M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 24

(2) Date of repair 10-6-52

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 459 Press ~~Mis.~~

259-261.

Dated 17-3- 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 17th March 1862.

Read the following letters :—

No. 259. From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. RUNDALL, Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. HORSLEY, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 18th February 1862, No. 81.

SIR,

* 24th December 1861, No. 2 369.
8th February 1862, „ 164.
Do. do. „ „ 166.
13th do. „ „ 201.

1. With reference to the Proceedings* of Government, marginally noted, and the letters from the Collector of Kurnool, which accompanied them, I have the honor to observe :—

(1.) That the representation made in my letter of the 2nd December last, was founded on personal inspection of the ground bordering on the line of the Canal. I have either walked or ridden over the whole of it, at different seasons of the year, and so have had the opportunity of seeing the crops grown therein in all stages of progress. I have therefore the best grounds for stating that the land was "unfit for cultivation, *except* of the *poorest kind*," and there can be no better corroboration of the correctness of that assertion, than the letter and its accompanying statement from the Collector. Mr. Minchin therein shows that out of 2,155 acres, 723 are absolutely waste, and that the remainder 1,432 acres are what he terms "valuable land," though how much of that is actually under cultivation is not mentioned. The assessment on the Government puttah land for 845 acres is 1,315 Rupees, or about Rupee 1½ per acre, while for the *contiguous* Inám land he represents it necessary to give in exchange land valued at 2 Rupees, the object of the difference not being quite clear. In Mr. Bayley's paper on the proposed Revenue Assessment of Kurnool, written in 1843, he shows that the assessment was fixed at 50 per cent. of the *gross* produce. The lands in question therefore may be considered to yield crops to the gross value of *Rupees* 3 per acre, and I leave it to the Government to pronounce, whether the Collector's definition or mine of such land, is the correct one.

NOTE.—A return as forwarded by the Collector in 1855, shows that only 56 of the Ayacut is actually cultivated, hence ⅓rd of the area submerged is probably all that is actually under cultivation.

Vide Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 8.

2. With respect however to the actual loss entailed on Government, the absolute value of the above 1,432 acres is estimated at Rupees 12,500, while the yearly loss in Revenue by the arrangement, is given at Rupees 2,500. Why its value at twenty years' *purchase*, when already five years has been paid as the right equivalent is mentioned, is not clear, unless the intention is to show, that Rupees 2,500 is the interest at 5 per cent. of a capital of Rupees 50,000.

3. There is apparently some confusion in the Collector's estimate of the total loss to Government, inasmuch as he adds the capital, represented by the annual loss in Revenue, to the estimated present value, which in the event of its purchase, would have to be paid for the land. It is clear both items cannot be charged. If puttah land to the extent of Rupees 2,500, is to be given in exchange for that submerged, the latter need not be purchased—and if it has to be purchased, then the fresh land will not have to be given in exchange.

4. There is however another question involved in the matter, and that is, the quantity of land which the Government are bound, by the terms of the contract, to make over to the Company. The term used is, "all requisite land." It certainly is not *absolutely necessary*, that the proposed method of construction should be adopted, but in the event of its being decided to carry the Canal between a double embankment, it will be requisite to make over land wherefrom to obtain sufficient earth for the purpose.

5. The Chief Engineer states, that owing to the shallowness of the soil, an area of 600 acres will be required, and though as the Collector observes, the actual depth of soil must be known before that statement can be accepted, yet no doubt the area will be large. From my own knowledge of the localities, I should say that the average depth of soil was very small, and that the Chief Engineer's estimate was not far wrong. This then would reduce the amount of unnecessary loss accruing to Government to about 830 acres, the average assessment of which being Rupee 1-8-0 would make the annual loss of Revenue, Rupees 1,245 representing at 5 per cent. interest a capital of Rupees 24,900. To construct a second embankment would entail an

earth

expenditure according to the Chief Engineer's estimate of Rupees 4,90,000, the interest on half of which would be lost to Government, inasmuch as they are to have an equal share of the profits, and it would be far more advantageous to debit the works with the capital representing the cost of the land, than increase the cost of construction by the erection of the second embankment, first, because the actual amount would be less, and secondly, because the time occupied in its construction would entail so much more delay in the completion of the works, and consequently the admission and distribution of the water; and for this latter reason alone, were the cost of the land and of the additional embankment even equal, I should still recommend the proposed method of construction being adopted; for by deferring the completion of the works, the realization of Revenue is proportionably deferred, and the period that the Government have to go on needlessly paying the guaranteed interest is extended. It is obviously to the interest of Government, to encourage such a mode of construction as will shorten that period, and hasten the commencement of returns. The remarks of the Collector, in the 9th paragraph of his letter of the 17th January, show that he is quite unacquainted with the rapidity with which silt is deposited. Had his experience lain in the Deltas of the Kistna or the Godavery, he would have seen similar localities silted up in from five to ten years, and if it is considered a question of importance, whether land yielding a gross produce of 3 Rupees per acre shall be submerged, it is not so obvious to disregard its becoming in a *few* years, capable of yielding produce to the value of 20 Rupees, which will assuredly be the case.

6. The Collector however is quite right in observing, that the land plans are not in sufficient detail. This has already been represented by me to the Chief Engineer, and the necessary instructions had been given in the rules which I submitted to Government in May 1860, but which were ordered to be held in abeyance. In the present instance where the land is of such small intrinsic value, I did not consider it necessary to delay the submission of the land plans for want of the details, but in the following sections, where the quality of the land appeared to me superior, I should have called for further particulars, and had already addressed the Collector on the subject in December last. His reply I have just received, but I find from it, that the average assessment of the land on the 4th and 5th portions of the first Section is laid down at a lower, rather than a higher figure than that in the 2nd and 3rd portions.

7. The total area of submerged land in the 4th and 5th portions amounts to 5,557 acres, of which 1,547 or three-fourths are waste, and 4,010 acres, valued at one Rupee per acre. The total annual loss of Revenue is estimated at 4,627, representing a capital of Rupees 92,540. The Collector again adds the amount of compensation calculated at seven times the assessment, instead of five as before. On the necessity for this, it is not in my province to remark. The compensation for houses, wells, &c., that will be destroyed, is estimated at Rupees 14,860, but this must, under Rule 7,* be defrayed by the Company. If the Collector's calculations are adopted, the amount of capital sunk by Government will be represented by Rupees 1,20,620. The additional expense† to be incurred by the erection of a second embankment, will be as far as I can estimate, about Rupees 3,68,836, and the additional quantity of earthwork at 33,64,510 cubic yards. The total amount of embanking, as originally designed is 16,82,255 cubic yards, so that the period of completion of this portion, would be proportionately deferred, and the payment of the guaranteed interest continued, for until this section is completed, the water cannot reach the large irrigable area, commanded on either side the Bowanassy nullah. It is only up to this point that this method of construction is proposed; once through the water shed, the Canal will be carried down the valley of the Kundár to the junction of the Pennár, between regular embankments.

* Vide Proceedings of Government, dated 21st July 1860, No. 1,565.

† Exclusive of masonry works.

8. It is for the Government to decide therefore which course is to be adopted; for the reasons above stated, my own recommendation is to adhere to the method proposed, charging the Company with the value of the land unnecessarily destroyed. On the decision of this question, I shall be prepared to submit the 4th and 5th portions of the 1st section, which must otherwise be held back, until revised estimates for the additional work have been proposed.

9. Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 9 of the Government Order, I will communicate with the Collector, on the practicability of compensating the parties whose lands are submerged, with other land below the Canal, and with reference to this, I would here observe, that I conclude it will be land, equal in *value* and not in *extent*, with which the compensation is to be made; inasmuch as irrigable land paying an equal amount of Revenue will yield to the cultivator, produce from five to six times greater both in quantity and value, than that he is able to raise off his present holdings. For the cultivation of irrigable lands, a greater number of hands is required than for dry lands of equal area, and hence I conclude, that there will not be much difficulty in providing other land as compensation, in lieu of that proposed to be submerged.

10. With reference to the remark in Government Order No. 2,369 of the 24th December 1861, that I had not forwarded any report from the Collector and District Engineer, on the effect that the Canal would have on existing irrigation, I beg to refer you to my letter of the 11th November 1861, No. 60, from which you will find, that the original letter from the District Engineer accompanied it. I was never ordered to submit a report from the Collector likewise, and hence none was sent.

11. With respect to the concluding paragraph of the Government Order, No. 164 of the 8th February 1862, the Government are already in possession of the District Engineer's reply to my reference to him, regarding the bridge therein alluded to, and as he is still of opinion that its construction is desirable, I have requested the Chief Engineer to provide for it, as also for another bridge on the road from Alumpoor to Nundycotcoor which is crossed on the 31st mile, as I am of opinion the accommodation should be provided there also, inasmuch as both places are large, and in the line of other important villages, the communication with which, it is desirable, should be interrupted as little as possible.

No. 260. From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. RUNDALL, Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. HORSLEY, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Fort Saint, 24th February 1862, No. 82.

SIR,

1. Since despatching my letter* of the 18th instant, the Proceedings† of Government of the same date forwarding for my remarks the letter from the Collector of Kurnool of the 7th idem has reached me.

* No. 81.
† No. 239.

2. In it I observe that the same method of computing the loss accuring to Government on account of submerged lands is followed as in his previous letter of the 17th ultimo, No. 2.

3. Though it is not my province to affix a value to the lands affected by the Company's operations, I would yet submit for the Government consideration whether the mode of calculation adopted by the Collector is such as to represent its *present* value; in the first place, arable waste amounting to $\frac{5}{11}$ths of the whole quantity, and apparently yielding no Revenue to Government, is included, though valued it is true at a very small sum. An item for compensation then follows, amounting to seven times the assessment, or to at least ten years' purchase of the net income of the land held by the Ryots, and lastly, the assessment itself, commuted into capital at twenty years' purchase, is added to represent the aggregate loss sustained by the Government in the event of the land being made over. In addition to this, however, is a sum of Rupees 15,000 for standing property, such as houses and wells; but as a sum of 28,070 is set down previously for compensation, it is not quite clear for what that sum is intended, if the standing property is not included therein. The result however is that Rupees 1,35,470 is to be paid for 4,010 acres, the *net income* from which, after deducting only the expenses of cultivation from the value of the gross produce, may be about 9,000 Rupees. This gives a rate at fifteen years' purchase a value which land in the Kurnool District had, I should say, scarcely yet attained.

i. e the profits to the cultivators, *plus* the assessment paid to Government.

4. The suggestion made by the Collector in paragraph 8, that the Company should pay the annual assessment now realized is no more than fair, and that the present holders should

be compensated for their ejectment is of course correct; but the amount at which this compensation is fixed, viz., 42,930 Rupees for property which yields them an income of possibly 4,000 Rupees appears to be somewhat large, especially if other land is given to them in exchange.

	Rs.
Seven times the assessment..	28,070
Houses, wells, &c....	14,860
	42,930

5. It appears to me that the Collector loses sight of the fact that the Government are equally interested with the Company in keeping the cost of the works as low as possible, inasmuch as the profits are equally divided, and they have moreover the option of taking over the works altogether after a period of twenty-five years. By affixing an unnecessarily high value to the land is therefore only adding to the cost of the block, and to the price which will have to be paid for the works eventually.

6. The value of the land is, however, the point of least moment in the question. The most essential feature is, as explained in my previous letter, economy of time. The interests of Government require in this part of the Canal the adoption of that mode of construction which can be *most quickly* carried out, as until its completion no considerable area can be brought under irrigation, and hence the Goverment will be *paying away* unnecessarily the guaranteed interest on 20 lacs, instead of *receiving* a portion of the returns. Every year, therefore, that the work is prolonged, will be adding so much more to the accumulating interest and prolonging the period of surplus profits.

7. In paragraphs 6 and 7, the Collector's representation is not exactly correct. While the Canal is flowing at a certain level, maintained by a supply from the river, the case will be as he states; but the tanks will form a reserve at the close of the season, when it becomes necessary to shut the head sluices, and to cease drawing off from the river. The area submerged in the whole 72 miles is about 12 square miles. If the average depth is 3 yards, there will be a reserve of about 110 million cubic yards of water, which, if applied to navigable purposes only, as would probably be the case until the cultivation of the second crop became general, would be sufficient to keep the Canal open from the first Lock at the water shed downwards, for a considerable period after the river had ceased to afford a supply. In this way the tanks will form a considerable auxiliary, and be a useful part of the project itself.

No. 261. ORDER THEREON, 17th March 1862, No. 459.

1. In their Proceedings of 8th February 1862, No. 164, Government directed the re-consideration of the question of the submerged lands in the second and third portions of the first section of the Company's Canal.

2. In the letter now submitted the Consulting Engineer enters fully into the subject and explains that, though the proposed mode of construction is not absolutely necessary, and that therefore the Government are not bound to make over the submerged land to the Company, yet it will be more advantageous to debit the works with the capital representing the value of this land than to increase their cost by the erection of a double embankment, and that it will be preferable to adopt a mode of construction which will hasten the completion of the Canal than one which will retard it, as otherwise the period of the payment of the guaranteed interest will be unnecessarily prolonged.

3. It is evident that the Company cannot claim to be furnished with land by the Government when their Engineer chooses to adopt a mode of construction not absolutely required, and prefers inundating a valley by damming up its outlet rather than carrying his Canal across it by an Aqueduct, and so throws the cost of remunerating the occupants of the valley on the Government.

4. By adopting their Engineer's plan the Government will lose and the Company will clearly save a large sum.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that only so much land should be furnished by Government as will be required for the construction of the Canal with *double* embankments, and that any land required beyond this must be paid for by the Company, and he agrees with the Consulting Engineer that it is not desirable to delay the work till this is

settled, but that the Chief Engineer should be allowed to push on his operations according to his own plan, leaving the question of the amount to be paid by Government and the Company to be settled hereafter by the Board of Revenue, for whose decision the subject should be referred.

(Signed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

be compensated for their ejectment is of course correct; but the amount at which this compensation is fixed, viz., 42,930 Rupees for property which yields them an income of possibly 4,000 Rupees appears to be somewhat large, especially if other land is given to them in exchange.

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3. It is evident that the Company cannot claim to be furnished with land by the Government when their Engineer chooses to adopt a mode of construction not absolutely required, and prefers inundating a valley by damming up its outlet rather than carrying his Canal across it by an Aqueduct, and so throws the cost of remunerating the occupants of the valley on the Government.

4. By adopting their Engineer's plan the Government will lose and the Company will clearly save a large sum.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that only so much land should be furnished by Government as will be required for the construction of the Canal with *double* embankments, and that any land required beyond this must be paid for by the Company, and he agrees with the Consulting Engineer that it is not desirable to delay the work till this is

settled, but that the Chief Engineer should be allowed to push on his operations according to his own plan, leaving the question of the amount to be paid by Government and the Company to be settled hereafter by the Board of Revenue, for whose decision the subject should be referred.

(Signed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

for order I-

No 2369.

On the 24th December Government sanctioned the Plans and Estimates for the 2nd and 3rd portions of the 1st Section of the Main Canal, but directed the District Engineer and Collector to report what effect the Canal would have on existing sources of Irrigation and on Government lands.

The District Engineer had previously reported in a letter submitted by the Consulting Engineer that no existing Irrigation was interfered with

Mr. Coldstream states the Company cannot claim to be furnished with land by the Govt for such a scheme as this. The Govt engage distinctly to provide land required for the works without charge but this cannot be held to mean that either Govt or the Company may choose to inundate a valley by damming up its outlet in preference to carrying the canal across by an aqueduct. The Govt is to bear the cost of remunerating the owners of land in the valleys - it is clear that the Company will soon claim by adopting these Engr plans this also clear that the Govt will have a large sum of this scheme to carry out. In my opinion the Govt should furnish the land required for the Canal with a double embankment, and that any land required beyond this must be paid for by the Company. It is not however desirable to delay the work till this is settled the Engr should be allowed to push on his work according to his own Plans - & the question with

Dist. Engr. No. bill of 17th Oct.
Com. Engr. No. 60 - 11th Nov.
Govt. G.O. 16th Nov/61 - No. 2131

amount to be paid by Govt Company can be settled hereafter

Ellis Wells

would cost the Comm: very little less than an alteration of the present arrangement, which would save only 600 acres of cultivable land, and not reduce the Collector's figures from Rs. 12.500 to Rs. 6000, or excluding the area within the Vizam's Territory, the assessment on the 600 acres commuted on ab 20 years' purchase, would be only Rs. 2,000 instead of 12,500

The Collector remarks on the Chief Engineer's letter that the area within the Vizam's Territory was included in his Statement but he considers that it will still have to be compensated for by Govt. and that therefore his original calculation of the actual loss to Govt. is correct less the area which the Chief Engineer states will be necessary to afford sufficient soil for the embankments - To further questions the Chief Engineer's assertion of the utility of the Tanks formed by the submerged lands

Vide G.O. No. 55 dated 8th Feby 62

In the letters now circulated the Consulting Engineer enters fully into the points started in

the

above correspondence.
first justifying his
own representation
regarding the land
in question on the
grounds of a personal
knowledge of the line
and observations of the
crops grown thereon in
all stages of progress.
→ He further con-
siders the Collectors
letter as corroborating
of his representation
inasmuch as ⅓ of the
land is therein re-
presented as waste
that of the remaining
⅔ no mention is
made of the quantity
actually under

cultivation.

cultivation but which
ought to be about one
half judging from
former Revenue Accounts
which shew only 50 per cent
of the Ayacut as cul-
tivated and that
from the assessment
which according to
Mr. Bayley's Report
is 50 per cent of the
gross produce, shews that
the latter cannot be
more than Rs 3 per
Acre and hence the
Consulting Engineer
maintaining that the
crops can only be "of
the poorest kind".
He questions the Colltrs
calculation of the
amount

Vide Page 16 & 17
paras 65-67-68-& 70

amount of compensation
necessary on the ground
that if land is given
in exchange for that
which is submerged
the purchase of the
latter cannot also be
necessary. He con-
firms the Chief Engr.
representations of the
area which will be
required to furnish
sufficient soil for the
2nd embankment and
states that while the
value of the land
sacrificed for Govt.
would be 24.900 the
cost of the double em-
bankment would be
4.90000 the interest

of half of which would
be lost to Govt. but he
strongly recommends
adherence to the present
mode of construction on
the grounds of the
interest which Govt.
have in a speedy com-
pletion of the 1st section
of the Canal as until
that is finished no
considerable area can
be irrigated and hence
the Returns will be
proportionably delayed
and the time for which
the guaranteed Interest
must have to be paid
will be prolonged -

He recommends
therefore that the
Collectors

Collector's suggestions
be followed viz that
the Company pay the
requisite compensation
to parties ejected and
that the amount of
Annual Revenue un-
-necessarily sacrificed
be set off against the
Annual profits -

He further states
that the Chief Engineer
has been called upon
for detailed Surveys of
all lands, as also to
supply the Bridge re-
quired by the District
Engineer together with
another ——> on
the Road between
alampoor

alampoor and Nundy-
-cotoor which the
Consulting Engineer
considers should be
provided for -

In his 2 letters
he also shews that the
Tanks will be useful
at the close of the
season where water
must not be drawn
from the River in
furnishing a supply
for the navigation from
the watershed down-
-wards - The question
then turns on the
amount of compensation
to be given for the
lands unnecessarily
occupied and perhaps
the

the Board of Revenue might be called upon for an opinion.

Orders are therefore required as to whether the proposed method of construction may be adopted Compensation for the land being paid in the manner suggested by the Collector but the actual amount thereof to be determined by the Board of Revenue

Ed. P. P.

(2)

Regarding the sub. merged lands in the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th portions of the 1st Section of the Main Canal of the S. Coy.

P. W. Sept. 19

No. 459.

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 17th March 1862 Read the following letters from the Consulting Engineer S. I. Canal Company.

Replies to the Govt. Ro: regarding the submerged lands in the 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th portions of the 1st Section of the South Main Canal.—

With reference to the Ro: of Govt. of the 18th Instant No. 239 offers remarks upon the letter from the Collr. of Chingleput referred to therein regarding submerged lands.

Here enter 18th February 1862 No. 81

Here " 4th " " No. 82

In their Pro: of 8th Feby 1862 No. 164 Govt. directed the reconsideration of the question of the submerged lands in the 2nd and 3rd portions of the 1st Section of the Company's Canal.

In the letter now submitted the Consulting Engineer enters fully into the subject and explains that, though the proposed mode of construction is not absolutely necessary, and that therefore the Govt. are not bound to make

over

over the submerged land
to the Company, yet
it will be more advantageous
to debit the works with
the capital representing
the value of this land
than to increase their
cost by the erection of a
double embankment,
and, that it will be
preferable to adopt a
mode of construction
which will hasten the
completion of the Canal than
one which will retard it,
as otherwise the period
of the payment of the
Guaranteed Interest will
be unnecessarily prolonged

It

It is evident
that the Company
cannot claim to be
furnished with land
by the Govt. when their
Engineer chooses to adopt
a mode of construction
not absolutely required
and prefer inundating
a Valley by damming
up its outlet rather
than carrying his
Canal across it, by an
Aqueduct and so —
throws the cost of remune-
-rating the occupants
of the Valley on the Govt.

By adopting their
Engineer's Plan the
Govt will lose and the

Company will clearly
save a large sum -

His Excellency the
Govr in Council is
therefore of opinion that
only so much land should
be furnished by Govt
as will be required for
the construction of the
Canal with double
embankments, and that
any land required beyond
this must be paid for
by the Company, and the
agrees with the Consulting
Engineer that it is
not desirable to delay
the work till this
is settled, but that the
Charter should be

allowed to push on his
operations according to
this our Plan, leaving
the question of the amount
to be paid by Govt
and the Company to be
settled hereafter by the
Board of Revenue, from
whose decision the subject should be referred-

4 Copies &c
to
Consulting Engr Mr C dispd 19
Agent- Do
Bd of Revenue -

Copy rec'd as Letter to E.
of 23rd April 1862 No. 25

Regarding the Submerged
Lands in the 2nd & 3rd portions
of the 1st Section of the Comp'y's
Canal.

Public Works 1862 Dep't.
Pro: of Gov't for March
C No 469
Pro: of the Mass'd Court
D/ 17th March/62

From the Consul by Exp.
D. C.C. 8/13th March/62
C.N: 744-
From Do Do 16 Aug 4/63
C.N: 3331

Deeming that only
so much land as will be
required for the construction
of the A.M.C. & C. Company
Canal with double embank-
ments should be furnished
by Gov't and directing Chief
Eng'r should so push forward
his operations on his own Plan
leaving the question of the amount
to be paid by the Gov't and the
Company to be settled by the
Board of Examiners.

C V: 259 & f 268