price, being under the conviction that the consumption would be much greater and that it would supersede to a considerable extent the use of earth salt which as far as it is consumed detracts from the Salt Revenue.

218 There will be no doubt a difficulty in dealing with the Earth Salt under a system of excise. If the rate of Excise is low, the Earth Salt will not interfere much with the Revenue, but at the present rate it will be necessary to increase the preventive Establishment if it is only to give security and encouragement to persons taking up Salt works on the coast. A lower rate of Excise on Earth Salt might also be desirable.—

219 In the event of an Excise being introduced, it will be necessary to

Endeavor

consider our engagements with the French Government. The renewed convention made between the Government Agents at Cuddalore and the local Government of Pondicherry dated 1st June 1837 permits in the 7th article either party to withdraw from the engagement giving a year's notice. This is as far as the payment of 4,000 pagodas (14000 Rupees) granted as compensation on their entire suppression of the manufacture of Salt in the French limits is concerned; but the convention signed at London 7th March 1815 by which the British Government agree to pay (article 5) 4 lacs of Sicca Rupees, for the right of purchasing at a fair price all the Salt in the French settlements is also in force. This seems to be continued under the convention signed at Pondicherry 13th May 1818 and is paid to this day.—

Appendix T

220 The amount of Revenue given up by the Madras Government from

from time to time has been asked for.—

221 In 1844, the "Sayer" or Land Customs was abolished with the exception of some Frontier duties. The Sayer used to be about 36½ lacs of Rupees, the Frontier duties now amount to about 2½ lacs, making a difference of 34 lacs per annum.— The "charges" were about 4 lacs, from this, should be deducted about 3¾ lacs paid as drawback, but entered as charges. They are now about 40,000 Rupees.—

+ Act XI of 1844

202 On the 1st January 1853 the

the Tobacco Monopoly was abolished. The Revenue was about 8/2 lacs the previous year. The "charges" were about 65,000 Rupees after excluding "advances" cost of Tobacco.

223 It is in Contemplation to abolish the "Motturpha". The Revenue is about 12 lacs. The "charges" about 1/4 of a lac.

Madras
June 17th 1852

Signed W. H. Bayley
Secretary Board of Revenue

List of the Appendices

A	Draft of proposed Excise Regulation of 1804.
B	Mr. Falconer's Minute of 1804
C- 1 and 2	Sales Revenue and charges for each year since 1805 with Particulars for each District for fasly 1262
D-	Major De Havilland's Report on the Manufacture of Salt.
E 1 and 2	Manufacture of Earth Salt in Bellary
F-	Analysis of Earth Salt by Professor Mayer
G.	Correspondence as to manufacture in Malabar
H	Paras 2 and 3 of letter from Collector of Canara 6th in Cons: 19th June 1854 on manufacture in Canara
I	Salt manufactured and sold at each Cotaur in the Presidency.
J	Correspondence as to selling Salt by weight or by Measurement.
K	Analysis of Sea Salt by Professor Mayer.
L	Detailed List of Persons employed and their Duties
M	Salt corrospon Account in Tanjore.
N 1 to 3	Salt "charges" Details for 3 years.
O 1 to 3	Salt "Sales" details for 3 years
P 1 to 2	Mr. F. Malthy's letter on Excise in Canara, and Map.
Q.	Minute of 2nd Member
R -	Ditto of 3rd Member.
S	Letter from Mr. W. Hunt (Ag. Collector of Ganjam) on Licensing.
T	Convention with French Government.
U	Letter from Marine Board on Export of Salt dated 7th June 1854
V.	Retail prices in the Interior since the commencement of the Monopoly.

Statement

No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Remarks
1	Thomas Ashley	34	Farmer	Lot 12, Concession 3	Widower
2	Mary Ann Ashley	31	Wife	Lot 12, Concession 3	
3	John Ashley	9	Son	Lot 12, Concession 3	
4	Sarah Ashley	7	Daughter	Lot 12, Concession 3	
5	Elizabeth Ashley	4	Daughter	Lot 12, Concession 3	
6	Robert Ashley	2	Son	Lot 12, Concession 3	
7	Margaret Ashley	1	Daughter	Lot 12, Concession 3	
8	William Cooper	58	Blacksmith	Village of Dunmore	Widower
9	Ann Cooper	55	Housekeeper	Village of Dunmore	
10	Edward Cooper	24	Apprentice	Village of Dunmore	
11	Jane Cooper	22	Seamstress	Village of Dunmore	
12	Henry Cooper	19	Labourer	Village of Dunmore	
13	Alice Cooper	16	Scholar	Village of Dunmore	
14	Frederick Cooper	13	Scholar	Village of Dunmore	
15	Mary Cooper	10	Scholar	Village of Dunmore	
16	Walter Cooper	8	Scholar	Village of Dunmore	
17	Ellen Cooper	5		Village of Dunmore	
18	Joseph Cooper	3		Village of Dunmore	
19	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
20	Catherine Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
21	Richard Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
22	Samuel Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
23	Elizabeth Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
24	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
25	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
26	Ann Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
27	Edward Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
28	Jane Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
29	Henry Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
30	Alice Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
31	Frederick Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
32	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
33	Walter Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
34	Ellen Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
35	Joseph Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
36	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
37	Catherine Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
38	Richard Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
39	Samuel Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
40	Elizabeth Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
41	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
42	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
43	Ann Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
44	Edward Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
45	Jane Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
46	Henry Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
47	Alice Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
48	Frederick Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
49	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
50	Walter Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
51	Ellen Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
52	Joseph Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
53	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
54	Catherine Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
55	Richard Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
56	Samuel Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
57	Elizabeth Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
58	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
59	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
60	Ann Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
61	Edward Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
62	Jane Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
63	Henry Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
64	Alice Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
65	Frederick Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
66	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
67	Walter Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
68	Ellen Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
69	Joseph Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
70	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
71	Catherine Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
72	Richard Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
73	Samuel Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
74	Elizabeth Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
75	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
76	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
77	Ann Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
78	Edward Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
79	Jane Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
80	Henry Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
81	Alice Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
82	Frederick Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
83	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
84	Walter Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
85	Ellen Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
86	Joseph Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
87	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
88	Catherine Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
89	Richard Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
90	Samuel Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
91	Elizabeth Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
92	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
93	Thomas Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
94	Ann Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
95	Edward Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
96	Jane Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
97	Henry Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
98	Alice Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
99	Frederick Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	
100	Mary Cooper	1		Village of Dunmore	

Census of the Township of Dunmore, taken by me, this 14th day of June, 1851.

Thomas Ashley, Census Enumerator.

8343

Fort St George on Lune 1854

Afghanistan - C 12

Feby 1262.

	Gross Revenue	Charges excluding Interest	Net Revenue
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Ganjam	3,64,418	2,57,787	3,42,631
Vizagapatam	1,77,165	24,648	1,52,517
Rajahmundry	2,48,375	22,211	2,26,164
Masulipatam	1,41,617	13,552	1,28,065
Guntoor	5,88,290	43,512	5,44,778
Nellore	5,04,418	64,551	4,40,867
Chingleput	3,10,808	59,659	2,51,149
South Arcot	2,42,443	53,920	1,50,323
Tanjore	4,90,943	58,147	4,32,926
Madura	3,82,584	39,057	3,43,527
Tinnevelly	3,54,415	34,458	3,20,957
Canara	4,59,642	99,871	3,59,771
Malabar	3,20,741	93,007	2,27,734
Madras	4,51,335	70,977	3,80,358
Total	19,94,124	7,04,357	12,89,767

Statement.

8343

Fort St George June 1854

8342							
105 Rs 1800	1253	1824/25	4,03,566	11,29,109	52,16,678	42,04,944	66,09,029	35,44,915
120 Rs	1254	1844/45	4,93,727	5,09,049	4,83,410	4,81,782	7,09,176	3,82,606
	1255	1845/46	4,56,673	4,67,178	50,19,151	4,65,952	6,82,064	3,93,488
	1256	1846/47	4,23,562	4,23,350	50,42,512	4,69,428	5,77,186	4,09,662
	1257	1847/48	4,62,729	4,41,509	50,82,108	4,69,712	6,83,708	4,01,996
	1258	1848/49	4,71,427	39,908	51,07,285	4,55,528	7,09,252	3,81,296
	1259	1849/50	4,82,004	4,33,155	51,80,159	4,71,898	7,89,525	3,92,653
	1260	1850/51	4,96,871	25,576	51,98,427	4,80,696	6,55,707	4,15,289
	1261	1851/52	5,11,680	51,700,53	4,99,062	6,57,589	4,24,370	
	1262	1852/53	5,19,713	92,066	52,86,779	4,99,124	7,04,356	4,28,976

District	Sudder	Names of Cotaurs	Quantity Manufactured	Quantity Sold
	1	Ganjam	1,36,222 ~ ~	65,919 ~ ~
	2	Mantoorcotah	16,539 ~ ~	5,426 ~ ~
	3	Nowpadah	2,34,876 ~ ~	2,63,221 ~ ~
		Total	5,22,955 ~ ~	3,76,564 ~ ~
	1	Curradah	1,11,721 ~ ~	41,963 ~ ~
	2	Nellimookoo	1,28,214 ~ ~	58,595 ~ ~
	3	Conada	12,059 ~ ~	30,802 ~ ~
	4	Coopelly	1,00,733 ~ ~	45,926 ~ ~
		Total	3,52,727 ~ ~	1,77,286 ~ ~
	1	Goodgunapurry	27,157 ~ ~	28,338 ~ ~
	2	Salapauka	22,295 ~ ~	52,641 ~ ~
	3	Chollungy	11,810 ~ ~	11,104 ~ ~
	4	Pennoogoodooroo	79,815 ~ ~	68,424 ~ ~
	5	Vaymoolavaudu	823 ~ ~	15,973 ~ ~
	6	Curpa	1 ~ ~	3,699 ~ ~
	7	Pauterlagudda	1,801 ~ ~	1,756 ~ ~
	8	Pasala Deevy	32,699 ~ ~	47,154 ~ ~
	9	Auramakaum	26,043 ~ ~	25,548 ~ ~
	10	Uvval	13,690 ~ ~	13,296 ~ ~
		Total	2,18,733 ~ ~	2,67,932 ~ ~
	1	Pondraca	5,37,317 ~ ~	10,4742 ~ ~
	2	Innoogoodooroo	96,641 ~ ~	37,539 ~ ~
	3	Quantity of Salt purchased	690 ~ ~	690 ~ ~
		Total	6,34,677 ~ ~	1,42,971 ~ ~
		Carried forward	17,29,092 ~ ~	9,64,752 ~ ~

8345

Fort St. George 6th June 1854

		Brought forward	1729092 " " 964752 " "
Guntoor.	1	Chinna Ganjam	248400 " " 42556 " "
	2	Pedda Ganjam	164400 " " 150652 " "
	3	Nizampatam	63600 " " 7741 " "
	4	Parlee	22800 " " 18439 " "
		Total	503652 " " 601035 " "
Chingleput.	1	Soonnaumbutt	31209 " " 36791 " "
	2	Cheyoore	105209 " " 81897 " "
	3	Pyennoore &c.a	52518 " " 26327 " "
	4	Conelong	65546 " " 71654 " "
	5	Vadatummungary	29199 " " 77720 " "
	6	Vulloore &c.a	78104 " " 78104 " "
	7	Soonnapoogoontah	14247 " " 14463 " "
	8	Poongalum	23160 " " 31437 " "
		Total	399191 " " 418391 " "
Madura.	1	Caracoody	
	2	Mookyoor	25305 " " 53484 " "
	3	Moadoo Ragoonadapatam	25200 " " 26277 " "
	4	Vaulenokum	27651 " " 16623 " "
	5	Morekolum	12042 " " 15252 " "
	6	Autangerray	18000 " " 20667 " "
	7	Vyravanthapatam	21605 " " 26900 " "
	8	Coppoor	20424 " " 27995 " "
	9	Ogundangoody	38408 " " 30659 " "
	10	Manacoody	58808 " " 55580 " "
	11	Sholeacoady	33651 " " 28055 " "
	12	Vuttanum	21615 " " 31284 " "
	13	Coleyanagerry	9668 " " 13127 " "
	14	Theethundadanum	13206 " " 19895 " "
		Total	337587 " " 389303 " "
		Carried forward	2969522 " " 2373481 " "

			17713 " "
			45,337 " "
			3,426 " "
			8,112 " "
			81714 " "
			8,352 " "
			65,531 " "
			9,435 " "
			5,938 " "
			5,38,004 " "
			1,48,292 " "
			12,926 " "
			239 " "
			29 " "
			3,393 " "
			753 " "
			25,222 " "
			7825 " "
			10384 " "
			3329 " "
			2,12,392 " "
			2,11,485 " "

8347

Fort St. George on June 1854

Madras

Total Brought forward	34,95,194 "	29,11,485 "
S. Arcot Brought forward	2,32,404 "	2,12,392 "
Quantity of Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	5052 "
Total	2,32,404 "	2,17,444 "
Deduct wastage occasioned on Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	4081 "
Remainder	2,32,404 "	2,13,363 "
1 Goondalum	16,768 "	13,666 "
2 Patchiancopong	2,156 "	3,390 "
3 Cudecandoo	2,471 "	5,327 "
Total	21,394 "	22,383 "
Quantity of Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	2,325 "
Total	21,394 "	24,708 "
Deduct wastage occasioned on Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	248 "
Remainder	21,394 "	24,460 "
Total of the two Divisions	2,53,798 "	2,34,775 "
Quantity of Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	7,377 "
Total	2,53,798 "	2,42,152 "
Deduct wastage occasioned on Salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry	" "	4,329 "
Remainder	2,53,798 "	2,37,823 "
Quantity of Salt imported from the Ketaur Nadoovausel in the District of Tanjore	6,000 "	1,799 "
Total	2,59,798 "	2,39,622 "
Carried forward	37,54,992 "	31,51,107 "

Continued/

South Arcot Cuddalore

8348

From Ft. St. George on June 1854

	Brought forward	3,54,992	3,51,107
1	Arsanagherry	36,994	43,430
2	Ayapatam	19,188	19,711
3	Sendalay	8,739	9,794
4	Corookin	5,094	5,103
5	Sembay	7,195	7,187
6	Calmavady	27,383	27,623
7	Sembagamaghany	7,832	7,869
8	Adrampatah	39,088	51,720
9	Taumerencottah	31,245	32,439
10	Tumbekenullevencotah	37,202	57,572
11	Mayalencottah	28,297	24,270
12	Tenpandy	11,288	15,914
13	Vadapandy	29,900	25,082
14	Keeliwoor	4,625	5,825
15	Kadacaud, Parootattum, and soligramum	11,663	20,044
16	Tunnaumpatam	9,839	14,639
17	Keelicurray	8,175	6,000
18	Valudalagoody	4,718	2,258
19	Pottoor acharapottoor, Andanumpett and Paupa Covil	88,240	85,494
20	Covilpat	5,569	4,065
21	Vadarunniem	44,172	23,585
22	Chendrapandoo	6,719	10,190
	Total	4,73,163	4,99,810

Tanjore.

1	Vypaur	55,766	49,851
2	Munjuncolum	50,128	42,985
3	Arasady	39,887	35,233
4	Tutacorin	52,319	74,580
5	Palia Covil	29,964	34,901
6	Coilpatam	23,391	69,585
7	Coolasagrapatam	19,868	27,309
8	Vizianathy Vea	9,536	21,972
	Total	2,80,859	3,56,415

Tinnevelly

Carried forward 45,09,014 40,07,332

8319

Ft. St. George in June 1814

	Brought forward	£ 1,509,014	£ 1,007,332
	Tondapore		
1	Hanegally	29,112	
2	Vaderhobly	28,158	
3	Harnaud	36,252	
4	Byndoor	19,246	
	Total	1,12,768	
	Honore		
5	Coomta	49,027	
6	Shirally Butkal	70,502	
7	Bylor	11,441	
	Total	1,30,971	
	Ankola		
8	Naggurbyle	1,87,714	
		43,1454	
	Salt purchased	120,723	
	Total	5,52,177	4,60,278
Malabar			
1	Tellicherry	51,077	49,965
2	Calicut	51,152	52,400
3	Ponany	83,514	48,324
4	Chongkant	1,14,625	60,724
5	Cochin	1,788	3,622
6	Anacode		1,654
7	Ottapollem		9,838
8	Palykant	386	49,215
9	Allatoor		7,736
	Sales of smuggled Salt		10,572
			68
		3,02,544	3,33,119
Madras	Attiput	2,15,775	
	Ennore	1,00,415	
	Cuttivauk	10,452	
		3,26,642	
	The sales at the Town of Madras include the Salt made at the (above) pans and also salt received from Chinglepat 1,11,027 / 7,800		4,63,554
	Carried forward	56,90,377	52,64,283

Ft St George 4th June 1814

8319

		Brought forward	£5,09,014 - -	£4,007,332 - -
	Tondapore			
1	Hanegally		29,112 - -	
2	Vaderhobly		28,158 - -	
3	Harnaud		36,252 - -	
4	Byndoor		19,246 - -	
		Total	1,12,768 - -	
	Honore			
5	Coomta		49,027 - -	
6	Shirally Butkul		70,502 - -	
7	Bylor		11,441 - -	
		Total	1,30,971 - -	
	Ankola			
8	Naggurbyle		1,87,714 - -	
			4,31,464 - -	
	Salt purchased		120,723 - -	
		Total	5,52,177 - -	4,60,278 - -
1			51,077 - -	49,965 - -
2	Tellicherry		51,152 - -	52,400 - -
3	Calicut		83,514 - -	48,324 - -
4	Ponnany		1,14,625 - -	60,724 - -
5	Chonghaut		1,788 - -	3,622 - -
6	Cochin		- - -	1,654 - -
7	Anacode		- - -	9,838 - -
8	Ottapollem		386 - -	49,215 - -
9	Palghaut		- - -	7,736 - -
10	Allatoor		- - -	10,572 - -
	Sales of smuggled Salt		- - -	68 - -
			302,544 - -	3,33,119 - -
	Attiput		2,15,775 - -	
	Ennore		10,0415 - -	
	Cuttivauk		10,452 - -	
			326,642 - -	
	The sales at the Town of Madras include the salt made at the (above) pans and also salt received from Chinglepat 111,027 / 7,800			4,63,554 - -
		Carried forward	5,690,377 - -	5,264,283 - -

Malabar -

Madras -

Fort St. George the June 1854.

L

Memorandum shewing the Salt Establishments of each District and the duties performed by each Officer.—

The Assistant Commissioner in the Northern Circars states that the Salt Department is managed by the Collectors and their Assistants, there being no Uncovenanted Assistants employed as in Bengal. The following Table describes the native Offices and the salaries attached to them, particulars of which will be found elsewhere. The Ameen or Thanadar is the Head Superintending Officer who is assisted by the Peishcar and Goo. mastahs in the preparation of accounts and sales of the Salt, while the Duffadars and Peons are chiefly employed for guarding the same. The pay of the Native Establishment he says is altogether inadequate to the responsibilities of the duties, and a revision of the Establishment is under consideration.—

Establishment

8352

No. 1 District

Fort St. George — June 1857.

Establishment

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
1	Assistant Gomastah	25	25	
1	Gomastah	30	30	
1	Monthly Allowance	25	25	
1	Ditto Ditto	20	20	
1	Ditto Ditto	25	25	
1	Ditto Ditto	30	30	
1	Ditto Ditto	30	30	
1	Ditto Ditto	35	35	
1	Ditto Ditto	60	60	
1	Ditto Ditto	50	50	
1	Ditto Ditto	60	60	
1	Ditto Ditto	30	30	
1	Ditto Ditto	60	60	
1	Ditto Ditto	40	40	
14			520	

Salary & Allowances in Cash

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
2	Assistant Gomastahs	12	24	
1	Gomastah	5	5	
1	Monthly Allowance	5	5	
2	Ditto Ditto	10	20	
2	Ditto Ditto	14	28	
1	Ditto Ditto	3	3	
2	Ditto Ditto	19	38	
3	Ditto Ditto	31	93	
5	Ditto Ditto	63	315	
4	Ditto Ditto	55	220	
4	Ditto Ditto	38	152	
2	Ditto Ditto	20	40	
10	Ditto Ditto	114	1140	
6	Ditto Ditto	14	84	
1	Ditto Ditto	40	40	
44			460	

Salary & Allowances in Grain

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
1	Assistant Gomastah	25	25	
1	Gomastah	30	30	
1	Monthly Allowance	21	21	
1	Ditto Ditto	19	19	
1	Ditto Ditto	10	10	
1	Ditto Ditto	11	11	
1	Ditto Ditto	18	18	
1	Ditto Ditto	38	38	
1	Ditto Ditto	38	38	
1	Ditto Ditto	22	22	
1	Ditto Ditto	56	56	
1	Ditto Ditto	34	34	
14			344	

Total

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
2	Assistant Gomastahs	12	24	
1	Gomastah	5	5	
1	Monthly Allowance	5	5	
2	Ditto Ditto	10	20	
2	Ditto Ditto	14	28	
1	Ditto Ditto	3	3	
2	Ditto Ditto	19	38	
3	Ditto Ditto	31	93	
5	Ditto Ditto	63	315	
4	Ditto Ditto	55	220	
4	Ditto Ditto	38	152	
2	Ditto Ditto	20	40	
10	Ditto Ditto	114	1140	
6	Ditto Ditto	14	84	
1	Ditto Ditto	40	40	
44			460	

Salary & Allowances in Grain

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
1	Assistant Gomastah	25	25	
1	Gomastah	30	30	
1	Monthly Allowance	21	21	
1	Ditto Ditto	19	19	
1	Ditto Ditto	10	10	
1	Ditto Ditto	11	11	
1	Ditto Ditto	18	18	
1	Ditto Ditto	38	38	
1	Ditto Ditto	38	38	
1	Ditto Ditto	22	22	
1	Ditto Ditto	56	56	
1	Ditto Ditto	34	34	
14			344	

Total

Nos.	Denominations	Monthly Pay	Aggregate Monthly Pay	Remarks
1	Shanadars or Peons	Rupees 5	Rupees 5	
2	Assistant Gomastahs	12	24	
1	Gomastah	5	5	
1	Monthly Allowance	5	5	
2	Ditto Ditto	10	20	
2	Ditto Ditto	14	28	
1	Ditto Ditto	3	3	
2	Ditto Ditto	19	38	
3	Ditto Ditto	31	93	
5	Ditto Ditto	63	315	
4	Ditto Ditto	55	220	
4	Ditto Ditto	38	152	
2	Ditto Ditto	20	40	
10	Ditto Ditto	114	1140	
6	Ditto Ditto	14	84	
1	Ditto Ditto	40	40	
44			460	

Salary & Allowances in Cash

8354.

Fort St. George

June 1834.

Grades.	Hoozoor Establishment		Salt Cotaur of Ganjam				Salt Cotaur of Munsoorcottah				Salt Cotaur of Nowpada				Salt Cotaur of Vonnaravillee.				Total including the Hoozoor Establishment		Remarks.
	Number of Persons	Pay for each per Annum	Number of Persons	Pay for each per Annum	Amount	Amount of Security required	Number of Persons	Pay for each per Annum	Amount	Amount of Security required	Number of Persons	Pay for each per Annum	Amount	Amount of Security required	Number of Persons	Pay for each per Annum	Amount	Amount of Security required	Number of Persons	Pay per Annum	
Goomastahs	1	20	1	25	25	2,000	1	20	20	1,000	1	30	30	6,000	1	25	25	5,000	5	120	
Curnums	"	"	1	5	5	500	1	5	5	300	1	7	7	2,000	1	5	5	1,500	4	22	
Gola Peons	"	"	1	12	12	500	1	10	10	300	1	15	15	2,000	1	12	12	1,500	4	49	
Shroff	"	"	1	3	3	1000	1	2	2	300	1	5	5	2,000	1	2½	2½	1,500	4	12½	In Ganjam and Womeresilly the Shroffs are borne on the books as Peons, in Munsoorcottah the Shroff draws the pay of a measurer
Duffadar	"	"	1	4	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	
Peons	"	"	4	2½	10	"	4	2½	10	"	10	2½	25	"	5	2½	12½	"	23	57½	
Guard Peons	"	"	10	3	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	3½	21	"	16	51	
Measurers	"	"	6	2	12	"	2	2	4	"	10	2	20	"	6	2	12	"	24	48	
Dundassees	"	"	2	2½	5	"	2	2½	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	10	
Saderwaved	"	"	"	"	½	"	"	"	½	"	"	"	1½	"	"	"	1	"	"	3½	
Total	1	20	27	"	106½	"	12	"	56½	"	4	"	103½	"	21	"	91	"	85	377½	The annual cost of Establishment is Rs. 4530.—

The Collector recommends an immediate increase to the Establishment to the extent of 780 Rs. per annum, and in case a new plat form be sanctioned at Nowpadah a further increase of 552 Rupees per annum.—

Sd.

Vizagapatam.

The Salt Establishment of Vizagapatam is small consisting of 1 Gomastah at the Hoozoor on 15 Rupees a month and 4 Tanadars, 3 Peishcars, 1 Muddutgar, 4 Shroffs, 2 Golas, 2 Duffadars, 32 Peons and 7 Doorgapooloo. Their duties are as follows. The Gomastah keeps the accounts received from the District under the supervision of the Revenue Head Sheristadar. The Thanadars conduct the details of the depots to which they are attached under instructions from the Hoozoor. The Peishcars and Muddutgars are employed in keeping the accounts of Salt transactions under the orders of the Thanadar and otherwise assist him. The Shroffs keep accounts of actual receipts and disbursements, and are also employed in shroffing or testing the money received. The Golas, Duffadars, and Peons are employed at the discretion of the Thanadar to look after the manufacturing and storing of salt and protecting the commodity from being stolen. The Doorgapooloo or measurers are employed in receiving salt into store and measuring it for sale. all the above duties are conducted under the general superintendence of the Collector and 2 of his

his Assistants. There are no uncovenanted Officers in this District.

Rajahmundry.

The Department in Rajahmundry is under the control of the Collector, but is generally handed over to his Head Assistant. The Hoozoor Establishment is employed in conducting the correspondence and examining the accounts under the orders of the Head Assistant Collector, at each Cotaur there is a Superintendent styled Darogah, who is charged with the general supervision of the Cotaur, with the receipt and sale of the salt, the manufacture, prevention of smuggling, preparation of accounts, &c. He is assisted by a Peishcar and two or more accountants or Muddutgars. The Harodah was appointed in order that there might be some check on the Darogah, his duty is to be always present at the sales, and report direct to the Head Assistant Collector when any irregularity comes to his knowledge. This office having been found useless in practice, the Collector has recommended its abolition. The shroff is responsible for the genuineness of all coin tendered

tendered in exchange for salt and for the custody of the money when first received at the time of sale. The Pyguates or Head Peons are distributed among the different flat forms, and have the other Peons under their orders. The Deloyets are employed in attending the Darogah and in guarding the Cash chest. The Taliars are the measurers of the Salt. The Hunganna or temporary peons are employed in the manufacturing season to watch the Pans and to prevent smuggling. a portion of them is afterwards retained to assist inguarding the Platforms they are discharged gradually as the Salt on the Platforms is sold off, and their services can be dispensed with.

No.	Denomination	Amount of Salary per Mensem
	Cooloor	Rupees.
1	Salt Gentoo Accountant	30
1	—— Dº —— Writer	25
	Total	55

Gybut

No.	Pittapore Denomination	Amount of monthly Salary Rs.
1	Darogah	60
1	Peishcar	25
1	Head Muddutgar	12
1	Second Dº	10
1	Poorookoo Goomastah	8
1	Carodah	10
1	Shroff	10
4	Deloyets at 5 Rs. each	20
8	Pyguates at 5 each	40
16	Peons at 4 each	64
1	Musalgee	3
8	Taliaries at 3 Rs. each	24
	Hunganah peons from 100 to 150 from 4 to 6 Months at 4 Rs. each per Mensem.	

No.	Mogultore Denomination	Amount of monthly Salary Rs.
1	Darogah	50
1	Peishcar	25
1	Head Muddutgar	12
1	Second Dº	8
1	Carodah	10
1	Shroff	10
3	Deloyets at 3 Rs. each	15.
8	Pyguates at 3 Rs. each	40.
8	Taliaries 2 @ 3½ Rs. each 16 at 3 Rupees each	25
	Hunganah Peons probably 30 for about 4 Months at 4 Rupees per Mensem.	

Masulipatam

The Salt Cotaurs of Masulipatam have usually been placed under the immediate supervision of the Head or Junior Assistant Collector, subject to the control of the Collector, who himself visits them when occasion may arise, or when in the course of his duty it may be practicable. The Cooloor Cutcherry accountants of the Salt Department are subject to the supervision of the Head Shoristadar, who has the duty of checking the accounts.

Rank

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Fort St. George

June 1851.

Rank or Employment	Europeans Cotaur		Pondrace Cotaur	
	Number	Salary per month	Number	Salary per month
		Rs a P		Rs a P
Ameens	1	30 . .	1	60 . .
Peishcars	1	14 . .	1	14 . .
Muddutgars	"	. .	1	10 . .
			1	7 . .
Carodahs	1	10 . .	1	10 . .
Shroffs	1	6 . .	1	6 . .
Duffadars	1	6 . .	1	6 . .
Kantagars at 5 Rupees each	2	10 . .	4	20 . .
Deloyets at 5 Rupees each	2	10 . .	5	25 . .
Pyguasties at Rupees 4-8 . . Do.	3	13 8 .	6	24 . .
Fixed peons at Rupees 4 . . Do.	12	48 . .	20	80 . .
Hunganah Do. at Rupees 4 . . Do.	.	. . .	20	80 . .
Sweepers	1	1 8 .	1	1 . .
	25	149 . .	63	347 . .
Saderwared	"	2 10 . .		3 4 .
	25	151 10 .	63	350 4 .

Huzzoor

Peishcar				
Gomastah				
Total				
Grand Total				

Total

Number	Salary per Months	
	Rs	aP.
2	90	. . Superintends the manufacture gathering and sale of Salt and is entrusted with the entire Management of the Cotaurs.-
2	28	. . Aids the ameen in storing and selling Salt and Checks the accounts of the Cotaurs.-
1	10	. . Prepare the daily monthly and other accounts and also are occasionally sent to the Platforms for petty sales.-
1	7	. .
2	20	. . Goes round to the Plat forms and watches during the manufacture and storing of Salt.-
2	13	. . In charge of the Treasury under the orders of the Ameens
2	12	. . Attends at the Treasury and inspects the pans during the manufacture of Salt under the orders of the ameens.-
6	30	. . Measures the Salt at the time of storing and selling the Salt.-
7	35	. . Guard the Treasury.-
9	40	8 . Vide remarks against Carodas.-
32	128	. . Watching the Platforms.-
20	80	. . ——— Do. ——— Do.-
2	2	8. Serves under orders of the Ameen for cleaning the Cutlery &c.
88	490	. .
. .	5	14.
88	501	14.

1	17	8.	For Examining and preparing accounts in the Huzzoor received from the 2 Cotaurs under orders of the Head Sheristadar.-
1	7	. .	
2	24	8.	
90	526	6.	

Guntoor.

In Guntoor there is no Covenanted Servant specially employed in the Salt Department. The details are generally conducted by one of the Covenanted assistants under the general superintendence and supervision of the Collector.-

Number.

Bell	1	8	0	
Drum	1	36	180	
Cymbals	1	60	60	
Gong	1	25	25	

10 Mandolin	1	3	3	
11 Cornets	2	2	5	
Clarionets				
Bassoons			10	392

Flutes 12	1	15	15	
Hautboys	1	10	10	
Bassoons	1	6	6	
Horns	1	5	5	
Trumpets	1	15	15	
Drums & Kettle	1	6	30	
13 Violoncellos	2	5	10	
Contra Bassos	2	4	12	
Double Basses				
Mandolins			24	
Clarionets				

Bassoons	1	7	7	
Horns	1	6	5	
Trumpets	1	4	19	
Drums	1	5		
Violoncellos	2	15	30	

1. Grand Symphony

Allegro Maestoso

Flutes, Hautboys, Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Drums & Kettle Drums, Violoncellos, Contra Bassos, Double Basses, Mandolins, Cornets

Grand Symphony

Allegro Maestoso

Flutes, Hautboys, Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Drums & Kettle Drums, Violoncellos, Contra Bassos, Double Basses, Mandolins, Cornets

Grand Symphony

Allegro Maestoso

Flutes, Hautboys, Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Drums & Kettle Drums, Violoncellos, Contra Bassos, Double Basses, Mandolins, Cornets

Carried		8	6 . 10
Bottle Glass	2	28	6
Earthenware	2	14	12
Gardening	"	2	"
			103 12

Allowance to Parish Constables for conveying Criminals to Gaol, and Expenses attending the Execution of Sentence of Death.

Abbess			
Ann Thompson			
Elizabeth Cheeseman			
Mary Ann Wood			
Sarah Ann Wood			
Ann Wood			
Sarah Ann Wood			
Ann Wood			
Sarah Ann Wood			

Fort St. George — June 1854.

Duties of each class of Servants.

Superintendents — The Management of the Divisions consisting of from 2 to 4 Cotaurs is under the Superintendents, who have to superintend the Manufacture, Storing, and Sale of Salt, and to send Reports and accounts to the Collector's Office and receive instructions from them.

Gomastahs Karnesindah Shroff — These Servants to have to superintend the Manufacture, storing, and Sale of the Salt in a Cotaur and prepare the accounts.

Do Do duty to receive the Money from the purchasers of Salt, examine the Coin, and keep regular accounts of the same.

Akkermen's — His duty is to watch the conduct of all the other servants, and bring any irregularities or particular circumstances to the notice of the Collector, and to stand by when the sales progoing on to see that the measurements are correctly made.

Havildr — To overlook the Peons and see to the due performance of their duties.

Pygustees — To see that there is no smuggling, and that the Peons are on their watch, and go the rounds during the night and day.

Peons — Some to be on the Platforms watching the Salt done at the Pans, and some for guarding the Cash, and the remainder to perform the other miscellaneous duties required.

Salt Writer — To prepare the English accounts and Copy letters required to be sent to the Board of Revenue.

Head Gomastah — To prepare in Telugu all the accounts that are required

Gomastah — To examine the various accounts sent by the Superintendents and bring any discrepancies in them to notice.

Rowana Writer — To number the Rowanahs received from Madras and send them to the Cotaurs as per Indents received from them.

Rahtamam — To make the Indian ink for writing the accounts, and Stamp the Rowanahs accounts &c.

Masalgie — To Keep up lights

Jamabnevis — To register the Orders sent by the Superintendent and the Cotaur Servants and draft the necessary orders. Deputed to perform Salt duties in the Sub Collector's Office.

These servants are not all confined to these specific duties, but some of them are employed on the general business of the Collector's Office.

Foregoing Servants.

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Fort St. Georg

- June 1854 -

Single post

No portion of the Covenanted Ser
nor of the Bungoor Native Establishment is exclusively
assigned to the Salt Department

		Particulars				Establishment									
		Peishcars		Nazeemdars		Sheroffs		Duffadars		Peons		Measurers		Total	
		No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay
1	Chunamkut	1	28 " "	1	10 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	14	56 " "	2	8 8 "	20	120 " "
2	Cheypoor	1	28 " "	1	10 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	21	84 " "	2	8 8 "	17	147 8 "
3	Pycmaud Jew	1	28 " "	2	20 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	15	60 " "	2	8 8 "	22	133 8 "
4	Coulong	1	28 " "	2	20 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	14	56 " "	"	" " "	19	128 " "
5	Vadasemingary	1	28 " "	1	10 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	8	32 " "	1	5 " "	18	92 " "
6	Chunamboolum	1	28 " "	2	20 " "	10	" " "	1	7 " "	12	48 " "	2	8 8 "	19	121 8 "
7	Pongalum	1	25 " "	2	16 " "	5	" " "	"	" " "	8	28 " "	1	4 " "	13	78 8 "
	Total	7	200 " "	11	106 " "	65	" " "	6	42 " "	92	364 8 "	10	43 " "	138	821 " "

The

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The Peishcar superintends all the transactions connected with the arrangement for the Manufacture, the receipt and Sale of Salt and the prevention of theft or smuggling at the Pans, and furnishes the various accounts connected with the to the Collector's Office. He is also entrusted with the Police charge of the Stations and a distance of 3 Miles around. The Renisindah prepares the accounts above referred to, and assists the Peishcar in her various duties. The Shroff is the Treasurer of the Salt Collections, and likewise assists the Renisindah. The Duffadars and Peons watch over

Fort St. George — June 1854.

over the Pans during the period of Manufacture in view to the prevention of smuggling, protect the Salt Department and the Treasury and from the Police within the Peishcar's charge. The Measurers are employed in measuring the Salt on its receipt and sale.

South Arcot. It has been usual in South Arcot for the Collector to take the aid of one of his Covenanted Assistants, generally the Head Assistant Collector in managing the Salt Department.

Items.

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Fort St. George June 1854.

No.	Items	Mercaumnum No.	Mercaumnum Salary per Month	Tegunelly No.	Tegunelly Salary per Month	Tillay No.	Tillay Salary per Month	Cuddalore No.	Cuddalore Salary per Month	Total No.	Total Salary per Month	
			CR a P		CR a P		CR a P		CR a P		CR a P	
1	Ameen	1	7 6 "	1	1 7 8	1	1 4 "	1	1 0 8	4	1 1 2 "	No. 1- Has general control over the Depôt and is to Servants and is the responsible Officer for all its affairs from Superintending the Manufacture of Salt to its eventual sale, and the remittance of the proceeds at fixed intervals to the Bungoor Treasury in the above duties and in keeping the depôt accounts.
2	Moonshruff	2	22 12 "	1	10 8 "	"	" " "	"	" " "	3	33 4 "	
3	Serishindahr	1	7 " "	"	" " "	1	7 " "	2	12 4 "	4	26 4 "	
4	Shroff	2	14 " "	1	3 8 "	1	3 8 "	"	" " "	4	21 " "	
5	Salt Treasurers & Totiea	7	13 8 "	"	" " "	1	3 " "	4	13 2 "	12	29 10 "	
6	Duffadar	1	7 " "	"	" " "	"	" " "	"	" " "	1	7 " "	
7	Peyaustos	4	18 8 "	3	12 " "	2	7 " "	4	15 8 "	13	53 " "	
8	Peons	21	89 8 "	7	28 " "	7	28 " "	7	25 8 "	42	171 " "	
9	Tookrey	6	15 8 "	"	" " "	1	3 " "	4	14 " "	11	32 8 "	
10	Ungadalayer & Salt Watchers	5	9 8 "	"	" " "	"	" " "	"	" " "	5	9 8 "	
11	Mashatchy	1	3 8 "	"	" " "	"	" " "	"	" " "	1	3 8 "	
	Grand Total per Month	70	298 7 4	18	76 4 9	20	66 10 1	22	90 4 "	130	532 4 2	
	Do. per Annum	"	3581 8 "	"	820 13 "	"	799 9 "	"	1090 8 "	"	6392 6 "	

Signed E. Maltby
Collector

In

Tanjore — In each Salt Division of Tanjore there are the following classes of officers - Peishcar, Monager Sumpret Curnum, Taragen, Peon - The manufacture is conducted by the Meerasidars or their laborers - The Head Native Officer over the whole Department is the Amildar, and the Head Assistant Collector is generally the Covenanted European Officer who has charge of it - attached to his Office are Goomastahs or Accountants - The Covenanted Officer's duty is as the delegate of the Collector's, to carry out the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue and to prevent breaches of the Salt laws, to exercise a general control over every part of the Department, to give orders for the preparation of the pans for the commencement of manufacture for the mode in which the Officers superintending it are to be assisted, for the manner in which the manufactured Salt provisionally previous to its delivery into Government stores for the mode of storing in the Government stores, the mode of measuring at the time of Sale, and in short for all the other

other minutiæ connected with the Salt Department - By personally visiting the pans and stores, by measuring heaps, by comparing accounts, and by sifting information received, he has to see that the orders have been attended to, he also corresponds with the Collector upon points which he thinks require to be brought to the notice of that officer, or of the Board of Revenue - The duties of the Amildar are to advise the Covenanted Officer upon every point on which his opinion may be required, to exercise a general control over the accounts of the Department, to prepare and submit them to the Collector, to assist the Covenanted Officer with information, and when that Officer is unable himself to visit the pans, to proceed there in his stead, and act under his direction - The Goomastahs of the Office are engaged in reading Reports, in writing orders, and in keeping accounts - The Peishcar of each Division acts under the orders of the Head.

Fort St. George — June 1854.

Head Assistant Collector and Superintends his establishment of Monigar, Curnum, Sumpreties, Peons and Taragins — He is responsible for the accuracy of the accounts that issue from his Office, and the punctuality with which they are sent — He has to move about to the several parts within his division, to see that the orders are carried out, to conduct the manufacture, store, and sale of Salt with regularity, and to remit the collections every ten days to the Taluk. The Monigar is the chief executive officer of the division — it is his business to carry out the orders of the Peishcar he has certain parts allotted him, in which he superintends the manufacture and storing, and is always present at the sale of Salt when the Peishcar comes to his parts for the purpose — The Sumpreties are ministerial officers engaged in preparing accounts, and assisting the Peishcar generally in the principal of these accounts are forwarded to the Head Assistant

Fort St. George — June 1854.

every five days, which specify every item of Sale — There are also Wattamarays, or ten days accounts, Masadrum, or Monthly accounts, and also the yearly accounts, but the Corroopoo Account is the fullest — The Curnums write up the rough and fair Corroopoo and Modipremalai, assist at the Manufacture, storing, and sale of Salt, and assist the Monigar at the pans and platforms — The duty of the Sheroff is to receive money, to grant receipts, to take charge of the remittances, and proceed with the remittance every ten days — The Taragum strikes the merkals when filled, and must always attend at the storing and sale of Salt — The peons have to guard the Salt stores day and night, to prevent and bring to notice fraud and theft, and to apprehend offenders at the time of manufacture, storing and sale, to proceed with the remittances and carry the post to the Taluk Cutcherry —

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Fort St. George — June 1852 —

Salt: Moyenzabitah

Office	Monthly Pay		
Huzzoor			
1 Amildar	100	0	0
1 Jawabnevis	21	0	0
1 Writer	21	0	0
1 Head Goomastah	21	0	0
2 Goomastahs at 10½ Rupees each	21	0	0
2 Deloyets at 5 Rupees each	20	0	0
	204	0	0
1 Arasanagherry division Cutcherry			
Peishcar	21	0	0
Sumpretty	7	0	0
Shroff	7	4	0
Cutcherry peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Goatty peon	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
1 Cusbah & 9 Tarragoy Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Tarragoy	2	8	0
1 Ayepatam Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Tarragoy	2	8	0
1 Moonpallay Peons			
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
	132	12	0
Sendalay division Cutcherry			
Peishcar	21	0	0
Sumpretty	7	0	0
Do	7	0	0
Shroff	5	4	0
Cutcherry peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Goatty peon	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Jadmally	1	8	0
Cubah Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Tarragoy	2	8	0
Conoorkan Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Tarragoy	2	8	0
Cuttoomanady Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Tarragoy	2	8	0
Sonamadempettah Peons			
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
1 Nadiem Peons			
1 Peon	3	8	0
	173	12	0
1 Adrampatam division Cutcherry			
Peishcar	28	0	0
Sumpretty	7	0	0
Do	7	0	0
Shroff	7	0	0
Cutcherry peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Goatty peon	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Do	4	0	0
Jadmaly	1	8	0
Cusbah Peons			
1 Maniem	10	8	0
1 Curnum	5	4	0
1 Peon	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0
Do	3	8	0

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Tarragoo	2	8	u	Tummumpatam Do	3 8 u
Tamarencottah pans				Do	3 8 u
Manieum	10	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Curnum	5	4	u	Tarragoo	2 8 u
Peon	3	8	u	Valadatawady pans	
Do	3	8	u	Manieum	10 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Curnum	6 4 u
Tarragoo	2	8	u	Peon	3 8 u
Tumbickenellenencottah pans				Do	3 8 u
Manieum	10	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Curnum	7	4	u	Tarragoo	2 8 u
Peon	3	8	u		190 6 u
Do	3	8	u	Nagapatam Division Cuttehery	
Do	3	8	u	Peishcar	21 u u
Do	3	8	u	Sumpretty	7 u u
Do	3	8	u	Do	7 4 u
Tarragoo	2	8	u	Shroff	7 u u
Kachelencottah pans				Cutcheery peon	3 8 u
Manieum	10	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Curnum	5	4	u	Do	3 8 u
Peon	3	8	u	Goatty peon	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Maldrapetta pans	28	u	u	Judmally Cuslah pans	1 8 u
Peishcar	7	u	u	Manieum	10 8 u
Sumpretty	7	u	u	Curnum	5 4 u
Do	7	u	u	Do	3 8 u
Shroff	3	8	u	Peon	3 8 u
Peons	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	4	u	u	Do	3 8 u
Goatty peon	4	u	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	4	u	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	4	u	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	1	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Judmaly Cuslah pans				Do	3 8 u
Manieum	10	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Curnum	5	4	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	6	4	u	Do	3 8 u
Peon	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Tempady Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Heelievor Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Tarragoo	2	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Hadarcaud pans				Do	3 8 u
Manieum	10	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Curnum	6	4	u	Do	3 8 u
Peon	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
Do	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
	3	8	u	Do	3 8 u
				Do	3 8 u
				Do	3 8 u

8374

Fort St. Geo

Moyengalitah of Salt Establishment of

Name	Amount of Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kooyoor	1 120	1	2 50						1 178									
Head Cutcherry									1 178									
Turagoody Pcm									1 14									
Monkeyvor Dc									1 14									
Mookoorangonda Patam Dc									1 178									
Valimbrum									1 178									
Moorkolum									1 14									
Authenkooray									1 178									
Vyaravanadapa tam									1 14									
Rospoor									1 14									
Oganadangoody									1 178									
Maenagoody									1 14									
Sholeegoody									1 178									
Vellanum									1 14									
Kalleanegery									1 178									
Veerchandathanum																		
Pumbartivary Canelgaro																		
Total	1 120	2 50	1 28	1 21	10 175		7 98											

June 185

District of Madura

Royam at 21 Rs. each		Dc at 7 Rupees Dc		Assistant Royam at 4 Rs. Dc		Shroff		Gollaw											
Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay	Number	Pay
	Rs A		Rs a		Rs A		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a		
1	21							1	8 12	1	5 4	1	7	20	70				2
		1	7	2	8		1 7							8	28	1	3		
							1 7							5	17 8	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							5	17 8	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							6	21	1	3		
							1 7							5	17 8	1	3		
							1 7							8	28	1	3		
							1 7							5	17 8	1	3		
							1 7							8	28	1	3		
							1 7												
																2	12		
1	21	1	7	2	8	15	106 12	1	5 4	1	7	108	3			18	54	2	

Errors, Excepted. Per / Signed / R. D. Parker

Collector

Report of the Salary of the Collector's Assistant is entered because it would be exactly the same if there was no salt

Madura 28th April 1854.

TDG

8374

Fort St. Geo

June 1854

Moyengalitah of Salt Establishment of 1

District of Madura for the Month of April 1854

Name	Sniller's Peyaut Ameen	Water Coomaty Tahs	Coomaty Tahs at 17½ Rs each per Mensem	Rs Ds at 14 Rs	Ds at 10½ Rs
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Koogoor	" "	" "	1 28	1 21	2 35
Head Cutcherry	1 120	2 50	" "	" "	1 178
Tirumangoody Pum	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Mookeyoor Dr	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Mullaoungoonda Patam Dr	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Vallinokum	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Moreholum	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Southern Kurray	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Vyaravanadapatam	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Rospoor	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Oganadangoody	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Macunagoody	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Sholeegoody	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Vattanum	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 14
Kulleanagery	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Veerchandatthanem	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Pumbarturay Canelgars	" "	" "	" "	" "	1 178
Total	1 120	2 50	1 28	1 21	10 175

Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a
	Rs A		Rs a		Rs A		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a		Rs a						
1	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	8	12	1	5	4	1	7	"	20	7	"
"	"	1	7	"	2	8	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		1	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"											2	12
1	21	"	1	7	"	2	8	"	15	106	12	1	5	4	1	7	"	108	52

Name	Rs a	Name	Rs a
2	3	3	1
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
2	3	3	1

Per an

No part of the Salary of the Collector of Sco. Assistant Sco entered because the same would be exactly the same if there were no Salt

Madura 28th April 1854.

Parker
Collector

FDS

Errors, Excepted. Per / Signed / R.

Tinnevelly

There is no covenanted Agent exprefsly for the Salt Department in Tinnevelly the Head Afsistant Collector having charge of the Department under the orders of the Collector-

		Rupees	a-	P
1	Salt Peishcar on a salary of 100 Rs. a Month, who under the Head Afsistant Collector has entire charge of this Department, but this Officer also acts as Sheristadar in the Head Afsistant Collector's office relieving the Head Sheristadar's Cutcherry from all the details of the revenue business and Sayer and Sea Customs &c. under the same Officer —	100	-	-
1	Jamabeneviss on a salary of —	17	8	-
1	Writer — " — " —	17	8	-
2	Tamil Goomastahs one at 12 Rs. the other at 10½ Rs. respectively —	24	8	-
1	Hindoowee Goomastah at —	14	-	-
1	Peshcar Goomastah at —	10	-	-
2	Peons at 5 Rupees each —	10	-	-
	Total Rupees —	193	8	-
5	Chaukeydars on a Salary of 21 Rupees each —	105	-	-
3	Do — not — Do 17 ½ Rupees each —	52	8	-
4	Lumberdies on a Salary of 8 Rupees each —	32	-	-
8	Goomastahs at 6 Rupees each —	48	-	-
5	Sheroffs at 5 Rupees each —	25	-	-
24	Measuring Peons at 4 Rs. each —	96	-	-
33	Watching Peons at 3 Rupees each —	99	-	-
6	Naiks at 6 Rupees each —	36	-	-

33	Sibbendy Sepoys at 5¼ Rs. each —	173	4	-
	Total —	666	12	-
	Grand Total —	860	4	-

Malabar

There are Salt Agents at Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Ponany and Chowghaut whose duty it is to receive the Salt which comes by Sea, Store and retail it- The whole are under the immediate orders and Surveillance of the Collector-

	Per Month Rs. A. P.	Per annum Rs. A. P.
6 Peishcars —	239 - - -	2868 - - -
11 Goomastahs —	151 - - -	1812 - - -
24 Peons —	96 - 8 - -	1158 - - -
Rupees —	486 - 8 - -	5838 - - -

Canara-

The Salt Department of Canara is divided into those Servants who are employed at the places of Manufacture and those employed at the places of sale- They are classed as Superintendents, Accountants, Measurers and Peons- The transport of the Salt from the place of Manufacture to that of sale is effected by contracts fixed by public competition-

List

Fort St. Ge

June 1852

Statement of Servants employed in the Salt Department in the Zillah of Canara.

Name of Talooks	Mootaddies and Mongars or Superintendents			Sheristadars and Gomastahs or accountants			Sheroffs			Duffadars and Peons			Measurers			Total Establishment			Remarks showing the duties performed by each class of Servants.
	Numbers	Monthly Pay		Numbers	Monthly Pay		Numbers	Monthly Pay		Numbers	Monthly Pay		Numbers	Monthly Pay		Numbers	Monthly Pay		
		Rs	a		Rs	a		Rs	a		Rs	a		Rs	a		Rs	a	
Office	"	"	"	2	40	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	40	8	These Servants are employed in examining the accounts of the manufacture and sales of Salt received from the Talooks and preparing the periodical accounts Kept in the Collectors Office and such as are furnished to the Presidency.
ces																			In these stations Salt is both manufactured and Sold.
ngally	1	24	8	2	19	4	1	7	"	7	28	"	2	9	"	13	87	12	The Mootaddies and Mongars superintend the Manufacture, distribution and sales, and Keep a general control in their respective divisions in guarding against Smuggling and protecting revenue.
ankolay	1	14	"	1	8	12	"			3	22	"	2	9	"	7	43	12	
anand	1	12	"	2	14	"	"			8	32	"	2	9	"	13	69	"	
ndoor	1	12	"	3	18	"	"			10	40	"	3	12	"	16	81	"	The 2d Class of servants / Sheristadars and Gomastahs / are employed in Keeping the prescribed accounts of Manufacture and Sales and assisting the Superintendents in their general duties.
nta	1	21	"	2	16	8	1	7	"	8	32	"	1	4	"	15	90	"	
rally But Kud	1	14	"	2	14	"	"			3	12	"	5	20	"	14	73	8	
ore	"	"	"	1	7	"	"			21	88	"	5	20	"	5	23	8	Sheroffs are employed for examining the money received on the sale of Salt where the collections are in any way considerable. The Peons are employed in watching
urnbylept Sanc Kulla	1	20	"	2	24	"	1	7	"	68	276	"	20	80	"	32	219	"	the Salt Manufactured and stored, guarding against Smuggling, and in aiding in the protection of the Monopoly. The measurers besides attending to their duties of measuring Salt assist the Peons in their watches &c.
	7	141	8	17	156	8	3	21	"							115	167	8	
elling Depots.																			
bah Tannah	1	35	"	2	22	"	1	7	"	11	57	"	2	12	"	17	133	"	
Kar	1	14	"	1	9	"	"	"	"	5	20	"	1	4	"	8	47	8	
yasar	1	7	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	5	20	"	1	4	"	7	31	8	
lla	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	2	8	"	"	"	"	4	18	8	
rgode	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	3	15	"	
ttyar	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	3	12	"	2	8	"	5	28	"	
ah Tannah	1	10	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	7	31	8	2	8	"	13	109	8	
Margaleer	1	40	"	2	22	"	1	7	"	4	16	"	1	4	"	9	59	"	
ver	1	20	"	1	7	"	1	7	"	4	16	"	2	8	"	6	24	8	
	"	"	"	1	9	"	"	"	"	3	12	"	1	4	"	4	20	12	
	"	"	"	1	8	12	"	"	"	3	12	"	1	4	"	8	42	"	
kal	1	10	"	1	7	"	1	5	"	5	20	"	1	4	"	8	39	"	
h	1	10	"	1	5	"	"	"	"	8	32	"	2	8	"	12	62	"	
ady	1	14	"	1	7	"	1	5	"	5	20	"	1	4	"	8	39	"	
dsch	1	10	"	1	5	"	"	"	"	7	28	"	1	4	"	12	58	8	
vappah	1	10	"	1	7	"	1	5	"	2	8	"	"	"	"	4	19	8	
	"	"	"	1	7	"	"	"	"	3	13	"	1	4	"	5	21	8	
bah Tannah	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	5	"	2	8	"	"	"	"	2	8	"	
dugur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	40	"	2	8	"	17	122	"	
tigul	1	30	"	2	22	"	1	10	"										
	12	210	"	19	155	12	8	51	"	89	377	8	24	100	"	152	903	12	
Establishment	19	351	8	38	355	12	11	72	"	157	650	8	44	184	"	69	1631	12	

These are the selling Depots. The servants in them are employed in receiving and storing the Salt brought from the Manufacturing places attending to their Sales and in the general duty of protecting the Monopoly. In the Coubah Tannah of the Mangalore Talook the Servants have also to attend to the receipt and despatch of Bombay Salt for the Depots in the Buntwal Talook.

Per annum Rupees 19581.

/ Signed / C. F. Chanvier
1st Asst. Collector

Canara, 1st May

8378 | Fort St. Geo.e June 1854

The following is the List of Establishment for Madras, and the duties of each Officer.—

Number	Office	Pay Rupees	Nature of Duties.
1	Uncovenanted Assistant	300—"—"	The immediate Superintendence of whole of the Salt Department. For details see Board's Proceedings dated 17th January 1853.—
1	Native Deputy Superintendent	42—"—"	To conduct the storing and sales of Salt at the Madras Platform.—
1	Peshkar	21—"—"	To keep accounts as stated in a separate list B
1	Nevisinda	20—"—"	To prepare Urzees to, and to secure the Taheeds received from the Hoozoor.—
	Dr. Deputy	14—"—"	To Shroff the Collections, and to keep accounts thereof, as well as of Pay distributed to servants and of the Payments on ac, Manufacturers' share, to give chits for Inland and Home Sales.—
1	Writer	10—"—"	To Superintend the manufacture and report transfer of pans for registry to the Superintendent, and to maintain a strict watch over the manufacture and the Peons.—
1	Shroff	14—"—"	These 5 Nevesindas are stationed at Attiput, Ennore, Poorthewank, Vulloor and Voyaloor, to keep accounts of the scrapings and Exportation, and to give the required information in registering the Pans.—
1	Arneen	20—"—"	To rule Accounts, bind Books &ca
3	Nevesindas	10—8 each	For the Security of Salt heaps in Store.—
2	Dr.	10—8—Dr.	To measure the Salt for Home Sale
1	Mrochee	7—"—"	To beat Tom Tom at the commencement and at the close of the
1	Duffadar	10—8—"	sale, and to patral during nights.—
1	Head Peon	10—"—" Each	the Hoozoor for this branch of Revenue.—
20	Peons	7—"—Each	checked by the Sheristadars Department.—
8	Dr.	4—"—Each	Peons and Mootsuddies are entertained
2	Measurers	7—"—"	the season of Manufacture.—
1	Tom Tom beater	4—"—"	to Circumstances

Note— There is no separate Establishment
The whole of the Accounts are examined
An Extra Establishment
annually for about 8 Months
at various parts
In the present

it consists of

2	Mootsuddies	30—8—"
1	Shroff	10—"—"
4	Vuttahs	24—"—"
68	Peons	476—"—"
7	Tom Tom beaters	28—"—"
	At a Monthly cost Rs.	568—"—"

Madras, 13th April 1854

/Signed/ H. Stokes
Acting Collector.—

Salt

8379

Fort St. George

Salt charges

on June 1854.

Fusly 1260

	Ganjam	Vizagapatam	Rajahmundry	Masulipatam	Guntur	Chingleput	Madura	Nellore	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Tinnevelly	Canara	Malabar	Madras	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary of the fixed Establishment	4,258	4,096	7,695	5,229	10,407	11,501	13,351	26,660	800	6,086	13,260	10,272	15,853	5,743	5,846	1,40,859	
Do. Extra Sibbendy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,422	"	"	2,422	
Roofscoms	"	"	"	128	120	"	139	1,135	"	1,763	"	1,552	"	56	351	5,244	
Extra Charges & Saderward	1,400	2,394	5,591	3,437	2,217	4,121	427	8,526	75	2,584	1,546	869	3,292	2,234	20,915	65,417	
Reward for seizure of smuggled Salt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1st Total	5,658	6,490	13,286	8,794	12,744	15,622	13,917	36,321	875	10,433	14,806	12,483	21,367	8,033	33,112	2,13,942	2,13,942
Hire to manufacturers	12,856	11,192	11,259	1,311	11,459	2,502	27,335	27,811	1,426	23,769	41,025	2,463	"	"	42,556	2,67,523	
Value of Salt purchased from other Districts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	51,770	80,477	"	1,32,247	
Repairs	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	609	"	619	
Charges of Export	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	726	"	"	"	"	"	726	
Compensation for resumed Cans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,609	3,609	
Hire of Boats	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13,925	"	"	13,925	
Shipping Charges &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,097	"	"	"	"	"	2,097	
Salt Indemnification to the French Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,000	"	"	"	"	"	2,000	
2d Total	12,866	11,192	11,259	1,311	11,459	2,502	27,335	27,811	1,426	47,592	41,025	2,463	65,695	81,086	46,165	4,41,768	4,41,768
Value of Salt supplied to the French Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56,708	
Tuccany	350	3,033	2,531	1,300	1,700	"	"	680	"	700	"	"	"	"	"	10,294	
Grand Total	18,874	20,715	27,076	11,405	25,903	43,724	41,252	64,812	2,301	58,725	55,830	39,946	87,062	89,119	79,277	6,66,002	

8380

Fort St. George — June 1851

Salt charges — Fusly 1261

	Ganjam	Vizagapatam	Rajahmundry	Masulipatam	Guntoor	Chingleput	Madura	Nellore	South Arcot	Salem	Tanjore	Tinnevelly	Canara	Malabar	Madras	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary of the fixed Establishment	4313	4124	7075	5271	10247	12250	13366	26346	5706	13232	10323	16614	5792	5943	139621		
Do. Extra Sibbendy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2553	"	"	2553		
Roofscoms	"	"	798	71	107	"	"	1143	2135	"	1553	"	56	353	6217		
Extra Charges & Saderward	1337	1843	6812	1026	3506	4127	399	3646	1479	442	1138	4727	11349	14928	50758		
Reward for Seizure of Smuggled Salt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1st Total	5650	5967	14885	6368	13859	16377	13765	31135	9320	13874	13014	22894	17197	21224	205149	205149	
Hire to Manufacturers	10929	4812	13041	"	25673	46338	24710	41936	17317	38984	27506	"	"	"	41414	295660	
Value of Salt purchased from other Districts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59311	69764	"	129075	
Repairs	330	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	405	"	795		
Charges of Export	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Compensation for Resumed Pans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2438	2438		
Hire of Boats	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15880	"	"	15880		
Shipping Charges &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1590		
Salt Indemnification to the French Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1590	"	"	"	"	"	"	7000		
2nd Total	11259	4812	13041	"	25673	46338	24710	41936	25907	38984	27506	75191	70229	43852	452438	452438	
Value of Salt supplied to the French Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23778		657587
Tuticorin	500	3315	3562	3322	2625	1076	7715	725	937	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Grand Total	17409	14094	31288	9690	45157	63814	46190	73796	36164	52658	40520	98085	87426	65076	681365		

8381

Fort St. George

Salt Charges

		Ganjam	Vizagapatam	Rajahmundry	Masulipatam	Guntoor	Singapatt
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Salary of the Establishment	4295	4137	1237	5115	10251	12460
2	Do. Extra Sibbendy	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Roosfooms	"	"	520	194	110	"
4	Extra charges and Saderward	1612	1976	3831	4605	3771	5880
5	Reward for Seizure of Smuggled Salt	"	"	"	"	"	"
	1st Total	5907	6113	11588	9914	14132	18340
6	Hire to Manufacturers	19186	18535	10623	3638	29380	41319
7	Value of Salt purchased from other Districts	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Repairs	694	"	"	"	"	"
9	Charges of Export	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	Salt compensation	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	Hire of Boats	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	Shipping & Co. charges	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	Salt Indemnification	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2d Total	19880	18535	10623	3638	29380	41319
	Value of Salt supplied to French Government Tuscany	800	3498	5917	9059	4275	3500
	Grand Total	26587	28146	28128	22611	47787	63159

June 1854

Fusly 1262

	Madura	Nellore	South Arcot	Tanjore	Tinnevelly	Canara	Malabar	Moodnas	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	13296	26447	6004	12884	10320	16387	5838	7332	142003		
	"	"	"	"	"	3007	"	"	3007		
2	"	"	"	"	1553	"	46	303	4058		
3	"	1139	773	"							
4	1093	2541	2299	988	774	2638	9988	17778	59774		
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	14389	30127	9076	13872	12647	22032	15872	25413	209422	209422	
									43350	312529	
6	24868	34424	20320	44275	22811			64333	70515	"	140848
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	621	"	1315		
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	138		
9	"	"	138	"	"	"	"	2215	2215		
10	"	"	"	"	"	13506	"	"	13506		
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3386		
12	"	3386	"	"	"	"	"	"	21000		
13	"	21000	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	24868	34424	20320	44275	22811	17839	17130	45565	494937	494937	704359
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	"	835	950	"	1000	"	"	"	29834		
	39057	65386	54870	58147	36458	99871	93008	70978	134193		

8382

Fort St. George June 1854

Salt Sales for Fusly 1260.

	For consumption in the District	For other Districts	For Foreign States	French Government	Export by Sea	Total
	I. Maunds	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds	I. Maunds.
1 Ganjam	24,345	73015	190560	"	"	287920
2 Vizagapatam	125130	5732	8571	"	"	139439
3 Rajahmundry	177327	2976	8907	1800	25000	210210
4 Masulipatam	57255	2996	219920	"	"	280171
5 Guntoor	97825	13475	314117	"	"	425417
6 Nellore	200673	146551	93570	"	99486	540280
7 Chingleput	26546	238372	115102	"	"	379820
8 North Arcot	"	21045	"	"	"	21045
9 South Arcot	82832	150823	47772	4991	15840	347178
10 Tanjore	387385	112191	12000	12120	"	523696
11 Madura	232717	61854	58	"	"	294629
12 Tinnevelly	290901	60072	"	"	"	350973
13 Canara	198437	"	264775	"	"	463212
14 Malabar	239434	48528	52132	"	111050	340094
	46218	69213	313050	-		609361

8383

Fort St. George June 1854

Salt Sales for Fusly 1261

	For Consumption in the District	For other Districts	For Foreign States.	French Government	Export by Sea	Total
	I. Maunds	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds.	I. Maunds	I. Maunds
1 Ganjam	25,717	95,533	285,917	"	"	407168
2 Vizagapatam	154,569	5,181	1,589	"	"	161339
3 Rajahmundry	191,136	3,713	14,581	1440	81200	292071
4 Masulipatam	57,906	8,778	177,114	"	"	243798
5 Guntoor	98,658	14,012	225,828	"	"	338497
6 Nellore	203,927	189,087	166,174	"	161200	720388
7 Chingleput	33,817	347,746	166,683	"	"	548246
8 South Arcot	91,980	104,587	69,838	24,870	"	291274
9 Tanjore	390,812	127,089	12,720	13,080	"	643701
10 Madura	254,959	111,280	90	"	"	366329
11 Tinnevelly	301,647	58,653	"	"	"	360300
12 Canara	200,761	"	243,507	"	"	444268
13 Malabar	239,765	34,090	51,835	"	"	325690
14 Madras	137,205	42,648	241,131	"	6,000	426984
Total	2382859	1142397	1657007	39390	248400	5470053

8385 Fort St. George 19th June 1854

At a Meeting Present

J. Goldingham Esq re Second Member

and

C. Maltby Esq re Third Member

Walter Elliot Esq re Senior Member absent on duty (as Commr Northern Circars)

Monday 19th June 1854

Minutes of the last Meeting

Read and approved.

8

Read the following Papers.

No 572.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 19th May 1854.

Read the following Petition

From the Secry to Govt

Bd No 1757.

from C. Gooroosauntapah le Santa Bassapah and others residing in Brucepettah in Bellary.

(Here enter X X No 584.)

1 Ordered that the foregoing Petition with the lists No 1 and 2 and 4 enclosed therein be forwarded to the Board of Revenue with reference to the orders of Government dated 7th February 1852 No 122.

2 The Board will require from the Collector of Bellary and submit to Government with any Remarks that may seem called for a full report upon this Petition and

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Sales for Exports by Sea

Sales for Foreign Countries in the District

Sales for other Districts

	S. Alaunds	S. Alaunds	S. Alaunds	S. Alaunds
1 Guyana	18,432	254,503	"	18,818
2 Vizagapatam	4,834	1,183	"	1,12,285
3 Pulicat Mundy	1,548	27,249	1420	19,915	5,63,931
4 Masulipatam	3904	93,465	"	"	14,561
5 Guntoor	30,850	1,91,608	"	"	60,980
6 Nellore	208,240	8,8504	"	58,060	55,43,392
7 Chingleput	21,524	1,82,600	"	"	4,18,612
8 South Arcot	58,562	53,358	43,848	3000	2,39,622
9 Tanjore	1,01,944	12,120	12,840	1,800	1,69,810
10 Madura	1,13,870	112	"	"	3,83,004
11 Tinnevelly	43,859	"	"	"	3,56,415
12 Canara		26,574	"	"	4,62,248
13 Malabar	37,229	4,7,289	"	"	3,30,352
14 Madras	92,943	23,483	"	11,700	4,63,354
Total	10,28,193	17,41,420	58,128	92,060	52,85,480

For Sales for Consumption in the District

Sales for Salt

8384

and on the Statements Contained in the accom-
=panying lists. The Collector will also be Required
specially to Report on the allegations at the Con-
=clusion of List No. 2 touching the ascertained
depreciation of the assessment of the lands pur-
the Halasurmy Tank and of the abKary
rent of the Ghoolcies Talook -

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

8-9

Bd No. 1260

Order thereon - Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing
Extract Minutes of Consultation and the Pa-
pubicks accompanying it be forwarded to the Colle-
-ctor of Bellary for Report -

10

Mr. Pelly's particular attention is d
to the orders of Government in the Concluding part o
para 2 -

No. 593

Bd No. 1780

From the Secy. to Govt. } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
under date the 26th May 1854 -

Read the following letter from
the Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue

(Here enter 18th May 1854 No. 201)

The Right Honorable the
Governor in Council Sanctions the payme
to Mr. MacBell of the sum of Rupees (1100
one thousand, one hundred being the valu
220 Copies of the Supplement to the Circular or
of

of the Board of Revenue supplied
by him at 5 Rupees per Copy -

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

10-11

Order thereon Ordered to be Recorded -

Bd No. 1802

From the Secretary to Government } No. 611 Extract from the Minutes of
Consultation under date the 29th May 1854 -

12

Read the following letter from the
Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue -

(Here enter 18th May 1854 No. 200)

Agreeably to the Recommendation of
the Board of Revenue the Right Honorable the
Governor in Council authorizes the Collector of
Trichinopoly to put up to public Competition,
in Convenient Lots, to be held on free hold
tenure, so much of the Land on the North and
South sides of the Fort of Trichinopoly rendered
available by the demolition of the Rampart
Walls, as may not be Required, and to appro-
=priate the proceeds of the Sale to the erection
of Commodious and Roomy Market Places on
the Remaining portions of the Land, in lieu to the

income derived by the rent of the stalls &c.
being formed into a local fund for the improve-
ment of the Town. Accounts of the sums thus
realized and spent being rendered half yearly
to the Board of Revenue in the Department
of Public Works.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

12-13

Bd No. 1258.

Order thereon Ordered to be Communicated
to the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference
to his letter dated 29th April 1854.

In Con. 18th May 1854

No. 600.

Bd No. 1777

From the Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consul-
tation under date the 27th May 1854.

14

Read the following letter from the
Merchants trading in the Brushwood per Jag-
passing through Cochrane's Canal.

(Here enter 5th May 1854)

The Right Honorable the Governor in
Council Resolves to forward the above Pe-
tition to the Board of Revenue, with a Request that
they will Report on the Representations it contains
the

the levy of Export duty at Streharecottah
on wood cut and shipped for the Madras Market.

2 In regard to the prayer of the Memorial-
ists for a Reduction in the Rate of Tolls now
levied on Firewood passing by Cochrane's
Canal, and for a Revision of the System
under which it is Collected, the Government,
as stated in Extract Minutes of Consultations
16th September last, have determined to
defer the Consideration of the Changes that may
be necessary in the mode of levying Tolls on the
Canal generally, until the Line of Navigation
to Doogarazapatam shall have been Com-
pleted, and intimation to this effect will be
made to the Memorialists.

3 With reference to the Complaints
of the Petitioners as to the shallowness of the
Canal and the Consequent obstruction
to its navigation, the Board of Revenue
in the Department of Public Works are request-
ed to Report what is the present state of the
Canal.

(True Extract)
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government
Ordered

8390 Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Bd No 1249
Order thereon
(14-15)

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract Minutes of Consultation be forwarded to the Acting Collector of Chingleput for report

2 Mr. Smollett's attention is called to the allegations of the Memorialists in para 4 respecting the increase in the amount of duty levied on the wood -

(16)

No. 662

Bd No. 1983
From the Secretary to Government

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 10th June 1854

Read the following

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue -

(Here enter 22d May 1854, No. 215)

With their Proceedings above recorded, the Board of Revenue submit, in reference to para 3 Extract Minutes of Consultation 17th June 1857, a Letter from the Collector of Bellary, forwarding four Statements of service Enams, which from time to time have for various Causes been sequestered in his District -

2 The total extent of Enams so

8391 Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Statement No. 1

so sequestered is 3,314.5 acres, assessed at Rupees 594.30, of which 32,828 acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 5859.8 are recommended to be permanently resumed, 258 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 39.9 to be restored to the Enamdars heirs, or to others appointed to perform the prescribed service, and the remaining 60 acres assessed at Rs. 4.33, to be reserved for further investigation and report -

Statement No. 2

Statement No. 3.

Statement No. 4

3 On referring to Statement No. 2 it seems that the Causes for which the lands are recommended to be permanently resumed are -

1 For inability to pay the Jodi -

2 Land resumed in lieu of Circar land given in exchange -

3 Enams proved to be of recent date and unauthorized -

4 For inability to pay the Assessment

5 For Causes unknown

6 For Poyamalee or destroyed lands

7 For deaths, desertions, and failure of heirs

8 Recommended by Talook Officers to be restored, but by Collector to be resumed

as

as unauthorized-

4 Of the above Causes, the Second, third, Seventh, and eighth are valid, and authority is granted for the Lands to which they apply being at once Resumed and incorporated with the Government Lands- As Regards the Enams Recommended for Resumption under the first, fourth, and sixth Causes, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council before passing final Orders upon these Lands, would wish to know whether the Services of the Village Officers and artizans, for which they were for the most part granted, are still Required- If they are, it should be stated whether any parties are forthcoming to render such Services, if so, whether they are now in the enjoyment of any Official emoluments and if those emoluments are sufficient If the emoluments are inadequate, it may seem but Reasonable to reduce the Jodi Assessment on the sequestered Enams which is really too high, or give fresh Lands in lieu of

of that which has been destroyed. Explanations should also be afforded in reference to the Lands Recommended for Resumption in Columns 10 of Statement No. 2, the meaning of the expression "Causes unknown" not being evident-

5 Sanction is granted for the restoration to the proper parties of the Enams entered in Statement No. 3, in lieu to the Village duties to which they were originally assigned being more efficiently performed-

(True Extract)

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Secretary to Government

16-17

3d No. 1274

Order thereon

In Cons. 22d May 1854

Ordered to be Communicated to the Collector of Bellary, with reference to his letter dated 25th March 1854-

Mr. Pelly will be so good as to furnish the information called for by Government-

No. 58.

18

3d No. 1696-

From the Collector of Masulipatam-

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to inform

You

you that the 2 Copies of the new edition of the Regulations and acts, which accompanied your letter of the 8th April 1850, No. 521, have been in use in my office, and in that of the Special Assistant Collector since I joined the District.

Mr. Holloway the Head Assistant & Collector, having now applied to me to obtain a Copy for him, I Request that you will furnish me with a Copy of the Book for that Office, in whose station is at Bezoarah, and if there be Copies to spare in the Board's Office, I should be glad to receive another Copy for the use of the Assistant Collector.

Masulipatam Collector's Cutcherry 19th May 1854. — (Signed) T. D. Lushington Collector.

Ordered to be submitted to Government, with the following letter.

18-19

No. 266.

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

B. Rec. No. 1262

To the Chief Secretary to Government —

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council the accompanying

accompanying letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, dated 17th May 1854, Requesting to be furnished with a Copy of Clarke's revised Code of Regulations and Acts.

The two Copies of the work already sent are in use at the Collector's Office and in that of the Special Assistant.

The Head Assistant being in separate charge at Bezoarah, and having no Copy at his Office, the Board recommend that one may be sent to their Office for transmission to the Collector, and if a further Copy can be spared, they would likewise recommend that the Assistant Collector be also supplied with one.

Revenue Board Office Fort St. George — 19th June 1854. — (Signed) B. Cunliffe Sub Secretary in charge

To B. Cunliffe Esqre. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue Fort St. George

20

B. Rec. No. 1860

From the Collector of Nellore —

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter of the 29th Instant, Regarding the supply of salt for Calcutta, and

and to state in reply for the information of the Board, 1st, That no salt has been as yet exported on account of the Indent of the Bengal Government, nor can I possibly say when the whole is likely to be exported, the arrangements for doing so not depending on this District 2d, As the salt is emergently required, and there is no information of any Ships having been despatched for it, I would recommend that Contracts should be entered into, or Ships Chartered to take the whole quantity indented for 3d, The salt from this District was to be ready by the 15th august, and as there has been a brisk exportation to Chittagong there is but little fit for exportation actually in store at present, but the manufacture having been carried on rapidly, there is a large quantity of salt ready for storing and as I shall take active measures to have it stored without delay I have little doubt that I shall be able to deliver the whole quantity arranged 200000 Indian Maunds as soon as Ships can be sent to take it, but it will be safer to state the 15th of June as the period for

for delivering the same-

Nellore
Collector's office
2d June 1854.

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

P. S. No salt has been dispatched of on private trade to Calcutta since the receipt of the Board's Proceedings dated 13th April 1854-

(Signed) F. B. Elton
Collector

20-21

Order thereon — Ordered to be Recorded-

No 22

22

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

Bd No 1465
From the Collector of Bellary- -

With reference to the 34th para of my Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for Fusly 1262, submitted on the 26th December last, requesting that sanction may be obtained for the writing off of Rs 5,332-14-8, being the sum then ascertained to be irrecoverable from the Jyen Jumma Land Revenue of Fusly 1261, I have the honor to submit this supplemental Report, with the view to sanction being obtained for the writing off of a further sum together with the aforementioned amount-

According to former Report 5,332-14-8
Further sum found now to be irrecoverable 66-2-2
5,399-11-10

Of

Of the amount shewn in the Jumma: =mabundy Report above alluded to as irrecoverable the sum of Rupees 307-15-6 was on account of the Talook of Nyadaky, but Mr. Daniel, the sub Collector has since, when making the Settlement of that Talook for fusly 1263, ascertained that of the amount which at the previous Summabundy stood as Recoverable balance on account of fusly 1261 the sum of Rs. 66-2-2 has for the reasons shewn below become irrecoverable balance. I request therefore that sanction may be obtained for the sums also being written off; together with the sums for which sanction had before been Requested &c.

Items	Individuals	Sums
1	2	3
Vypauk Bunjer	2	18 15
Loss of Crop	1	16 5
Poverty of Ryots	6	37 12
	9	66 2

Bellary District, Collectors' Office, on Circuit, at Ramandroog, 1st May 1854. } (Signed) C. Pope Collr

Order thereon Ordered to lie over

(22-23)

To

No. 31.

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(24)

Bd. No. 1875.
From the Collector of Bellary

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Extract of Proceedings of the 20th April 1854, forwarding Copy of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th April 1854, continuing the Jaghire Villages of Bulladhoor of the Goolcem Talook in the name of Syed Ryder Sahib, eldest Son of the last incumbent Abdoo Meekah for his life, subject to a Quit rent of Rupees 400 per annum, I have the honor to annex a Memorandum of the Jaghire of the Village, regarding the enjoyment of which I made mention in my letter of the 12th November last, No. 68.

Land Revenue	2,148-14-3
Todee or Quit rents	34-11-3
Moturpha	43-"-"
	2,226-9-6

The produce of the land in the year before the last was Rupees 885-"-", but I have no doubt that it has been less this year by lands being left waste and by the destruction of the crops, owing to the severity of the season, and as the fusly has almost come to a close, I am in doubt as to whether the Jaghiredar is to be held liable for the Todee from this fusly or from the next. I beg to recommend that the demand may be prospective.

It appears that the Moturpha Tax

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Tax forms a portion of the Jaghirdar's Revenue
As the discontinuance of this Tax is contemplated it
might perhaps be proper to stipulate with the
Jaghiredar for relinquishing his claim to it should the
Tax be abolished generally by Government—

Bellary District, Collectors
Office, on Circuit, at Ramandroog, 29th May 1854. — — —

/Signed/ C. Pelly
Collector

Bde No. 1269
Proceedings thereon.

24-25

The Board are of opinion that the Sudder fixed upon the Jaghire of Balladhoor should be payable from the next fusly, not for that which is now expiring—They also concur in the opinion of the Collector that it would be proper to stipulate with the Jaghiredar that in the event of the Motarpha tax being abolished generally by Government he should relinquish his claims to the same—

No. 36.

To W. H. Bayley Esquire
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

26

Bde No. 2073.
From the Collector
of Bellary — —

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of Board of Revenue dated 30th January 1854, forwarding copy of Extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th January 1854, and requesting to be informed as early as practicable

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

practicable whether a Rule similar to that sanctioned in Trichinopoly for the taxation of Scattered trees in unoccupied lands may not with advantage be introduced into this District, with such modifications as the circumstances of the District may require,
I have the honor to report for the information of the Board that, the practice of taxing the Tamarind, Mango, Eloopay and other trees in unoccupied lands separately does not obtain in this District. The old Trees in a Talook are generally put up to competition by auction and given to the highest bidders—The new Topes are also rented separately, and the proceeds are carried to the credit of Extra Revenue—The amount credited in the accounts for fusly 1262 is shewn below—

The amount of contract for the
old Topes is ——— 12038—0—0
Ditto Ditto for the new Topes planted
at the expense of Government credited
under the head of Government Plantations 1961—0—0
Rupees — 13999—0—0

I do not consider it expedient to discontinue the present practice, which is of long standing, in order to adopt the proposed system.—

Bellary Collector's Office
13th June 1854. — — — —

/Signed/ C. Pelly
Collector.

26-27

Order thereon.

Ordered to lie over—

Return.

Name and Place of Residence of Collector

Amount of Collections

Pay

Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook

Total Length of Service as Talsildar in this Collectorate.

Total Length of Service

Remarks

8403 | Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Layer chowkie Mutsuddee in Cumulapoor Talook from 11th December 1818 to 31st October 1820	1	10	21
Ditto Ditto in Kailyoontlah Talook from 1st November 1820 to 12th July 1822	1	8	12
Delayet to assist the Moonshee in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 17th October 1823 to 30th April 1825	1	6	15
Deputy Moonshee in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 1st May 1825 to 23d December 1827	2	7	23
Revenue Head Moonshee in Ditto from 24th December 1827 to 31st March 1830	2	3	8
Deputy Moonshee in Ditto from 19th June 1830 to 30th June 1831	1	11	12
Sheristadar in the Talook of Chitwail from 1st July 1831 to 18th June 1834	2	11	18
Revenue Head Moonshee in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 19th June to 25th August 1834		11	2 6
Sheristadar in the Talook of Chitwail from 26th August 1834 to 28th July 1840	5	11	3
Acting Taksildar in the Ditto Ditto from 29th July to 30th November 1840		11	4 3
Ditto Ditto of Ditto from 1st December 1840 to 6th April 1843	2	4	6
	22	10	7
	33	11	1

M. Streenivasa Row born at Bramin 54 Deccan 16yrs 11 1 140 — — 8 — 17 11 — 24 in the Zillah of Cuddapah

8404 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.—

Dada Rowben at Cumbum in the Zillah of Cuddapah	Bramin	52	Tulgoothdroog	10	6	140	—	—	4	527	16	7	72	Goomastah in Cumbum Talook from 1st May 1820 to 31st May 1821	1	1	—
														Ditto in Goorrumcondah from 1st June to 5th July 1821	—	1	5
														Nuggy Goomastah in Roychoty from 6th July 1821 to 31st August 1823	2	1	26
														Goomastah in Hoozoor Cutcherry from 1st September 1823 to 5th April 1825	1	7	5
														Head Goomastah in Ditto from 6th April 1825 to 31st May 1833	8	1	25
														Sheristadar in Doovoor Talook from 11th November 1834 to 2d April 1839	1	4	22
															14	5	23
																	31 1 15
														Moonshee in the Talook Cutcherry at Cumbum from 19th December 1821 to 20th January 1823	1	1	2
M. R. Venkatrow born a Moodabayala in Mysore District	Ditto	53	Chitwail	19	2	205	15	8	140	—	—	—	1027	10	8	18	Head Goomastah in Hoozoor from 21st August 1824 to 31st January 1840	15	5	11
														Sheristadar in the Talook Cutcherry at Roychooty from 1st February 1840 to 10th December 1841	1	10	10
														Sheristadar in the Ditto at Muddenpully from 11th December 1841 to 21st September 1842	—	9	12
														Ditto in the Ditto at Chenncoor from 22d September 1842 to 14th August 1843	—	10	23
															20	—	28
																	30 9 16

8405 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.—

T. Venkatrow born at Pedda=tor in the Zillah of Cuddapah	Bramin	38	Siddhanty	2	4	100	"	"	1	12	6	2	8	Additional Goomastah in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 21st November 1833 to 20th July 1834 — " 8 "
														Ditto Ditto from 10th November 1834 to 31st May 1835 — " 6 2
														Ditto Ditto from 15th November 1835 to 15th June 1836 — " 7 1
														Ditto Ditto from 5th December 1836 to 11th July 1837 — " 7 7
														Ditto Ditto from 15th December 1837 to 20th July 1838 — " 7 6
														Ditto Ditto from 16th December 1838 to 17th June 1839. — " 6 2
														Goomastah in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 18th June 1839 to 11th July 1840 — 1 " 24
														Marahmut moonshee in the Hoozoor from 12th July 1840 to 6th May 1846 — 5 " 9 2 6
														Revenue Moonshee in the Ditto from 7th May 1846 to 31st — 5 " 3 2 5
														15 8 22 18 4 22
Gunnadaloor Cumbagerry Row born at Summula Mudyam in the Zillah of Cuddapah	Ditto	48	Chennoor Vyshy	13	5	100	"	"	2	"	26	2	" 26	Additional Karcoon in the Hoozoor Cutcherry from 1st March to 31st May 1832 — " 3 "
														Ditto Ditto from 1st April to 30th June 1833 — " 3
														Pattoo Mootsuddy in sayer Establish=ment from 21st July to 25th August 1833 — " 1 5
														Karcoon in Chennoor Talook from 26th August 1833 to 31st August 1834. — 1 " 6
														Ditto in Chitwail Ditto from 1st September 1834 to 16th October 1845 — 11 1 16
														Peishcar in Ditto Ditto from 17th October 1845 to 30th September 1848 — 2 11 15
														Ditto in Doopaud Do. from 1st October 1848 to 31st January 1850 — 1 4 "
														Sheristadar in the Ditto Ditto from 1st February 1850 to 16th October 1851 — 1 8 16
														Ditto in Budwail Talook from 17th October 1851 to 4th April 1852 — " 5 19
														19 2 17 21 3 13

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B Streenevasa Row born at Langeeneram in the Zillah of Chingleput	Bramin	55	Commissariat	10	9	100	"	"	1	1	16	3	7	"

Vakeel in the Cuddapah Garrison from 21st December 1819 to 31st January 1822	2	1 11
Goomastah in the Magistrates Cutcherry from 1st February 1822 to 16th October 1825	3	8 16
Sawabnevis in the Ditto from 17th October 1825 to 5th October 1832	6	11 9
Goomastah in the Ditto from 5th October to 31st December 1832	"	2 26
Sawabnevis in the Ditto from 1st January to 22d September 1833	"	8 22
Goomastah in the Ditto from 23d September 1833 to 21st September 1836	2	11 29
Native Record Keeper 22d September to 9th December 1836	"	2 18
Goomastah in the Magistrate Cutcherry from 10th December 1836 to 19th August 1845	8	8 10
Sawabnevis in the Joint Magistrate Cutcherry from 20th August 1845 to 30th September 1850	5	1 12
	30	9 13
		34 4 13

Cundy Venkut row born at Anuntapoor in the Zillah of Bellary	Ditto	37	Commissariat Condah	16	6	45	2	130	"	"	2	8	"	5	6	"

Deputy Moonshee in the Zillah of Chittoor from 17th July 1837 to 5th September 1838	1	1 20
Goomastah in the Revenue Board from 6th September 1838 to 30th September 1845	7	1 25
Deputy Goomastah in Do. Do. from 1st October 1845 to 31st October 1848	3	1 "
	11	3 15
		16 9 15

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N. Apparow born at Lowapunlem in the Zillah of Bellary	Bramin	40	Sudden illness	1	9	7	6	6	130	-	-	4	6	4	4	10	4	Additional Goomastah in Hoozoor Cutcherry from 16th December 1839 to 30th June 1840	"	6	16	
																		Ditto Ditto in Ditto from 18th November 1840 to 20th June 1841	"	7	3	
																		Ditto Ditto in Dr. from 11th December 1841 to 5th July 1842	"	6	26	
																		Ditto Ditto in Dr. from 6th November 1842 to 15th May 1843	"	6	10	
																		Ditto Ditto in Ditto from 17th November 1843 to 30th April 1844	"	5	14	
																		Goomastah in Hoozoor Cutcherry from 18th September 1844 to 27th October 1846	2	1	9	
																		Sundrenuffs in Commissioners Court at Cuddapah from 28th October to 11th November 1846	"	"	15	
																		Goomastah in Hoozoor Cutcherry from 12th November 1846 to 17th April 1847	"	5	6	
																		Ameen of the Town of Cuddapah from 18th April 1847 to 26th June 1849	2	2	9	
																			7	5	18	12 3 22
Gorrow born at Coonatoor in the Zillah of Salem	Ditto	55	Poolevendalah	1	12	"	120	"	"	5	6	"	9	8	11			Goomastah in Talook Cutcherry at Bellary District from 27th February 1821 to 22d October 1828	7	7	24	
																		Head Goomastah in the Hoozoor Cutcherry at Dharwar Dr. from 23d October 1828 to 31st January 1829	"	3	9	
																		Deputy Moonshee in Magistrate Department at Dr. from 1st February to 30th April 1829	"	3	"	
																		Moonshee in the Head Assistant Cutcherry and Acting Tahsildar of Bedy Talook at Dr. from 1st May 1829 to 16th July 1833	4	2	16	
																		Moonshee in the Assistants Cutcherry at Dr. from 17th July 1833 to 30th April 1836	2	9	15	
																		Dr. in the 2d Assistants Cutcherry at Belgaum from 1st May 1836 to 12th January 1837	"	8	12	
																		Tahsildar of Bagyam Talook at Belgaum from 13th January 1837 to 31st August 1839	2	7	19	
																		Ditto of Chiccody Talook at Dr. from 1st September 1839 to 27th January 1841	1	4	27	
																			19	11	2	
																						29 7 13

8409 Fort St. George 19 June 1854.

No 13

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To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Bd. No 1729.

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool } Sir, With reference to your letter of the 15th November 1852 I have the honor to forward a Statement shewing the various Religious & charitable, and personal Grants of this District paid by deductions from the Kistchundy Beriz, either of the Land or of the Extra sources of Revenue. I have not prepared the Statement exactly in the Form prescribed by the Board as there are several entries in that Form, which are not particularly applicable to the cases under reference.—

Kurnool District,
Government Agents Office
on Circuit at Sirwell
17th May 1854.

Signed J. Conway
Agent to the Governor

Statement

8408 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Statement of Grants in the Kurnool District paid by deductions from the Kistchundy Beriz, either of the Land or of the Extra sources of Revenue.

Allotment of Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st April 1825 to 31st March 1826	2	5	0			
Ditto ditto from 1st April 1826 to 31st March 1827	2	5	0			
Sayer Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery for the 12 Months of Fusly 1235	3	1	9			
Ditto ditto for the 12 Months of Fusly 1236	3	1	9			
Allotment of Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st April 1827 to 30th April 1828	2	5	10			
Ditto ditto from 1st April 1828 to 30th April 1829	2	5	10			
Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st April 1829 to 31st October 1830	1	7	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st April 1829 to 31st October 1830	1	1	1			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st November 1830 to 30th April 1831	2	1	1			
Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st April 1830 to 30th April 1831	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st November 1830 to 31st October 1831	2	9	7			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st November 1830 to 31st October 1831	2	1	1			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st November 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	1	1			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st November 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	1	1			
Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st May 1830 to 30th April 1831	2	9	7			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1830 to 30th April 1831	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1830 to 30th April 1831	2	9	7			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st November 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st November 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	9	7			
Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	9	7			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832	2	9	7			
Grants in the Kurnool Cutchery from 1st May 1832 to 30th April 1833	2	9	7			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1832 to 30th April 1833	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1832 to 30th April 1833	2	9	7			
December 1832 to 31st August 1833	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1833 to 30th April 1834	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1833 to 30th April 1834	2	9	7			
December 1833 to 31st August 1834	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1835	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1835	2	9	7			
December 1834 to 31st August 1835	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1836	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1836	2	9	7			
December 1835 to 31st August 1836	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1836 to 30th April 1837	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1836 to 30th April 1837	2	9	7			
December 1836 to 31st August 1837	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1837 to 30th April 1838	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1837 to 30th April 1838	2	9	7			
December 1837 to 31st August 1838	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1838 to 30th April 1839	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1838 to 30th April 1839	2	9	7			
December 1838 to 31st August 1839	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840	2	9	7			
December 1839 to 31st August 1840	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1840 to 30th April 1841	2	9	7			
December 1840 to 31st August 1841	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1841 to 30th April 1842	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1841 to 30th April 1842	2	9	7			
December 1841 to 31st August 1842	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1842 to 30th April 1843	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1842 to 30th April 1843	2	9	7			
December 1842 to 31st August 1843	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1843 to 30th April 1844	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1843 to 30th April 1844	2	9	7			
December 1843 to 31st August 1844	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1844 to 30th April 1845	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1844 to 30th April 1845	2	9	7			
December 1844 to 31st August 1845	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1845 to 30th April 1846	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1845 to 30th April 1846	2	9	7			
December 1845 to 31st August 1846	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1846 to 30th April 1847	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1846 to 30th April 1847	2	9	7			
December 1846 to 31st August 1847	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1847 to 30th April 1848	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1847 to 30th April 1848	2	9	7			
December 1847 to 31st August 1848	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1848 to 30th April 1849	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1848 to 30th April 1849	2	9	7			
December 1848 to 31st August 1849	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1849 to 30th April 1850	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1849 to 30th April 1850	2	9	7			
December 1849 to 31st August 1850	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1851	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1851	2	9	7			
December 1850 to 31st August 1851	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852	2	9	7			
December 1851 to 31st August 1852	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1852 to 30th April 1853	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1852 to 30th April 1853	2	9	7			
December 1852 to 31st August 1853	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1853 to 30th April 1854	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1853 to 30th April 1854	2	9	7			
December 1853 to 31st August 1854	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1854 to 30th April 1855	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1854 to 30th April 1855	2	9	7			
December 1854 to 31st August 1855	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1855 to 30th April 1856	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1855 to 30th April 1856	2	9	7			
December 1855 to 31st August 1856	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857	2	9	7			
December 1856 to 31st August 1857	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858	2	9	7			
December 1857 to 31st August 1858	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859	2	9	7			
December 1858 to 31st August 1859	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860	2	9	7			
December 1859 to 31st August 1860	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861	2	9	7			
December 1860 to 31st August 1861	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862	2	9	7			
December 1861 to 31st August 1862	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863	2	9	7			
December 1862 to 31st August 1863	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864	2	9	7			
December 1863 to 31st August 1864	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865	2	9	7			
December 1864 to 31st August 1865	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866	2	9	7			
December 1865 to 31st August 1866	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867	2	9	7			
December 1866 to 31st August 1867	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1868	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1867 to 30th April 1868	2	9	7			
December 1867 to 31st August 1868	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1868 to 30th April 1869	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1868 to 30th April 1869	2	9	7			
December 1868 to 31st August 1869	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1869 to 30th April 1870	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1869 to 30th April 1870	2	9	7			
December 1869 to 31st August 1870	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1870 to 30th April 1871	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1870 to 30th April 1871	2	9	7			
December 1870 to 31st August 1871	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1871 to 30th April 1872	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1871 to 30th April 1872	2	9	7			
December 1871 to 31st August 1872	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1872 to 30th April 1873	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1872 to 30th April 1873	2	9	7			
December 1872 to 31st August 1873	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1873 to 30th April 1874	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1873 to 30th April 1874	2	9	7			
December 1873 to 31st August 1874	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1874 to 30th April 1875	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1874 to 30th April 1875	2	9	7			
December 1874 to 31st August 1875	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1875 to 30th April 1876	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1875 to 30th April 1876	2	9	7			
December 1875 to 31st August 1876	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1876 to 30th April 1877	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1876 to 30th April 1877	2	9	7			
December 1876 to 31st August 1877	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1877 to 30th April 1878	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1877 to 30th April 1878	2	9	7			
December 1877 to 31st August 1878	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1878 to 30th April 1879	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1878 to 30th April 1879	2	9	7			
December 1878 to 31st August 1879	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1879 to 30th April 1880	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1879 to 30th April 1880	2	9	7			
December 1879 to 31st August 1880	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1880 to 30th April 1881	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1880 to 30th April 1881	2	9	7			
December 1880 to 31st August 1881	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1881 to 30th April 1882	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1881 to 30th April 1882	2	9	7			
December 1881 to 31st August 1882	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1882 to 30th April 1883	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1882 to 30th April 1883	2	9	7			
December 1882 to 31st August 1883	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1883 to 30th April 1884	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1883 to 30th April 1884	2	9	7			
December 1883 to 31st August 1884	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1884 to 30th April 1885	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1884 to 30th April 1885	2	9	7			
December 1884 to 31st August 1885	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1885 to 30th April 1886	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1885 to 30th April 1886	2	9	7			
December 1885 to 31st August 1886	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1886 to 30th April 1887	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1886 to 30th April 1887	2	9	7			
December 1886 to 31st August 1887	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1887 to 30th April 1888	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1887 to 30th April 1888	2	9	7			
December 1887 to 31st August 1888	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1888 to 30th April 1889	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1888 to 30th April 1889	2	9	7			
December 1888 to 31st August 1889	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1889 to 30th April 1890	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1889 to 30th April 1890	2	9	7			
December 1889 to 31st August 1890	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1890 to 30th April 1891	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1890 to 30th April 1891	2	9	7			
December 1890 to 31st August 1891	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1891 to 30th April 1892	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1891 to 30th April 1892	2	9	7			
December 1891 to 31st August 1892	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1892 to 30th April 1893	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1892 to 30th April 1893	2	9	7			
December 1892 to 31st August 1893	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1893 to 30th April 1894	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1893 to 30th April 1894	2	9	7			
December 1893 to 31st August 1894	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1894 to 30th April 1895	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1894 to 30th April 1895	2	9	7			
December 1894 to 31st August 1895	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1895 to 30th April 1896	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1895 to 30th April 1896	2	9	7			
December 1895 to 31st August 1896	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1896 to 30th April 1897	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1896 to 30th April 1897	2	9	7			
December 1896 to 31st August 1897	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1897 to 30th April 1898	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1897 to 30th April 1898	2	9	7			
December 1897 to 31st August 1898	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1898 to 30th April 1899	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1898 to 30th April 1899	2	9	7			
December 1898 to 31st August 1899	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1899 to 30th April 1900	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1899 to 30th April 1900	2	9	7			
December 1899 to 31st August 1900	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1900 to 30th April 1901	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1900 to 30th April 1901	2	9	7			
December 1900 to 31st August 1901	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1901 to 30th April 1902	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1901 to 30th April 1902	2	9	7			
December 1901 to 31st August 1902	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1902 to 30th April 1903	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1902 to 30th April 1903	2	9	7			
December 1902 to 31st August 1903	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1903 to 30th April 1904	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1903 to 30th April 1904	2	9	7			
December 1903 to 31st August 1904	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1904 to 30th April 1905	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1904 to 30th April 1905	2	9	7			
December 1904 to 31st August 1905	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1905 to 30th April 1906	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1905 to 30th April 1906	2	9	7			
December 1905 to 31st August 1906	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1906 to 30th April 1907	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1906 to 30th April 1907	2	9	7			
December 1906 to 31st August 1907	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1907 to 30th April 1908	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1907 to 30th April 1908	2	9	7			
December 1907 to 31st August 1908	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1908 to 30th April 1909	2	9	7			
December 1908 to 31st August 1909	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1909 to 30th April 1910	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1909 to 30th April 1910	2	9	7			
December 1909 to 31st August 1910	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1910 to 30th April 1911	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1910 to 30th April 1911	2	9	7			
December 1910 to 31st August 1911	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1911 to 30th April 1912	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1911 to 30th April 1912	2	9	7			
December 1911 to 31st August 1912	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1912 to 30th April 1913	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1912 to 30th April 1913	2	9	7			
December 1912 to 31st August 1913	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1913 to 30th April 1914	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1913 to 30th April 1914	2	9	7			
December 1913 to 31st August 1914	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1915	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1915	2	9	7			
December 1914 to 31st August 1915	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1915 to 30th April 1916	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1915 to 30th April 1916	2	9	7			
December 1915 to 31st August 1916	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1916 to 30th April 1917	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1916 to 30th April 1917	2	9	7			
December 1916 to 31st August 1917	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1917 to 30th April 1918	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1917 to 30th April 1918	2	9	7			
December 1917 to 31st August 1918	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1918 to 30th April 1919	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1918 to 30th April 1919	2	9	7			
December 1918 to 31st August 1919	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1919 to 30th April 1920	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1919 to 30th April 1920	2	9	7			
December 1919 to 31st August 1920	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1920 to 30th April 1921	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1920 to 30th April 1921	2	9	7			
December 1920 to 31st August 1921	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1921 to 30th April 1922	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1921 to 30th April 1922	2	9	7			
December 1921 to 31st August 1922	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1922 to 30th April 1923	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1922 to 30th April 1923	2	9	7			
December 1922 to 31st August 1923	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1923 to 30th April 1924	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1923 to 30th April 1924	2	9	7			
December 1923 to 31st August 1924	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1924 to 30th April 1925	2	9	7			
December 1924 to 31st August 1925	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926	2	9	7			
December 1925 to 31st August 1926	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1926 to 30th April 1927	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1926 to 30th April 1927	2	9	7			
December 1926 to 31st August 1927	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1927 to 30th April 1928	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1927 to 30th April 1928	2	9	7			
December 1927 to 31st August 1928	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1928 to 30th April 1929	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1928 to 30th April 1929	2	9	7			
December 1928 to 31st August 1929	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1929 to 30th April 1930	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1929 to 30th April 1930	2	9	7			
December 1929 to 31st August 1930	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931	2	9	7			
December 1930 to 31st August 1931	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1931 to 30th April 1932	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1931 to 30th April 1932	2	9	7			
December 1931 to 31st August 1932	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1932 to 30th April 1933	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1932 to 30th April 1933	2	9	7			
December 1932 to 31st August 1933	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1933 to 30th April 1934	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1933 to 30th April 1934	2	9	7			
December 1933 to 31st August 1934	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1934 to 30th April 1935	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1934 to 30th April 1935	2	9	7			
December 1934 to 31st August 1935	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1935 to 30th April 1936	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1935 to 30th April 1936	2	9	7			
December 1935 to 31st August 1936	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1936 to 30th April 1937	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1936 to 30th April 1937	2	9	7			
December 1936 to 31st August 1937	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1937 to 30th April 1938	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1937 to 30th April 1938	2	9	7			
December 1937 to 31st August 1938	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1938 to 30th April 1939	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1938 to 30th April 1939	2	9	7			
December 1938 to 31st August 1939	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1939 to 30th April 1940	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1939 to 30th April 1940	2	9	7			
December 1939 to 31st August 1940	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1940 to 30th April 1941	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1940 to 30th April 1941	2	9	7			
December 1940 to 31st August 1941	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1941 to 30th April 1942	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1941 to 30th April 1942	2	9	7			
December 1941 to 31st August 1942	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1942 to 30th April 1943	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1942 to 30th April 1943	2	9	7			
December 1942 to 31st August 1943	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1943 to 30th April 1944	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1943 to 30th April 1944	2	9	7			
December 1943 to 31st August 1944	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1944 to 30th April 1945	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1944 to 30th April 1945	2	9	7			
December 1944 to 31st August 1945	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1945 to 30th April 1946	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1945 to 30th April 1946	2	9	7			
December 1945 to 31st August 1946	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1946 to 30th April 1947	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1946 to 30th April 1947	2	9	7			
December 1946 to 31st August 1947	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1947 to 30th April 1948	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1947 to 30th April 1948	2	9	7			
December 1947 to 31st August 1948	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st May 1948 to 30th April 1949	2	9	7			
Ditto at Pulloor from 1st May 1948 to 30th April 1949	2	9	7			
December 1948 to 31st August 1949	12	2	9			
Ditto at Kurnool from 1st

Bargain

Land Office Jan 13th 1842

Sales

Names of Purchasers | Residence | Land Sold | Amount of Purchase Money

Sarah Ann Phillips | Jackson Co Ala | W ½ of NW ¼ Sec 19 T 3 S R 1 E | $80.00

Thomas Phillips | Jackson Co Ala | E ½ of NW ¼ Sec 19 T 3 S R 1 E | $80.00

Thomas Phillips | Jackson Co Ala | E ½ of SW ¼ Sec 19 T 3 S R 1 E | $80.00

Thomas Phillips | Jackson Co Ala | W ½ of SE ¼ Sec 19 T 3 S R 1 E | $80.00

Thomas Phillips | Jackson Co Ala | E ½ of SE ¼ Sec 19 T 3 S R 1 E | $80.00

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Total ——— $7680.00

Received payment in full

Sarah Ann Phillips

Thomas Phillips

Thomas Phillips

Thomas

2 Sirnellee Talook 40 Villages — 145 8 . chagulmunny Talook 27 Villages — 149 12 . Total — 295 4 .	Not Known	a Sum mud of the late Nawab Gholam Russool Khan confirming the Office of Cauzee on him in succession to his father with the Enams and Rufsooms enjoyed by the latter	For the perform-ance of Cauzee's Duties	Not Known	Mr Bayley estimated the value of the Enams held by this Cauzee at Rupees 100 per annum. The Rufsooms at 29 Rupees per Mensem and recommended an increase of Rupees 21 per Mensem to make his Pay equal to one hundred Rupees per Mensem, which was sanctioned in Minutes of Consultation Dated 10th September 1842.— The amount deducted from the Kistkundy Beriz amounts somewhat less than 29 Rupees per Mensem but as the object was to make the emoluments of the incumbent equal to 100 Rupees per Mensem it is desirable that the Sum of Rupees 29 fixed by Mr Bayley as the value of the Rufsooms should be allowed and that amount be paid direct from the Treasury, subject to the same conditions, as in the case of the Cauzee of Nundial.—	Gholam Mohideen Sahib Sirnellee
3 Nundial Kusbah — 60 .. per annum		From time to time in memo-rial	Ro Summon of a grant	The duties of a Village Shroff	Not Known	There are no Enams attached to the Office of Village Shroff in this Village an annual money allowance of 60 Rupees was fixed by the 1st Commissioner Mr Blane, with reference to what was allowed, under the Mogalye government which sum is deducted from the Beriz of the Village. It would be advisable to allot an equivalent in land, but until the Turumwar assessment is introduced, it perhaps is better to continue the ready money payment, ifsaving it direct from the Treasury to the party holding the Office.—	Nundial alias Hoobal Row

8412

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Goodoor

4	Goodoor Kusbah	29 4 " Annum	Not Known	No Summd	Duties of a Village Shroff.	Not Known	The Enam of the Village shroff in Goodoor, being only 5 Coodoor or 16½ acres paying a Jodee of 2 Rupees, he enjoyed under the late Circar the tax which was levied on the measurer of Gram under the head of Meturpha and which amounted to 10 Rupees annually.— When this tax in common with all other similar ones was brought to the Credit of Government, an allowance of 3 Gurdmall Rupees a Month equal to Rupees 29 4 a year was made to the shroff out of the village Meturpha, and this he continues to receive. It increase his Enams, but until the value of the lands are ascertained by a Turummar assessment it appears preferable to pay the amount direct from the Treasury.
5	Masahil Musjeed of Goodoor Taluk	80 / 6	By the Mother of ab-dull Wahab Sahib a puler of Kur-nool about 200 years ago.—	No Summd	For Mosque Service	Not Known	Shortly after the assumption of the Country, Bundoola Sahil represented to the Commissioner that the village had been granted to one of his ancestors for the support of a Mosque constructed by the Mother of Abdul Wahab Sahil, a former puler of Kurnool That the Village had been Enfted about 40 or 50 years ago by Nawab Mir Khan and had again been restored by his son and Successor Munawar Khan and had been a second time resumed by the late

Goodoor

8413 Fort St. George 19 June 1854.

late Nawal Ghoolam Rufeed Khan about 2 years before the assumption of the Country. The truth of this was established by the Servants of the late Nawab but the claim was unsupported by any Sunnud or written grant. Mr Blane settled it until further orders as an Eight anna Shrotriem and Bundoola Sahib has ever since received half of the Iyen Peiz of the Village. The Government in Minutes of Consultation dated 15th October 1852, Para 10, sanctioned the continuance of the grant during the life of Bundoola sahib subject to report on lapse.—

The village, it will be observed, was originally granted for the support of a Mosque, which still exists and is used as a Place of Prayer by the Muhommedan Families in the Village. There are no ceremonies or services performed which require the previous permission of the Circar, and the Government have apparently sanctioned the Grant as a personal one to Bundoolah Sahib.—

For the last six years the eight anna share of the Peiz has regularly amounted to Rupees 80-- and a fraction, and as the practice of deducting the yeomiah from the Risthundy Peiz is considered objectionable that sum might be fixed to be paid direct from the Treasury.—

Shrotriemdars

6	Bhone Talook Poreyaloor	600	"	"	Granted by the late Nawal Ghoolam Rufeed Khan	No Sunnud	For the support of the afsdr thereof in Kurnool Fort.

Hajee Saul Mahomed

The Village of Poreyaloor was assigned by Takeed about the year 1830 to one Hajee Saul Mahomed solely for the support of this shrine, which is attached to the precincts of the late Nawab's Palace. It was Inafted for a few months in 1839, but again given back, and when Mr Blane was Commissioner, owing to constant disputes between the Hajee and others as to who should enjoy the Enam he Mr Blane, nominated Somederauz Khan and Cajoin Meyah the superintendents of the Nawabs Family as the Managers of the Institution - and they have continued to fulfil the trust up to this time. The expenses were estimated by Mr Bayley at about 600 Rupees per annum, and that sum

8d/15

Fort St. George 19th June 1852

Bd. No. 1265

No. 263.

Proceedings thereon

(30-31)

Resolved that the letter above recorded together with its enclosure be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with reference to para 15 of Extract Minutes Consultation dated 15th October 1852.—

In Cons. 15th Nov. 1852

In these Cases, the present deductions from the Rist Bundy Beriz are paid to the Cazees of Kundial and Sirwell in order to make up their income to 100 Rupees per Mensem under the arrangements proposed by the late Commissioner in his reports of the 29th August 1842. The amounts thus deducted are 23 and 29 Rupees respectively per Mensem — as these Cauzees perform the duties of District or Moonsiffs also within their jurisdiction, the Board consider that the emoluments hitherto enjoyed by them are not more than adequate, and accordingly beg to recommend that the present deductions from the Beriz may be commuted into equivalent payments from the Treasury under the conditions suggested by the agent.—

Cases Nos. 1 and 2

In Cons. 2d Nov. 1842.

The Board concur in the recommendation of the Agent that the allowances at

Nos. 3 and 4

Rs. 60 and Rs. 29-4 per annum.

at present enjoyed by the village dhroffs of Nundial and Goodoor by deductions from the Beriz be in future disbursed from the Treasury, until a regular assessment is introduced into the District, when these Grants may properly be converted into assignments of land of equal value.—

No. 5

The Board observe that the payment of this allowance to Bundoolasahib at the rate of Rupees 76. for life, subject to report on lapse was sanctioned in para 10 of Extract Minutes Consultation dated 15th October 1852. They do not therefore understand why the Case is again submitted for orders unless it were that the payment is still continued from the Rustbundy Beriz instead of from the Treasury, in which case they would recommend that the latter course might be adopted. The nature of the grant, and other circumstances connected with it, might be made the subject of discussion on the occasion of the next lapse.

No. 6

The information required by Government as regards this case, in para 10 of Extract

Extract Minutes Consultation 15th October 1852 having been submitted with the

No. 262

Board's Proceedings of the 19th June 1854, and as orders will be passed thereon, it seems unnecessary to notice it in these Proceedings

No. 14.

32

To,

The Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Sir,

Bd. No. 1758

From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 15th November 1852, I have the honor to state that the Asar shareef therein referred to, is as the term indicates a Shrine wherein a supposed lock of the Prophets hair is deposited.—

2 The ceremonies connected with the institution consist in reading the Khatum daily and making Fatiha or offerings on the shrine, and also in performing the Sundal Oorous and Ziaret on the 10th 11th and 12th of the Month Rubbelavel in each year. Out of the 600 Rupees allowed

allowed from the Kistbundee Beiz of the Village of Poosaloor for the support of the Shrine 573 — 12 — is expended in Salaries to Several individuals holding various Offices such as Mouloodeya, Haffiza Lamplighter, Puckaly, Sweeper &c and remaining 26 — 4 — — is expended in the purchase of Sandal, Sweetmeats Frankincense &c required for the Offerings —

3 The Superintendents of the Mahl, Comurdaraz Khan and Yasein Mean were nominated by the Commissioner; Mr. Blane, as managers of the Institution, and they still continue to hold the Office. —

Kurnool District,
Governor Agents Office,
On Circuit, Nundial
17th May 1854.

Signed J. B. A. Conway
Agent to the Governor.

Proceedings

Pd. No. 1266
Proceedings
(32-33)

In Cons. 15th Nov. 1852.

thereon. Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to para 10 of Extract Minutes Consultation dated 15th October 1852; and para 19 of the Board's proceedings of the 3d June 1852 recommending the Continuance of the Grant of 600 Rupees from the Kistbundy on Beiz for the expenses of the Asar Shareef in the Village of Poosaloor during the life time of the present incumbents subject to report on their demise. —

Read again Statements from the Agent at Kurnool dated 11th July 1853 and entered in Consultation 6th April 1854 of Escta Tent allowances drawn by him and his Assistants during Fusly 1262. —

To

No. 19.

To,

(34)

B. Cunliffe Esqre

Sub Secretary in charge of the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

Bd. No. 1759.
From the Agent to the Governor at Kurnool

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 6th April 1854, requiring to know the cause of my protracted residence at Sirwell, from the 12th January to the 12th of March in last year, I have the honor to state, that I arrived at Sirwell on the former date, after completing the Settlement of the Chegulmurry Talook, and having several Criminal cases, and considerable arrears of Current business to dispose of which had accumulated whilst engaged in the Settlement above referred to, I was not able to commence issuing Puttahs until the 21st January.—

2 On the 22d Idem, heavy rain fell, which continued for several days, and which being unusual at that period of the year, gave cause for apprehension that the Jonna, Cotton,

Cotton and Grain crops, then coming to maturity, would sustain considerable injury, and in consequence I deemed it necessary, to suspend the settlement operations, and after the weather had cleared up, I deputed the Talook authorities, and also my Head Sheristadar to inspect the crops in several Villages, wherein extensive injury was reported to have occurred.—

3. The result of the inspection showed that the extent of loss was not sufficient, to request Sanction for any special remissions, but the circumstances and the enquiry attending it, prevented me from proceeding with the Jummabundy until the 9th February, which with the various other duties devolving on me occupied me until the 9th March; and I was detained until the 12th March investigating a civil case involving the succession to property of considerable value, the parties interested in which were all residents of a Village in the vicinity of Cusbah Sirwell.—

Kurnool District.
Governor agents Office,
On Circuit Sirwell,
20th May 1854.

Signed J. B. A. Conway
Agent to the Governor.—

8422. Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Bd. No. 1244

Proceedings thereon. Under the explanation afforded in the letter recorded above, the Board Sanction the Extra Tent allowance drawn by each Officer, for the number of days noted in the margin.—

(34-35)

Mr. J.B.B Cruso[illegible] agent for 155 days
Lieuth. J.G. Russell assth agent for 106—

No. 122.

To,

B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(36)

Bd. No. 1849

From the Jr. Collector of Chinglepute

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, this day received, I have the honor to state that no ships have as yet called at the port of Sattimungalum for the export of Salt to Calcutta on Indent, but I am in daily expectation of nearly the entire quantity Sanctioned by the Board for the above purpose has been manufactured, and is available at the place referred to as will be seen from statement seperately forwarded. This circumstance probably arises partly from the ship owners finding a return trade in grain much more profitable when carried on with the Northern Provinces, where the effects of the present Scarcity appear to be more severely felt than in this Collectorate, and partly from the advantages held out for the export of Salt to Calcutta on private Trade, at the low charge of 15 Rupees per 100 Maunds, which upto the present date amounts to Bengal Maunds 19,680 — on the requisite number of vessels arriving at Cuvelong, the Salt in store can be shipped within 60 Days with the two sets of scales now available.

No. 1209 of 121
Dated 1st June 1854

Chinglepute District Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Teroovallore 1st June 1854

/ Signed / G. H. Ellis
Acting Collector

6-37 Order thereon Ordered to be recorded.—

8423 Fort St. George 19 June 1854

No.

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(38)

Bd. No. 1886.

From the Collector of North Arcot

Sir,

An Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated October 6. 1853, circulated for the information and guidance of all Collectors an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government of the 30th August preceding, in which it is declared that wattled or basket wells are not to share in the exemption from taxation recently given, under the orders of the Honorable Court, to improvements made at the expense of the Ryot.

Submits with reference to the Proceedings of the Board dated 6th October 1853 declaring that wattled or basket wells are not to be exempt from taxation, certain Observations & requests that the orders may be reconsidered & rescinded.—

Being convinced that this rule would have an injurious effect, in this District at least, I venture to address the Board, in the hope that they will see fit to bring the subject again before Government with a view to the reconsideration of the order.—

2. In this District wattled wells in common with Ryots wells of all other descriptions, have always been free from taxation, with the exception of the rule that a Ryot leaving waste any of the lands included in his puttah of the previous year, was liable to an extra assessment on crops raised on poonjah land by means of a private well, to make up wholly or in part for the assessment of such waste. This rule, as has been before explained to the Board, was practically of very

very limited operation, and it may be said that hitherto wattled wells, as well as other private wells, have been untaxed in this District. The present rule therefore imposes a new tax.—

3 It seems probable that the reason for passing the present order was some idea that without it [illegible] would accrue to Government. For, the general principle having been broadly and distinctly declared by the Honorable Court of Directors, that improvements effected by the Ryots at their own cost are not to be taxed, it seems unlikely that the Government would grudge such gain to the Ryots except from the fear of loss resulting to the Revenue. It may be supposed, 1st that the Government are unwilling to abandon any demands of Revenue for wells of this description, and that they fear the apprehension specific would largely increase.—

2d That they fear that Ryots would dig these cheap wells in great number, and abandon much of their present poonjah land.—

3rd It may be supposed that the profits from wattled wells is very great, so that they are well able to bear taxation.—

4. With my report of the 28th January 1849 on the subject of taxing wells, I submitted a statement showing the whole number

of wells in the District, divided into classes. The number of wattled wells was 3,019 and that of all other wells was 18,643; and the amount of Revenue nominally derivable if all had been taxed at the full rate, was 12,256 Rupees for the former, and 1,10,358 for the latter. Thus the wattle wells were in number one seventh of the whole, but the Revenue nominally derivable from taxing them was little more than one tenth of that derivable from all the wells. The whole amount therefore to be gained to the Revenue by fully taxing those wells is trifling, even admitting it really to amount to the whole nominal sum which however it certainly would not, as I shall explain presently. It is only one ninth of what the Government have declared themselves still willing permanently to give up, on wells of other kinds.—

5 Nor does it seem likely that this proportion between the wells of the excluded class and those of the other classes would greatly vary under entire exemption. Hitherto neither kind has been entirely free; but both have been so with a trifling exception, and both have been under precisely the same rules; it seems fair therefore to infer that the existing proportion between the

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

the two Classes in number, represents the natural proportion - It seems unlikely that wattled wells should increase in a much greater ratio than other wells, in both classes it is to be expected and desired that there should be an increase, now that all interference by Government Revenue officers is barred, but it does not seem to me probable that the wattled wells will increase faster than others - and even if the number of wattled wells did increase under entire freedom to double what it is now, still the amount of Revenue nominally sacrificed would be contemptible, it would only be twenty five thousand Rupees in a District yielding nearly as many lacks, or one per cent of the whole Collection - and this too is supposing that the whole of the apparent sacrifice will be recovered by taxing the wells; but that is clearly a fallacy - The figures above given represent the state of the case under almost entire freedom from taxation; and in computing the probable actual produce of a tax on these wells, allowance must be made for the effect of the tax itself in

checking

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

checking the construction of these wells and cultivation by means of them; I believe that effect would not be small and that in fact it would much reduce the number of these wells -

6. It is an old argument against exempting private wells from taxation, that Ryots would dig wells and so gain great profit from a limited part of their Poonjah holdings, and give up much of their other land - But both the Board of Revenue, the Government and the Honorable Court, have discarded that objection as regards wells generally; and the former two have urged, and the latter has conceded, entire freedom from taxation to such improvements - It is my firm belief that no grounds exist for making wattled wells an exception - I have no right to speak of other Districts than this, but I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that the results stated would not follow here - I believe on the contrary that the profits of the improved cultivation would rather be expended in maintaining the cultivation of the Ryots holding, and of extending the improvement to the rest of it - while it

it is certain that in bad seasons the e
Poinjah lands under private wells are
cultivated and yield revenue, when
those without such resource are neces
-rily left waste - In such seasons then
at least the breadth of cultivation i
increased by the well instead of bein
diminished. -

7. The last consideration which
I have assumed to have operated to produ
the restrictive order, is the supposition
that the cost of wattled wells being sma
the profit from them is exorbitant, and th
they are therefore well able to bear taxa
-tion - This mode of arguing is very rarely
safe; it is generally found that distin
-guishing taxation based upon it has the
effect of diminishing trade or production
as the case may be, and I believe the pres
-sent case would be no exception - I think
the opinion supposed would be found to
mistaken, and the limited number of wat
wells existing seems to show that it is so - The
wells though they cost little, probably repa
average from three to four rupees each, and
very

very perishable; they rarely or never last
longer than two years, and in the sandy/c
soil of the Sutavaid Taluk where in this
District they chiefly abound, only one - Of
course this lessens their value, as their cost
has to be replaced before they wear out - at
present, while they are untaxed, it appears
that this is done on the whole, so as to induce
the construction of such wells to a certain
limited extent - But under the new rules,
precisely the same addition of tax will be
imposed, as if the well were dug and kept
in repair by the Government, and under
such circumstances I fully believe that
the wells would not be profitable, and that
the number would very greatly diminish. In
the most favourable localities they would
still continue to be dug; but in all other
places their use would be abandoned.

8. And I can see no benefit to
be hoped for direct or indirect, from such
a consummation, to compensate for the un
undoubted evil of the thing itself - It may
be argued that the Ryots will do better to

dig

dig permanent wells. But in the first
place it may safely be assumed that the
men unlearned as they are, are more compe-
tent to manage their own affairs than we
are to teach them, it is as much in their
power now as it would be under the new rule
to dig costly and lasting wells instead of
cheap and perishable ones, but they find
it more to their advantage to use the latter.
But further, the wattled wells are only
suited to particular soils; and in those
soils permanent wells would be much
more costly than they are in general.
In the light and sandy soil of the
Sutwaid Talook, and of the broad and
level valleys of the Vellore and Sautgur
Talooks, where the water lies near the
surface, they are extensively used. To
construct a permanent well in such si-
uations would be expensive, because from the
looseness of the soil it must be lined
throughout; and loose stone, the cheap and
usual material for such a purpose, would
not do, as the sandy soil would soon be

washed out from behind it, and it would
fall in. But a lining of masonary work
would be far beyond the means of the Ryots
generally. Thus it seems that if cut off
from constructing wattled wells, the Ryots
now using them would be unable to substi-
tute any other; and thus, by the operation of
the new rule, they would be deprived of a
source of profit, while the gain to the
Government would be utterly insignificant.
It is even probable that on the whole the
Government too might lose by the change;
for it is certain that the profit of well
lands often enables a Ryot to pay the Rist
of more uncertain crops.

9 I may be permitted to add that
the present order appears to me to militate
against the spirit of the orders of the
Honorable Court. The terms used in the
Despatch are as follows; "We have authorized
"you to XXX allow to the Ryots the full benefit of their
"own improvements, the lands so improved being
"subject to no additional assessment on that
"account, so long as the general rates of the District
"remain unaltered." This is very comprehensive,
and

and includes all wells of all descriptions. It
makes no exception of any kind of well, n
does it appear that the Board of Revenue or t
Government made any such exception in their
recommendation on the subject and the whol
tenor of the Despatch manifests the same
large spirit. the Court freely consent to gi
entire freedom to improvements made by the
Ryots, cordially (Para 1.) concurring in the
opinion stated by the Government that th
is "the most direct and influential mode
"of furthering the grand object of elevating
"them to the condition of land owners, and i
"thereby laying the only sure foundation for
"the general progress and improvement of th
Contrary." - and again (Para 3) that "there can
"be little doubt that the Government has
"indirectly derived no inconsiderable advantage
"from such improvements; that the profits of
"the well lands have often furnished the mean
"of paying up the assessment of others in bad
"seasons, and that the necessity of remissions
"has been thus avoided." The Court go further
indeed; and besides abandoning the revenue
heretofore derived from the taxation of Ryots'
improvements,

improvements, and confirming exemption for
the future where, as in this District, it has
hitherto been enjoyed, they without solicita-
tion invite the Government to take into con-
sideration the case of the old highly assessed
well garden lands, with the view of reducing
the assessment upon them.-

10. In these orders there is nothing petty
or narrow; the views enunciated are broad and
enlarged, and the orders correspond with the
premises - It appears to me a thing much
to be lamented that a measure of this com-
prehensive and enlightened character should
be qualified and encumbered by trifling
distinctions and restrictions all the conside-
rations stated by the Honorable Court as
reasons for exempting wells generally from
taxation are equally true of Basket wells,
but their application to these latter is
refused, on the ground that their cost
is small and the profit from them dis-
proportionably great - as to the smallness
of the cost, it is surely unwise to place
obstacles in the way of the employment
of small capitals as to the supposed e-
normous

enormous profit, I believe the idea is erroneous, as already said, but even supposing it to be correct, why should the Government pledge the gain which is in no degree obtained at their expense. The whole of the probable increase of Revenue by the new rule is very trifling, and even if there were no other reasons against it, it seem unworthy, for the sake of such trifling gain, to break in on an important general principle.-

11 I have only to add that shortly after I resumed charge of this District, as soon indeed as the order of Government under notice came to my Knowledge, I issued orders suspending its operation, and exempting wattled wells from taxation until further notice. I took this step in the hope that eventually the order would be reconsidered and rescinded; but also under the conviction that, at all events, the present year of drought and distress would be an extremely bad time for enforcing any new tax on land or on the Ryots, and more particularly one tending directly to check improvement and

and the production of food. It was my intention to address this Board on the subject at a much earlier date; but the pressure of other business has compelled me to defer doing so till the present time.-

North Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Trivuttoor,
31st May, 1854.

/Signed/ J. D. Bourdillon
Collector

Bd. No. 2151.

Proceedings thereon.- The Board observe that

39

Mr. Bourdillon's views in para. 10 of his letter, that the exception made to Basket wells is because their cost is small and their profit so great, seem incorrect - The orders regarding them emanated from the Government and the Board believe that the exception was taken on the ground that the

object

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

object of the orders of the Honorable Court was to encourage works of a permanent nature.

The Board however concur generally in Mr. Bourdillon's remarks and have already addressed Government on the subject, recommending a relaxation of their orders regarding Basket or Garden wells.—

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Ordered also to be submitted to Government with the following letter.

No. 270.

To,
The Chief Secretary
to
Government.

(38-40)
B/ No. 1299.
To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from

from the Collector of North

In Con. 19th June 1854 Arcot dated 31st May 1854

as bearing upon and

advocating the concession

sought in their letter of

22d May 1854.

Revenue Board Office

Fort St. George

19th June 1854

(Signed) B. Cunliffe

Sub Secretary.

To

No. 36.

To.

B. Cunliffe Esqre

Sub Secretary in charge

of Board of Revenue

Fort St. George.

41

Bd. No. 1857 From the Collr. of Salem. Explaining the reasons why the Board's Proceedings of the 30th September 1852 calling for Certain information in regard to the fixed money payments to be substituted for shares in the revenue of Certain Enam Villages has not been replied to. -

Bds. Pro: 29th Sept. 1851. No. 422. To Bd. 3d Augt. 52

Bds. Pro: 29 Dec. No. 78.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 8th Instant requesting me to expedite the despatch of my reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 30th September 1852, Communicating Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 10th September 1852, "calling for certain information in regard "to the fixed money payments to be made "in lieu of shares in the revenue of certain "Enam Villages, I have the honor to state that I cannot ascertain to what Villages the correspondence noted in the Margin refers. -

2. In an Extract from their Proceedings dated the 29th September 1851, the Board have remarked, that "they "would prefer the substitution of fixed "payments not only in this case, but in the "other instances referred by Mr. Phillips" "The Proceedings in which this remark occurs

Para 4

related.

related to a letter from Mr. Phillips dated the 15th September 1851, No. 118, in which he proposed to resume the entire Village of Damalagary Moottoo in the Tripatoor Taloork, and to disburse annually half its net proceeds to the Enamdar, Syed Shaw Cawder Hoossain, in the same way he proceeds to remark, "as has been done "in regard to certain other Villages "in this District which have been "incorporated with the Government "lands". In commenting on this letter, the Board appear to have thought that Mr. Phillips referred to other Villages in which this course had still to be followed, which was not the case.

3. Mr. Phillips in reply to the Board's Circular dated the 15th November 1852, reported that "deductions of the class "apparently contemplated in the Circular "are not made from the Kistbundy here "of the Salem Collectorate," but in Para 2 he observed, that there were certain Rai= =yakum Villages to which he believed it was "not intended to apply the Super= "vision of the Audit department" as no

dated 11th January 1853.

no further notice was taken of that remark, no answer has been made to the Proceedings dated the 30th September 1852.

4. I now beg to be informed, whether the Board desire to have the Circular of the 15th November 1852 applied to Raiya= =yakum and Punjum hiefs & Agraharums as these are the only Enams in this District in which a share in the Bariz is enjoyed by the Enamdars.

5. Mr. Phillips adverted to "the "present complicated state of the subdivided "rights of proprietorship" in these Raiya= =yakum grants. If it is intended to apply the order of Government to such grants, the names of the shareholders and their relatives, and the numbers of subdivisions into which they have been formed must be made the subject of enquiry in the Taloork Es=

6. I beg to remark that the reasons referred to by the Board in Para 4 of their Proceedings dated the 29th September 1851, Communicated in their Proceedings of the 27th October following for recom= =mending "fixed money" payments in

Substitution.

"Substitution of the system of sharing the
"net proceeds in the case of the Dehat
"Enams in North Arcot" would not apply
to Enams of the description now now referred to

Salem Collector's Office,
On Circuit, Ossoor,
17th May 1854.

(Signed) H. A. Brett.
Collector.

(41-42)

No. 262.

B. W. 1267

Proceedings thereon, Resolved that the letter
above recorded be forwarded for
the information of Government,
with reference to para 2 of
Extract Minutes Consultation
dated 10th September 1852.

In Con. 30th Sept. 1852

As the Collector reports that
he cannot ascertain to what
Villages Mr. Phillips referred in
para 2 of his letter, dated 15th September
1851, the Board are of opinion that it
is

In Cons. 29th Sept. 1851

is unnecessary to pursue the Subject further.

With regard to the Trishnaviram
and Punjum Hissa grants of the Salem
District, it has to be observed that
under the report submitted by the late
Collector that no payments were made
by deductions from the Thisthundy Peria
as religious, charitable and personal
grants, the Board were of opinion that
those grants did not come under the
class of payments to which it was intended
to apply the supervision of the audit depart-
=ment and therefore merely recorded
Mr. Phillip's letter in their Proceedings.

11th Jan. 53
in Cons. 24th Dec.

Statement

8444

43 Bo. No. 1781

Fort St. George

19th June 1854.-

Statement Shewing the Amount of Arrears due the undermentioned Shotriemdars in the District of South Arcot, Submitted for the Sanction of Government.

Number	Name	Amount due per annum	Date of Government authority	Nature of the grant	Period for which Arrears are due	Total amount of Arrears	Explanation of the cause of the suspension of payment.-	Remarks of the Collector	Board of Revenue	Order of Government
1	2	CRs. 3 A 6	4	5	6	CRs. 7 A 6	8			
1	Goolam Mohedeen	11 9 4	For their services during the Insurrection of 1850-		From 12th July 1850 to 11th July 1853.-	34 12	"This pension is payable under the order of Government contained in Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 28th August 1850. The local District Officers were directed to make the order known to the parties, but in consequence of their absence at Madras, they have only recently become acquainted with it, and the pensioner has now been made for payment of the allowance, and the Collector requests authority for paying the arrears on the parties appearing before him and for disbursing the pension hereafter.-			
2	Beejan Beebee Mother, died on 2d October 1853	3 5 "			From Do. to 28th August 1853	10 11 "				
3	Beebeenah Beebee Sister	5 12 7			From Do. to 11th October 1853	17 5 9				
4	Laul bee	5 12 7			From Do. to Do. July 1853	17 5 9				
					Total	80 2 6				

Errors Excepted

(Signed) E. Maltby
Collector

South Arcot,
Collector's Cutcherry,
Cuddalore,
23d May 1854.-

Remarks.

After B.R. 1304.

Remarks thereon,

(43-44)

Under the explanation afforded by the Collector, the Board of Revenue recommend that sanctions may be granted for the payment to the Yeomiahdars noted in Column 2, of the arrears due to them from 12th July 1850 to the dates specified in Column 6, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 80-2-6, and for the continuance of the unlapsed allowances for the future. The Board presume that the identity of the applicants has been ascertained.-

---

No. 65.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(45)

B.R. 1833.
From the Collector of South Arcot -

Sir,

In accordance with the Board's Endorsements on Petition Nos. 864 and 866 of 1854, I have the honor to enclose copy of my decision in the Petitioner's case, as also translations of the Tahsildar's Urzee, and of a Yadast from the Acting Additional Sub Collector Mr. McDonell, who took the first

first step in the enquiry. It will be observed that the case was decided as far back as August last.-

South Arcot Collector's Cutcherry
Cuddalore 24th May 1854.-

(Signed) E. Maltby.
Collector.

No. 1.

Para 1. One Arnachella Pillay, a Tarnidar in the Chellumbrum Taloog, who had been recently suspended on the Tahsildar's report for neglect of duty, sent petitions to the Hoozoor by Tappal representing that the Tahsildar was improperly making collections from the Taloog Servants, alleging that the Amount was intended for a Nuzzurahundy present or offering to the Hoozoor Servants.-

2. As the Acting additional Sub Collector Mr. McDonell was proceeding on business to the neighbourhood of Chellumbrum, the Collector requested him to call Arnachella Pillay and enquire of he acknowledged being the writer of the letter, with a view to an enquiry being held, if Arnachella Pillay answered in the affirmatives That person proved to have gone to Cuddalore, but his brother Sawahatty Pillay, came forward and gave a deposition (on 27th July) before Mr. McDonell repeating the charge and alleging that the Amount collected (about Rupees 370) and a nominal

nominal list of the subscribers, would be discovered if search was made in the box, in which the Taloor Head Goomastah kept the Stamp papers and Stamp Collections.-

3. The Acting Additional Sub Collector accordingly sent Venkatachellier a Huzoor apparent Jawabnavis, to the Taloor Cutcherry, to make a search, and on the contents of the Stamp box being examined, a bag containing Rupees 336, was found in it, besides the public money. The box also contained a Small Mahratta Memorandum (Document No 1) in the writing of the Head Goomastah, representing that he had advanced Rupees 14 to the Tahsildar, Viz, 12 Rupees in money for expenses and Rupees 2 to purchase wood for the repair of his bullock Coach. The Huzoor Jawabnavees sent the above money, and the Mahratta Memorandum to the Acting additional Sub Collector, with a report of his proceedings, which also enclosed an explanatory Statement taken from the Head Goomastah regarding the money, and the two latter documents, Nos 2 and 3, purporting to be nominal lists of the parties from whom it had been collected.-

4. It is here proper to record, a few remarks regarding the Huzoor Jawabnavees

Venkatachellier

JDG

Venkatachellier who was sent by the Acting additional Sub Collector to make the search, as the Servant most available at the moment. We cannot be supposed to bear any good will to the Tahsildar who had occasion to report twice against him in the past year - once (on 9th August 1852) for having been applied to by the Taloor Sheristadar to aid a charge about to be preferred against the Tahsildar and 2ndly for leaving the kists due on his lands unpaid. His hostile feeling towards the Tahsildar which may thus be presumed - gives significance to two points observable in his proceedings 1st His taking a Statement at all from the Head Goomastah, instead of leaving the enquiry to his Superior European Officer, and after the Head Goomastah had first stated that the money had been left in his charge by a relation proceeding to Trichinopoly his taking a second Statement to the effect that the money was the private property of the Tahsildar 2dly His report being silent regarding the very suspicious circumstances under which the Document No 3 - (purporting to be a list of the subscribers of the money) was produced by the Shroff from the Mooshraffs old duftar. These circumstances

will

will be adverted to hereafter, and the Collector had to obtain an explanation of them from Vencatachelliar in a second report.-

5. The proceedings of Vencatachelliar were forwarded to the Collector by the Acting additional Sub Collector, with an expression of his opinion that no blame appeared upon a consideration of the case to be fairly attachable to the Tahsildar.-

6. The Collector then held a personal investigation during which depositions were taken from the principal talook Servants, viz the Sheristadar, Head Goomastah, Mushruff and Shroff and he now proceeds to record his opinion of the case and of the explanation made by the Tahsildar respecting the charge preferred against him.

7. From the bad terms upon which the Tahsildar is with the other talook Servants it is evident that if any money was collected by him from their pay for "Jummahbundy purposes" it was not for himself but as an offering to the Huzoor Servants on the completion of the Jummahbundy- Surrounded as the Tahsildar was by hostile subordinates from the Talook Sheristadar downwards, he would not have ventured to levy contributions

from them for his own use, and if he had done so he would not have left the money for upwards of 7 weeks in the hands of the Head Goomastah nor would the Talook Servants have failed to complain immediately against him- It remains therefore to be considered whether it is false that the Tahsildar made any collection at all or whether he did make a collection at the pressure of the Huzoor Servants, and advantage was taken of the circumstance by his hostile Subordinates, more especially the Mushruff and Shroff, to pervert the truth and get up an accusation against the Tahsildar of his having collected money for himself under the blind of the Huzoor Servants' names.-

8. The animus exhibited against the Tahsildar is sufficiently evident- The Original accuser, Arnachella Pillay, admits that he brought forward the charge out of anger at his losing the situation upon the Tahsildar's report, and that he obtained his information from the Mushroff and Shroff. Since the money was found this person has continued to address petitions to the Collector, representing at one time that the Tahsildar was intending to state that he had borrowed the money from Trepapaloor Chrishnacharry, and placed it in the Head Goomastah's hands- at another time that the Tahsildar

x The pay was distributed on 7th June the money was found in the Stamp Box on 27th July.-

Tahsildar was fabricating evidence to show the money was voluntarily subscribed by the Talook Servants for educational purposes. It will be observed that the Mushruff and Shroff support this latter Statement in their depositions, and yet the Tahsildar's defence proves to be a total denial of his having collected money for any purpose whatever, and of his having had any cash transactions with the Head Goomastah.

9. Next to the discovery of the money in the Stamp box, the principal proof adduced in support of the charge against the Tahsildar, is the Tamil document No. 3, purporting to be a nominal list of the servants from whom the sum was collected. The money found in the box was Rupees 336 and the 14 Rupees entered in the Mahratta chit No. 1 being added to it makes Rupees 350, the sum which the Head Goomastah on being first questioned stated to have been left in his charge by a relation who was about to make a journey to Trichinopoly. The tamil list (No. 3) raises the amount collected to Rupees 376, (including the Tahsildar's May Salary of Rupees 100) and a foot note specifies 3 advances to the Tahsildar of Rupees 40, thus making the remainder (or Rs. 336) to correspond with the Cash discovered in the box.

box. It has been observed above (Paragraph 4) that this document was found under most suspicious circumstances. The Tahsildar was absent from the cutcherry when the search was made, and just previous to it the informers, Arnachella Pillay and his brother Sawabuthy Pillay, who admit that they got their information from the Shroff and Mushroff, represented that if a search was made a bag of money and a nominal list of the parties who subscribed it, would be found in the Stamp box. accordingly when Venkatachellier reached the Talook Cutcherry, the informer and Shroff were ready with an outcry that the Head Goomastah had just taken the list out of the box and given it to a bramin boy name unknown, who had carried it into an interior room for concealment. On the following morning when Venkatachellier re-entered the Cutcherry, the Shroff again voluntarily took a prominent part by declaring that a search must be made for the list, and it is shown that he went with a party into the interior record room for the purpose, and himself produced the list from one of the Mushruffs old dufters. The bramin boy must have been known if he had been really

really seem to take the list from the Head Goomastah, and yet his name is not given, and the tamil document proves to be in an unknown hand though if it was a true list of money collected for a general purpose in the Cutcherry its writer must be known - all these circumstances satisfy the Collector that the list is a fabricated one and that the Shroff and Mushruff have been closely connected with the informer in getting up the charge which the list was intended to support - One proof of the list being fabricated is the following - It purposes to show that the Mayaties of the talook Servants, with some money from the Carcoons and Tarafdars, were collected for "Jammahbundy expenses" - The Salaries of all the principal Servants were therefore written down seriatim, the writer forgetting that they are not always paid in the Talook - Thus the list shows that the Salary of the Goomastah Govinda Row was collected from him in the talook on the distribution of the May pay though it is proved by the Hoozoor Cashkeeper's Memorandum that his pay for that month and June was never sent to the talook, but was paid at his request to a relation in Cuddalore.

9. In his explanatory defence the Tahsildar denies the charge in toto, and attributes it to

to the malice of parties who notoriously bear him enmity - He justly observes that he has no control whatever over the Stamp box, the key of which is kept by the Head Goomastah as stamp vender - any money or papers might therefore be put in it without his knowledge, especially when he was absent on duty from the Cusbah, as on this occasion. The Tahsildar then states that the Head Goomastah must have been induced by the other Servants to join in the combination against him, and details special reasons for the activity of the Mushruff and Shroff - The Tahsildar shows from his records that two of his predecessors had recommended the removal of the Mushruff to another talook on account of his untrustworthy character, and his being mixed up in talook intrigues - and adverts to a similar recommendation which he made to the Collector at the past Jummahbundy, adding that as he was obliged to transact any important business through other hands from want of confidence in the Mushruff, that Servant has always borne him a grudge. The Tahsildar also shows from his records cause for the Shroff's hostility - He had reported unfavorably of his father, to whose Office the Collector had lately allowed the Shroff to succeed, for the purpose of

urging

× on 10th June 1842.
× 20th Feby 1844.

urging the necessity of good and sufficient se-
curity being required. His mistrust of this party
obliged the Tahsildar to keep a close watch o-
ver his proceedings and he had, had occasion,
some 15 days before this occurrence, to hold an
enquiry and take a deposition from the Shroff
regarding a missing rupee in a village remittan-
which the Shroff had retained and had to make good.

10 There is thus ample ground for ill-will
towards the Tahsildar on the part of the Mushruff
and Shroff, and the state of feeling in the
Talook Cutcherry was such as to give them
confidence in getting up an accusation against
him. The Sheristadar's hostility is shown by the public
records and by his applications to be changed
to another talook. The Peshcar's ill will is also
well known, and the Cutcherry Servants were ge-
nerally hostile, partly from the Tahsildar's
strictness in matters of business, and partly
from his coming among them new to the talook
and thus interfering with the partizanships, which
they had formed with the leading inhabitants
in a place where faction and party-spirit notori-
ously abound.

11. It is certainly a question for considera-
tion whether the money found in the Stamp box was not
collected by the Tahsildar from his own
pay

pay and that of his Establishment for
the Huzoor Servants. On weighing this point
however, the Collector thinks that the argument
against such being the case prevail. From
the strong hostility displayed against the
Tahsildar, it is easy to believe that his vin-
dictive assailants would not have scrupled to
place money of their own in the Stamp box to
maintain this charge, supported as they are within
the Cutcherry, and outside it also by leading
ryots who have been offended by the Tahsildar's
strictness in the land revenue collections, and his
distribution of the Maraimut contracts. But as
it would appear incredible that the Tahsildar
surrounded by a hostile Cutcherry should dare to
make collections for himself, and keep the amount
for weeks in the Head Goomastahs' hands, it was
necessary for his accusers to state either that
the money had really been collected for the Huzoor
Servants, or that it had been collected under that
pretence for the Tahsildar's own use. Many cir-
cumstances however throw doubt on the money
having been so collected. The May pay of the Ta-
look Establishment was disbursed on the 7th
June, yet up to the time of the Search on 27th
July, not a Servant complained of his salary
being kept from him. The Talook Sheristadar

who

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who is no friend of the Tahsildar's, states in his deposition that no collection was made from the Talook Servants on any account while the Head Goomastah, who finally stated that a Subscription had been raised by the Tahsildar for the Cuddalore School, is of no value, as a witness from his having given previously two different Statements. The falseness of the principal evidence adduced and the nominal list of subscribers / Document No. 3 / produced by the Shroff has been already shown; and there still remain to be weighed the following points

1st the admitted motive of revenge on the part of the informer, Arnachellapillay, a suspended Servant, 2nd the aid afforded to Arnachella Pillay throughout by the Tahsildar's known enemies the Mushroff and shroff, 3rd the fact of the Shroff box in which the money was found being in no way in the Tahsildar's charge, 4th the application for a Search being made when the Tahsildar was absent from the Cusbah and could not watch the ajailants proceedings, and 5th the Search being made by a party who it may be presumed, would have kept back no proof of the Tahsildar's delinquency

12. These and some minor considerations, led the

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the Collector to think that the money was placed in the box by the Tahsildar's ajailants to support a charge which Arnachella Pillay was made use of to present. But even if the money was a Subscription raised on a demande of the Putzoor Servants, the principal blame would attach to those Servants, and the Tahsildar's offence would be much more venial than the corruption falsely attributed to him by the Mushruff and Shroff in collecting money for himself under a false plea of its being for Putzoor Jummah: bundy expenses. If their pay had been detained for a Subscription to the Putzoor Servants the Mushruff and Shroff ought to have made the fact known at once to the Collector and represented the misconduct of the Putzoor Servants in demanding any such offering. This however they did not do, but have sought to gratify their enmity against the Tahsildar by aiding a grossly perverted, if not an entirely false charge against him.

The false statements made by these Servants, the fabricated document / No. 3 / produced in support of the charge in which they are so closely

closely connected with the informer — Annachella Pillay, their undisguised hostility to the Tahsildar and the reasons which the Chellumbrum records show against their retention in employ, make it necessary for the Collector, while declaring the charge against the Tahsildar unproved, to remove them from their situations in order that the public business of the Talook may go on undisturbed by private malice and party feeling. The Head Goomastah is suspended for 12 Months for the prevaricating Statements given by him in his deposition.— The records show nothing against this servants previous character, but he has displayed culpable weakness (to say the least) on this occation, from an apparent hesitation to commit himself with the Tahsildar or his accusers by giving decisive evidence regarding the charge.—

/True Copy/
/signed/ E. Maltby
Collector

30th August 1853

Translation

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No 2

Translation of an Urzee from Bhavoo Row — Tahsildar of Chellumbrum dated 15th August 1853.—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Order of the 12th Instant No 53 in which it is stated that on an examination made by the — Doorjoor Javabnevis Venkatachellah on the 27th July last the Stamp fund chest of the Talook Cutcherry was found to contain Rupees 336, in excess of the Stamp Sale proceeds, and with — reference to the depositions taken in the matter from the Talook Head Goomastah and others, and the accounts &c all of which have been — sent to me with a List, I am directed to — offer explanation shewing when and for what purposes the money was collected, how it founds its way into the Circar chest, and the nature of the accounts discovered.—

From the papers forwarded to me I learn that one Annachella Pillah had addressed some communication to the Doorjoor Heade — Sheristadar, that his brother Sabapathy Pillay subsequently appeared before the Acting Additional Sub Collector and stated to have heard from the Police Moodeliff and the Shroff that the Tahsildar —

Tahsildar had raised contributions from them and other Talook servants and kept the money in the stamp fund chest, for the use of the Hoozoor servants, and added that he was induced to complain in consequence of his brother Arnachilla Pillay having been suspended from the Office of Tarufdar of Pichavarum. I further learn that when according to orders, the Hoozoor Javalnevis Vencatachelliah repaired to the spot and examined the stamps fund box in the possession of the Head Goomastah, he found Rupees 336 in excess of the proper amount; that the shroff and Daloyet also produced before Vencatachelliah a List asserted by them to have been found in the Police Mooshriffs Duftar; that the shroff also drew up another List and gave it to him with his signature; and that on Vencatachelliah asking the Head Goomastah for an explanation regarding the money in question, he gave a statement in the first instance to the effect that it belonged to his relatives at whose request he kept it in the chest, but afterwards made a

a different statement asserting that 10 days before I left for Palamcottah I had given the said money into his hands and subsequently received 14 Rupees on two occasions out of that sum— I also gather from the papers sent to me that the Head Goomastah on being further examined by your honor in person, stated that the money was mine and given to him to be deposited in the stamp chest; and that he / Head Goomastah / gave his pay for May as donation for the establishment of a school at Cuddalore— From the Police Mooshriffs deposition I learn that he asserts himself to have been frightened into paying a Months pay on the 7th June for my own use and that similar sums were likewise extorted from the other Servants through the Head Goomastah, and that on the 30th July subscriptions were taken from him and others on account of the school— In his deposition the shroff Baulagooroomoorthy Chetty states

states that I continued collecting subscriptions from 7th June from himself and others Talook Servants through the Head Goomastah for the purpose of making presents to the Koozoor Servants, that he himself had prepared a list of these collections and furnished a Copy of it to Javabnieves Venkatachelliah with his signature that the Daloyet who searched the Police Mooshruffs Duftar found another list and gave it to Venkatachelliah and that on the 30th July I took subscriptions on account of the school.-

I deny having collected a single Pice from my subordinates or others either from ther pay or from that of any other Month, on the 7th June or at any period antecedent or subsequent to that date, on account of presents for the Koozoor servants or for my own purposes- I deny having authorized others to

to do so or given the money to the Head Goomastah to be kept in the stamp chest the money discovered was not raised by subscriptions it does not belong to me nor did I borrow any money from the Head Goomastah- If the money were mine I had places enough to keep it in having my own house &c. and there was no occasion for me to keep it in the Cutcherry- the chest wherein the money was found is not one over which I had control, it being opened and shut independently of me and I had not confidence enough in the Head Goomastah to trust him with my private money to be kept in his stamp chest- This chest is in his exclusive charge; and is used by him to deposit the sums collected by the sale of stamps, my only concern with which money is, when the total receipts are periodically delivered to me for being credited in the talook chittah and transferred to my Treasury- It is only than that I know what sum is sent from the

Stamp

stamp chest into the Talook Treasury and and I am necessarily in perfect ignorance of the contents of the stamp chest at these times. As regards subscriptions on account of the school, I beg to state that having received a letter from the Native Education society at Cuddalore on that subject, I showed it one day to the Cutcherry Servants but as none wished to subscribe, I did not allude to the matter a second time and there were consequently no collections made on that account. Among the papers there is an account prepared and signed by the Shroff Baula goorroomoorthy Chetty, according to which 376 Rupees have been collected from my subordinates. In this account, Goomastah Govindorow's pay for May is also set down as having been collected; but I beg to report that that individual's salary both for May and June was drawn at the Poozoor Treasury by the Head Goomastah of that Department named Balakistna Row and forwarded by him to Govindorow's brother at

at Chailput; I therefore beg to enclose two original letters received at the time from the Poozoor Cashkeeper mentioning that Govinda row's pay for those 2 Months was received by Balakistna row at Cuddalore and a perusal of these two letters will convince your honor that the statements of the Shroff and other parties are false and that the account is fabricated. If I had made any collections as alleged it might be expected that the List would be either in my or the Head Goomastah's hands writing. but this is not the case and the circumstance of a List having been found in an old dufter of the Police Mushruff without any assignable cause is evidently suspecious; and I submit for consideration the allegation that the Deloyet discovered it in the old Dufter after searching all the records. I have carefully examined the list and am able to say that it is neither my writing nor that of my subordinates the list further shows that I received 40 Rupees from the money in question an account of a horse some savoodulwood and

and a Brass pot. No such transaction ever occurred nor was money received on those accounts; and it is evident that the list in question was written by some one at the dictation of the shroff and Mushruff, and placed in the Police Mushruff's Duftar where it was pointed out by them to the Deloyt. As Your honor has been pleased to confer upon me an office yielding 100 Rupees a month, I had no occasion to have recourse to loans in the manner attributed to me. In the list in the Marattah language a sum of 2 Rupees for sandlewood and 12 Rupees for myself are entered; but on the one, said to have been found in the Police Mushruffs Duftar, 14 Rupees are put down for the former Item. this discrepency is also one deserving of consideration by your honor.—

I now beg leave to submit for Your consideration the origen of the charges brought against me. On my

taking charge of the Taloor I was informed that in Fusly 1253 when the present shroff father Goorroomoorthy Chetty held the office that individual defrauded Government of 1500 Rupees from the Tuccavy money, that the then Tahsildar Balakrishna Row detected this embezzlement but fearing that the fact if reported would bring himself into trouble came to a private understanding with the shroff and having replaced the sum from his own resources took bonds from the shroff on the mortgage of his house and other property and reported to the Honour that the substitution of Rice Bags for bags containing Rupees had occurred from an unintentional mistake on the part of the shroff. In consequence of this affair I was obliged to be on my guard against the shroff and to always watch his proceedings. His son Baulagoorroomoorthy Chetty was afterwards appointed acting shroff but he did now continued to attend the Cutcherry explaining when questioned that his

+ Note by explanation
This occurred in some money sent from the Taloor treasury for distribution in the Villages on account of Tuccavy

her son wanted assistance and required to be assisted - I therefore kept a strict watch on the conduct of both these individuals administering reprimands when required - On the 2nd May when the Ryots from Villanadungum Village came in the Shroff rejected one Rupee as alloyed Silver - I handed over this Rupee to the Treasury Peon and instructed the Tuhsildar of the Village to get a good Rupee in lieu of it from the proper party, a remark to that effect was entered in the Receipt and the sum deducted from the Village remittance account the alloyed Rupee being afterwards delivered to the Tahsildar - On the 9th July it was brought to my notice that this Rupee had been received back from the Tahsildar by the Shroff and on my instituting enquiry the Tahsildar Soramegada Chary told me that he had given it to the Shroff on his asking to be allowed to keep it and the Shroff gave a deposition confessing the affair - I then expressed my displeasure at the Shroffs behaviour in having first rejected the Rupee as bad and afterwards got it back from the Tahsildar and told him that I would bring his case to the notice of the Honorable authorities and get him punished - as he pleaded that this was his first offence and promised to behave better in future, I let him off with a warning.

I have further to represent that Madras Row Son of the late Tahsildar Balasastina Row to whom I have referred above brought a suit against the Shroff in the Chellumbrum Moonsiffs Court and obtained a decree for 600 Rupees I have further learnt that one other suit has been filed in the Cuddalore Court for 1500 Rupees against the Shroff further and that a notice has been served upon him I have therefore had reason to apprehend further tampering with the Circar money to meet these demands and have

for

for some time past caused the Shroff to sit
within my sight so as to have always an eye
on his proceedings to prevent his practising
the tricks - This course cannot have made the
Shroff and his father pleased with me.

The Police Moonshroff Vencut Row
is incompetent for the performance of his
duties and when told to write one thing writes
another - In reading papers he reads differently
from what is written - Chellumbrum is a
great town and full of bad characters.
I have therefore always apprehended some dan-
ger to myself from the tricks of such a person
in the Police Department and having heard
from the former Tahsildar and others that my
predecessors finding him to be mischievous
and incompetent always employed Sadhoo
Rongaya not only in his own proper duties but
also in the Public Department and in Revenue
affairs of importance and that the said Ryg-
gar gave satisfaction not only by his aptitude
for business but also by his trustworthy
character

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Character - I have followed the same plan I also
heard that during disputes in Chellumbrum be-
tween the right and left hand castes disputes in
1851 the Police Moorshroff was in communication
with Ponumbalam Pillay the leader of one of the
parties and gave information to him of whatever
transpired at the Cutcherry thereby promoting the
disturbances then raging - Being suspected of si-
milar practises in other cases also, Moorooga-
pa Moodeliar then in Charge of the Taluk was
unable to place any confidence in Vencut Row
and therefore with the permission of the Honour
authorities temporarily employed Ramooja
Iyengar who was then Moonshroff at Cullacoor-
chy and is now Jaubdar in the Sub Collector's
Cutcherry - He records supply the following infor-
mation on the subject Moorooga a Moodeliar
then temporarily placed in charge of the Ta-
luk received a Tasdeed dated 2nd June 1862
after the outbreak between the right and left
hand Castes in which it was stated that
Ponumbalam Pillay the head of the former
Caste

Castle was understood to be the Author of the disturbance and an enquiry was ordered to be made on the subject. Moorary appa Mondeliar had been sent to Chellumbrum to quell the di= turbance on the application of the Tahsildar Rungia Row and on acquainting him for information was told that Pommiah la Pillay was the prin= cipal leader and that he / Rungarow / had be= detained from even making a report of the Horzoor by the apprehension that he would learn every thing that passed from the Moon= shuff Venkat Row - Moorugapa Mondeliar there= fore immediately wrote to the Horzoor inform= the above circumstances to notice and requesting that the Cullacowchy Moorshuff might be placed at his service temporarily - The draft of the Horzoor on this subject is in the hand writing of the Mondeliar and has been found among the Records it is dated 16th June 1843 No 92 - In Fusly 1253 when Balakrishna Row was Tahsildar the Moorshuff Venkata Row took upon himself to demolish an unclaimed building called Poyadee Pillay Chavady and used

used the bricks for constructing his own house a complaint being lodged enquiry was made and by a Tarreed No 232 dated 18th December 1843 the Moorshuff was compelled to pay 3 Rup= pees as the value of the bricks in question - In a town like Chellumbrum where the right and left hand caste disputes are so frequent I could not get through my duties efficiently with a person like Venkat Row for my Moorshuff or Police Carte and I should have been so occupied in watching minutely all his proceedings that my other duties would have been neglected while I myself might have been exposed to serious consequences from his acts - I therefore continued the practice of employing another Servant in the Department on which account he has felt aggrieved and I hear that he complained against me to Mr Bambury the Assistant Collector on the subject - When your honor was last here on Jummabundy there was some occasion to allude to this mans qualifications and I then represented that he was useless and that I availed myself of the Ryesagaram services in

in the Police Department - I proceeded to
perusal the records connected with Tenent Ro
to which I have referred above - I now beg
to allude to the character of the complainant
Arnachella Pillay this man was Tandal
of Siroor was alady last year when the produ
of the lands of some Ryots whom neither paid
them Rice nor gave security was reaped
and placed in depositt of the produce for
Cullums of Paddy was carried away by the
= gaulers with the connivance of the Tandal
who has neglected to collect the balance due
against them - On my noticing this conduct
Pillay promised to recover the balance and
I passed over this as being his first offence
with a warning and had the balance collec
= ted after much exertion - afterwards in Fasl
1262 a balance of 292 Rupees stood against
the same Village and I ordered strongly
Pillay to set about collecting it but he
stopped at home and did not go to the said
Village until the 21st April 54

I therefore took a deposition from him and re-
-ported the circumstances to the Honble upon which
a Parwana was received dated 25th April 1853
directing his suspension from office until further
orders - This fact is admitted by Sapapathy
Pillay / Arnachella Pillays Brother / in his de
= position and I enclose the records relating to
this mans conduct for your Honors perusal -

Ponnoosamy Pillay Tandapen of
Tillanadungum was also suspended by order
dated 25th October 1852 for remissness in the
Collections and embezzling the recovered old
balances of Faslis 1256 & 1258 -

As I do business with Ryots
in the Collection of the revenue and in other
Departments to earn the approbation of my
Superiors I have given offence to the Monthly
Shroff and other Subordinates who find it dif
= ficult to carry on malpractices the Police
Moodeliars and the Shroff have therefore
placed themselves at the head of a party in
which some of the Public Servants and other

back

bad characters have been induced to join
with a view to interrupt my administration
of the Talook have arranged that the
=pended Jamadar Arnachellam Pillay should
be complained and themselves witnesses
and that the money / either the Head Jo
=mastahs now or collected among the Inha
=bitants / should be placed in a chest in the
possession of the Head Joormastah during
my absence at Pollimeottah to settle a
boundary dispute and a search having be
=applied for & obtained money with some forged
accounts were produced and a case concocted
against me - I deny in conclusion having
taken any part in this or any other intrigue
affair and beg to return the papers received
with your order and also forward the records
alluded to in my Urzee.

/signed/ Rhanga Row
Tahsildar

/True Translation/
/signed/ E Maltby
Collector

No 3

No 3

Translation of Yadast from the Acting Addi
=tional Sub Collector to the Collector -

The letter written by one Arna
=chellum Pillay of Chellumbrum to the Honble
Head Sheristadar having been given over
to the Acting Additional Sub Collector with
a request that he would send for the party and
report upon the subject after examining him
regarding its contents the Acting Additional
Sub Collector begs to make the following re
port - A Peon was sent to Chellumbrum
with a Summons for the appearance of
the party - He reported that Sabapathy
Pillay the brother of the said Arnachellum
Pillay mentioned that the latter was absent
at the Honble to present a complaint re
=garding the matter alluded to in his letter
and that he himself was aware of the par
=ticulars connected with it - Sabapathy Pillay
was therefore sent for and a deposition taken
from him on oath - He stated that the Tahsil
=dar Bamboo Row collected a Months pay from
each of his Talook Servants and kept the sum amounting

to

to Rupees 370 and odd with a nominal list of the subscribers in the Head Goomastah's Stamp paper box - A Sarcar was thereupon given to Worgon Jarobneiss Venkatachellum with instructions to search the said stamp chest and produce any amount that may be therein discovered relative to the complaint together with all papers connected therewith. He produced before me Rupees 336 with an account which was found in the bag containing the money and has an entry to the effect that 14 Rupees had been disbursed to the Tahsildar. This bag of money and account were said to have been discovered in the Head Goomastahs stamp chest. Venketa Chelliah also delivered to me a list of subscribers with the amount paid by each said to have been found in the Police Inspectors Office and some other papers also said to have been discovered in the course of the search the money appeared to be correct. I therefore send here and the documents and the following papers Viz. from Jarobneiss Venketachellum

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Venkatachellum's Urzee on the subject Sabapathy Pillay's deposition on oath and the letter to the address of the Head Sheristadar are herewith forwarded. From the Proceedings hitherto held it does not appear that the Tahsildar Bauboo Row is concerned in the affair, the acting Additional Sub Collector therefore submits the above papers for the perusal of the Collector in order that instructions may be passed by him regarding any further enquiry which may be considered necessary.

(Signed) A. C. R McDonell
Acting Additional Sub Collector

(True Translation)
(Signed) E. Maltby
Collector

order

taken by the Tahsildar and submitted for the Collector's approval — as however the amount of the rent proposed was low in comparison with the past revenues of the Village, the Collector rejected the Moochilka and refused to entertain any proposition for renting the Village that should fall short of the average of past years, offering at the same time a Cowle for the first four years under the usual terms — The paracoodies declined to accept the land on the terms offered by the Collector, and it has since been under Amany —

The outlay asserted by the Memorialist to have been made for improving the lands, if made at all, must have been made on his own responsibility, before his offer to rent the lands had been accepted, and it is obvious that the Circar cannot be held answerable for such expenditure prematurely made by speculators before their proprietary right has even begun to exist —

Tanjore
Chetoobavah
9th May 1854

/Signed/ H. Forbes
Collector

Proceedings

Bd No 1263.
Proceedings
47-48

No. 265.

thereon — Ordered that the above — letter be forwarded for the information of Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 6th January 1854 —

Infons 9th Feb 1854

Infons 29th April 1839.

3 The circumstances referred to in the Petition occurred many years ago, and was once disposed of in the order of Government dated 26th April 1839 on Board's letter of the 15th idem. —

3 It appears to the Board that the Collector's letter now submitted clearly explains that Petitioner has no just claim to the payment he seeks —

Return

8463 Fort St. George 19th June 1854

B.d No. 2029

49 Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate of Tanjore for the Year ending 30th April 1854.

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection Rs a s	Pay per Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Employments previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
Rengiah Naidoo of Madras	Gentoo	50	"	Trivady	3926587	120	"	8							
									6 10 15 Huzzoor Sayer Goomastah and Moonshee in Tinnevelly	4	1	13			
									Deputy Tahsildar of Paupanasem and Police Auneen of Ardangee in Puttoocottah Talook	2	"	"			
									Tahsildar of Collegherry and Singum in Nellore	1	7	28			
										7	9	11	14	7	26
Baboo Row of Tanjore	Bramin	59	"	Paupanasem	2669	18 5	100	1 3 "	Revenue Goomastah of Nunnillum	10	11	"			
									Peishcar of Combaconum and Myaveram Talooks	2	9	"			
									1 3 " Huzzoor Pymash Goomastah and head Goomastah	1	6	11			
									Moozumdar of Cadavasel Tritarapoondy Vellengenaun and Myaveram	19	5	20			
									Deputy Tahsildar of Manargoody	4	9	17			
										39	5	21	40	8	21
Chithumbaram Pillay of Nagoombady	Soodra	47	"	Trivalore	253927	14 6	110	2 4 1	Peshcar in Tritarapoondy & Nunnillum Talooks	17	1	28			
									2 4 5 Deputy Tahsildar of Nunnillum	1	7	25			
										18	9	23	21	1	28
Govinda Row of Chittore	Bramin	40	"	Keevalore	32128	1 "	120	8 "	Tamil Goomastah in the Court of Chittore	1	6	"			
									Goomastah in the Huzzoory Treasury of Tanjore	"	3	19			
									1 3 18 Hoozoor Javabnavis in Do	13	"	27			
									Police Anceen of Tanjore	1	11	12			
										16	9	20	21	1	16

Fort St. George

19th June 1834

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection Rs a p	Pay per Month Rs	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Taluk Years	Months	Days	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Months	Days	Employments previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
Veyasa Row of Linganellore in Combaconum	Bramin	47		Trituraipoo=dy	318730	120			8	15			Huzzoor Stamp Goomastah in Tanjore		7					
													Do. Revenue Do. in Do.		7	5				
													Moozumdar in Puttoocottah and Codavasoel Talooks in Do.	2	6					
													Deputy Tahsildar of Singiputty in Do.	1	5					
														11	11		26	11		
Condulrow of Trichinopoly	Do.	47		Puttoocottah	173940	155	85		8	8	6		Additional Goomastah in Madura	1						
													Adjutants Writer in Military Department	2						
													Quarter Masters Do. in Do.	2						
													Fort Adjutants Do. in Do.		6					
													Writer in the Engineers Department	1	7					
													Huzzoor Sawabnavisa in Trichinopoly		6					
													Goomastah of Saulgoody Talook in Do.	2						
													Huzzoor Davestanum Goomastah in Do.		8					
													Do. Do. Sheristadar in Do.	1						
													Huzzoor Head Sawabnavisa in Do.	1						
													Tahsildar of Vaulecaudapooram Moosely Vittoocutty and Conared Talooks in Do.	2	10					
														15	1					

8465 ||

Fort St. George

19th June 1854

Name and place of Birth	Caste	age Years	age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection Rs a P	Pay per Month	Length of Service as Talsildar in the present Talook Years	Months
Ragaviengar of Keleyore	Braman	52		Manargoody	795 9 8 4 7	120		8
Apsoo Row of Tanjore	D°	64		Nunnilam	2 6 3 7 3 2 . 8 7	100		6 10
Shaitoo Row of Iuggulvadikey	D°	26		Codavasal	2 3 9 2 7 . .	100		1 3

Total Length of Service as Talsildar in the Collectorate Years	Months	Days	Employments previous to the appointment of Talsildar and length of Service in each employment and what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
3 11			Sea Custom Currnum at Topetoray	1					
			Pirivoo Thalatha Naut Currnum in Tritarapoondy	8	9	16			
			Acting Peshcar of Coulleerwoody in D°		6				
			Naut Currnum of Talanayer in D°		9	6			
			Peishcar at Edoombavanum in D°	2	4	27			
			2d Deputy Talsildar of Tritarapoondy	1	9	3			
				21	2	22	25	1	22
14 4			Hpuzzoor Sayer Goomastah in Tanjore	4	10	5			
			Savabnavis in the Myaveram Division in D°	2	11	17			
			Magistrate Head Savabnavis in D°	11	3	29			
			Police Ameen of Negapatam in D°	3	2	14			
			Acting Talsildar of Trivalore in D°		1				
				22	5	15	36	9	15
1 3			Aravanavis in the Huzzoor Cutcherry of Tanjore	1	1	12			
			Savabnevis in the D°	2	6	6			
			Moozumdar in the Myaveram and Combaconum Talooks	3	9				
				7	4	28	8	7	28

Fort St. George

19th June 1854

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection Rs a P	Days Fen Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Months	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Months	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Days	Employments previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Total Service Months	Total Service Days
Rungarow of Combaconum	Bramin	39	"	Trangubar	12911 8 9	50	1	6	1	6		Writer and Head Writer in the Engineer's Department of Trichinopoly, Salem, and Coimbatore	4	6	2			
												Tahsildar of Chithumbaram in the Collectorate of the Southern Division of Arcot	2	2	12			
												Huzzoor Sayer Superintendent in the Collectorate of Salem	"	5	"			
												Dº Magistrate Savabnavisa in Dº	"	9	27			
												Talook Amildar of Arnabalapooram and Rholly, in the Collectorate of Rajahmundry	5	"	9			
													12	11	20	14	6	6
Narraina Pillay of Mannargoody	Soodra	66	"	Tyaveram	20838 5 8 9	110	17	6	20	8	"	Sayer Curnum Monicem Salt Sumpretty Peishcar and Deputy Tahsildar in Tanjore	22	1	"			
																42	9	"
Sunjeevee Naike of Pondicherry	Dº	45	"	Cootalum	30527 2 10 10	100	"	8	8	15	2	Acting Tahsildar of Manargoody Talook	"	1	7			
												Dº Dº of Nunnillum	"	"	29			
												Dº Dº of Villengenaun	"	2	10			
													"	4	16	1	1	1

Name and Place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection	Fasly Years Months	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Months	Days	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Months	Days	Employments previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and Length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
					Rs a P														
Chockelinga Pillay of Maleyoor	Soodra	51	Coombaconum	270889	3	110	2	10	26	2	10	26	Monigar of the Aumany Villages in Trivady, Trivalore, and Vellengeman	4	9	15			
													Curnum in Combaconum Talook		2	11			
													Cundoormoduil Aumeen in Keevalore and Vellengeman		2	14			
													Peshcar in Trivady, Paupanasem, Keevalore, Cootaulum, Combaconum, Shealy and Vallengeman	14	7	18			
													Deputy Tahsildar of Shealy		2	3			
														22	4	1	25	2	27
Narrain Row of Coimbatore	Bramin	53	Shealy	267149	2	100	1	7	28	14	10	28	Huzzoor Goomastah and Head Goomastah in Coimbatore		5	6			
													Devestanum Head Goomastah in Tanjore		2	10			
													Do Sheristadar in Do		3	3			
													Sayer Amildar in Do		1	1			
														11	10		29	8	28

19th June 1854

Name and place of Birth	Caste	Age Years	Age Months	Talooks	Amount of Collection	Day per Month	Length of Service as Tahsildar in the present Talook Years	Months	Days	Total Length of Service as Tahsildar in the Collectorate Years	Months	Days	Employments previous to the appointment of Tahsildar and length of Service in each employment and in what District	Years	Months	Days	Total Service Years	Months	Days
Vencut Row of Durmapoody	Bramin	46	"	Parellum	275159	8 1	100	6	10	15	9	6	"						
													Huzzoor Pymash Goomastah in Tanjore	1	7	17			
													Moozumdar in Tritarapoondy and Nunnilum in Do.	3	"	16			
													Deputy Tahsildar in Trivalore, Codavassel, Manargoody, and Tritarapoondy and Police Aumeen of Singeputty in Do.	6	11	24			
													Acting Tahsildar of Punpanassem	"	2	25			
														11	10	22	24	4	22
Soobba Row of Mummargoody	Do.	54	"	Vallenganam	238816	8 2	100	2	9	7	10	26	Deputy Maramut Superintendent of Coimbatore	2	2	15			
													Superintendent Do. in Do.	12	6	27			
													Tahsildar of Errode in Do.	"	"	1			
													Sheristadar of the Subcollector in Do.	1	6	27			
													Tahsildar of Madacolum Talook in Madura	"	3	18			
														16	8	27	24	7	23

Tanjore, 30th April 1854. E. E. JP's / Signed / H. Forbes Collector

Order thereon— Ordered to be recorded—

49-50

To,
J. Bird Esqre
Collector of Trichinopoly

51

Bd. No. 2084

From the Collector of Trichinopoly—

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will forward to Government, thro' the usual Channel, this my application for 3 Months leave, under section XI and XII (amended) of the absentee Rule to proceed to the Sea Coast and Madras on private affairs—

Trichinopoly 13th June 1854 } (Signed) H. G. Smith

No. 12.

In forwarding this application for leave the Collector has the honor to state that there is no objection to its being complied with—

Trichinopoly Collector's Office 15th June 1854 } (Signed) J. Bird
Collector

Order thereon, Ordered to be submitted through the Channel of the Civil auditor for the favorable

51-52

favorable consideration of Government—

No. 87.

To, B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

53

Bd. No. 1843.

Sir,

From the Collector of Madura—

† Herewith returned

With reference to the Board's Endorsement on Petition No. 805† of 1854, I have the honor to give the following explanation of the dismissal of 3d. class Vaccinator Meenatchy Soondarum Pillay—

2. On the 4th January the Gillah Surgeon drew my attention by letters to the great indolence of this man who had vaccinated—

in September only 16.
" October " 11.
" November " 65 Children

3. He further reported to me on the 3d February, that this Vaccinator had neglected to send lymph for his examination, and had failed to render some accounts required by him for his annual Report—

4 In consequence of this communications,

I.

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

I called the Vaccinator before me when I proceeded to Tooroomungalum in the middle of February - His explanations were not satisfactory, but in lieu of dismissing him, as requested by the Zillah Surgeon, I determined to content myself with an admonition and give him a further trial. Immediately afterwards he applied for leave for 3 Months. This circumstance coupled with what had preceded, I could attribute to no other cause than a determination to evade his duty; and adverting to the strong reprobation of his former conduct expressed by the Civil Surgeon, I came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to meet the expectations of Government in regard to Vaccination if he continued in the Service and therefore dismissed him -

5. The Petition was received on the 25th and returned on the 27th May 1854.

Madura
Cottempolliem
27th May 1854.

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

Bd. No. 1257.
Order thereon -

(53-54)

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No 8050 of 1853 -

"From the Collector's Report upon Petitioner's case, the Board see no reason to interfere on his behalf."

536

Jo

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

No. 146

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(55)

Bd. No. 1702
From the Collector of Tinnevelly -

Herewith returned

Sir,

In reply to an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 6th February last giving cover to one copy of a Petition from one Moodelya Pillay Rowten to the address of the Honorable Court of Directors, and requesting me to furnish a report thereon, I have the Honor to state that the reasons for refusing to conform as required by the Petitioner to the terms of the Cowle are given in full in my report on Petition No. 1958 of 1852.

2 The Cowle itself which comes under the head "for reclaiming waste" having been granted by a Tahsildar under the orders of the Collector issued upon his own authority, without the Knowledge or sanction of the Board or Government, is contrary to the provisions of Section 43 Regulation II of 1803 and therefore liable to immediate resumption but agreeably to the orders of the Board of Revenue on the subject of Pattam

Pottom and Poroapoo of this District, dated 30th March 1843, it will be con-
:tinued during the life of the present holder

Tinnevelly, Trichendoor, 13th May 1854 } (Signed) C. J. Bird
Collector

55-56

Bd. No. 1264.

Proceedings thereon

No. 264.

In Cons: 1st Feby 1854

Ordered that the above letter be forwarded to Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 6th January 1854.

The reasons for declining to accede to the request of the Petitioner are fully detailed in the Collectors Endorsement, Copy of which accom-
:panied, as Petitioner states, his Memorial to the Honorable Court.

The terms of the Cowle fixing a rate on the land without re-
:ference to the number of crops are irre-
:gular and unusual, and the Cowle itself was unauthorized. Pe-
:titioner paid without objection the rate entered in the Cowle on each crop from Fusly 1243 to 1260, and he has enjoyed the favorable rate afor 30 years, the Board do

do not recommend any further indulgence being shown towards him.

No. 756

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

57

Bd. No. 1816.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly }

Sir,

With reference to para 8 of Extract from minutes of Consult-
:ation of 25th September, prefixed to Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 4th November 1852, I have the honor to inform you that, on being obliged to leave the Huzzoor Station myself for the settlement of the Summakhundy of the Southern Ta-
:luks, and my Head and 2d Assist-
:ants being absent on similar duties, the Treasury has been left in charge of the Cashkeeper who will consequently have charge of the whole amount of Ta-
:luk collections for the present month, as one Taluk remittance only has as yet reached the Huzzoor.

Tinnevelly } (Signed) C. J. Bird
25th May 1854 } Collector

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

57-58

To

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

No. 59.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

(59)

B.R. No. 2052
From the Collector
of Coimbatore

Sir,

I have the honor to for-
ward the usual Statement of the
Abkarry Rents for Fusly 1264, and
to request the sanction of the
Board for the arrangement therein
specified.

2. It appears from the
above Statement, that the increase
for Fusly 1264 amounts to Rupees
2,827-1-7, which has arisen
from competition among
the Bidders.

3. The preliminary ar-
rangements with reference
to the amount of deposits and
securities are in progress,
and

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

and I request the early orders
of the Board to enable me to
put the Contractors in pos-
session of their Farms at
the commencement of the en-
suing Fusly.

Dotacamund
10th June
1854

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

No. 59.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

59

Bd's No. 2052

From the Collector of Coimbatore

Sir,

I have the honor to for: ward the usual Statement of the Abkarry Rents for Fusly 1264, and to request the sanction of the Board for the arrangement therein specified.

2. It appears from the above Statement, that the increase for Fusly 1264 amounts to Rupees 2,827-1-7, which has arisen from competition among the Bidders.

3. The preliminary ar: rangements with reference to the amount of deposits and securities are in progress, and

Fort St. George 19th June 1852.

and I request the early orders of the Board to enable me to put the Contractors in pos: session of their Farms at the commencement of the en: suing Fusly.

Ootacamund
10th June
1854

(Signed) E. B. Thomas
Collector

Statement

8477

Fort St. George

19th June 1854.

Statement shewing the highest Offers that have been made for the rent of the Abkarry Farms of the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1264 compared with the Rent of the preceding 5 years.

Division	Taluk	Highest amount bid for Fusly 1264: Name of the Bidders	Amount	Rent for preceding Fusly 1263	Difference: Increase	Difference: Decrease	Average rent of the 5 preceding Fusles viz. 1259 to 1263	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collectors' Division	Coimbatore	Ramakistnen	20660 " "	20150 " "	570 " "		18192 " "	
	Suttimangalum	Sadiappen Dauangounden, Lungagounden and Condemoosppen	5510 " "	5170 " "	340 " "		4404 " "	
	Danaikencottah	Yeddulgee Saib	5020 " "	4632 14 5	387 1 7		4460 9 4	Amount entered in the Statement sent in last year 4800 " "
	Collegal	Tippe Chetty	7060 " "	6820 " "	240 " "		6060 " "	Deduct amount of rent
	Pullachee	Moottoocaroopa Chetty	4450 " "	5010 " "	" " "	560 " "	4071 " "	of the Pullar arrack
	Parindoray	Kistnaiah Caroopagounden	3420 " "	3120 " "	300 " "		2647 " "	Shop remitted as per sanction of Government dated 24th March 1854 167 1 7
	Cheyoor	Palaneappen Chellymoppen, Chinna Avenashy Moppen, Caroopa Moppen and Ispaiben Saib	3760 " "	3400 " "	360 " "		2911 6 5	Remainder 4632 14 5
	Palladum	Caroopa Tavumpa and Meenatchee Davun	3830 " "	3900 " "		70 " "	3503 " "	
	Neilgherries	Yeddulgee Saib Yousuff Saib and Hussani Saib	20100 " "	20100 " "			20120 3 2	Rented for 3 years from Fusly 1263 to 1265 Vide Board's order dated 8th August 1853
		Total	73810 " "	72302 14 5	2137 1 7	630 " "	66369 2 11	
Sub Collectors' Division	Dharapooram	Gungama Naiken and Midden Chetty	2220 " "	2230 " "	" " "	10 " "	1876 " "	
	Coonjem	Gungama Naiken	2050 " "	1710 " "	340 " "		1536 " "	
	Edroor	Selumbra Pillay	6820 " "	5520 " "	800 " "		4857 " "	
	Chuckragherry	Tyapoory Pillay, Veleyandy Pillay, Ramasawmy Pillay, Palaneandy Pillay, Vanatheertha Pillay, Veerappa Pillay, and Soobaroya Pillay	3520 " "	3900 " "		380 " "	3271 3 2	
		Total	14110 " "	13360 " "	1140 " "	390 " "	11534 3 2	
Head Assistant and Collectors' Division	Andioor	Kistnien and Andioor Valoydum	3330 " "	3220 " "	110 " "	" " "	2592 9 7	
	Errode	Gungama Naiken, V Caroopa Gounden	4260 " "	3800 " "	460 " "	" " "	3294 " "	
		Total	7590 " "	7020 " "	570 " "	" " "	5886 9 7	
		Grand Total	95510 " "	92682 14 5	3847 1 7	1020 " "	83789 15 8	
		Net Increase			2827 1 7			

Coimbatore, 7th June 1854

(Signed) E. B. Thomas Collector

Bd. No. 1248
Proceedings thereon
59-60

The Board of Revenue sanction the acceptance of the offers for the Mc: Karry Farms of the District of Coimbatore for Fusly 1264, exhibited in the Statement which accompanies the foregoing letter, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 95510, which is inclusive of Rupees 20100 for the Neilgherry Talook rented for three years, Viz. 1263 to 1265, and authorize the renters being placed in possession of their respective Farms, on their making the necessary depo: sits and giving the required security.

C. O 14th July 1828 page 79.

No. 43
1854

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

61

Sir,

Bd. No. 1692
From the Collector of Malabar

I have already taken measures to supply the Residents of Manantoddy with liquor.

The contractor complained of by the Residents in their letter of the 30th April last, has died suddenly, and the farm has had to be taken up on amany:

Calicut 17th May 1854

(Signed) W. V. Conolly
Collector

Order thereon
61-62

Ordered to be recorded.

To

No. 95

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

63

Sir,

Bd. No. 1834
From the Ag Collr. of Madras

In reply to your letter dated 27th ultimo, received this morning, I have the honor to report that up to the latest return there have been exported from Ennore on account of the Government Indent only

3,120 Indian maunds.

2. I have no means of stating at present by what time the whole is likely to be exported, but will apply for inform: ation to the Master Attendant and Chamber of Commerce, and on receiving it I shall hope to reply to the enquiry in Para 2.

3. There will be no diffi: culty in delivering the whole quantity of the Government Indent when required. There are now 2,75,520 Indian Maunds stored at Ennore.

4. From the receipt of the Board's orders of the 20th March, there have been export: ed Indian Maunds 22,120 on private

private trade.

Madras
1st June 1854

(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector

No. 101

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

(64)

Bd. No. 1905
From the Ag Collr
of Madras.

Sir,

With reference to my letter dated the 1st Instant, I have the honor to annex the reply of the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to my enquiries as to the means of accelerating the export of Salt to Calcutta. As far as I understand the nature of the transactions, the circumstances supposed by Mr. Thompson to discourage the export of Salt, do not apply altogether to what is exported on Government Indent, which can be landed at once and is paid for at the uniform rate of 60 Rs per 100 Indian Maunds. I

2 understand from Vencut Reddy that Native Traders are delaying from fear of the unsettled weather usually prevalent about this time, and also from the difficulty of Native Craft returning till the South West monsoon is over.

3 I can see no way of Expediting the Exportation, unless by a reduction in the price for which it is to be put on Board, which the Board have fixed, for reasons of which I am not aware, at 25 Rs per Indian Maund in the case of Government indent, while it is supposed 15 Rupees for the same quantity in the case of private trade. 15 Rupees does not cover the cost of Government now, but 20 Rs would do so, and leave a fair margin.

Madras
6th June 1854

(Signed) H. Stokes
Ag Collector

To the Acting Collector of
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st Instant, with Extract from Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Revenue relating to the Shipment of Salt from the Coast to Calcutta, and requesting the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the time within which the Salt available at Ennore for Export to Calcutta on Government Indent is likely to be shipped, and as to the means to be adopted to accelerate the Shipment.

In reply I beg to state that, under existing Regulations, the Salt trade between this and Bengal is simply a Commercial transaction and which like every thing else of the same kind resolves itself on the part of those whom it suits to engage in it, into a question of profit or loss. The trade hitherto has been carried on almost exclusively by ship owners or by Commanders of Vessels on Ship account, when the profits of the sale offered sufficient inducement in the way of a Freight to embark in it. At almost no time or under no circumstances has the profit on a Cargo of Salt been more than

sufficient

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

sufficient to yield a Freight and generally speaking a low Freight to the Carrier, and this has necessarily confined the trade to the Shipping interests. At the present time there is a considerable number of Vessels going on from this to Calcutta influenced by the high rates of Freight current in that Market, probably fully equal to the transport of all the Salt in Store at Ennore if they were one and all to load Cargoes. The reason why the opportunity has not been more extensively availed of is no doubt the eagerness to reach Calcutta and to be immediately ready to take advantage of what is offering there, under the apprehension that present rates of Freight in that Market may not be permanent, and with which the delay incurred in taking on from this a Salt Cargo might materially interfere. This delay is not merely that occupied in loading on the Coast, but still more the time lost in unloading the Salt at Calcutta, for, from the nature of the trade it is necessary to save loss of weight, that

the

the Salt should be delivered to the buyer from alongside the vessel, and it is not always the interest of the purchaser to take charge so promptly and expeditiously as it is for the Ship to deliver.—

It is to be expected that as the demand for Salt increases in Calcutta, the price will advance also, and the natural consequence of this, will be to induce available Vessels to enter into the Carrying trade and to prosecute it so long as it offers a remunerative return as can be obtained elsewhere, and by other voyages. It seems to the Committee therefore that such a state of things as that to which you refer must in the legitimate course of trade find its own remedy, and to which accordingly, they would recommend that it should be left. As the emergency in Calcutta increases and as the price advances, the Committee entertain no apprehension, but that the want will be supplied from the sources available

available in this Presidency, or the same result might be in part anticipated so far as regards affording the necessary inducement to Ships to engage in the carrying trade by the Government reducing the cost to the buyer in the first instance.—

Madras, 3d June, 1854.

(Signed) J. Thomson
Chairman
of the Chamber of Commerce

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector

63-65

Order thereon— Ordered to be recorded

No. 106

66

To
B. Cundliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Bd. No. 1927
From the Acting Collector of Madras

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Board's Proceedings dated 5th Instant, I have the honor to note in the margin the particulars required concerning the additional Peons, and regret that they were omitted in my application.—

4 Peons at 7 Rupees each for 6 Months 168—
2 Vettals at 6 Rs. 4a. for do — 72—
1 Tom Tom beater at 4 Rs. for do — 24—
264—

Madras, 8th June, 1854.

(Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector
Order—

8486. Fort St. George 19th June 1854

66-67

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded—

No. 109.

To, B. Cunliffe Esqr.
Sub Secretary in Charge of
the Board of Revenue

68

B. No. 2051.

From the Acting Collector of Madras } Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following replies to the queries circulated by you under date the 5th Instant relative to the manufacture of Salt—

Query 1 2 In this Collectorate the Pans lying within the same Village are considered a distinct Set of Pans, or one Salt work— As some of these Villages, the old Pans, and those of more recent formation, are distinguished among the Ryots, who have also names for different quarters of the Pans, but these distinctions do not serve any official purpose, nor is there any other organized division of the Pans in the same locality—

" - 2 - 3 No Salt is exported from these

8487 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

these stores to the Nizam's Territories— Out of 3,862 Garce sold in Fusly 1262, 1945 Garce was purchased for Mysore—

Query 3 4 None further than the preventive Establishment of the Sea Customs Department—

" 4 - 5 A Tabular Statement of the kind required has been prepared by the Superintendent and is forwarded herewith— The average quantity of Salt made annually in any given Extent of Pans will be fallacious as a guide, as the produce will vary so greatly according to the number of working days and the weather during those days—

Madras, 16th June 1854 } (Signed) H. Stokes
Acting Collector

Statement

Fort St. George

19th June 1854

of Manufacture, singly and jointly held and showing the proportion of large and small holdings and of average holding and quantity

Table of holdings and the Total Produce realized and Coodemarum for the same

Number of Pans at each	Number of holdings			The number of maximum and minimum holding				Produce realized and Coodemarum for the same								
								Lowest or Minimum produce from a holder Quantity Coodemarum				Highest or maximum produce from a holder Quantity Coodemarum			Average of produce from a holder Quantity Coodemarum			Rate of Coodemarum per Garce
Number of Pans	Single	Joint or Partners		Above 10 & to 20	Above 20 & to 30	Above 30 & to 40	Above 40 & to 50	Above 50 & to 85	Total	Smallest holding or lowest number of pannatti a holder	Largest holding or highest number of pannatti a holder	Average which Pans bear to holder						
2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18			19
													G	m	Rs a ℔	G	m	Rs a ℔	G	m	Rs a ℔	Rs
	117	2	114	9									124.391	1249	125	62	254	626	5	7	10	
	13		5	3									136	137	1363	6	9	68	75	681	14	10
	130	3	14										261	128	2613	3	2	130	329	1308	37	
	65	1	10										130	264	1306	9	7	65	164½	654	19½	
																						9
																						9
																						10
887	104	78	2	8	8			1	182	½	51 3/8	4 7/8										
451½	73	54	2	3		2			127	¼	38 7/8	3 9/16										
707 5/16	93	47	5	4	5	1			140	1	32	5/16										
459	189	29	97	6					218	⅛	19	2/8										
650	149	15	75	6	1				164	1	85	3 3/8										
3154 13/16	608	223	228	27	14	3		1	831	2 7/8	220¼	19 3/16										
										9/16	45¼	3 5/8										

Total Quantity of Coodewarum			Remark
			20 21
G	m	R's a's	
2809	22½	2809597	The Villages of Vulloor and Voyaloor having only recently been made over to my charge
1341	109	1341249	and there being no accounts kept in them / and indeed none previous to 1853 even in Madras / shewing the produce given by each Manufacturer, the Colums Nos. 16 to 18 are therefore blank for those Villages.
767	33	690311 10	The Poorthewauk Pans are newly opened,
565	347	509213.	and therefore this information for this Village has also been omitted. No manufacture having commenced before the present season Column No. 20 is also blank.
5483	313	5350414.	

Madras Cotaur 14th June 1854.

/ True Copy /

/ Signed / R. P. Campbell
Superintendent of Salt

/ Signed / H. Stokes acting Collector

68-69
Order thereon

Ordered to lie over

To

No. 959

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government.

7°

Bd. No. 1256
To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

A

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying General Statement prepared in the usual form from the Monthly Accounts shewing the Collections of ordinary Revenue from 12th July 1853 to 28th February 1854 of Fusly 1263 compared with the Collections in the same period of Fusly 1262.—

2. Abstract **B** shews a Net Decrease in the aggregate of Rupees 1,24,342-8-6 resulting from a Net Decrease of Rupees 7,60107-12-8 in the Collections of Land Revenue and Rupees 48234-11-10 in the Collections from Extra sources of Revenue.—

Decrease in the Collections of Current 9,46720-5-6

Deduct Increase in the Collections of arrears 1,86612-8-10

× 7,60107-12-8

3. Abstract **C** shews the Increase and Decrease in the Collections of Land Revenue and the Revenue from Extra sources.—

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
19th June 1854.

/ Signed / B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary
General

Fort St. George

Statement Shewing the Collections of ordinary Revenue in the several Districts under the Collections of

19th June 1854.

Madras Presidency from 12th July 1853 to 28th February 1854

	Fusly 1262			Fusly 1263			Increase Arrears and Current		Decrease Arrears and Current		Net Increase	Net Decrease
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.	Rs. a P.
									41553 12 5		41553 12 5	
										2939 10 8	84124 9 8	87064 4 2
			5550 12 7	3798 8 4	5580 4 8	9602 13 0	2558 14 5	1598 5 0	91685 5 10	12738 13 10	78948 8 0	
			6051 8 4	7974 13 8	5100 7 6	5180 4 2			103978 13 10		103978 13 10	
			10422 3 1	4206 7 8	10785 4 11	11211 8 0			110932 6 8	17299 0 9	14633 5 11	
			3294 7 5	11 9092 8 13 8	3425 2 5 6 1	4334 5 4 3 9	1832 11 10	5526 0 0	125046 3 1			125046 3 1
			6798 12 13	11 7871 9 3	8155 7 4 10 7	8234 4 6 3 10		1009 2 0	7898 10 7	18514 3 6	10615 8 11	
			42291 1 10	25 1179 0 5	6546 2 5 7	6579 8 12 5		4200 0 0		23251 0 6	12587 8 7	35838 9 1
			7517 0 11	0 5435 7 4	3514 1 2	3511 9 1 6	7796 2 11	0 0 0	12998 10 7	26594 10 2	26594 10 2	25394 5 15 7
			2307 3 12	5 120 5 3 5 9	7061 8 11 4	7181 13 12 5		1801 0 0	12754 12 5	17618 3 2	17618 3 2	4861 6 9
			55120 13 5	7 7821 5 8	8271 5 15 10	22909 4 9 10	5620 2 9 12 11	7914 7 6 9		65021 5 6	66887 11 7	130909 1 1
			25234 5 10	4 5782 1 8	9440 2 9 5	9448 4 4	5952 3 1 6	6900 8 1 9 10	12998 10 7			
			8484 5 9	3 802 1 8	9977 1 3	2781 3 6 5	7146 5 1 1	9930 9 0 10 6	12754 12 5	26107 15 4	26107 15 4	2509 10 3
			2653 8 13	2 3220 7 0 4	11 0 9 6 5 8 6 4	9530 0 2 8	8834 4 9 2 7	9478 5 4 5 3		43107 3 7	43107 3 7	
			1003 2 1 8	2 9492 5 0 2 8	11 8 9 8 0 3 6	9136 8 13 10	8470 2 9 2 4	9383 9 6 1 2	9680 10 3	9673 4 6	9673 4 6	6955 1 8
			8470 6 3 7	11 0 8 9 7 4	8522 2 3 1	0 9 6 2 3 3	7790 9 0 3 9	8493 13 6 9	4019 7 9 4	44034 6 11 1	44034 6 11 1	4382 0 5 7
			2942 5 9 8	8 2270 7 0 12 5	9 9 6 8 9 6 1 2	7895 1 3 7	8483 8 0 11 11	9273 3 7 15 6	27175 14 10			
			5775 4 9	9 4 7 2 0 5 8 7 0	13 5 0 2 7 9 15 5	28 2 5 8 4 2	8855 11 5 8	9 0 1 4 0 6 9 9 10	4136 5 6	4261 1 2	4261 1 2	
			24121 14 8	13 2 0 5 8 5 15 7	13 4 2 7 5 0 9 4	29 6 8 3 2 1	13 1 7 3 4 8 8 5	13 4 7 0 11 10 6	857 8 4	5800 11 0	7650 11 10	13351 9 10
			28795 9	13 1 3 9 5 4	10 8 3 4 5 6 11	18 4 4 3 7 8	10 5 7 6 5 9 5 5	10 7 0 10 2 13 1				
			24244 5 8	12 0 5 9 2 8 0	5 0 2 1 5 3 13 5	11 5 7 1 5 8 1	5 7 0 4 4 5 5 0	8 8 6 1 6 0 12 1	9373 7 13 4	284 1 0	709 0 11	993 1 11
			21977 10 9	5 2 0 1 7 6 2 4	8 0 2 9 1 4 1 5	7 7 7 2 11 6	7 9 4 1 4 8 4 0	8 0 1 9 2 0 15 6		321 7 11	321 7 11	1521 3 2
			8056 12 6	7 9 4 8 5 7 12 0	33241 0 0	29931 2 1	31768 7 1	34762 3 2				
			3315 4 0	2 9 9 2 5 12 0								
			6838 6 11	6840 2 9 0	5406 5 7 15 11	6706 3 9	4 8 9 5 3 3 4 10	4 7 6 2 3 9 8 7	72 12 10	0 0 0	6441 8 7 4	
Total			14774 5 2 12 11	15 4 8 0 2 0 5 2 7	16 9 0 3 8 6 0 15 6	16 8 5 0 3 9 10 5	14 6 3 9 6 8 7 13 1	16 2 2 4 7 7 7 6	3 5 3 7 6 8 7	7682 0 2 12 1	11 0 6 8 8 9	8 13 6 1 1 6 7 10 5
			0 0 0	4 0 0 1 0 3 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19035 14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 7 3 3 6 4 7
Grand Total			0 0 0	17 0 3 8 7 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 2 4 3 7 6 3 5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 2 2 9 4 9 15 3
												5387 8 10
												6 2 8 3 1 7 8 1

Deduct Increase 6 2 8 3 1 7 8 1

Net Decrease 7 8 0 1 0 7 12 8

the end of Jany

ary

Total

ds

Grand Total

ding Calmady

ding Balaghaut

m Cochrane's Canal

ns

ry

tam

dry

tam

Fusly 1262

Arrears Current

Rs. a P. Rs. a P.

12412 9 0 5526 9

10912 8 2 2504 2

5523 5 0 9805 7

4229 1 10 2511 7

7517 0 11 6546 2

2307 3 12 5 120 5 3 5

55120 13 5 7 7821 5

25234 5 10 4 5782 1

8484 5 9 3 802 1

2653 8 13 2 3220 7

1003 2 1 8 2 9492 5

8470 6 3 7 11 0 8 9

2942 5 9 8 8 2270 7

5775 4 9 9 4 7 2 0 5

24121 14 8 13 2 0 5

28795 9 13 1 3 9 5

24244 5 8 12 0 5 9

21977 10 9 5 2 0 1 7

8056 12 6 7 9 4 8 5

3315 4 0 2 9 9 2 5

6838 6 11 6840 2 9

14774 5 2 12 11 15 4 8 0 2 0 5 2 7

0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 3 1

0 0 0 17 0 3 8 7 2 7

1187 1 7 4 6 3 5

50 3 2 1 2 4 7 5 2

12 0 8 3 1 8 6 5

12 3 5 4 4 1 6 6

8497

Fort St. George

of Fusly 1263 compared with the Collections in the sa

19th June 1854.

period of Fusly 1262.-

Salt

	Fusly 1262-		Fusly 1263-		Increase-		Decrease		Fusly 1262-		Fusly 1263-	
	15		17		18		19		20		21	
	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP
1	2,11,466	10 6	1,07,962	1 u	u	u u	43,504	9 6	u	u u	u	u u
2	1,25,944	6 u	1,33,587	7 10	7,643	1 10	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
3	1,20,253	6 3	1,27,076	1 6	822	12 3	u	u u	2198	9 6	2523	13 7
4	1,31,240	15 9	2,32,333	8 -	101092	8 3	u	u u	23563	10 9	24631	12 3
5	3,35,109	3 u	3,04,786	8 7	u	u u	30,322	10 5	1293	10 6	1109	8 10
6	14,26,634	10	99,277	4 8	u	u u	43386	10 2	u	u u	u	u u
7	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
8	2,50,839	u u	2,16,883	1 7	u	u u	34,155	14 5	377	8 10	407	14 11
9	3,20,178	9 7	2,96,214	15 6	u	u u	23,963	10 1	u	u u	u	u u
10	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
11	1,89,081	13 5	97,698	12 7	u	u u	91383	u 10	49090	12 7	54510	7 11
12	3,18,668	14 9	2,07,850	13 3	u	u u	50,818	1 6	14617	8 11	17232	7 14
13	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
14	2,29,918	3 2	1,98,020	1 7	u	u u	31,898	1 7	24121	4 1	24311	u 8
15	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	3701	10 8	3259	14 8
16	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
17	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
18	24,41,057	5 3	22,11,905	1 1	96269	11	u	u u	7	2 3	23	2 u
19	1,84,050	7 2	1,93,697	1 1	9626	9 11	u	u u	136	6 11	u	u u
20	2,81,004	7 3	3,74,181	u u	90170	8 9	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
21	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	2490	u 10	2461	15 5
	30,93,525	13 11	29,30,559	2 3	2,09,381	9 u	3,72,348	4 8	1,44,092	9 2	1,51,203	5 u
	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
	30,93,525	13 11	29,30,559	2 3	2,09,381	9 u	3,72,348	4 8	1,44,092	9 2	1,51,203	5 u
					Deduct Increase		2,09,381	9 u				
					Net Decrease		1,62,966	11 8				

25,44,250 10 u 25,03,330 15 7

5,29,375 11 4,27,228 8

11,987 0 13 u 12,879 8 13 u

24,221 12 2 22,404 8 u

Sayer-

	Increase-		Decrease		Fusly 1262-		Fusly 1263-		Increase-		Decrease-	
	22		23		24		25		26		27-	
	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP	Rs	aP
	u	u u	u	u u	42,642	13 2	39,424	u 9	u	u u	3218	12 5
	u	u u	u	u u	31,198	13 6	31,981	10 7	782	13 1	u	u u
	325	4 1	u	u u	4,70,691	2 1	5,29,854	7	59,158	6	u	u u
	1,068	1 6	u	u u	21,583		23,418	7 5	1,835	4 3	u	u u
	u	u u	184	1 8	11,979	u 4	12,303	1 8	384	1 4	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	40,383	9 8	25,613	11 4	u	u u	14,769	14 4
	u	u u	u	u u	56,471	u u	55,358	u u	u	u u	1,913	u u
	30	3 1	u	u u	33,954	2 10	38,892	u u	4,937	13 2	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	17,847	8 1	18,725	7 9	877	15 8	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	80,382	4 u	75,112	5 u	u	u u	5270	3 u
	5,419	11 4	u	u u	53,577	4 1	71,358	u 7	17,780	12 6	u	u u
	2,614	14 6	u	u u	59,205	2 9	64,224	13 6	5,019	10 9	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	15,069	u 3	15,881	4 6	812	4 3	u	u u
	189	12 8	u	u u	11,796	u u	14,800	u u	3,004	u u	u	u u
	u	u u	44,112	u	10,79,343	u	10,50,402	6	u	u u	2,294	u 6
	u	u u	u	u u	63,387	9 4	73,766	2 8	10,378	9 4	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	49,993	7 7	51,533	5 11	1,539	14 4	u	u u
	u	u u	17,021	2 11	43,554	10 9	50,643	10 u	7,088	15 3	u	u u
	15	15 8	u	u u	40,793	u 7	38,229	8 9	u	u u	2,563	7 10
	u	u u	136	6 11	30,981	22 2	39,798	3 6 1	28,171	3 11	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u	u	u u
	u	u u	28	1 5	40,999	u u	40,924	u u	u	u u	75	u u
	9,663	14 9	2,563	2 11	1,29,80,331	54	1,35,50,587	7	8,8628	14 4	32,104	6 1
	u	u u	u	u u	458	u	594	128	594	128	458	u
	9,663	14 9	2,563	2 11	1,29,80,789	74	1,35,50,458	4 3	89,123	11 u	32,149	14 1
	2,553	2 11	Dt Decrease						32,149	14 1	Deduct Decrease	
	7,110	11 10	Net Increase						56,973	12 11	Net Increase	

1,10,63,516 8 1,18,18,560 10 u

1,92,328 u 8 1,73,796 10 3

8498

Fort St. George

19th June 1854.

Sundry Small Farms and Licences -

	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
	28	29	30	31	32	33		
	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P		
1	3568 11 2	3324 1 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "		
2	" " "	" " "	" " "	244 9 4	7802 7 9	6760 " 6		
3	8811 " 7	8316 4 11	" " "	" " "	444 11 8	4295 5 8		
4	412 2 "	1468 2 8	" " "	494 11 8	40048 1 9	21952 10 7		
5	2975 8 3	3207 6 7	1053 " 8	" " "	10224 6 7	3817 8 8		
6	13018 6 2	10212 15 3	291 14 4	" " "	23760 8 3	23702 15 "		
7	5605 13 3	6321 9 8	" " "	2805 6 11	10168 3 3	14426 6 8		
8	2708 7 2	3263 6 9	716 8 5	" " "	70666 8 1	68387 6 11		
9	497 " "	316 5 4	754 15 7	" " "	" " "	" " "		
10	2299 3 6	2525 1 9	" " "	180 10 8	16748 1 5	16302 6 10		
11	4971 15 8	4592 9 "	745 14 3	" " "	16922 13 4	16248 13 9		
12	19580 9 11	19403 15 2	" " "	79 6 8	24430 13 11	23144 7 5		
13	2430 15 11	1992 6 5	" " "	175 10 9	44365 5 5	42994 2 9		
14	5070 9 8	5181 4 "	" " "	438 9 6	60337 15 10	47294 14 11		
15	2937 5 5	9304 8 6	836 3 1	" " "	59705 7 5	52687 3 "		
16	2505 1 2	3792 15 4	1287 4 2	" " "	100880 8 "	135405 8 2		
17	755 14 9	1074 6 9	318 8 "	" " "	114848 15 3	110631 11 5		
18	18195 8 4	32393 12 4	14198 4 "	" " "	30359 9 3	32604 2 9		
19	22090 2 5	22300 3 11	210 1 6	" " "	11931 4 7	4391 15 4		
	5584 15 8	3611 6 "	" " "	" " "	58697 15 10	59084 13 8		
20	18198 8 8	17217 8 7	" " "	1973 9 8	" " "	" " "		
	" " "	" " "	" " "	981 2 1	" " "	" " "		
21	78 2 3	178 8 3	100 6 "	" " "	44685 2 3	39258 2 5		
	142875 5 11	160525 13 "	25544 10 "	7894 2 11	7619381210	7001981 2 "		
	168 9 11	5886 3	437 12 4	18 " "	806 1 1	314 1 4		
	143043 15 10	160114 3 3	25982 6 4	7912 2 11	7527441311	7005121 3 4		
			7912 2 11	Deduct Decrease				
			18070 3 5	Net Increase				
	12373 8 2	12664 1 8						
	19305 13 9	34501 7						
					6033008 9	5813151 5 8		
					1494445 2	1191961 3 8		

Moturpha

Sea Customs

	Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P
	" " "	10427 3	76883 11	17885 12 2	1002 10 3	" " "
	" " "	1106 "	8189 13	7726 " 11	" " "	463 4 "
	1904 8 10	" " "	23757 10 10	26075 8 2	2317 13 4	" " "
	" " "	6407 " 11	4929 3	4624 8	" " "	304 7
	" " "	579 3	153 " 9	1 32	" " "	151 13 7
	4256 2 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	2279 1 2	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	16180 6 6	18818 13 5	2718 6 11	" " "
	" " "	1445 10 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	673 15 7	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	1280 6 6	103806 26	120606 3	1674 3 9	" " "
	" " "	1371 2 8	110194 11 1	101648 6 2	" " "	8548 4 11
	" " "	1308 " 11	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	70384 5	11364 1 23	9723 9 6	" " "	1641 2 9
	" " "	2547 4 15 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	4217 3 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	345 5 6	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	3198 1 4	" " "	2910 " 1	3410 7 8 3	500 7 8 2	" " "
	386 13 10	" " "	2273 5 7 3	3216 3 8 6	942 7 15 3	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	34874 1 14 2	37745 0 1 1	2870 8 2 1	" " "
	" " "	531 15 10	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	9745 10 5	61285 11 3	5981781310	638201 " 3	50856 12 7	1083 4 10 2
	71 9 8	5639 5	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	9817 4 1	62049 4 8	5981781310	638201 " 3	50856 12 7	1083 4 10 2
					1083 4 10 2	Dt Decrease
	Deduct Increase	9817 4 1			10022 2 5	Net Increase
	Net Decrease	52232 10 7				
			51066 5 7	50280 2 14 8		
			8157 2 8 3	7539 8 1 7		

8499. Fort St. George

19th June 1854

Tobacco- Stamps

	Fusly 1262-	Fusly 1263-	Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262-	Fusly 1263-	Increase	Decrease
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P
1	" "	" "	" "	" "	11,082 1 6	10,498 8 8	" "	583 11 "
2	" "	" "	" "	" "	9,429 4 "	9,226 4 "	" "	203 " "
3	" "	" "	" "	" "	10,350 8 "	9,516 12 "	" "	833 12 "
4	" "	" "	" "	" "	6,948 "	7,364 " "	415 8 "	" " "
5	" "	" "	" "	" "	8,529 2 6	7,928 " "	1,398 13 6	" " "
6	" "	" "	" "	" "	8,544 6 "	8,953 8 "	409 2 6	" " "
7	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,898 12 "	12,192 8 "	" " "	2,706 4 "
8	" "	" "	" "	" "	25,894 6 6	19,526 1 "	" " "	6,368 5 6
9	" "	" "	" "	" "	10,340 12 "	11,374 8 "	1,033 12 "	" " "
10	" "	" "	" "	" "	15,840 10 6	15,810 5 6	" " "	4 5 "
11	" "	" "	" "	" "	17,986 " 6	12,929 9 "	" " "	5,056 7 6
12	" "	" "	" "	" "	44,743 " "	47,877 12 "	3,134 12 "	" " "
13	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,800 4 "	17,252 4 "	2,452 " "	" " "
14	" "	" "	" "	" "	10,976 4 "	10,767 4 "	" " "	209 " "
15	" "	" "	" "	" "	13,307 " "	15,152 8 "	1,845 8 "	" " "
16	" "	" "	" "	" "	18,289 " "	15,505 4 "	" " "	2,783 12 "
17	" "	" "	" "	" "	15,923 8 "	16,264 12 "	341 4 "	" " "
18	11,938 7 6 11	" "	" "	11,938 7 6 11	39,533 11 6	39,951 2 6	417 7 "	" " "
19	2,439 5 15 3	" "	" "	2,439 5 15 3	40,537 15 6	49,179 15 "	8,641 15 6	" " "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	7,279 11 "	9,179 12 6	1,899 14 6	" " "
20	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
21	" "	" "	" "	" "	1,291 8 "	1,620 8 "	329 " "	" " "
	3,937 8 3 6 2	" "	" "	3,937 8 3 6 2	3,504,908 6	3,540,61 " 6	22,319 1 "	18,748 9 "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
	3,937 8 3 6 2	" "	" "	3,937 8 3 6 2	3,504,908 6	3,540,61 " 6	22,319 1 "	18,748 9 "

18,748 9 " D.t Decrease

3,570 8 " Net Increase

3,894 9 6 2

4,284 " "

30,715 4 6 30,525 8 7 6

433 6 4 " 488 2 9 "

Total of the Extra Branches of Revenue-

	Fusly 1262-	Fusly 1263-	Increase	Decrease	Net Increase	Net Decrease
	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P	Rs. a P
	29,34,45 11 "	24,58,54 6 9	1,002 10 3	485 9 4 1 6	" " "	4,759 1 3
	1,79,173 4 5	1,80,810 13 "	842 5 11 11	782 6 4	706 3 8 7	" " "
	2,58,489 " "	2,68,448 7 4	11,285 15 "	1,328 7 8	9,957 7 4	" " "
	19,24,465 10 6	29,34,921 11 8	10,546 4 6 8	6,437 5 6	9,902 7 1 2	" " "
	3,81,800 1 7	3,53,158 11 10	2,074 13 2	30,716 2 11	" " "	28,641 5 9
	2,14,778 7 11	1,58,481 13 5	4,065 4 11	60,961 15 5	" " "	50,296 10 6
	12,06,41 5 4	11,04,59 8 7	716 8 5	6,898 5 2	" " "	6,181 12 9
	32,09,53 15 10	29,78,71 2 8	8,441 6 9	40,524 3 11	" " "	32,082 13 2
	3,05,611 15 1	3,41,933 11 5	1,911 11 8	25,889 15 4	" " "	23,978 3 8
	115,389 3 4	109,086 10 "	245 14 3	5,648 7 7	" " "	5,402 9 4
	34,95,244 8	27,05,94 4 9	22,874 11 7	9,805 5 6	" " "	7,930 9 11
	6,11,375 4 10	5,61,230 6 2	1,076 9 5 2	60,914 3 10	" " "	50,144 14 8
	38,338 4 "	39,855 13 10	3,264 3	1,746 10 5	1,517 9 10	" " "
	3,59,552 8 7	3,21,440 6 10	3,193 12 8	41,306 14 5	" " "	38,112 1 9
	34,87,600 11 1	32,87,62 9 10	8,212 11 1	28,210 12 4	" " "	19,998 1 3
	1,99,030 9 9	2,03,696 1 5	11,666 7 6	7,000 15 10	4,666 7 8	" " "
	1,03,032 7 7	1,01,776 11 5	2,199 10 4	3,456 6 6	" " "	1,256 12 2
	51,756 6 8	40,340 9 12 5	29,910 3 9	14,406 14 "	" " "	11,455 10 3
	6,43,308 2 4	3,92,678 2 11	28,329 7 8	27,895 9 7 1	" " "	25,062 9 5 5
	6,66,617 14 "	7,84,955 8 7	1,20,24 11 2	2,110 " 7	1,18,137 10 7	" " "
	18,198 8 8	17,217 6 7	" " "	981 2 1	" " "	981 2 1
	34,87,41 14 2	37,74,50 1 1	28,708 2 11	" " "	28,708 2 11	" " "
	8,95,23 13 4	8,45,38 2 1	429 6 "	5,416 1 8	" " "	4,986 11 3
	677,35,19 5 8	628,48,07 8 7	41,60,40 8 1	899,75,25 2	20,965 7 " 1	7,53,308 13 2
	1,02,03 " "	1,49,74 3 1	" " "	" " "	7,14 13 297 " "	
	677,45,39 8 8	629,13,04 12 10	" " "	" " "	27,04,31 1 4	7,53,065 13 2
					Deduct Increase	27,04,31 1 4
					Net Decrease	4,83,23,411 10

5,71,07,71 8 9 5,39,00,27 14 1

10,63,07 15 11 9,01,27,6 14 9

Fort St. George

19th June 1854

Total including Extra Branches of Revenue –

	Fusly 1262 –		Fusly 1263 –		Increase		Decrease		Net Increase		Net Decrease	
	54		55		56		57		58		59 –	
	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP
1	8485174	7	8424803	9	43550	6 8	48594	1 6	"	" "	6037	10 10
2	7842891	2 9	7048691	2	842511	11	878406	10 6	"	" "	79420	11 7
3	1300720	14 7	1389828	13 11	90234	7 "	1328	7 8	8890615	4	"	" "
4	523941	" 5	726946	15 5	2901434	6	6437	6 6	2030015	"	"	" "
5	1061612	15 6	1176804	15 8	145708	3 1	30716	2 11	114992	" 2	"	" "
6	5714529	1	6403021	8	129711	8 -	80961	15 5	68749	8 7	"	" "
7	908444	" 8	891646	11 "	7168	5	17513	14 1	"	" "	10797	5 8
8	1157516	15 8	1089595	9 6	84416	9	76362	13 "	"	" "	8721	6 3
9	1309639	8 6	1032015	5 3	19111	11 8	279835	14 11	"	" "	27702	4 3 3
10	1113841	4 7	1102777	4 8	24514	3	10809	14 4	"	" "	10504	" 1
11	1459183	5 "	1255343	10 "	248741	11 7	22871	4 6 7	"	" "	203839	11 "
12	1801178	11 1	1499028	7 4	107695	2	312321	8 11	"	" "	301552	3 9
13	890561	5 "	889169	4 7	32643		4856	4 8	"	" "	1392	" 5
14	1356148	9 9	1218778	8 4	319312	8	11086	4 "	1	" "	107035	
15	1099040	10 6	1242832	3 8	821211	1	46442	1 11	"	" "	458208	6 10
16	1541781	3 1	1550707	11 11	159288		7000	15 10	8926	8 10	"	" "
17	1180486	14 6	1171879	8 6	21991	04	10807	0 4	"	" "	14607	8 "
18	1079719	4 1	1089570	9 6	153977	3 5	144065	14 "	9851	5 5	"	" "
19	1416222	3 9	1191599	2 5	283297	8	2799529	"	"	" "	251623	1 4
	700058	14 "	819717	4 9	121708	14 4	2110	" 7	119658	13 9	"	" "
20	18198	8 8	17217	8 7	"	" "	981	2 1	"	" "	981	2 1
	3487114	2	3774601	1	287082	11	"	" "	287082	11	"	" "
21	6201811	3 3	5107771	08	2296	8 "	69833	8 7	"	" "	69404	2 7
	23723805	2 2	2251453	5 1	1038990	7 4	2261836	12 5	642986	"	18656431	1
	410306	1	2052328		"	" "	"	" "	61141	0 1	2663813	6
	23778410	11 3	2253508	2 9	"	" "	"	" "	648940	" 1	18922828	7
									Deduct Increase		648940	" 1
									Net Decrease		1243428	6
	1706261	7 12 2	1739134	8 6								
	809589	2 15 1	573721	14 3								

Collections of Old Balances –

	Land Revenue – Fusly 1262 –		Fusly 1263 –		Increase		Decrease		Sayer – Fusly 1262 –		Fusly 1263 –		Increase		Decrease	
	60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67 –	
	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP	Rs.	aP
	123491		110025		"	" "	13168		"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	47591	05	1498	1	"	" "	46104	4	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	5802	11 6	3070	13 5	"	" "	2731	14 8	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1237	6 2	4592	14 10	3355	9 8	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	210	4 9	998	7 7	581	11 10	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	422	6 6	150	9 8	"	" "	291	12 10	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	3589	11 11	1095	10 11	"	" "	2494	1 "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1029	7 3	821	8 5	"	" "	208	" 10	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	371	6 "	45	3 8	"	" "	325	7 13 6	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	9115	2 "	1484	12 6	"	" "	7630	5 6	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1595	1 1	13	1 2	"	" "	1581	15 11	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	429	4 4	476	14 2	47	9 10	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	2306	7 7	741	1 10	50	7 11 3	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1208	7 9	619	4 2	"	" "	649	3 5	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1922	8 1	134	3 2	"	" "	1788	2 11	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	21	" 2	559	12 11	535	12 9	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	3254	5	285	7 10	140	3 5	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1068	10 11	1867	9 "	798	14 1	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	1181	8 2	217	11 10	"	" "	963	12 4	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
	40010	3 1	1903	5 14 5	538	7 8 10	2634	1 3 6	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "

8501.

Fort St George

19th June 1854.

Abbarry

Sundry small farm

and Licences

Motupalla -

	Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263		Increase		Decrease		Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263		Increase		Decrease	
	68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75	
	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P	Rs	a P
1															18	
2							45	8	18							
3																
4											5	4				
5									7		9	6				
6			388	13 1	388	13 1										
7									134	1 1	388	8				
8											24	10				
9											79					
10			5		5											
11																
12			205	10	205	10										
13																
14											8	3				
15																
16																
17									9	8 10	11					
18																
19																
20																
21																
	458		594	12 8	594	12 8	458		168	9 11	588	8 3				

Increase		Decrease		Fusly 1262		Fusly 1263		Increase		Decrease	
74		75		76		77		78		79	
				13	15 2	15	12 6	1	13 4		
				7	12	2	2			5	10
				31	4	4				27	4
6	4			11	12 9	1	6			13	6 9
89				8	11	8	13 10		12 11		
				9	14 9	40	8 8	30	7 9		
232	6 11			23	13 1	9	15			17	14 1
24	10										
79				38	13 5	35	2 7			3	10 10
				2	3 11	6	11 6	4	7 7		
				9	9 2	2	8 2			5	1
6	3										
				71	14 3	8	7 2 6	15	4 3		
				152	8 11	33	13 9			17	8 11 2
1	7 2			342	7 10		5			342	2 10
					8	5	4 11	4	12 11		
				7	2	14	15 1	7	14 11		
				69	69	39	10			29	12 9
439	12 4	18		806	1 1	314	1 4	71	9 8	56	3 9 5

Fort St. George

19th June 1854.

Tobacco -

	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
	80	81	82	83	84	85		
1	"	"	"	"	"	"		
2	"	"	"	"	"	1312 " 3	1115 14 11	
3	"	"	"	"	"	7 12 "	2 2 "	
4	"	"	"	"	"	4790 14 5	158 10 1	
5	"	"	"	"	"	21 12 9	9 9 "	
6	"	"	"	"	"	5810 12 8	3039 11 1	
7	"	"	"	"	"	1381 5 "	539 10 6	
8	"	"	"	"	"	444 8 10	1033 - 7	
9	"	"	"	"	"	442 6 6	229 9 8	
10	"	"	"	"	"	3828 9 4	9131 2 6	
11	"	"	"	"	"	1031 11 2	823 1 10	
12	"	"	"	"	"	3718 15 2	456 " 8	
13	"	"	"	"	"	9175 2 "	1690 7 1	
14	"	"	"	"	"	1595 1 1	13 1 2	
15	"	"	"	"	"	2294 4	482 14 6	
16	"	"	"	"	"	3984 10	831 4 4	
17	"	"	"	"	"	1430 6 6	664 2 1	
18	"	"	"	"	"	2284 13 11	131 8 2	
19	"	"	"	"	"	24 8 2	505 1 10	
20	"	"	"	"	"	352 4 7	600 6 11	
	"	"	"	"	"	1068 10 11	1867 9 "	
21	"	"	"	"	"	" " "	" " "	
	"	"	"	"	"	41030 6 1	20533 2 8	

Grand Total of Collections -

Total Increase	Total Decrease	Fusly 1262	Fusly 1263	Increase	Decrease
		86	87	88	89	90	91
"	"	190 1 4	849829 11 10	843596 2 8	" " "	6233 12 2
"	"	5 10 "	84297 8 9	70487 1 3 2	" " "	7942 0 5 7
"	"	4632 4 4	1305511 13 "	1359785 8 "	84273 11 "	" " "
"	"	5 9 3	" " "	523962 13 2	727044 5 5	20308 1 8 3	" " "
"	"	2731 1 4	1085228 11 11	1179634 10 9	112260 14 10	" " "
"	"	" " "	523933 14 1	645096 12 1	72762 14 "	" " "
4013 5 5		" " "	523933 14 1	645096 12 1	72762 14 "	" " "	16208 13 11
588 7 9		" " "	908888 9 6	892079 11 7	" " "	8813 1 3 1
"	"	212 12 10	1157950 6 2	1089825 3 1	" " "	2801 2 1 10 1
"	"	249 7 8 10	1313288 1 10	1233160 7 9	" " "	10767 9 4
"	"	208 9 3	1114372 15 9	1103605 6 5	" " "	20710 2 9 6
"	"	3202 14 6	1462902 4 2	1255799 10 8	" " "	30897 6 14 8
"	"	1424 10 11	1810293 13 1	1501316 14 5	" " "	2974 " 4
"	"	1581 15 11	892150 6 1	889182 5 9	" " "	10751 6 9 4
53 10 1		" " "	1358877 14 1	1224926 4 9	" " "	45508 5 7 4
522 15 6		" " "	1099348 15 4	1243863 8 "	" " "	18737 11 9
"	"	7887 5	1543211 12 7	1551371 14 "	5160 15 "	" " "
"	"	2130 5 9	1188757 12 5	1172012 " 8	" " "	26747 15 "
540 9 8		" " "	1097743 12 3	1090135 11 4	10391 15 1	" " "
128 2 4		" " "	1440574 8 4	1195099 9 4	" " "	98571 11 10	" " "
198 14 1		" " "	701727 8 11	821585 4 9	11985	" " "
"	"	" " "	18198 8 8	17217 0 7	" " "	981 2 1
"	"	" " "	3487411 2	3774501 1	28708 2 11	" " "
"	"	" " "	831432 12 2	561035 " 6	" " "	7039 7 11 8
"	"	993 9 1	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
6141 10 1		20838 13 6	23778410 11 3	22535088 2 9	639496 15 4	18828 9 7 10

Deduct - Increase 639496 15 4

Net Decrease 1243342 8 6

8503

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

	Old Balance or Balances of more than 15 years standing	Balance under 15 years' standing	Total	Arrears of Fasly &c Land Revenue permanently settled - Sairy Inamdars	Minors
	92	93	94	95	96
1	" " "	5305 1 1	5305 1 1	" " "	" " "
2	" " "	11 1 "	11 1 "	" " "	" " "
3	" " "	39319 15 9	39319 15 9	6881 11 5	" " "
4	" " "	854 15 6	854 15 6	801 4 6	" " "
5	191912 10 "	35185 7 3	54376 4 3	107787 " 6	56875 4 "
6	" " "	17380 9 5	17380 9 5	" " "	" " "
7	" " "	4815 7 5	4815 7 5	592 3 8	" " "
8	" " "	675 4 10	675 4 10	" " "	" " "
9	1116 5 10	64896 1 10	66012 7 8	4806 10 "	" " "
10	" " "	1970 58	1970 58	960 10 10	" " "
11	" " "	11446 15 1	11446 15 1	" " "	" " "
12	20 15 8	44892 12 2	44933 11 10	" " "	" " "
13	" " "	3648 8 1	3648 8 1	" " "	" " "
14	56566 3	10905 9 7	16561 15 10	" " "	" " "
15	" " "	5810 3 3	5810 3 3	" " "	" " "
16	" " "	3874 9 4	3874 9 4	" " "	" " "
17	" " "	7523 2 1	7523 2 1	" " "	" " "
18	" " "	699 9 8	699 9 8	" " "	" " "
19	" " "	28473 2 3	28473 2 3	15800 " 11	" " "
20	384 7 1	24839 4 4	25223 11 5	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
21	" " "	10638 3 4	10638 3 4	" " "	" " "
	199110 12 10	639632 8 11	838743 5 9	110528 9 10	56875 4 "

Balances - and Balances of prior date in train of liquidation - recently settled - Land Revenue not permanently settled

	Sequestered -	Total	Rented -	Summary -	Total Land Revenue -
	97	98	99	100	101
1	" " "	" " "	" " "	3205 11 1	3205 11 1
2	" " "	6881 11 5	" " "	13721 15 10	20603 11 3
3	" " "	801 4 6	" " "	48804 " 6	49605 5 "
4	925809 1 "	20807715 0	341 " 9	45850 13 5	25173693 8
5	" " "	" " "	" " "	57312 " 4	57312 " 4
6	" " "	592 3 8	" " "	52823 8 7	53215 12 3
7	" " "	" " "	" " "	6464 5 3	6464 5 3
8	" " "	4805 10 "	" " "	789 " 1	5594 10 1
9	" " "	960 10 10	3 " "	209198 7 4	210102 2 9
10	" " "	" " "	" " "	1794 " 5	1794 " 5
11	" " "	" " "	" " "	2092 10 3	2092 10 3
12	" " "	" " "	" " "	335566 " 11	335566 " 11
13	" " "	" " "	" " "	5724 10 11	5724 10 11
14	" " "	" " "	" " "	1985 15 5	1985 15 5
15	" " "	" " "	" " "	5208 3 5	5208 3 5
16	" " "	" " "	" " "	2832 5 4	2832 5 4
17	" " "	" " "	" " "	617 15 2	617 15 2
18	" " "	" " "	" " "	1175 1 9	1175 1 9
19	" " "	15200 " 11	3 " 7	1263 1 4	16268 2 10
20	" " "	" " "	" " "	4386 3 1	4386 3 1
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
21	" " "	" " "	" " "	8385 7 7	8385 7 7
	925809 1 "	20892121210	347 1 4	1220048 " 7	33096089

8504 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Extra Revenue—

	Salt	Sayer—	Abkarry—	Sundry Small Farms and Licenses—	Moturpha	Sea Customs	Tobacco—	Stamps—	Grand Total of Columns 101 to 109—	Land Revenue	Extra Revenue	Total
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113—
1				39 4	34 14 2				32 7 9 13 3	4 4 9 5 2 9	6 3 5 3 8 6	5 1 3 0 5 9 3
2					6 0 11 5				20 6 8 4 8 8	1 3 5 8 7 2 8 6	4 2 0 3 5 1	1 3 6 7 2 5 13 7
3			138 12 3	7 3	5 3				4 9 8 1 6 5 6	9 6 0 6 1 8 5	3 5 2 4 5 1	1 0 0 2 0 1 1 10
4				121 13 4	24 6 12 5				25 1 7 7 3 13 5	6 7 9 9 4 4 5	3 0 4 4 9 8 7	9 8 4 3 1 3
5			10 12	7 8	30 15 10				5 7 2 6 1 4 2			
6				784 5 2	240 7 8				54 2 2 0 9 4 1	3 2 7 7 4 11 8	4 5 5 7 9 5	7 7 8 3 2 4 11
7				75 15 2	132 1 5				8 6 7 2 8 10	4 1 6 0 8 7 11	5 2 3 3	4 6 8 4 1 7 11
8									5 5 9 4 10 1	7 1 4 4 2 8	3 6 2 2 8	8 0 0 6
9									2 1 6 3 5 3	2 2 2 8 8 4 10	1 3 3 5 14 8	2 3 0 2 4 3 6
10					2 1 2 13 6				1 2 6 6		5 7 6 8 11	5 7 6 8 11
11				12 4	33 3 10				2 2 5 4 7 5	1 8 5 6 14 3	3 1 8 7 9	5 0 4 6
12				66					3 3 5 0 3 2 4 11	4 4 3 8 10 8	1 2 0 6	1 6 5 0 6 10 8
13									5 7 4 1 8 11	9 4 4	8 0 5 7	1 7 4 9 7
14				16 14					1 9 8 8 7	2 0 3 0 8 3 5	4 3 8 5 4	3 0 6 9 4 7 5
15				2 9 2					5 9 6 0 8 11		4 7 2 3 1 4	4 7 2 3 1 4
16					7 5 2 5 6				3 1 0 5 3 9			
17					2 7 2 4 5				6 3 3 4 8		3 1 5 6 10 1	3 1 5 6 10 1
18				10	5 5 4				1 2 2 1 12 3	3 8 4 5 9 0 4	4 2 2 8 6 7	4 3 0 7 2 5 14 11
19			16 10 8	19 8	10 7 10				1 6 6 9 4 14 8	1 4 3 7 0 3 9	2 0 5 0 14 7	1 8 4 2 7 2 4
20			21	330	57 11 10				4 3 8 6 3 1	2 1 5 4 4 5 7	12 13 5	2 1 5 5 7 2 6
21					287 15 1				8 0 7 3 6 8		5 0 0	5 0 0
			207 3 11	1589 10 5	2655 8 10				33 1 4 0 6 0 7 11	9 7 1 4 6 9 6 10	1 7 8 2 5 3 8 5	1 1 4 9 7 2 2 15 3

Balance of Current Demand of 1263 Fusly

Statement of Receipts & Payments in the Collection of Tithes in the Parish of Ulverston in the County of Lancaster for the Year ending 29th September 1853

Pursuant to the Act 6 & 7 William IV. Cap. 71.

Receipts	£	s	d	Payments	£	s	d
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Rector for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Vicar for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Vicar for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Rector for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Impropriator for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Impropriator for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Lay Impropriator for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Lay Impropriator for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Vicar for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Rector for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0
Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Rector for the Year ending 29th September 1853	1100	0	0	Amount of Rent Charge payable to the Vicar

8507 Fort St. George 19th June 1854

C Abstract shewing the Increase and Decrease in the Collections of Land Revenue and the Revenue from Exctra sources upto 28th February 1854.—

	Land Revenue						Extra Sources of Revenue					
	Increase			Decrease			Increase			Decrease		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Ganjam	4,14,19	5	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	47,663	1	11
Vizagapatam	"	"	"	87,064	4	2	7,637	14	7	"	"	"
Rajahmundry	7,4,338	3	8	"	"	"	9,935	7	4	"	"	"
Masulipatam	103,978	13	10	"	"	"	99,102	10	5	"	"	"
Guntoor	1,40,901	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	28,640	8	10
Chingleput	128,401	12	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	55,638	14	9
Salem	"	"	"	10033	13	1	"	"	"	6,175	"	10
Madura	"	"	"	36,130	6	11	"	"	"	32,003	13	2
Nellore	"	"	"	2,66,340	"	7	"	"	"	23,691	9	6
Northern Division of Arcot	"	"	"	5,069	7	7	"	"	"	5,698	1	9
Southern Division of Arcot	"	"	"	1,34,166	14	7	"	"	"	72,935	10	11
Tanjore	"	"	"	2,69,037	10	7	"	"	"	4,99,39	4	1
Trichinopoly	"	"	"	4,491	10	2	1,517	9	10	"	"	"
Tinnevelly	"	"	"	69,610	7	10	"	"	"	38,106	1	6
Bellary	"	"	"	4,35,702	10	4	"	"	"	19,982	13	"
Cuddapah	3,611	13	9	"	"	"	4,648	3	8	"	"	"
Coimbatore	"	"	"	15,139	12	9	"	"	"	1,597	16	"
Canara	12,46,42	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	11,41,160	13	4
Malabar	"	"	"	852	14	6	"	"	"	2,60,622	"	6
Madras — Land Customs	1720	1	3	"	"	"	11,8,137	10	7	"	"	"
Madras — Toll collected on Cochrane's Canal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	981	2	1
Madras — Sea Customs	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,8708	2	11	"	"	"
Kurnool	"	"	"	65,382	3	8	"	"	"	6015	8	"
Total	6,18,914	7	1	13,79,022	3	9	26,687	11	4	7,52,822	7	8
	Deduct Increase			6,18,914	7	1	Deduct Increase			26,687	11	4
	Net Decrease			7,60,107	12	8	Net Decrease			4,83,234	11	10

Remarks

Fort St. George 19 June 1854

Enc. 1

Remarks upon Statement A for the Month of February 1854.—

Collections of arrears of Land Revenue Column 11

In South Arcot, Madura, and Guntoor the deficiency in the Collections on account of arrears arises from the Demand at the beginning of Fusly 1263 being less than that of the Corresponding period in the preceding year.—

Current Collections of Land Revenue Column 12.

The Decrease in Bellary is stated to be owing chiefly to the failure of the crops and a great deal of lands left waste for want of water

The Decrease in Nellore arises from the very unfavorable state of the season and the perishing of the crops which in consequence caused a falling off in the Collections to the Extent of 2,68,969 - Rupees

The Decrease in Tanjore is attributed to the change in the period of forwarding the Collections from the Talooks to the Huzzoor as explained in the remarks of the preceding Month

In Tinnevelly the decrease is owing to a falling off both in the Nunjah and Poonjah Cultivation - The occurrence of drought and short produce occasioned by a failure of rains.—

Current Collections of Land Revenue Column 12 (Cont.)

The

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

The Decrease in Vizagapatam is nominal - The Rists of the Vizianagrum Zemindary from February 1854 being made payable into the General Treasury at Fort St. George and credit for the Same not given in the Accounts of the Month.—

The Decrease in South Arcot is the result of the Cultivation of the year being less extensive owing to the adversity of the season.—

In Trichinopaly the Collections are less than in the preceding year by Rupees 3,107. owing to a deficiency of rain in the dry Talooks at the Cultivating season - also to a reduction of per Centage from 15 to 10 in the Rists for the wet Talooks being made under the orders of the Board dated 21st February 1853. for the Month of November 1853.—

In Kurnool the decrease arises from a large extent of Land having been left uncultivated in this year and the failure of Crops in the Goodoor and Dhony Talooks.—

Balance on account of arrears of Land Revenue Colm 101

Regarding the balance in Masulipatam Rupees 2,66,171. appertain to the Proprietary Estates and the remainder to the Circar Villages - For the former it is stated that all the Estates have been sold

sold and purchased on account of Government and a report will be submitted for writing off the balance as per Boards' Circular of the 1st March 1849 - Respecting the latter, strict orders have been issued to the Tharsildar for its recovery and a special report of the same will, it is stated, be transmitted to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars as early as practicable.—

In Tanjore the Balance is stated to be in course of recovery.—

The balance in Nellore amounts to Rupees 2,10,162 of this Rupees 1,70,634 appertain to previous fuslies or upto Fusly 1261 and for the remainder it is stated that steps have been taken for the recovery of the realizable portion.—

Balance on account of arrears of Land Revenue Colm 10 (Contd)

A large portion of the balance in Guntoor is stated to be due by the Village servants, the remaining outstanding balance is attributed to the reduced circumstances of the Ryots from successive bad seasons but it is added a small portion of this amount is likely to be collected.—

Of the balance in Chingleput Rupees 1582 have since been realized and the remainder is in course of recovery.—

Of the balance in Rajahmundry Rupees 801 appertain to 3 Proprietary Estates, one of these have been sold by public Auction - and the balance against the 2 others it is stated will be shortly realized - The remaining balance is due by the Government Estates of which however no explanation is afforded.—

In Vizagapatam the balance is under the Head of Jaury Zemindaries and Aumany Vcs.— The sums due by the former, it is stated, will be realized hereafter, and no explanation has been afforded respecting the latter.—

Of the balance in Canara a subsequent Collection of Rupees 2,04,968 has been made, the remainder will be realized hereafter.—

Balance on account of Current Land Revenue Colm 111.

The Balance in Vizagapatam has been reduced to 27,394 by subsequent Collections of Rupees 1,03,475.—

Balance on account of Current Land Revenue Colm 111 (Contd)

Of the balance in Rajahmundry Rupees 26,613 have been since collected and the remainder it is

is stated, will shortly be realized.—

The balance in Madura has been reduced by a subsequent Collection of Rupees 12,120, the remainder will be collected hereafter.

The Balance in Masulipatam has been reduced by a subsequent collection of Rupees 16,330, for the remainder strict orders have been issued to the Zemindars for its speedy recovery.

The balance in Ganjam it is stated will be collected hereafter.—

The balance in Salem has been since reduced by a subsequent collection of Rupees 23,755, the remainder, it is explained, will be collected hereafter.—

The Balance in Chingleput, it is stated, is in course of recovery.—

Balance on account of Current Land Revenue Colm 111 (Contd)

The Balance in Tinnevelly has been since reduced by a subsequent collection of Rupees 18,535, the remainder is in course of recovery.

Of the Balance in Nellore it is stated only a portion will be collected hereafter owing to the badness of the season.—

The Balance in Madras, it is explained, will be collected in the current and the

the ensuing years.—

Collection of Salt Revenue Column 19.

The decrease in South Arcot arises partly from the prevalence of Cholera and partly from the unfavorable nature of the season.

The decrease in Tanjore arises from the diminished sales of Salt and to the change of Kists alluded to under the head of Land Revenue.—

The decrease in Ganjam is occasioned by a falling off in the sales for Home and Inland Consumption owing to the dealers having to new to the grain trade consequent on the high prices at which the several descriptions of grain are selling at present.—

The decrease in Chingleput is attributable to the demand for the article being somewhat less owing to increased sales at Madras.—

Collection of Salt Revenue Colm 19 (Contd)

Of the Total Decrease of Rupees 31,898 in Tinnevelly Rupees 15,612 have been collected within the Month under notice, but will be brought to account in the succeeding one the remainder is owing to the falling off in sales.—

The Decrease in Guntoor is chiefly attributable

attributable to the deficiency of forage and water in that part of the Country thro' which the Cattle bodies must pass on their way to the salt stores

The Decrease in Canara, Madura, and Nellore Vcs being trifling, needs no remark.—

Collection of Mallurpha Revenue Colm 35.

The decrease in Bellary is owing to death, desertion and poverty of the weavers Vcs

Collections of Tobacco Revenue Columns 43

The decrease in Canara and Malabar is attributable to the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly.—

Balance on account of Current Extra Sources of Revenue Colm 112.—

The balance in Chingleput is due by the abkarry renter and is stated to be in Course of recovery.—

Balance on account of Current Extra Sources of Revenue Colm 112.—

The balance in Canara is chiefly composed of Salt and abkarry, the former arises from the prevalence of cholera by which the dealers of the upper Districts were prevented making their purchases as usual, for the latter no explanation has been afforded.—

Of the Balance in Masulipatam Rupees 27,618 appears under Stamps and arises from a new system of entry having been adopted by the Collector which however has been since ordered to be discontinued by the Board in their Proceedings Dated

dated 25th April 1854.—

The Balance in Tanjore is stated to be in Course of recovery.—

No. 260

(71)

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Bd. No. 1255
To the Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of Government the accompanying Statement[x] shewing the number of persons charged in each District in the Madras Presidency under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822, and the manner in which the charges have been disposed of, together with

A

B

a Statement[x] of the number of Appeals preferred to and disposed of by the Board under Regulation VII of 1828 during the 2nd half of the year 1853.—

The following abstract will show the number of charges and acquittals as compared with the previous half year.— Collectors

Fort St. George 19th June 1854

	Collectors Establishment		Village Officers		Not in Collectors Establishment		Total	
	Charged	Acquitted	Charged	Acquitted	Charged	Acquitted	Charged	
1st Half 1853	6	-	87	13	"	"	93	13
2d " "	4	-	117	4	-	-	121	4

One offender has been forwarded to the Criminal Courts.

The greatest number of charges [illegible] in the Districts noted in the Margin and the majority of persons implicated were Village Officers, the Offences chiefly embezzling public money and making false entries in the public Accounts.—

During the period under review no trials took place in the Districts of Vellore and Malabar.—

Of the total number of cases above recorded three were brought in appeal before the Board during the period under consideration and the Sentences passed in them were confirmed.—

These Returns are exclusive of the five Districts under the Commissioner in the Northern Circars.—

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
19th June 1854.

(Signed) W. H. Bayley
Secretary

Fort St. Geo

Abstract Statement shewing the number of persons charg
each district under the Provisions of Regulation IX of 1
Clauses of their Offences as defined by Section II of the

Classes	Districts	Offence Class 1st cl. Clause 2d cl.					3d cl.		4th Class		Class	
		Charged	Convicted	Acquitted	Forwarded to the Criminal Courts	Discharged	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted	Acquitted	Forwarded to the Criminal Courts
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class 1st	Chingleput	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Tanjore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Class 2d	Bellary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Kurnool	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Cuddapah	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Chingleput	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
	North Arcot	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	South Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Trichinopoly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Tanjore	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Madura	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Tinnevelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Coimbatore	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Canara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"
Class 3d		None										
	Grand Total —	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"

...tted or forwarded to the ...
...Half year of 1853 distingu...

| | | | | | | | | | |

8519 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Bd. No. 1247. Official Memorandum.

To the Chief Secretary to Government —

The Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue requests that the Chief Secretary to Government will be so good as to furnish him, for the information of the Board, with a copy of the Convention dated 13th May 1818 respecting the supply of Salt to the French Government referred to in para 54 of Mr. Sims' Memo on the subject of Salt. —

72

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 19th June 1854 — —

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary.

73

Bd. No. 1801.

Read the undermentioned Extracts.

From the Secretary to Government dated 25th May 1854. Sanctioning the refund to Cumbumpati Woma Mahaisivaradoo of the Shist erroneously levied on his back yard Amounting to Rupees 18. —

73-74

Ordered to be recorded.

Order thereon.

Bd. No. 1841.

From the Secretary to Government dated 30th May 1854. Proposing to have all the Minors under the Court of Wards in the Northern Circars educated in Madras under the Superintendence of a first rate English Tutor and desiring to know the Commissioner's views thereon —

75

75-76

Ordered to be recorded.

Order thereon.

From

8518 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Abstract Statement shewing the number of persons Charged with Offences before the Collector under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822 and the number of Appeals from their decisions distinguishing those Confirmed and reversed in Appeal during the 2d Half year of 1853 —

For what preferred	Number of Cases tried under Regulation IX of 1822.	Number Confirmed	Number Reversed	Number remaining undisposed of	Remarks
Appeals undisposed of on the 30th June 1853.	121	3			
For the 2d half of the year 1853.	3				

8520 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Bd. No. 1892.

From the Secretary to Government dated 30th May 1854. Recognizing
77 Intizam ud Dowlah David alikhan as the
head of his branch of the family granting him
and his dependants a reduced pension and
77-78 directing the payment of the arrears due to
Ratbad Doulah.—

Ordered to be recorded.—

Order thereon.

Bd. No. 1982.

From the Secretary to Government dated 10th June 1854. Instructing
79 the Civil Auditor under authority from the
Honorable Court to pass to Mr. Newill an
Extra Salary for the period in Excess of 6 years
79-80 which he was employed in the Guntoor District.—

Order thereon

Ordered to be recorded.

Bd. No. 2048.

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput. Read detailed list
81 of the Revenue and Magisterial Establishments
81-82 of his District as they stood on the 30th April 1854.

Order thereon.

Ordered to be recorded

Bd. No. 1906

83 From the Agent at Kurnool. Read Statement of Contingent charges
83-84 incurred for the Quarter ending 31st March 1854.—

Order thereon.

Resolved that the necessary orders
85 be passed.—

Bd. No. 2034

Read the undermentioned Registers

From the Collector of Salem. Register of Endorsements passed
by him on Petitions referred by the Board for the
Month of May last.—

From

8521 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

Bd. No. 2027.

From the Collector of Madura. Register of Endorsements
86 passed by him on Petitions referred by the Board
85-87 for the Month of May last.—

Order on the 2 abovementioned Registers. Ordered to be lodged
88 in the Office.—

Bd. No. 1895

From the Sub Treasurer. Read Statement of Contingent
88-89 Charges incurred for the Month of April last.—

Order thereon. Resolved that the necessary
orders be passed.—

Read the under=
90 =mentioned Statements.—

Bd. No. 2024.

From the Collector of Nellore. Informing that there have
been no Exports of grain in the week ending
91 8th June 1854.

Bd. No. 2025.

From the Collector of Nellore. Statement of grain Im=
92 =ported into the Ports of his District for the
Bd. No. 2022. week ending 8th June 1854

From the Collector of Madura. Return of grain exported
from the Ports of his District
93 for the week ending 20th May 1854.—
Bd. No. 2023.

From the Collector of Madura. Return of Paddy,
Rice, &c. Imported at the Ports of
his District for the week ending
22nd May 1854.—

Order.

Order on the 4 abovementioned Statements. Ordered to be
90-94 submitted for the information of Government.—

Received the undermentioned

95 Miscellaneous letters and Statements.—
Mr. No. 840.

From the Collector of Vellore. Statement shewing the
quantity of salt in store and ready for export
96 ation on account of the Chittagong Indent for
Mr. No. 842. 1854-1855 up to 8th June 1854.

From the Collector of Canara. Return of the Potails
97 &c.a suspended or discharged under Regulation
Mr. No. 841. XII of 1831 for the Month of March last.

From the Collector of Ganjam. Return of the whole sale
98 prices of Grain for the week ending 31st May 1854.
Mr. No. 852.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry. Return of the whole-
sale prices of grain for the week ending
99 20th May 1854.—
Mr. No. 850.

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Return of the whole-
sale prices of grain for the week ending
100 29th May last.—
Mr. No. 845

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Return of the whole-
sale prices of grain for the week ending 5th
101 June 1854.—
Mr. No. 846.

From the Collector of Guntoor. Return of the whole sale prices of
grain for the week ending 8th June 1854.—
Mr. No. 838.

From the Collector of Cuddapah. Return of the
102 whole sale prices of grain for the week ending
31st May 1854.

From

103
Mr. No. 839.

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput Return
of the whole sale prices of grain for the
104 week ending 15th May 1854.—
Mr. No. 849.

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput. Return of
the whole sale prices of grain for the week
105 ending 23d May 1854.
Mr. No. 853.

From the Collector of North Arcot. Return of the
whole sale prices of grain for the
106 week ending 10th June 1854.
Mr. No. 851.

From the Sub Collector in Charge of South Arcot. Return
of the whole sale prices of grain for the week
107 ending 23d April 1854.—
Mr. No. 848.

From the Sub Collector in Charge of South Arcot- Return
of the whole sale prices of grain for the
108 week ending 23d April 1854.—
Mr. No. 847.

From the Sub Collector in Charge of South Arcot- Return
of the whole sale prices of grain for the
109 week ending 30th April 1854.—
Mr. No. 843.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly. Return of the whole
sale prices of grain for the week ending
3rd June 1854.—

From

110
M^r^e N^o^ 844.

Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

From the Collector of Madura. Return of the whole sale prices of grain for the week ending 31st May 1854.

111
M^r^e N^o^ 856.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry. Acknowledging the receipt of 4 Copies of the Circular orders of the Board of Revenue for 1851/52 & 53.

112
M^r^e N^o^ 855.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly. Acknowledging the receipt of 4 Copies of the Circular orders of the Board

113
M^r^e N^o^ 854

From the Collector of Canara. Acknowledging the receipt of 5 Copies of the Board's Circular Orders.—

" Goodenough

" Whitelaw

comp^d^ Bk 3 Gaz^e^

Fort St George — June 1854

Diary

20th June 1854. Sent the following letters.

N^o^ 258

1

B^d^ N^o^ 1246
To The Chief Sec^y^ to Government

To The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

In conformity with the orders of Government, conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 18th October 1836, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the Broken Set of their Proceedings for the month of May 1854 for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St. George
20th June 1854

/Signed/ B. Cunliffe
Sub Secretary in charge.

Received the following letters.

20th June 1854.

To The Sub Secretary
Incharge of the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George.

2

B^d^ N^o^ 2106
From Ungance
Bullaya

Sir,

With reference to your Advertisement in the Fort St George Gazette of

8526. Fort St. George June 1854

of the 5th Instant, calling for tenders to Ship 5 Lacs Indian Maunds of Salt from Madras and other Ports to Calcutta, I beg to tender for the same and engage to convey the whole quantity of Salt within 9 Months from the date of my proposal is accepted at the rate of Rupees 52 ps 100 Indian Maunds, allowing the Government to pay all the Shipping and landing charges.

Madras
10th June 1854 } /Signed/ Unganee Bulleya
Ship Merchant at
Cotinga now residing
at Madras

2-3

Bd No 1253

Proceedings thereon,

The Board of Revenue regret that they cannot accept the tender of Unganee Bulleya for the conveyance of Government Salt to Calcutta.

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary
In charge
Board of Revenue

4

Bd No 2107

Sir,

From V. Narasimloo } With reference to the advertisement published in the Fort St George Gazette under date the 5th Instant, calling for

8527 Fort St George June 1854.

for tenders for the transportation of 5 Lacs of Indian maunds of Salt to Calcutta, I beg to tender for the same, and carry the whole amount within 12 months from the date of the acceptance of my tender at the rate of Rupees 50 — per 100 Indian maunds by Sea conveying either on British or Native Vessels.

Madras
10th June 1854 } /Signed/ V. Narasimloo
Vizagapatam Inhabitant
now living in Mootiala —
Pettah at Coral
Merchant Street.

4-5

Bd No 1252

Proceedings thereon, The Board of Revenue regret that they cannot accept the tender of V. Narasimloo for the conveyance of Government Salt to Calcutta.

6

Bd No 2119

From the Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 20th June 1854.

No 712.

Read the following report from the Civil Auditor.

/Here enter 19th June 1854/

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to

to Mr Smith, leave of absence for one month, under Section 81 /amended/ of the absentee Rules, to visit the sea coast and Madras, on private affairs.

2 It is observed that Mr Smith has assigned no cause for applying for so long a period of leave as three Months, and in the absence of any information on this point, the Government are not disposed to accede to the request. Should Mr Smith really have any cogent reason to urge, he may renew his application.

To The President and Members of the Board of Revenue

/A true Extract/
/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Govert

6-7
Bd No 1261

Order thereon. Ordered to be communicated to Mr Smith through the Collector of Trichinopoly.

At

At a Meeting Present.

Thursday 22d June 1854

J. Goldingham Esqre Second Member
and
C. Maltby Esqre Third Member

Walter Elliot Esqre Senior Member
Absent on Duty
/As Commissioner Northern Circars/

Minutes of the last Meeting read, and approved.

Read the following Papers.

8

Memorandum.

Bd No 1752

From the Secretary to Government

One copy of the Report on the External Commerce of Bengal for the year 1852/53, forwarded to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

By Order
/Signed/ T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Fort St George
25th May 1854

8-9

Order thereon Ordered to be recorded.

Extract

8530 Fort St George 22d June 1854

(10)

B. No 1901

No 635

From the Secretary to Government } Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department under date the 2d June 1854.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 22d May 1854 No 212)

Under the orders conveyed by the Honorable Court in para 10 of their Despatch dated 2d June 1852 No 7, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the assessment on 3-6¼ of 1st class Nunjah land lying under the two tanks of the Village of Balagoolum in North Arcot, being reduced from P. 8 as 2 to P. 6. 5. per Cawney. He also grants the Board of Revenue general authority to reduce the assessment on lands in any individual instances, where, as in the present case, it is clearly shown to be excessive.

To The Board of Revenue. / Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

B. No 1295

Order thereon. Ordered to be communicated to the Collector of North arcot with reference to his Endorsement on Petition No 2373 of 1852.

(10-11)

Extract

8531 Fort St George 22d June 1854

(12)

Political Department

B. No 1939

From the Secretary to Government }

Memorandum.

The Secretary to Government has the honor to forward to the Sub Secretary in charge of the Revenue Board Office a copy of the convention applied for in his Memorandum of the 5th Instant.

Fort St George 8th June 1854 } / Signed / T. Pycroft
Secretary to Government

Encl No 1.

Convention between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry for the renewal of the convention of 13th May 1818.

Concluded between His Excellency the Marquis de Saint Simon, Major General, Peer of France, Great Officer of the Royal order of the Legion of honor, Governor of the French Establishments in India and John Dent Esqre Principal Collector of

Convention passée entre le Gouvernement de Pondicherry et celui de Madras pour le renouvellement de celle du 13 Mai 1818.

Entre Monsieur le Marquis De Saint Simon Pair de France Grand Officier de l'ordre Royal de la Legion d'honneur Marechal des camps et armées du Roi, Gouverneur des Etablissemens Français de l'Inde,

et

of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Article 1st.

The whole of the Salt Pans situated throughout the French Establishments in India shall continue in a state of inactivity as heretofore.

Article 2d

The French Government guarantee the strict observance of the above Stipulation and the further adoption of all such measures as depend upon them for ensuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in Salt.

Article 3d.

The Madras Government engages

Et John Dent Esqre collecteur principal de la Division du Sud d'Arcot a été convenue ce qui suit.

Article 1er

Toutes les salines situées dans les Etablissemens Français de l'Inde continueront a être en inactivité comme par le passé.

Article 2d

Le Gouvernement Français garantit la stricte observation de la Stipulation ci-dessus et l'adoption ultérieure de toutes les mésures qui seront ou sont pouvoir pour assurer la prohibition efficace de la contrebande du Sel.

Article 3d.

Le Gouvernement de

engages to pay to the French Government as an indemnification to the Proprietors of the Salt Pans, the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per Annum.

Article 4th

The above Stipulated sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by quarterly Instalments.

Article 5th

The British Government engages to deliver such quantity of salt as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the Inhabitants of the French settlements in India, the purchase, delivery, and subsequent sale of the said quantity being regulated according to the Stipulations contained in the Convention of the

de Madras s'engage a payer au Gouvernement Français comme une indemnité pour les propriétaires des Salines la somme de quatre mille Pagodes à l'Etoile par an.

Article 4e

La Somme stipulée ci dessus de quatre mille Pagodas à l'Etoile par année sera payée par quartier.

Article 5e

Le Gouvernement Anglais S'engage a deliver telle quantité de sel sera requise pour l'usage domestique et la consommation des habitans des Etablissemens Français dans l'Inde, l'achat la livraison et la vente de la dite quantité seront reglés conformement aux stipulations convenues dans la Convention du 7

Maras

the 7th March 1815

Article 6th

The expenses incurred for the transport of Salt having been hitherto borne equally by the English and French Governments, it is agreed that they shall continue to be so during the present convention.

Article 7th

It shall be optional with either the English or French Government to withdraw from the present convention on giving twelve months previous Notice.

Article

Mars 1815.

Article 6e

Les dépenses faites pour le transport du sel ayant toujours été supportées par moitié par le Gouvernement Français et par le Gouvernement anglais; il est bien entendu qu'il en sera de même pendant la durée de la présente convention.

Article 7e

Il sera facultatif soit au Gouvernement anglais ou Français de faire cesser la présente convention, en donnant avis douze mois à l'avance.

Article

Article 8th

The present convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

Done at Pondicherry this 1st day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Seven.

/Signed/ T. Dent
Princ. Collector

Article 8e

La présente convention sera ratifiée dans le plus court delai.

Fait a Pondicherry le 1er Juin 1837

/Sign/ Le Gen. Saint Simon

Ratified by the Government of Fort St. George, this Eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Seven.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

/Signed/ H. Chamier
Chief Secy.

/Sgd/ Elphinstone
" P. Maitland
" T. Sullivan

(Seal)

/True Copy/
/Signed/ T. Bycroft
Secretary to Government

Ordered

12-13

Order thereon, Ordered to be recorded

N° 689

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 15th June 1854.

/ From B^d 15th June 1854 /

14

B^d N° 2038

From the Secretary to Government

Ordered that the Marine Board be requested to provide a free passage and board to Vizagapatam in the "Hugh Lindsay" for Mr R. H. Lyons.

/ Signed / T. Pycroft
Sec^y to Government

14-15

Order thereon. Ordered to be recorded.

Read again letter from the Collector of Ganjam dated 15th and entered in Consultation 25th May 1854.

16

B^d N° 1273

Proceedings thereon, The Board observe that the Statement called for by them is not a Return of Chowltries built during the year, but of those which already exist, and which is required to be submitted periodically in para 6 of the Chowltry Rules.

C.O. Book page 100 despatch / page 73

Read

Read the following Papers

N° 68.

To B. Cunliffe Esq^r
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St George.

17

B^d N° 2057 Sir,
From the Coll^r of Nellore } 7

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the supply of Salt to Calcutta on the Bengal Government Indent, I regret to inform the Board that notwithstanding every effort I could make I have been unable to store the quantity required in time.

From Board 29th May 1854
To Board 2d June 1854

Informs of the quantity of Salt to be shipped at present both for public and private trades.

The chief difficulty is experienced at Ed Rapully, where the channel by which the Salt has to be carried to the export Platform is choked with mud, which will still take some days before it can be cleared out sufficiently to allow the Salt to pass. The high land winds without any rain to lay the dust, has also however till lately been a great impediment to the manufacture of Salt fit for exportation, and the want of fodder for cattle and the Public works going on renders it

it difficult to increase the number of Bandies storing salt at Histnapatam.

3 . As the Board have, I am aware, invited tenders for taking this salt to Calcutta, I think it best to inform them of the difficulties before the tenders are opened or accepted.

4 The whole of the Salt required for the Chittagong Indent,[a] the Bengal Government;[b] and Bengal[c] private trade has been actually manufactured, but the quantity stored on the export Platforms amounts to but Indian Maunds 105,432 up to the latest date that accounts have been received.

Remaining to be exported
Indian Mds
a 43,600.
b- 200,000.
c- 60,000.

5 Under these circumstances, tenders should not I consider now be accepted for taking to Calcutta more than 52,000 Indian Maunds of Salt, at the

	Indian maunds
	105,432
Deduct for Chittagong Indent	43,600
	61,832

the following places-

		Indian maunds
1	Histnapatam	20,000
2	Varery	20,000
3	Es Rapully	8,000
4	Pa Kala	4,000
		52,000

and this provided that the Salt to be exported to Bengal on Private trade be limited for the present to 10,000 Indian Maunds; viz: at Histnapatam 5,000 Indian Maunds- at Varery 5,000 Indian Maunds- This latter restriction is not likely to be productive of any inconvenience, as the demand on this account has wholly ceased from the beginning of March last

Fort St. George 22d June 1854

last.

5 In conclusion, I have the honor to state that no difficulty is anticipated in supplying the whole of the 2,00,000 Indian Mainds by the date Originally mentioned 15th August next.

Nellore —
Collector's Office —
17th June 1852 —

/Signed/ T.B. Elton
Collector

(17-18)
Order thereon
/Vide to Nellore Dca 23d June 1854/

Ordered to be recorded.

TBG

To

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

No 29.

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

(19)

B. of R. 1775.

From the Collector of Bellary —

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 10th March 1854, which accompanied the Board's Extract of Proceedings dated 6th April 1854, permitting the family of Parady Maistry to hold on Enam Tenure land of an Assessment of 70 Rupees out of the puttah land in their possession, in lieu of the ready money allowance of 70 Rupees which was in their enjoyment, I have the honor to inform you that I have granted land bearing an assessment of 70 Rupees to Conaka Sabapatey

8542.

Fort St. George 22d. June 1854.

Sabapatey Moodaliar, the grand son of Pavady Maistry's brothers, who enjoyed the ready Money allowance, as Dasawundum Enam - and that the said land has been included in the Enam land in the Jamalumdy Account for Fusly 1263.

The Money allowance which ceased to be deducted and paid from the Kistbundy Bariz was discontinued from Fusly 1262 under the Orders contained in the Board's Circular of the 15th November 1852, and the said Canaka Sabapaty Moodaliar now claims the full allowance for the Fusly 1262 - for the disbursement of which from my Treasury, I request the Board will be good enough to obtain the Sanction of Government -

Bellary Collector's Office 20th May 1854.

Signed C. Pelly
Collector

Resolved

8543

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

19-20

Bd. No. 1268.

Proceedings thereon.

No. 268.

Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council -

2 - On allowance of 70 Rupees was granted to the late Pavada Maistry from the Kistbundy Bariz in consideration of his having built a Tank in the Village of Kolagul - This payment was suspended under the orders of Government -

C.O. Suppt 15th Novr 1852 Page 107.

Government dated 16th October 1852, and finally discontinued under those of 10th March 1852, but in lieu thereof land bearing an assessment of 70 Rupees was assigned on hereditary Enam tenure from Fusly 1263. During the year immediately preceding these arrangements, or Fusly 1262, the usual allowance having been in abeyance, the present application is submitted with this view of having its disbursement authorized, and under the circumstances stated the Board would recommend it.

To.

No. 28.

To B. Cunliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

21

Bd. of R. No. 1935.
From the Actg. Collector of Chingleput.

Sir,

In connexion with the arrangements recently carried out for the transfer of the Vellore and Poyalore Pass to Madras, Mr. Cochrane, in his report to the Board of Revenue, dated the 7th January last, recommended the transfer to that Department of a portion of the Salt Establishment maintained at Vellore as exhibited in the margin. Pending this reference, and on the application of the Acting Collector of Madras, Mr. Cochrane placed at his disposal the services of the above-named servants, but at the same time declined to remove them from the list of his establishment without the express sanction of Government, which had not been conveyed

X 2 Revenue Peons & 2 Peons.

8546. Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

conveyed in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 2d February 1854, authorizing the transfer of the Pay-inquestion to the Madras Collectorate. It would now appear that the Madras authorities have disbursed from their Treasury the Pay of the establishment referred to, for March and April, whilst the same Amount has been debited in the accounts of this Office and is held in deposit. As this System must create confusion in the Accounts, I have the honor to request early instructions on the Subject of the transfer of the establishment recommended.

Singlaputt District Collector's Cutcherry
Sydaput 7th June 1854

Signed P. B. Smollett
Acting Collector

Resolved.

8547. Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

B. & R. 1269. No. 267.

21-22

Proceedings thereon. Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. The letter of Mr. Cochrane being of a subsequent date to the Board's Proceedings of 5th January 1854.

8548. Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

1854, no Sanction was obtained for the transfer of the Establishment alluded to in the letter of the Acting Collector, they however now recommend that Sper=pial Sanction be granted for the transfer of the two Kerisindahs, and Eight Peons from the Shingle Put Dis=trict to that of Madras.

HJG

8549. Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

No. 26

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George,

23

Br. No. 2015 Sir,
From the Collector of Salem } I have the honor to for=ward herewith an appeal Petition+ from Soobien, brother of Paramaswarien, curnum Merassidar of Nunganully in the Vonna=loor Talook, with the original Proceed=ings connected therewith as required by the Board's Circular of 31st December 1835.

+ No. 1826 of 1853

2 As regards the Petitioner's complaint of his removal from his office to which he now prays to be restored, the Board having already confirmed the Collector's decision and finally disposed of that subject in their en=dorsement+ on this Petitioner's former appeal, the Proceedings connected with that portion of his complaint have not been forwarded.

+ dated 10th July 1852. No. 1308.

3 An English translation of the Tahseel addressed to the Government Vahseel, to enforce the Magistrate's Orders regarding the fine and impri=sonment of which the Petitioner complains, accompanies the Proceedings.

Salem, Collector's Office
on Circuit Denkenkottah 12th June 1854.

/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Collector.

Translation.

Fort St George 22d June 1854

No 1

Translation of a Takeed from H. D. Phillips Esqre Collector of Salem to Goolam Hoosain Sahib Government Vakeel of Salem, dated Octobr 10th June 1853.

It having been proved that Soobien brother of Paramaswarien late Curnum of Nagarvally &c. annany Village in the Womaloor Taloor, and who was conducting the duties of Curnum of the same Villages, instead of giving up on his removal from office, the Pymaysh and other accounts connected with the the 5 Summahlundy &c. of certain years, which were in his possession while doing duty, concealed them, and thereby created inconvenience to the public service, he was sentenced by me this day to pay a fine of 100 Rupees, and in default of payment to undergo imprisonment for one year, under provisions of clause 4 section V Regulation IX of 1822 as he has

failed

Fort St George 22d June 1854

failed to pay the fine, he is now sent in charge of Dalayet Mohamed Hoosain you are, therefore, to report the same to the Court, according to rules, and cause him to be placed in confinement should he obtain his release either by payment of the fine during the period of custody or by the expiration of the time of imprisonment you are to report the same immediately.

/Signed/ H. D. Phillips
Collector

/True Translation/
/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Collector

8552 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

Report of case tried by the Magistrate of Salem under the provisions of Section IV Act VII of 1843 in the month of March 1853.-

No. of the case	Names of the parties	Abstract of the Crime or Charge	Date of Apprehension	Date of Leaving the Talook	Date of Arrival	Reasons for punishment or release or date of Commitment
	Prosecutor Circar	Misdemeanor	28th March 1853		28th March 1853	
5	Prisoner Soobiah	With having since the 21st December 1851 on which date on proof of fraud and embezzlement he was dismissed from the office of Curnum in the Village Nungavally which he had held as his elder Brother's Goomastah during the previous ten years, unlawfully and with fraudulent intent withheld destroyed or otherwise caused the disappearance of certain public accounts Connected with the permanent assessment of the District and his office as Curnum which accounts on his dismissal from office he was bound by virtue of his former position to restore either to the Talook authorities or make over to his successor.-				The Prisoner pleads not guilty He is a man wholly unworthy of trust as shewn by the proceedings taken against him in the Revenue Department that led to his dismissal in December 1851, since then he has kept out of sight; but at the late Settlement of the Wanaloor Talook was ascertained to be in his Village. Being sent for he alleged various Excuses for not surrendering the Paymash and other accounts of his Curnuccum, but lately promised the Collector in open cutcherry that he would give up some Jummabundy accounts which he acknowledged to be in a certain house in his Village, He would not specify which house however and when pressed to specify one of them has denied that they are with him under the belief that the missing Paymash accounts may be in the house in question- Criminal proceedings have been instituted against him for the offence of not giving up the Jummabundy over which it is quite clear the Prisoner retains from contumacy or fraudulent unlawful motives- The above admission and denial being established in evidence and the accounts not being surrendered by the prisoner the Magistrate admitting to the Spirit and intention of Clause 13 Section VI Regulation XXIX of 1802 does not doubt that the prisoner though connected with an annam Village is guilty of an offence criminally punishable and therefore sentences him to imprisonment for six weeks under Section VII Regulation X of 1816 and Section LIV Act VII of 1843.- 28th March 1853 /Signed/ H. D. Phillips Magistrate

Wanaloor Talook

Date of Charge 21st December 1851

Salem Magistrate's Office
Ootacoor
29th March 1853.

Fort St George 22d June 1854

Circar Vers Soobbien

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sessions court in the Zillah of Salem under date the 6th April 1853.

Read report A of case N-5 disposed of by the Magistrate of Salem in March 1853.

The Collector has jurisdiction over the offence charged under Sections II and V Regulation IX of 1822, and the acting Sessions Judge therefore considers that the case should have been disposed of in the Revenue Department. The Magisterial Sentence is therefore cancelled and the proceedings returned in order that the Collector may dispose of the case.

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Magistrate of Salem for his information and guidance.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ T. W. Goodwyn
Acting Session Judge.

To T. W. Goodwyn Esqre
Sessions Judge of
Salem

Sir,

1 I have the honor to reply to proceedings of your Court dated the 6th instant, directing the cancelment of a Sentence passed in the Magisterial Department under the Extended powers assigned to the Magistracy, by the provisions of Section LIV act VII of 1843

It

Fort St George 22d June 1854

2 It is observed in the Sessions Courts proceedings, that the Collector has jurisdiction over the offence charged under Sections II and V Regulation IX of 1822; and therefore that the case should have been disposed of in the Revenue Department.

3 The powers available to me as Collector under the authority above quoted, had not, I beg to explain escaped my notice. I however deemed myself incompetent to apply them to the case in question, because fourteen months prior to his arrangement in my Magisterial Court, the individual charged had ceased to be under my revenue control.

I trust the above explanation

4 may induce you to reconsider the orders conveyed to me, pending which I abstain from carrying into effect the cancelment required.

Enclosed I beg to retransmit

5 the report of the case in question in the Form A as whether my Sentence be eventually be allowed to stand or be annulled: that Document I submit the bases of your Courts proceedings and should, I believe, be on record in the Sessions Court.

Office
9th April 1853

/Signed/ H. D. Phillips
Magistrate

Extract

Extract from the Proceedings of the 5th Sessions Court in the Zillah of Salem under date the 12th April 1853.

Dated 9th April 1853

Read letter from the Magistrate of Salem, requesting a reconsideration of the Orders contained in the Sessions Extract of the 6th Instant relative to case No 5 disposed of by him in March last.

The Sessions Judge regrets that he cannot concur with the Magistrate in considering that the offence in question can be punished under Section VII Regulation X of 1816. The Sentence, Sessions Extracts, and the above letter, will be, as usual, submitted to the Foujdaree Udalut with the monthly returns.

2 The Sentence should therefore be at once cancelled.

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Magistrate of Salem, for his information and guidance.

/True Extract/
/Signed/ T. W. Goodwyn.
Sessions Judge

To T. W. Goodwyn Esqre
Sessions Judge of Salem

Sir,

1 I have the honor to state that in

in conformity with the instructions of the Sessions Court dated the 12th instant para 2, the Sentence passed on the Prisoner Soobbien for Misdemeanor has been cancelled.

2 It would perhaps have been illegal on my part to raise any further objection to a decision by the Sessions Court, of which the effect was to relieve from restraint, a person actually in Jail. I cannot however, help feeling that the ground now taken for that decision, might perhaps have been avoided, had the course prescribed by the Foujdaree Udalut Circular Order been

28th January 1828 adopted.

3 Possibly the Mahomedan Law Officer, on a consideration of the question, showing the Offence imputed to the Prisoner, might have declared it punishable under Mahomedan law; in which case, I apprehended, my Sentence should have been allowed to stand.

I did not myself think it necessary

4 in the first instance to protect my proceedings by eliciting the opinion of that Officer through a Pulwah, because I had no doubt — whatever that a person who 11 months previously had been publicly dismissed from the Office of Curnum by a Collector could not after evading apprehension for that period, be made amenable to,

to and punished by such Collector under a Regulation which has application only to de facto revenue Servants of certain specified grades and classes and on the other hand his conduct seemed to me to involve obvious criminality.

5 I do not gather from the proceedings of your Court under reply, whether you have entertained a different view of the first point, but I infer you have not, or my misapprehension of the law would doubtless have been pointed out to me.

6 The error in the Proceedings of the Magistracy is now shown to have been that they have punished under Section VII Regulation X of 1816, an Offence which that law does not meet.

7 Assuming the opinion of the Sessions Court to be correct, I beg to request you will do me the favor to ascertain from the Court of Zoujdaree Udalut whether conduct such as is charged and proved against the Ex-Curnum, is to escape with impunity; or whether there is not some provision of the Code, short of a Civil action to recover restitution of the purloined Public accounts by which contumacious concealment or flagrant misapprehension of

of the public incignea of an Office, can be treated as a Criminal Act.

8 This matter is not raised by me for determination on the Single case now under Notice. I have had before me at different times several instances in which, as Collector I have been powerless in my attempts to recover possession of Curnums accounts, and I should then have been obliged to act in my Magisterial capacity, as I have now done, were it not that the recusant individuals did not hold out so pertinaciously as the Prisoner Soobeer in one instance about 28 Months ago, I consulted the Board of Revenue, and it was the opinion of that authority that the individual who had declined to give up the Government accounts ought to be proceeded against by the Magistrate.

Salem Magte Office
Cfoot.
16th April 1853

/Signed/ A.D. Phillips
Magistrate

Extract from the Proceedings of the Zoujdaree Udalut under date the 17th May 1853.

Read letter under date the 22d April 1853 from the Sessions Judge of Salem forwarding copy of a letter from the Magistrate of

of Salem with reference to the Order passed by the Sessions Court in a case disposed of by the Magistrate under the provisions of Section VII Regulation X of 1816.

1 The foregoing letters have reference to a case disposed of by the Magistrate of Salem under the provision of section VII Regulation X of 1816 in which the prisoner a dismissed Curnum was charged with having fraudulently withheld or destroyed certain public accounts connected with the Assessment of the District and was sentenced by the Magistrate to six weeks Imprisonment.

2 This sentence having been reversed by the Sessions Judge on the ground that the Offence charged was not cognizable under the Regulation quoted, and that it should have been treated by the Collector under the provisions of Sections II and V Regulation IX of 1822, the Magistrate questions the correctness of the above construction of the law, and has requested that the matter may be referred for the opinion of the Foujdaree Udalut.

3 The Magistrate considers himself incompetent to apply the provisions of Sections II and V Regulation IX of 1822 to the case in question.

FRG

question, the accused having been dismissed from his Office of Curnum fourteen Months prior to his arraignment before the Magistrate's Court.—

It The Court of Foujdaree Udalut Concur in the opinion recorded by the Sessions Judge in his proceedings of the 9th April 1853 that the Offence charged is cognizable by the Collector under Section V Regulation IX of 1822.

The Offence in question having clearly arisen out of the employment of the accused as Curnum, the fact of his dismissal from his situation does not appear to the Court of Foujdaree Udalut to present any bar to its being dealt with under the Regulation above quoted.—

Ordered that Exctract from these Proceedings be sent to the Sessions Judge of Salem for communication to the Magistrate.—

/True Extract/
/Signed/ A. J. Arbuthnot
Deputy Register

/True Copy/
/Signed/ T. W. Goodwyn
Sessions Judge

/True Copy/
/Signed/ H. A. Brett
Collector

8459. Fort St. George 19th June 1854

Bd's No. 1250

Order thereon

(45-46)

Ordered that the following E
= dorsement be passed on Petition Nos.
864 and 866 of 1854.-

"The Board having tak
=ito consideration the very full decisi
passed by the Collector in the case
concur with him in opinion that the
Charge advanced against the Ju
= stidar of having collected money fo
the Palace Servants for the purpos
of distribution among the Hauzz
Cutcherry was false and fabricated
by Petitioner and others from motive
of ill will = Under this view the Boa
approve of the dismissal of Petitio
from Office.-

To

E.G.B.

8460 Fort St. George 19th June 1854.

No. 37.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

(47)

Bd's No. 1611.

From the Collector of Tanjore returned

Sir,

I have the honor to report on a Memorial addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors by Veerasamy Naik of Madapuram, received with an Extract from the proceedings of the Board dated the 9th February last.—

The Endorsement quoted in the Memorial as having been passed by Mr. Kindersley on a petition (No. 44 of 1837) addressed by memorialist to the Board, explains the circumstances of the case. The Memorialist proposed in fasly 1244 to rent fifty two values of waste land in the Survamaniem Village of Yetta=goody, belonging to the Vadarniem pagoda - and in accordance with the practice of the province the land was offered to the poracoodies of the Village before it was given to a stranger. The poracoodies made arrangements with Memorialist, by which a certain ex=tent of land was ceded to him, and he was admitted as a Settled poracoody, and a Moochilka, Signed by both parties, was

taken

Bd. No. 1291

Proceedings thereon

(23-24) Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 1826 of 1853.—

"The Board of Revenue reject this Petition, Petitioner if aggrieved, may seek redress in the Established Courts of Adawlut.—

(25) No. 46

To

W. H Bayley Esqre

Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Fort St. George

Bd. No. 1971

From the Collector of Tanjore—

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 26th. Ultimo, I have now the honor to enclose one from the Sub Collector giving his reasons for suspending from office for six months Soobba Row the Tahsildar of Velunghiman

Tanjore
Vadaraniem
8th June 1854

/ Signed / H. Forbes
Collector

No. 78

To,

H. Forbes Esqre

Collector of Tanjore

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your special notice the following instances of gross misconduct on the part of Soobbarow Tahsildar of Velunganaw, and should you concur in the views I have taken of his Conduct, I request that you will be good enough to lay before the Board of Revenue my

my recommendation that he should be suspended for the term of 6 Months from the 1st. Ultimo.—

In the Talook of Velunganaw, the Maramut Dittum for the year 1854 was as follows Brick works No. 38 ..... Rs. 11501 A 9 0

Mud Do. 9630 1 0

21131 10 0

In December last Soobbarow represented to me in person, the large amount of work, and requested leave to entertain an Extra establishment to assist him in Carrying it out—I desired him to state his wants in writing, and on his application, the following parties were appointed as follows.—

Maistry Chockrum Pillay 2 January
Ameenah Narayanasamiah 16th Do. } The Tahsildar's own Nominees
Five Pons — — — — — — — —

A Do. Ameenah was nominated by myself on the 6th. January, and again on the 15th. and 16th. March on a fresh application from Soobbarow 5 Monegars were nominated, while about the same time, another Maistry placed at his disposal alone.—

With this assistance, and up to the 30th. April 1854, out of the whole Dittum of Rupees 21, 131, only works valued at Rupees 4, 841 — or less than 23 per cent. have been Carried out, and of the earth works alone the percentage of

of work done is less than 10 per Cent.—

I visited Velangaman in the beginning of March when the List of Works (No. I) then in progress, was handed to me by Subbarow, and from the remarks I made at the time, it will be seen that the works then in progress and amounting to nearly 4,000 Rupees Could easily have been completed by the end of March—On my return however on the 1st April, I found that almost nothing had been done and the excuse given by the Tahsildar was that the whole of the Talook Servants as well as the Coolies were taken up with the Candoonoodal of the Karal-cheduvu Villages, as regards the earth works, the excuse might have in a measure and to a certain extent held good, but certainly not as regards the Brick works—Moreover up to this date the Cundoonoodal had hardly Commenced, and it was proceeding then so slowly that I at once directed the Tahsildar of Combaconum to take charge thereof, and to bring assistance from his Talook—Soobba Row was thus left at liberty to look after the Maramut, and he was specially directed by me on the 1st April to take the personal Superintendance of the Amootravaily, and Vellattoor Calingalahs & also of the Poolavanaur Head Sluice—I was fully aware of the skill and

and experience Soobb Row had in the execution of Maramut works, and as the season was then pretty far advanced, I had hoped, he would have exerted himself to the utmost and made use of his Knowledge in carrying out these works with all practicable speed—On the 19th of April however and without any reference to me, Soobbarow wrote to the Civil Engineer recommending that in Consequence of the lateness of the season, the execution of the Poolavanar Head Sluice, and of the Vellathoor Calingalah should be postponed till next year & obtained the Sanction of that officer to this measure. This was brought to my notice on the 25th April and I immediately addressed to the Civil Engineer on the matter. My Communication to him with his reply thereto is herewith enclosed Nos. V and VI.—

The progress Report up to the 30th April shows that, from the 1st of January to that date the work done at the Amootravaly Calingalah amounted to Rupees 127, and as work Amounting to Rupees 87 had been done up to the 31st March and as the 2 other works had been ordered to be altogether postponed by the Civil Engineer, it follows that the whole amount of work done by Soobba Row in April amounted to Rupees 40.—

But in addition to this gross and wilful

wilful negligence in the execution of works entrusted to his special care, Soobbarow has taken on himself to reverse my Orders regarding the execution of the other Maramut works, and has done all he could to throw the whole of the Maramut works into confusion. On the same day that Soobba Row was directed to take charge of the three works above specified, the Peshcar of Harithwaramungalum was specially appointed by me to the charge of 3 other works in that Maghanum, and the Deputy Tahsildar was also desired to exercise a general surveillance over the remaining works in the Talook.—

On the 20th of April the Deputy Tahsildar wrote to me stating that he had heard of the orders issued from the Hoozoor, but that they had not been communicated by the Tahsildar to him, and that on the contrary the Tahsildar had directed him to remain in the Harithwaramungalum Maghanum.

On the 23d April the Peshcar of Harithwaramungalum forwarded an order he had received from Soobbarow dated the 19th April, directing him to make over charge of the 3 works to which he had been specially appointed by me, to a Nant Curnum and to attend to the Collection of the April Kist. This Peshcar had been selected by me on account

account of his energy and activity in the execution of Maramut works, and yet without any reference whatever to me Soobbrow took upon himself to relieve him from the duties to which I had specially appointed him.—

Conduct such as this could not be for a moment tolerated, and Soobarow was directed to make over charge of his Office and repair to my Cutcherry. I then called upon him to explain his reasons for his wilful and directed disobedience of orders, and also to account for the small amount of work done in his Talook. The documents numbered VII and VIII contain Soobbarow's justification or rather attempt at justification of himself, and also his replies to certain queries put to him. The last of these documents is replete with the most egregious falsehoods, but it is not necessary to expose these in detail, as the real amount of work done is shewn in the periodical accounts of Progress received from the Talook.—

The enclosed Copy of a letter from the Civil Engineer shows the opinion entertained by that Officer of Soobbarows gross negligence, and as in addition to this, Soobbrow has been guilty of gross and wilful disobedience to my orders, I consider it my duty to recommend

recommend that he be suspended from his Office for the term of 6 months from the 1st. of May, and that he be transferred to the Talook of Shealy.—

I have only to state in Conclusion, in explanation of the delay which has taken place, that the answer of Soobbarow was only received on the 25th. Ultimo, and as I have been reapeatedly called away on public duty, I have been unable to draw up this letter sooner.—

Tanjore Sub Collectors office
May avaram
3d. June 1854

/Signed/ W.M. Cadell
Sub Collector

Bd. No. 1272.
Proceedings thereon
25-26

The enclosures to the Sub Collectors letter should have been forwarded, without which the Board can form no correct judgment of the Tahsildar's conduct— The Collector should also have stated his concurrence or otherwise in the proposed sentence.—

DG

Erratum

No. 89.

27

Erratum

A after Bd. No. 1940
From the Collector of Madura

In "Collectors letter to the Board of Revenue dated 27th. February 1854.
Para 6.
Omit the word "highest" as superfluous.—
It is suggested that some attention is required in the Board's Proceedings Para 3 as 18 Rs. is not the highest Nunjah Teerwah but the average of the Madacolum Talook in which the Teerwah is the highest.—

Madura Peraculum
2d June 1854.

/Signed/ R.D. Parker
Collector.

Bd. No. 1303.
Order thereon
27-28

Ordered that the following Memorandum be sent in consequence.

"The Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to inform the Collector of Madura that the necessary alterations have been made in para 6 of his letter of

of the 27th. February 1854 and para 3 of the Board's Proceedings of 4th. May 1854, as suggested in his Memorandum of the 2d. June 1854.

Dr Govs 4 May 1854.

No. 157.

To

W. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

29

B. & M. 1844.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly Reporting for reasons mentioned the attachment of the Cuttoo Cottah of Cuttalumcolum 4 Villages in the Ettiapooram Zemindary.

I have the honor to report for the information and approval of the Board of Revenue that I have been constrained to accede to the request of the Zemindar of Ettiapooram to take under Circar Management at his cost the Villages forming the late Cutgoostah of Cuttalumcolum which were the subject of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th. November 1850. The Sibbendy employed for the purpose is noted in the † Margin.

† 1 Ameen	Rs. 10	
1 Sumpretty	4	
1 Shroff	4	
8 Peons at 3½ Rs. each per Irrem	28	
	46	
Soderwars	1	
Total Rupees	47	

From

2 From the time that the above Villages were put into the Zemindar's possession he has found the greatest difficulty in realizing his dues, and though he has punctually paid the Government Demands there are according to his accounts outstanding balances which he has not been able to realize from the ryots, amounting for 6 Fusleés to Rupees 14,989-10-

3 The consequent struggle between the Zemindar's Agents and the adherents of the claimant to the Cutgoostadar, and who has a suit pending in Court to establish his claims, has given rise to many acts of violence and keeps the Villages in a continual state of agitation and disturbance, and unhappily, when inquiries are instituted into any particular complaints of money the evidence adduced by either party is of such a character as

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

psto lead to no satisfactory result-

4- Seeing therefore no other means of maintaining tranquility and of realizing the rents, I have, after much solicitation, determined to assume Revenue charge of the Villages until the final decision of the Courts shall have put an end to the hopes of one party or the other, and trust the Board will be pleased to support this measure-

Tinnevelly
Panagoody
27th May 1854-
B. No. 1271-

Signed C. J. Bird
Collector-

Proceedings thereon- The Board do not see sufficient reason in the circumstances above detailed for the adoption of the extreme measure of taking the Villages under the Collector's management- The regulations of 1802 and 1822 would appear ample for the enforcement of the Zemindar's just demands-

29-30

With reference to para 3, they

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

they observe that the proper course to be followed is that the offending party should be bound down to keep the peace-

---

1854.

To W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Sir,

31

B. No. 1877-

From the Collector of Coimbatore

Communicating with reference to the Board's order dated 30th January last, the employment of 2 persons for 6 Months on a salary of 10 Rupees per Month for arranging the records of the Coimbatore District

With reference to the Board's order dated 30th January last, conveying an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 6th idem, I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that the Native and English records of the Hoogoor Cutcherry and the Talook records of this District appear to be in such a state as to render their arrangement advisable and necessary with a view to retain important papers, putting aside the rest for future disposal- This task cannot possibly be done without entertaining an additional Establishment at an expence of about 3.000 Rupees,

as

as per rough calculation -

2- It may fairly be expected that a portion of that Sum will be repaid from the Sale of useless papers. In order therefore to ascertain the nett amount required for an additional temporary Establishment and for what period, I have employed 6 Persons for the present at a Monthly Salary of 10 Rupees each for 6 Months in the Boogoor Cutcherry at the expiration of which, I shall submit a detailed report on the progress of the work -

4 for Native record
2 to English
6 Do

3- As regards the rooms in which records are secured they are not in need of repairs for the present, having lately been put in good order, but some addition to the Buildings would perhaps be necessary eventually -

4- The Sub Collector has been requested to adopt the necessary measures on the subject in his Huzoor and Talook Cutcheries -

Rotacamund }
31st May 1854 - } Signed E. B. Thomas
Collector

B. of R. 1296 -
Proceedings
In Govt 1st May
1854 -
(31-32)

Thereon - The Board of Revenue observe that in his letter of the 24th April 1851 the Collector reported that the English and Native records of his own and Sub Collector's Offices were in good order and that instructions had been given for the arrangement of some of the Talook Records of previous years which were not in regular order - They are therefore surprised to learn from the report now submitted that the present state of the records of the District is such as to require an expenditure of 3000 Rupees for their arrangement - and they request Mr. Thomas to afford some explanation on this subject -

2- The Board do not think that in directing an annual report upon the records which it may be unnecessary to previous Government intended that an Extra Establishment should be employed for making the selection, but as in this, the first year's labors, the work may be too great -

Extract Minutes Consultation 6th January 1854 para 4 -

8571 — Fort St. George 22d June 1864

great for the ordinary establishment, they authorize the employment for 6 Months of the temporary establishment applied for by the Collector, at an aggregate expense of Rupees 360 - the same being included in the Statement of actual charges on account of Extra Establishment annually submitted for sanction -

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No. 54 -

To,

W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

33

B. of R. 1916 -
From the Collector of Coimbatore —

Sir,

1. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Extracts from the Board's Proceedings dated 22d ultimo, and to inform them that the 400 Acres have been given over to Mr. Shaw -

2. I regret the Board should think I had not sufficiently explained the objection I deemed there was to the destruction of "Timber" and "Forest" on the Neilgherries. Knowing the desire and strict orders of Government, to

8572 — Fort St. George 22d June 1864 -

to preserve such. I thought I had in almost every letter on the subject, advocated strenuously their preservation -

Ootacamund 22d June 1864 — Signed E. B. Thomas Collector.

Order thereon — Ordered to be recorded.

No. 37 -

To, W. H. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George -

35

B. of R. 1700
From the Collector of Canara —

Forwards Statement of Sales of land for arrears of Revenue for the Board's confirmation

Sir/1-3-5-6 and 7

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the confirmation of the Board the sale of 5 lands for the arrears of Revenue, included in the List forwarded with my letter of the 17th of October last. The prescribed Statement of these sales is herewith transmitted -

2 - Lands Nos. 1-5-6 and 7 may be considered to have been disposed of at low prices with reference to the net estimated produce of each, respectively - The nature and condition of these several lands were described -

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

described in my letter of the 17th October last, recommending their sale. The proceeds of the sale more than cover the arrears of revenue.

3 The amount of offer received for Land No. 3 is greatly above what could be fairly expected under ordinary circumstances. The land being situated in the populous town of Honore competition was to be expected, but it appears to have been carried to a great height by the interference of the Mortgagees without reference to whose right the Land was put up to auction. One of these raised the offer to Rupees 470 greatly beyond what could be expected for it under ordinary circumstances. The amount of arrears pending on this land is Rupees 104-4-0 and the interest due upon it is Rupees 28-14-8 total Rupees 133-3-8 Deducting this Sum from the proceeds of the land a balance of Rupees 336-12-5 will remain to the credit of the Proprietors and for this the Mortgagees have already preferred their claim.

4 In the Sale of personal property for arrears of Revenue a fee of 6¼ per Cent is

Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

is chargeable upon the proceeds of Sale under Section 32 Regulation 28 of 1802, but it does not appear that such charge is prescribed in the case of landed property Saleable under Regulation 26 of the same year. Such Fee has however been generally levied whenever there has been sufficient surplus to meet the charges and on a previous occasion the authority of the Board was obtained for remitting such charge upon the Sale of landed property in satisfaction of the arrears of Land Revenue. I have therefore to request the instructions of the Board whether the demand in the present case which would amount to Rupees 29-6-0 at 6½ per Cent should be enforced or relinquished.

5 The lands were authorized to be sold on the 8th of December, but the offers received on this date being found inadequate the Sales were deferred as shown in the accompanying list until prospective offers could be obtained.

6 The Sale of Land No. 2 was reported in my letter of the 16th January and confirmed by the Board under date the 9th February following. The present Report has been delayed as some details were found necessary from the Talooks before submitting the Sales for the approval of the Board.

Collector's Cutcherry
On Circuit
Agoomba
13th May 1854.

Signed F. K. Maltby
Collector

List

x Minutes Cons 6th April 1855 Board's Proceedings 16th Do.

8575 Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

Bd. No. 1294 ..

Proceedings thereon The Board of Revenue

(35-36) confirm the sale of the Lands adverted

to in the Statement which accompa-

nies the foregoing letter, and authorize

the Collector after carrying to the cre-

dit of Government the amount of

arrears against the late Proprietors

to disburse to them respectively the

remaining sale proceeds.—

2. With reference to para 4

the Board authorize the Collector to abstain

from levying the commission of 6¼ per

cent specified in Section 32 Regulation XXVIII

of 1802 and to limit himself to collect-

ing from the sale proceeds any

expenses which have been incurred

in the transfer and carrying the amount

to the credit of Government under

Section X. Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

Return

8577

Bd No 2096

37

Fort St George

Return of Tahsildars of the Collectorate of Malabar as they stood on the 1st May 1854.

22d June 1854

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment.	Total Length of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		y m d		Rs a p	Rs	y m d	y m d		y m d	
								As Menon in the Huzzoor Magistrate's Office	1 2 18	
								As Gomastah in the Joint Magistrate Office	" 5 7	
								As Police Gomastah in the Choultry & Talook	8 11 13	
							5 4 29	As Head Goomastah in the Joint Magistrate's Office	1 6 "	
								As 3d Moonshee in the Huzzoor Office	2 9 "	
								As English Writer in the Sub Collector's Office	3 5 25	
								As Head Goomastah in the Magistrate's Office	2 8 6	
									21 " 19 26 5 18	
Postenvittil Ramonny Nature of Malabar	Tiein	52 " "	Cauay	22426 8 11	107	2 4 4		As Extra Gomastah in the Huzzoor Pymash Cutcherry	3 10 4	
								As Dufterbund in the Huzzoor Cutcherry	2 2 20	
							4 5 20	As Tobacco Gomastah in the Ditto	" 7 21	
								As 4th 2d Ditto in the Revenue Department	Do 3 4 10	
								As Head Ditto —— Ditto ——	5 8 7	
								As Huzzoor Cash Keeper ——	6 " 23	
									21 9 25 30 3 15	
Sheshayen Ditto	Brahmen	57 " "	Cheri: Kul	13144 14 2	107	4 8 11		As Huzzoor and Tookoody Shroff ——	4 2 "	
								As Police Goomastah and Record Keeper in the Tookoody Cutcherry	1 8 21	
							9 10 20	As Sub Manager in the Sea Custom Department	4 8 18	
								As Police Ameen ——	9 7 1	
									20 2 10 30 1 "	
Eddapadee Chandoo Nair Do ——	Nair	53 " "	Cotiote	12545 " 6 6	107	2 4 "				

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment	Total Length of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		y m d		Rs a p	Rs	y m d	y m d		y m d	
Rama Putter	Brahmin	49 . .	Cartenad	1312681	5 9	107	5 4 27			
Do								As Goomastah in the Cotiote Talook	2 11 23	
								As Talook Sheristadar	4 9 8	
							10 10 12	As 3d Revenue Goomastah in the Huzzoor Office	525	
								As Head Moonshee in the Magistrate's Office	6 1 10	
								As Deputy Treasurer in the Nn Dn Treasury	1 2 21	
									15 6 27	26 5 9
Edathadata Shangara Menon	Nair	40 . .	Coimenad	1431641	02	107	2 4 .	As Goomastah in the Tellicherry Choultry	" 11 14	
Ditto								As 3d Ditto in the Sub Collector's Office	3 4 10	
							3 9 15	As 2d Moonshee in the Ditto	2 9 21	
								As Sheristadar in the Cotiote and Cartenaad Talooks	6 11 11	
								As Police ameen of Cannanore Tellicherry and Calicut	2 . 20	
									16 1 16	19 11 1
								As Goomastah in the Commissioner's Office	3 3 11	
								As Extra Goomastah in the Sea Custom Department	" 3 15	
Vengana Rayer	Brammin	57 . .	Calicut	1607081570	10	7	5 9 28			
Ditto							9 10 2	As Tobacco Goomastah in the Huzzoor Office	2 5 .	
								As 2d Goomastah in the Revenue Department Do	4 7 7	
								As Sheristadar in the Calicut Talook	2 5 6	
								As Tookeddy Goomastah	" " 19	
									13 . 28	32 11 20

8579

Fort St. George

22d June 1854.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Pay Collections	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment.	Total length of service
1	2	3	4	5	6 7	8	9	10 11
		y m d		Rs a p	Rs	year m d		years m d
Ambasendagatha Cootooda Native of Malabar	Mopla	52 . .	Ernaad	1,25,253	15 11 107	12 8 11	As Gomastah and Salt Peshcar 8 . 15 As Tobacco Peshcar at Ponany — " 9 22 As Cutwall — 2 11 6 As Subedar in Wynad — " . 20 As Talook Sheristadar — 8 7 24	
								20 5 27 33 2 8
							As Persian Moonshee in the late zillah and Provincial Courts	14 10 15
							As Nazir of the Calicut Zillah Court " 3 29	
Syed Ahmod Ditto	Mussulman	40 " "	Shernaad	1,13,452	11 1 107	6 10 7	As 2d Goomastah in the Calicut Civil Courts " . 20 As Nazir in the Calicut Civil Court 1 3 16	
							As Police ameen of Caunanore — 1 6 24	
							As Head Goomastah in the Magistrates office " 6 9	
								18 7 23 25 6 .
Nayartha Shangara Marar Ditto	Marar	40 " .	Betutnaad	1,31,708	8 10 107	1 1 20	As 3d Revenue Moonshee in the Huzzoor Office 2 4 16 As Police ameen of Calicut — 2 3 6 As Head Goomastah in the Huzzoor Magistrates Office " 4 18	
								5 . 10 6 2 .

Ernaad

8580

Fort St. George

22d June 1854.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment	Total Length of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Y m D		Rs a p	Rs	Y m D	Y m D		Y m D	
Allaat Kunapa menon Native of Malabar	Nair	53 . .	Coolmaad	113290 5 8	107	. 9 .	10 11 18	As 3d Moonshee in the Magistrate's Office — 13 8 14 As Revenue Dr in the Huzzoor Office . 4 26 As Tookeddy Head Goomastah — 1 5 20 As Huzzoor 2d Goomastah — 4 . 6 As Native Accountant in the Sea Custom Department — 3 9 6	23 4 12	34 4 .	
Polakaat Rama menon Ditto —	Ditto	46 . .	Chowghat	143245 4 8	107	2 1 .	2 4 .	As Accountant in the Coormenaad Talook — 3 11 21 As Goomastah in the Huzzoor Office . 3 18 As Moonshee in the Calicute and Betutnaad Talook — 1 10 5 As 2d Goomastah in the Calicute Talook . 5 20 As Police Ditto in the Calicut and Palghat Talooks — 7 2 13 As 1st Goomastah in the Ernaad and Chowghaut Talooks — 8 11 12 As Sheristadar in the Walloovanaad Talook — 1 5 16	24 2 16	26 6 16	
Manhapra Kristna menon Ditto —	Ditto	61 4 .	Nedoonga naad	146451 14 .	107	11 11 11	31 2 9	As Goomastah in the Chaultry and Southern Dr Zillah — 1 4 . As Revenue and Police Goomastah in the Huzzoor Office — 6 1 15 As Talook Sheristadar — . 2 6	7 7 21	30 10 .	

8581.

Fort St. George

22d. June 1854.

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment		Total Length of Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
		Y m D		Rs a p	Rs	Y m D	Y m D			Y m D	
Nambanoor Comen Nair Native of Malabar	Nair	53	Walloowanad	132711	310	107	3 11 11	As Extra Gomastah in the Huzzoor Sea Custom Department	2 4 0		
								As Malabar Writer and Jewab Nauees in the Huzzoor Office	7 10 0		
								As Record Keeper in the Magistrate's Office	" 4 20		
								As Revenue 2d and Head Moonshee in the Ditto	6 8 11		
								As Native Accountant in the Sea Custom Department	4 0 6		
								As 2d Head Gomastah in the Huzzoor Office	8 10 19		
									30 1 26	34 1 7	
Sylooranoo Leyen Native of Coimbatore	Brahmin	53	Palghaut	153522	810	107	5 7 3	As Tappal Writer at Caroor in the zillah of Coimbatore	3 4 1		
								As Moonshee and Gomastah in the Huzzoor Office	14 10 29		
								As Writer in the Sub Collector's Office	" 1 29		
								As Head Gomastah in the Huzzoor Magistrate's Office	3 5 26		
								As Tobacco Peshcar at Ponany	3 0 4		
									24 6 29	30 2 2	
Apipanayen Native of Malabar	Ditto	52	Tenelpoor Ruen	136725	13 3	107	" 4 15	As Huzzoor Sea Custom Malyalum and Canarese Writer	5 8 10		
								As 1st Gomastah of the Tellichery Sea Custom House	1 4 28		
								As 1st Huzzoor Sea Custom Goomastah	9 6 13		
								As 2d Revenue Gomastah in the Huzzoor Office	1 10 4		
								As Land Custom Peshcar at Palghat	2 10 2		
								As Sea Custom Manager at Baddagherry	3 4 11		
								As Talook Sheristadar	5 5 25		
									30 2 3	30 6 18	

8582

Fort St. George

22d June 1854

Name and place of birth	Caste	Age	Talook	Amount of Collections	Pay	Length of service as Tahsildar in the present Talook	Total length of service as Tahsildar in this Collectorate	Employments previously to appointment as Tahsildar and length of service in each employment	Total Length of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		y m d		Rs a p	Rs	y m d	y m d		y m d	
Soobramanyer Native of Malabar	Brahmin	42 " "	Wynaad	34292 11 2	107	3 10 28	4 1 21	As Shastry in the Huzzoor Magistrate's Office 4 5 0 As Record Keeper in the Huzzoor Sea Custom Department 5 4 15 As 2d Gomastah in the Sub Collector's Office 11 4 23 As Head Gomastah in the Huzzoor Magistrate's Office " 10 1 22 9 26 2 0		
Frederick Green Chirstian	32 " "	Cochin	20263 8 0	120		1 0 24	1 0 24	As Salt Peshcar at Calicut 5 4 6 6 5 0		

N. B.

The amount entered in Column 5 is the Summah of 1262 which each of the Tahsildars had to realize within his Talook Viz.t

Land Revenue	164786	10 7
Moturpha	11799	3 2
Taxe on Knives and Stills	2523	10 11
Tobacco	2794	3 3
Gold Dust and Hill produce	3359	4 8
Company's Rupees	206053	" 7

Errors Excepted 9.r

(Signed) W. V. Conolly
Collector

Ordered

37-38

Order thereon— Ordered to be recorded

No. 108

To B. Cunliffe Esqre

Sub Secretary to the

Board of Revenue in charge

39

Dt. No. 1976

From the Ag. Collector of Madras—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Board the accompanying Petition from C. T. Ragavooloo Naidoo.

2 By the rules of the Department all parties in possession are liable for arrears of Quit Rent outstanding on their properties— and by a notice of the Collector issued in 1810 and since from time to time republished, purchasers are warned of this liability and recommended to get all arrears paid up by the seller when their purchases are registered. But

But in the case of the Petitioner as of many others this rule was released, and when the property was registered in his name the arrears outstanding to the date of purchase were allowed to lie over and an Endorsement of which copy is enclosed given, that they would be referred for consideration of the Board— No such reference seems to have been made, and the arrears outstanding for 1256, 1257, 1258 and 1259 have now been realized under the power of Act XII of 1857.

× Rs 98-1-4

3 Under the circumstances, the Board may perhaps consider that the Petitioner tho' well able to pay should be exempted from payment of the sums referred to in the Collector's Endorsement.

Madras— 10th June 1854

/Signed/ H. Stokes
Acting Collector

Endorsement

8585 Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

No. 1

Endorsement on Petition from C. Ra. gavaloo Naick dated 17th March 1851.

As it appears that the Petitioner is to build a house on the spot held under Certificate No. 4346, the Collector allows the demand thereon up to 1850, the year in which he purchased the property to be suspended pending the orders of the Board of Revenue, under whose consideration his case will be brought, when all other arrears are to be reported upon. In the meantime, the Petitioner may proceed with the proposed building to admit of the demand being paid in future regularly.

The Quit Rent payable under Certificates No. 4344 and 4345 and Grant No. 935 may be remitted to the Cutcherry immediately.

(Signed) J. A. Huddleston
Collector

(True Copy)
(Signed) H. Stokes
for Collector

39-40

Bd. No. 1270
Proceedings thereon. The Board of Revenue authorize the refund of the arrears (98-1-4) collected for Fusly 1256 @ 1259.

8586 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

No. 80

To H. H. Bayley Esqre.
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

41

Bd No. 1799
From the Collr. Sea Customs Madras

Reports upon certain damaged Bacon imported by Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. and detained at the Sea Customs House which gave rise to an action at Law, and solicits the approval and sanction of Government for Rs. 113-10-11 disbursed from the Treasury of the sea customs being the cost of the suit against the Collector.

Para 1

Sir,

I have the honor to report. I have taken the responsibility to issue from the Treasury of the Sea Customs the sum of Rupees 113-10-11 being the cost of suit in the small cause Court in an action brought by Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. against the Collector of Sea Customs, and if the Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the course adopted by this Department, I solicit that he will be pleased to grant the sanction of Government for the disbursement.

2 In order that the case may be fully comprehended and the grounds of my procedure understood, I must solicit the kind forbearance of Government to permit a few preliminary remarks.

To facilitate the business of

3

of Merchants and to same parties exc:
:pence, it has been an invariable rule
for forty years or perhaps more, to
allow damaged goods to be sold in the
Custom House. This privilege parties
have exercised until it has in many
:rous instances become a Common
nuisance and a serious evil, inasmuch
the sale of Liquors and provisions of
so bad a quality that they are
detrimental to the public health
on the one hand, and on the other, as
in the case of the latter occasionally
a nuisance to the parties who have
duties to perform at the Custom
House, whether private or official
by the smell proceeding from such
Provisions of bad quality. The ne:
:cessity of dealing with provisions
of this Character with Caution has
been impressed upon this Depart:
:ment by the Correspondence noted
in the Margin, having reference
to the destruction of some salt fish
in which instance Government has
granted

From Bd. of Rev. & Rep.
Dep. Aug. 1835
to do. to do.
Sec. Mil. Dept.
From do. to do.
Sec. 1835
to do. to do.
Sec. Oct.
Finance do.
Dep.

granted the parties 400 Rupees Compen:
:sation.

4 I shall not enter at large into the question of the injury to the health of the Community being affected by these provisions passing into the Town for sale, as that is not my province. I however observe that very recently I heard from a Medical officer that he had under treatment a number of Cases of Cholera among Europeans, all of which he could distinctly trace to bad food and liquor, and I can even without exaggeration assert that since I have been in the Custom House, I have known hundreds of Cases in which parties have died from the effects aforementioned.

5 It is not to be wondered at the effect of Rancid Pork is often like poison and only a few days since an individual under my own observation died from its effects with a rapidity which exhibited its power to destroy.

6 Sour Beer sold at the

the Custom House is missed with large quantities of crude soda to get rid of the acids acrid taste, and then bottled either with the addition of Rice, sugar or Toddy, according as its Condition Requires, more or less strength to Render it again a fermented liquor Thousands and Thousands of dozens are sold in Madras and occasionally Consumed in large quantities by soldiers.

7 Knowing its effects, it has been a source of grief and anxiety to myself personally that I should be in any way instrumental in the disastrous effects Caused by the liquor, by affording facilities for its sale, lessening the expenses attending it, and by allotting a place of Custody and easy means of sale, Viz., the Custom House Premises.

8 My attention has been given to this subject for years with an intense desire to wash my hands of it, but I have not found it possible until now to lay my hands upon a Case I could proceed upon. To have acted

acted upon one of doubtful Character would have raised the whole mercantile Community, European and Native in an universal Complaint to Government, and my Conduct, if not approved of, would have rivetted the Chain tighter and have precluded all hope of Relief. To illustrate this, I would observe that if I Refused the sale of Beer under the plea it was sour, parties would say that it was to be made into Vinegar, where would be my defence? If flour, its value say 3 or 4,000 Rupees would have raised a money question and that of principle would have sunk in the overpowering pressure of the former. Moreover I beg Government particularly to mark that I was desirous to obtain a legal decision, so that I might not involve the Government in a Controversy with the Mercantile Community. This has been effected as will be hereafter seen. The nuisance got rid of, the sale of these

these goods in the Customs House prohibited, moreover it forms a basis upon which Government may act for the future, as respects the Public or as respects the Government or its officers, the officers of Customs are freed from all contamination, and parties, if they choose to sell these goods must do so in some private store House, the Public Department will hence forth be totally disconnected from it, and neither aid, abet or participate in the act of sale or its Consequences.

Enclosure A

I enclose a list of liquors & provisions of this character sold in the last year.

9 The particulars of the case which has given rise to the above Remarks are as follows. On 6th December 1853 Messrs Bainbridge & Co imported 10 Cases of Bacon. They applied for leave to have them opened & examined, which was granted. It was surveyed by Messrs W. Oakes and Mc Donell on the 9th December 1853, who Reported that they found the whole of the Contents Thirty sides of Bacon in

a damaged and heated state, some parts smelling bad. We Recommend its being disposed of as early as possible.

The Appraiser Reported the Bacon to be so offensive that he thought it advisable to bring it to my notice.

I caused a Committee of Officers of Customs to report upon its quality and I examined it myself and am indebted to Dr Mayer the Chemical Professor for an opinion in which he declared it to be in an incipient state of decomposition and unfit for human food. That is, the whole

10 It was then an undoubted fact that the bacon was putrid and of no value, and I determined not to lose this most opportune case to try the question, first as to the law, viz. whether it could be advertized and sold, and secondly, as to whether I was bound to permit the sale of these goods in the Customs House, both were so intimately Connected together that one could not be decided without the other, and I determined to take my stand.

Accordingly

11 Accordingly the Case was tried in Court on the 3d. January 1854. The facts of the case, viz.t. the putridity of the Bacon was admitted on both sides, viz.t. that the Bacon was damaged and unfit for food, and that to sell or attempt to sell was an indictable offence & was admitted by the Judge, though he decided that to stop it was illegal and gave a Rupee damages against the Collector upon the ground there was no great damage done, that the Public health was the question at issue, and that Mr. Underwood had acted purely for the public good.

12 If the Government concur in this view, I shall be highly gratified in finding my hon. been done to no one and the Law has been declared that to sell bad Legion or provisions is an indictable offence. This fact relieves the Officers of Customs, they can no longer be asked to aid and abet in a sale of goods of this description, and they will no longer be disposed of in the new Custom House

Premises

Premises. My object is therefore fully gained. Acting in my public Capacity, I felt it a duty to disburse the Charge from the Public Treasury, otherwise the amount of personal Relief obtained would have more than Compensated me for the outlay, and I should have paid it from my private purse, had I not seen it imperative upon the grounds stated as well as those which will follow, to lay the facts before Government.

13 The necessity of having some Laws to protect the public is obvious, and Sir. W. Burton remarked that in all well Regulated Towns there are Corporate or Municipal officers authorized to destroy damaged food, that Madras is not a well regulated Town, no such authority exists, and therefore he was bound to give judgment for the Plaintiff as a point of Law.

14 The most recent Case of the importation of bad provisions is as follows. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. imported

imported per ship "Neobe" from Boston
100 Barrels of Flour - This was purchased
conditionally that it was good by two
wholesale dealers, upon arrival it was
examined by them and they declined
to purchase it. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
then called a survey on it Thirty one
Barrels were declared Unmerchantable
and Sixty nine more or less Musty acid,
and damaged from wet. Under the Rules,
Page 4, Instr. James Richardson was ap-
pointed by Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
and the Appraiser by the Collector to
estimate the Value of the damaged
Flour. Mr. Atkinson, upon the examin-
ation made, found the flour so
damaged that he brought it to my
notice - I accordingly carefully
examined it and being satisfied
it could not be used as food
without great detriment, I addr-
essed the Chief Magistrate on
the subject, sending him a sample,
and a Copy of the Survey Report,
leaving him to take such measures
as

as he might see fit to adopt. I beg
in this place to draw attention of
Government to the procedure on this
occasion, and on that of the Bacon,
the flour was valued at Rupees
1,380. and as previously stated
in this letter, I did not take upon
myself to interfere in this case
or in numerous other cases, which
had previously occurred, fearing
that a discussion arising on the
value and attempt on my part
to detain it, would have drawn
on me the animadversion of Government
on

on the ground that I had acted beyond my province without authority for such a procedure, and involved Government in a question which may ren-
-tionable while a suit at Law might produce a decision against the Collector and leave me liable to pay the Value of the Flour and Costs of Suit. I respectfully apologize for this departure from the subject, but the distinction to which it refers is material, because the Bacon was of no value, no injury was pecuniary or otherwise inflicted, and the question to be decided became a matter of fact, stripped of all dubious matters, viz. what is the Law respect-
-ing damaged and bad Provisions. This has been declared by

Authority

Authority and Government are now free to Legislate.—

15 Respecting the flour above mention-
-ed two Barrels were taken by the Chief Magistrate and submitted by the proper authority to a committee of the Medical College of three Officers noted in the margin— They met on the 17th 19th and 21st October 1853. The contents of each were separately examined, both chemically and by the Microscope and were found to have taken an incipient decom-
-position, and the Committee considered that the flour was "altogether unwholesome and unfit for human food, and would certainly prove deleterious to the consumer." An arrangement was then entered into between the Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Bainbridge & Co that it should not be used in Madras, but shipped to the owners in Calcutta. Accordingly concurred therein, charged no duty thereon, permitted its shipment to Calcutta and advised the Collector of that Port of the shipment, sending him Copies of all papers, including the Medical Survey. He informed me under date the 6th February last that

Doctors Cole Steger and Winter

Ent'd

that notice of the flours being on board the "Landford" being omitted by some error in his Office to be sent to the Import Supervisor it had been erroneously delivered to the Importer.—

16 Subsequently I received Copy of a letter from the Chief Magistrate in Calcutta forwarded by him to the Collector of Customs in Calcutta for my information from which it appear that Messrs Ahmuty & Co had certified that although slightly damaged it was perfectly fit for human food and Merchantable for Baking purposes. The Chief Magistrate stated that the Main body of the flour was excellent and a fair price. five Sixth of the full market value had been offered for it.—

End. 12

17 According to the facts above detaild, it is evident that the provisions of Act XII of 1852 Section 41 is defective; and if any Law is passed for this Presidency, some party or parties must have the power of deciding on the quality of provisions, as

as it is manifest it cannot be left to be decided between counter Certificates, especially where the one least to be relied on is taken as the guide — On the one hand we have the Certificate of Messrs Ahmuty & Co in Calcutta On the other — the opinion of two Merchants, regular dealers in the article buying hundreds of Barrels at a time, who would not purchase it because it was bad. The Survey of four parties declaring it more or less Musty, Acid and damaged from wet. The opinion of the Appraiser in Madras who declared it acid, decomposed and unfit for food. My own personal examination. It appeared to me to be acrid and bitter to the taste, Yellowish in Color, Musty and wanting in all the properties which constitute Flour. The evidence of the Chief Magistrate in as much as he considered it necessary to have it examined, and the crowning testimony of three Medical Officers who examined the Flour chemically, and by the Microscope and declared it altogether unwholesome, unfitted for human food and such as would prove deleterious to the

the Consumer

18. I can see but one of three alternatives that must be adopted, either the two Merchants, the four Surveyors, the appraiser, the Collector of Customs and the three Medical Officers, are incorrect in their Judgement, or that a different flour was shewn to Messrs Ahmuty & Co. or that they have given a false Certificate. Evidence can be adduced here from persons as competent as Messrs Ahmuty & Co. in Calcutta to give an opinion to prove that the Statement made by these parties, if they really saw the same flour as we did here, is contrary to fact, and I do not doubt but that the competency of the parties to give an opinion, the statements they would make in support of it and the character they bear for probity would satisfy any Court that the Calcutta certificate is not to be relied on.—

19 I should not have trespassed on the time of Government to note these particulars, did I not consider it essential

essential they should be known by the party whosever may be deputed to draw up an Enactment.—

20 I leave it with the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to determine whether he will take any steps in communication with the Chief Magistrate to prevent the sale of damaged Provisions in the Town such sales are frequent of provisions which are sometimes actually Putrid of Beer sour and acrid, of Provisions by the Commissary General in an incipient State of decomposition, & Lastly whether directions shall be given to frame an Act to meet the Case.—

21 For my part I have not up to this time, except in the case of the Bacon interfered, nor shall I do so upon any future occasion. I have prohibited this Sale in the Custom House premises and the end I desired is gained. Further as I am aware that the Collector is not the proper Officer to interfere, though he may be directed to advise the proper authority of the fact that there are on the Premises unwholesome provisions.

/Signed/ W. E. Underwood

Collector of Customs

8604 Fort St. George 22d June 1854.

B

No. 2.

To W. E. Underwood Esqre
Collector of Sea Customs
Madras.

Sir. I have the honor to State that early this morning I went to the Sea custom House and inspected several pieces of Bacon, I found them all more or less in a state of incipient decomposition - I regard these pieces of Bacon as unfit for human food -

Madras
23 December
1853

/Signed/ J. Mayer
Professor of Chemistry
/True Copy/
W. E. Underwood
Collector of Sea Customs

C

No. 3.

We the undersigned at the request of Messrs Bambridge & Co have Surveyed at the Sea Custom House one hundred barrells of Flour marked (N) 1104 said to be landed from Ship "Arabia" Evans - and hereby certify on careful examination

see

8603 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

No. 1 A

Ale Beer and Porter Sam and the Custom House during

Ale and Beer Sheets Damaged Label at

Sour 5 Casks

55 Hhds

Sugar Damaged 1 Barrels Damaged

2 Hhds 1 Cask.

Treasl Remains of Sets Damaged.

2 Bazen Tins and 1 Bottles.

Sam & yellow Damaged

Barley Damaged

22 Bazen Tins 1 Keg

6 Kegs

Tea Damaged Rice Damaged

1 Chest 14 Bags

W. E. Underwood

Collector Sea Customs

wee found only /31/ Thirty one Barells
Merchantable, the remaining /69/ Sixty
nine barrells were all more or less musty
acid and damaged from wet.—

This Survey report is granted in Triplicate Madras 4th October 1853

/Signed/ Wm. Oakes
" W. Nattras
" R. Evans Jr.
" Thos. P. Towes

/True Copy/
W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs

D
No. 4.
No. 25

To
The Collector of Customs at Madras.

Dated 6th February 1854.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 20. dated 21st Ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that the flour in question seems to have been inadvertently delivered to the importer, Mr. Richard Lewis, from the Sandford, who made entry in the usual way for that consignment among others. Special notice of the flour being on board that Vessel was omitted to be sent to the Import Supervisor of this office.—

Calcutta Custom House, The 6th February 1854

/Signed/ W. Bracken
Collector of Customs
/True Copy/
W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs

D
No. 5
No. 120.

To The Collector of Customs
Calcutta

Sir, With reference to the offg. Collectors letter of the 7th November last, No. 439, and subsequent Correspondence with this Office regarding some damaged Flour taken to Madras in the Sirdee and brought back a few days ago on the Sandford, I annex for your information and that of the Collector of Customs at Madras, to whom you will perhaps have the Kindness to forward it, a Certificate Signed by Mr. Bakers and Provisioners of this place, Shewing that I have no power to interfere with this Flour as it is not unfit for food.

2 I have been privately informed that the casks were made of unseasoned wood which affected a portion of the Flour next to it, but that the main body is excellent and a very fair price, five Sixth of the full market rate has been offered for it.—

27th February 1854.

/Signed/ W. H. Elliott
Chief Magistrate.

8607 Fort St George 22 June 1854

We the undersigned have Surveyed at the request of W. Elliott Esqre Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, at the Godowns of R Lewis Esqre 68 Barrells of Flour Ex "Sandford" and find it although slightly damaged perfectly fit for human Food, and Merchantable for Baking purposes. —

Calcutta 9th February 1854

(Signed) Ahmuty & Co
Bakers and Provisioners &c

True Copies forwarded to the Collector of Customs at Madras for his information with reference to his letter No 20 of the 21st January 1854. — Duty on the flour has been paid by Mr R Lewis. —

(Signed) W. Bracken
Collector of Customs

Calcutta Custom House
The 18th February 1854

(True Copy)
W. E. Underwood
Collector Sea Customs

8608 Fort St George 22 June 1854

Ordered to be submitted to Government with the following letter
No 371

(41-42)

To The Chief Secretary to Government

B.d No 1297 Sir
To the Chief Sec.y to Government.

Recommending for sanction the disbursement of costs of a suit brought against the Collector of Sea Customs by Messrs Bainbridge & Co for refunding the payment on quantity of damaged bacon.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter dated 25th May 1854, from the Collector of Sea Customs reporting the result of a suit brought against him by Messrs Bainbridge & Co, and requesting the sanction of Government for the disbursement of Rupees 113-10- made by him out of the Treasury on account of the costs of the said suit.

2 The circumstances which gave rise to the action are detailed in paras 9, and are briefly as follows. On 6th December 1853 Messrs Bainbridge & Co imported 10 cases of bacon, they applied for leave to have them opened and examined, which was granted. It was inspected by Messrs W. Oakes and Mc Dowall, the Apothecaries and Professor Piddington. It does not

not appear that Doctor Mayer examined the whole invoice. His report is of course only on those specimens submitted to him, all of whom condemned the article as being in an incipient state of decomposition and therefore unfit for human food. The Collector thereupon refused to allow the bacon to pass thro' the Custom house, and hence gave rise to the action for its recovery by process of Law.

3 Sir W. Burton who tried the case in the Small Cause Court admitted that it was an indictable offence to sell unwholesome provisions as the bacon in question was, but declared that the Collector had no authority to stop it, and accordingly gave judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs awarding nominal damages of one Rupee with Costs of Suit.

4. Mr Underwood explains that his object in resorting to Law was to have it authoritatively determined, 1st whether the selling of bad liquor or unwholesome provisions is an indictable offence, and 2d whether he was bound according to the practice which

which had existed for many years, to sell such liquor or provisions within the limits of the custom house premises. The first question has been decided in the affirmative, and the second in the negative.

5 The Board have no doubt that Mr Underwood acted on proper motives in refusing to allow the bacon to be sold, and thought his proper course, if he did not intend to defend the suit on his own responsibility, was to obtain the permission of Government, yet the Board recommend that the costs paid by him out of the Public Treasury may be sanctioned by Government.

RP 113-10

6 Mr Underwood has in paras 14 to 20 entered into the details of another case wherein 100 barrels of American flour imported into Madras and condemned as unfit for human food, were reshipped to Calcutta, and there carried into the Market on a counter certificate of its quality. His object in doing so, is to point out the defectiveness of section XLII of act XII of 1852 as well as the necessity of introducing into Madras an act similar to the above Municipal act for Calcutta. The Board, while approving generally of the measure, do not feel themselves called on to express a definite opinion, as the question is one of Police rather than of Revenue.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
22d June 1854

(Signed) J. B. Cunliffe
Asst Secretary

(43)

To B. Cauliffe Esqre
Sub Secretary in charge
Revenue Board.

B. No 2085
From P. Vencata reddy

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to your Advertisement in the Fort St. George Gazettee of the 5th Instant inviting Tenders for the Transportation of 5 Lacs Indian Maunds of Salt from the undermentioned Ports to Calcutta, to tender for the same and to convey the whole amount within 9 months from the date this Tender is accepted / 20 June Instant / at the rate of Company's Rupees Forty Eight / 48 / per 100 Indian Maunds equivalent to 2/3 Tons weight Government to pass all shipping and landing charges, I to be conveyed either on British or Native Bottoms.

Nellore	Pon Nala	25,000
	Ee Nellapally	45,000
	Gogolapolly	40,000
	Varenny	20,000
	Kistnapatam	70,000
Chingleput	Covelong	200,000
Madras	Tunnore	100,000
	Total	5,00,000

Madras, 19th June 1854

/ Signed / by P. Vencattareddy

43-44 Order thereon - Ordered to lie over.
Vide to Government 20th June 1854

Read the Undermentioned Extracts

B. No 1978
From the Chief Secretary to Government
45 dated 10th June 1854 ---- } Sanctioning, as a temporary measure, the plan proposed by the Collector of Rajahmundry relative to the maintenance of the Ferries across the irrigation canals.
45-46

Order thereon Ordered to be recorded.

B. 1977
From the Secy to Government
47 dated 10th June 1854 } Requesting the Collector of Masulipatam to submit an application

application in the prescribed form for the proposed Sub Collector and calling on the Commissioner for further information regarding the Military Road to Hyderabad.
47-48 Ordered to be recorded

Order thereon

B. No 1981
From the Secretary to Government } Furnishing copy
49 dated 10th June 1854 } of despatch from the Honorable Court regarding the decision passed on Rajah Narrain Appa Row Zemindar of Nedadavole in Masulipatam
49-50 Ordered to be recorded.

Order thereon.

The Board proceed to take into consideration the Statements noted below, and to record their remarks thereon.

51
B. No 1479
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Statement of actual charges incurred under Estimate for
52 Fusly 1262

B. No 1250
From the Collector of Canara ... } Statement of actual
53 charges incurred under Estimate for Fusly 1262.

B. No 1426.
From the Collector of Canara } Statement of actual charges

incurred under Estimate in the
Revenue department for Fusly 1262.

54

Bd No 1474
From the Acting Collector of Madras } Statement of actual
charges incurred under Estimate in the
Revenue department for Fusly 1262

55

Bd No 1578
From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Supplemental Statement of actual charges incurred
without Estimate for Fusly 1262.

56

Bd No 1481
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Statement of actual
charges incurred without Estimate
for Fusly 1262.

57

Bd No 1478
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Statement of
actual charges incurred without
Estimate in the Revenue depart-
ment for Fusly 1262.

58

Bd No 1448
From the Collector of Canara } Statement of actual
charges incurred without Estimate
in the Revenue department for
Fusly 1262.

Statement of

Bd No 1475
From the Acting Collector of Madras } Statement of actual
charges incurred without Estimate for Fusly 1262.

59

60.

Bd No 1480
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Statement of actual
charges incurred in the Magistrates depart-
ment for Fusly 1262

61

Bd No 1447
From the Collector of Canara } Statement of actual charges
incurred under Estimate in the Magistrates
department for Fusly 1262.

62

Bd No 1449
From the Collector of Canara } Statement of actual
charges incurred without Estimate, in
the Magistrates department for Fusly 1262.

63

Bd No 1362
From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Statement of contingent
charges incurred for the Quarter ending
31st March 1854.

51-64

Order on the 13 abovemen-
tioned Statements } Ordered that the
necessary remarks of the Board be inserted in the
proper column of the abovementioned
Statements

prices

Statements, and submitted for the sanction of Government.

Read the undermentioned letters and Statements.

65
B.d No 2128
From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie Imported by sea for the month of May last.

66
B.d No 2027
From the Acting Collector of Guntoor } Reporting that there were no Imports or Exports of Gold or Silver Bullion and Specie by sea during the month of May last.

67
B.d No 2032
From the Collector of Nellore } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie Exported by sea for the month of may last.

68
B.d No 2033
From the Collector of Nellore } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie imported by sea for the month of may last.

69
B.d No 2024
From the Collector of Tanjore } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Imported.

Imported by sea for the month of may last.

70
B.d No 2035
From the Collector of Madura } Stating that there are no certain Returns for the month of may last.

71
B.d No 2068
From the Collector of Malabar } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and specie Imported by sea for the month of may last.

72
B.d No 2070
From the Collector of Sea Customs } Statement of the value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Exported by sea for the month of may last.

73
B.d No 2069
From the Collector of Sea Customs } Statement of the value of Gold, and Silver Bullion and specie Imported by sea for the month of may last.

65-74
Order on the 9 abovementioned letters and Statements } Ordered to lie over.

Read the undermentioned Registers.

75
B.d No 2097
From the Collector of Bellary } Register of Endorsements passed

prefixed by him on Petitions referred
76 by the Board for the month of March last.
B2. N. 2091

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput } Register of Endorsements prefixed by him on Petitions referred
75-77 by the Board for the month of April last.

Order pur the 2 abovementioned Registers } Ordered to be lodged in the Office.

Read the undermentioned
78 letters and Statements.
B2. N. 2094

From the Collector of Vizagapatam } Informs that there were no Imports, and Exports of Grain
79 for the week ending 3d Instant.
B2. N. 2064

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Report shewing the quantity of Paddy, Rice, and other Principal Kinds of Grain Exported from the Ports of his district for week ending
80 10 June 1854.
B2. N. 2060.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Report shewing the quantity of Paddy, Rice, and other Principal Kinds

Kinds of Grain Imported at the Ports of
81 his district for the week ending 10th June 1854.
B2. N. 2065

From the Collector of Masulipatam } Statement shewing the quantity of Grains Exported from the
82 Ports of his district for the week ending 27th May last.
B2. N. 2062

From the Collector of Masulipatam } Return of Paddy, Rice, and other Grains Imported at the Ports of his
83 district for the week ending 27th May last.
B2. N. 2066

From the Collector of Masulipatam } Statement shewing the quantity of Grain Exported from the Ports of his district for the week ending
84 3d June 1854.
B2. N. 2061

From the Collector of Masulipatam } Return of Paddy Rice and other Grains Imported at the Ports of his district for the week ending 3d June
85 last.
B2. N. 2067.

From the Acting Collector of Gantoor } Return of Grain Exported by Sea for the week ending 8th June last.

Return

8619 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

86
Bd No 2063
From the Collector of Guntoor } Return of Grain Imported by Sea for the week ending 8th June last

87
Bd No 2109
From the Sub Collector in charge of South Arcot } Statement of Grain Exported for the week ending 10th June last

88
Bd No 2108
From the Sub Collector in charge of South Arcot } Statement of Grain Imported for the week ending 10th June last

89
Bd No 2054
From the Collector of Sanjore } Statement of Grain Exported during the week ending 31st May last

90
Bd No 2092
From the Collector of Madawas } Return of Grain Exported for the week ending 30th May last

91
Bd No 2093
From the Collector of Madura } Return of Paddy Rice & ca Imported for the week ending 30th May last

92
Bd No 2110
From the Collectors of Tinnevelly } Return of Paddy Rice & ca Exported for the week ending 10th June last

Informing

8620 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

Bd No 211
From the Collector of Tinnevelly } Informing that there were
93 no Imports whatever of Paddy or other principal Kinds of Grain at the Ports of his district for the week Ending 10th June last

94
Bd No 2095
From the Collector of Canara } Return of the Imports and Exports of Rice and other principal Kinds of Grain for the week ending 31st May last

95
Bd No 2059
From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras } Return of Grain Exported from Madras for the week ending 15th June last

96
Bd No 2058
From the Collector of Sea Customs Madras } Return of Grain Imported into Madras for the week ending 15th June last

78-97
Order on the letters } 19 abovementioned and Statements } Ordered to be Submitted for the information of Government

Received the undermentioned

98
Mde No 857
From the Collector of Masulipatam } Abstract of Demand Collection and

99 and Balance for the months of May last.

No. N° 872

From the Collector of Bellary } Abstract of Demand Col-

lection and Balance for the months of

100 May last.

No. N° 860

From the Collector of Tuticorin } Abstract of Demand

collection and Balance for the months

101 of May last.

After

No. N° 858

From the Collector of Masulipatam. Statement shewing

the average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain

102 and Salt for the months of May last.

No. N° 873

From the Collector of Bellary } Statement shewing the

average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain

103 and Salt for the months of May last.

No. N° 859

From the Collector of Tuticorin } Statement shewing the

average Bazar wholesale Prices of Grain and

104 Salt for the months of May last.

No. N° 866

From the Collector of Tinnevelly } Informing that no Persons

were in confinement under Regulation IX of 1822

during

105 during the months of April last.

No. N° 869

From the Collector of Nellore } Return of Persons sus-

pended or dismissed under Regulation VI

106 of 1831 during the months of May last.

No. N° 869

From the Collector of Nellore } Statement shewing the

quantity of Salt in Store and ready for Export-

ation on account of the Chittagong Indent for the

107 year 1853/54 at the Ports of his district.

No. N° 858

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Return of the whole sale prices

108 of Grain for the week ending 27th March last

No. N° 874

From the Collector of Rajahmundry } Return of the whole sale prices

109 of Grain for the week ending 3d June last.

No. N° 875

From the Acting Collector of Chingleput } Return of Prices of articles

110 Vs during the week Ending 31st May last.

No. N° 871

From the Sub Collector in charge of South Arcot } Return of retail sale

prices of Grain for the week ending 7th

111 May last.

No. N° 870

From the Sub Collector in charge of South Arcot } Return of retail sale

prices

8623 Fort St. George 22d June 1854

(112) prices of Grain for the week ending 15 May last.

Mr. No 861
From the Collector of Tanjore } Statement shewing the current selling prices of Grain for the week ending 29th May last.

(113)
Mr. No 862
From the Collector of Tanjore } Statement shewing the current selling prices of Grain for the week ending 7th June 1854.

(114)
Mr. No 868
From the Collector of Tinnevelly } Statement shewing the wholesale prices of Grains for the week ending 10th June last.

(107-115)
Order on the 8 abovementioned letters and Statements } Ordered to be submitted for the information of Governme

" Goodenough

" Elphinstone

Compared W.H.D.Gage