Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4th December 1861.

Read the following papers:—

No. 10. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st August 1861, No. 4,153:—

Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of North Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Sircy, 20th July 1861, No. 111:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of the Government of India, under date 22nd May 1861, No. 1,004, the order thereon, and the instructions of the Board on the subject adverted to.

2. In considering the most convenient boundary line for that portion of this District about to be transferred to the Bombay Presidency, I am to be guided by the determination, that only so much of the District is to be made over as includes the Port of Sedasheghur, and its chief lines of access; whilst the change is to cause no larger disturbance of the existing relations of the people of Canara, than is necessary for their own convenience in judicial and fiscal matters, and for commercial purposes.

3. To name a boundary which will give Bombay, all that is asked for as regards Sedasheghur, is comparatively an easy task, and I think there can be little doubt that the Bedty Nullah, known below the Ghâts as the Gangevally river, rising as it does in the Dharwar country, and falling into the sea seven or eight miles south of Ankola, would be accepted as affording every thing aimed at in connection with the Port of Beitkál.

4. The difficulty is to fulfil at the same time the second condition; and in making this transfer, to disturb the existing relations of the people of Canara, no further than is necessary for their own convenience in judicial and fiscal matters, and for commerical purposes.

5. This condition cannot be realized, for no change of the kind contemplated, can be necessary for the convenience of the people of Canara, in judicial and fiscal matters.

6. So far from it, that I have no hesitation in saying that any change short of transferring the whole District to Bombay, and maintaining its own Courts and Revenue Establishments, can prove any thing but highly prejudicial to the interests of the people.

7. In separating North from South Canara, the Madras Government have already given the people every advantage to be derived from the existing form of Government.

8. The population of the District is peculiar in race, in habit, and in customs, there being marked features in all, which draw a distinct line between them, and the people of the plains, such as is unknown in the interior of the country.

9. A large and influential portion of it consists of Hyga Bramins, a peculiar race, living in the secluded dales and valleys of a mountainous country, having little or no intercourse with the rest of the world, and from their position, and the climate in which they live, having habits and customs, and modes of living, distinct from the inhabitants of the plains, who do not enjoy their advantages in that abundance of wood and water, which enable the Hygas to live in a way unknown to the inhabitants of the open country.

10. The Board are aware that one of the objections to making Sircy the head quarters of the present District, was the dislike of the people on the coast to going above the Ghâts, and the objection will of course be ten-fold when they will have to proceed to Dharwar, which is not only quite out of the Mullnaud (the country under the immediate influence of the south-west monsoon) and climate to which they are accustomed, but a District in which even candidates for public employment who are natives of Cana[illegible], will not take service, owing to difference of customs and mode of living, and the want of that caste link among the people to which so much importance is attached.

11. Whilst, therefore, making my arrangements to procure for the Board the information called for in connection with the submission of a map showing the boundary I propose to lay down, I feel it to be my duty to the people of this District, to submit for the consideration of

the Board my deliberate opinion that the only course to be pursued in handing over the Port of Sedasheghur to Bombay, and at the same time preserving those relations of the people of North Canara, which are so essential to their well-being and comfort, is to transfer the entire Collectorate, with a view to the existing Courts and Cutcherries being maintained by the Government of that Presidency.

12. It would appear from the tenor of Mr. Secretary Grey's letter, that the Government of Madras are opposed to the transfer of a larger portion of territory than will include the Port of Sedasheghur and the principal approaches to it, but it would not become me to be silent when my convictions are so strong as to the injury that will be inflicted on the people, by making a part of this District, necessarily including a portion of the coast, mere outlying Táluqs of Dharwar.

—

1. Ordered to be submitted for the consideration of Government in anticipation of the Collector's further report.

2. The Board fully recognize the force of the Collector's remarks, but they are not prepared to recomend that the whole of the District of North Canara be made over to the Bombay Government.

3. The best boundary that can be selected under the limitations prescribed by the Supreme Government, that existing administrative arrangements be disturbed as little as possible, is certainly the stream known as the Bedty Nullah above the Ghâts and the Gangevally river below them. It must rest with the Government to which the territory is transferred, to arrange for the efficient administration of justice and police in that part of the country which they have so anxiously sought to obtain.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

—

No. 11. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th September 1861, No. 5,071 :—

Read the following letter from W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of North Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Sircy, 3rd September 1861, No. 137.

SIR,

1. With reference to the Orders of Government, No. 1,346, dated 5th July 1861, communicated to me with the instructions of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,641, dated 10th July last, I have the honor to forward a Statement giving details of Revenue, area, charges, &c., &c., of the tract of country to be transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and of that to be retained.

2. The accompanying sketch map* defines the proposed boundary between the Presidencies already approved of by the Board.

* Sent in a case.

3. It will be observed that the Bedty Nullah only becomes the boundary from the point at which the Nagnoor Nullah flows into it.

4. The necessity for including the country north of this latter stream in the portion of the District to be transferred to Bombay, arises from the fact that were the Bedty Nullah made the boundary from the point at which it crosses the existing frontier of North Canara, a portion of the Moondagode and Arbyle road, one of the chief lines of access to Sedasheghur, would still remain in Madras territory.

No. 1—Statement showing the details of the Revenue, Area, Charges, &c., of the District of North Canara, distinguishing those of the portion proposed to be transferred to the Presidency of Bombay, and of that to be retained.

| 1 | 2 | Area. | Population. | No. of Villages. | Land Revenue. | | |

Statement showing the details of the Revenue, Area, Charges, &c., of the District of North Canara, &c.,—(*Continued,*)

		Annual Collections—(*Continued.*)				As per contracts of Fasli 1271.		Total of columns 7 to 19.	Total charges as per Statement. No. II.	Net Revenue.
		Frontier Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Salt.	Stamp.	Abkári.	Ferry.			
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		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.
Portion to be transferred to Bombay.	Whole of Supa Táluq	61,218 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	525 8 6	12,800 0 0	0 0 0	2,39,409 15 5	80,031 12 9	1,59,378 2 8
	Portion of Yellapur do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,499 7 0	4,741 0 0	0 0 0	70,092 0 4	24,097 11 4	45,994 5 0
	Do. of Ankola do.	3,374 4 7	1,271 10 0	3,959 0 0	5,315 1 0	2,650 0 0	556 0 0	1,76,281 7 8	52,586 1 7	1,23,695 6 1
	Total..	64,592 10 4	1,271 10 0	3,959 0 0	8,340 0 6	20,191 0 0	556 0 0	4,85,783 7 5	1,56,715 9 8	3,29,067 13 9
Portion to be retained.	Whole of Kundapur Táluq	0 0 0	12,864 7 6	75,142 2 8	5,029 3 0	16,360 0 0	260 0 0	3,45,159 2 6	67,042 3 7	2,78,116 14 11
	Do. Honore do.	0 0 0	5,550 12 7	79,922 9 5	21,660 0 6	13,020 0 0	4,162 0 0	3,21,193 10 4	67,410 10 2	2,53,783 0 2
	Do. Sirey do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,053 8 0	10,660 0 0	162 0 0	2,25,075 15 10	52,674 14 6	1,72,401 1 4
	Portion of Yellapur do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,479 0 0	0 0 0	87,926 1 7	10,880 13 5	77,045 4 2
	Do. of Ankola do.	0 0 0	1,150 6 10	1,37,241 7 3	0 0 0	2,550 0 0	823 0 0	2,03,472 15 0	35,331 7 5	1,68,141 7 7
	Total..	0 0 0	19,565 10 11	2,92,306 3 4	40,742 11 6	46,069 0 0	5,407 0 0	11,82,827 13 3	2,33,340 1 1	9,49,487 12 2
	Grand Total..	64,592 10 4	20,837 4 11	2,96,265 3 4	49,082 12 0	66,260 0 0	5,963 0 0	16,68,611 4 8	3,90,055 10 9	12,78,555 9 1

SIRCY,
3rd September 1861.

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Collector.

No. II.—Statement showing the particulars of the charges of the District of North Canara, distinguishing those of the portion proposed to be transferred to Bombay, and of that to be retained.

		Annual Charges.							
		Revenue Táluq Establishment.	Village Establishment.	Land Custom Establishment.	Sea Custom Establishment.	Salt charges including Establishment.	Salary of Stamp Vendors.	Vaccinators.	
Portion to be transferred to Bombay.	Whole of Supa Táluq	RS. A. P. 6,108 0 0	RS. A. P. 1,016 13 11	RS. A. P. 5,214 0 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 84 0 0	
	Portion of Yellapur do.	6,108 0 0	713 6 1	... ...	... ...	... .	84 0 0	126 0 0	
	Do. of Ankola do.	6,408 0 0	1,666 3 0	810 0 0	1,104 0 0	797 0 0	120 0 0	126 0 0	
	Total... ...	18,624 0 0	3,396 7 0	6,024 0 0	1,104 0 0	797 0 0	204 0 0	336 0 0	
Portion to be retained.	Whole of Kundapur Táluq.....	6,948 0 0	5,851 5 5	... ...	1,380 0 0	13,165 0 0	84 0 0	126 0 0	
	Do. of Honore do.	6,888 0 0	4,741 4 7	... ...	2,520 0 0	12,240 0 0	468 0 0	294 0 0	
	Do. of Sircy do.	6,468 0 0	3,684 11 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	324 0 0	126 0 0	
	Portion of Yellapur do.	... ...	964 15 7	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	
	Do. of Ankolado.	... ...	1,182 10 8	... ...	1,668 0 0	19,584 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Total...	20,304 0 0	16,425 0 2	... ...	5,568 0 0	44,989 0 0	876 0 0	546 0 0	
	Grand Total...	38,928 0 0	19,821 7 2	6,024 0 0	6,672 0 0	45,786 0 0	1,080 0 0	882 0 0	

Statement showing the particulars of the charges of the District of North Canara, &c.—*(Continued.)*

Portion to be retained.	Portion to be transferred to Bombay.	Annual Charges. Magisterial Establishment. Rs. A. P.	New Police Establishment as sanctioned. Rs. A. P.	Religious allowances. Tusdeeks and Brahmadaya allowances. Rs. A. P.	Pay of Cauzies, &c. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	Bungalow Sweepers. Rs. A. P.	Forest charges including Establishment. Rs. A. P.
	Whole of Supa Táluq... ...	1,008 0 0	30,360 0 0	1,337 14 9	133 6 4	80,031 12 9	24 0 0	34,745 9 9
	Portion of Yellapur do. ...	... ...	12,817 8 0	717 10 10	50 14 0	24,097 11 4	72 0 0	3,408 4 5
	Do. of Ankola do. ...	1,368 0 0	12,506 0 0	1,879 2 5	19 2 0	52,586 1 7	120 0 0	25,662 10 2
	Total...	2,376 0 0	55,683 8 0	3,934 12 0	203 6 4	1,56,715 9 8	216 0 0	63,816 8 4
Whole of Kundapur Táluq.		... ...	17,360 0 0	21,243 5 1	770 6 10	67,042 3 7	72 0 0	42 2 3
Do. of Honore do. ...		2,016 0 0	27,660 0 0	8,963 5 7	1,167 8 0	67,410 10 2	144 0 0	308 8 0
Do. of Sircy do. ...		1,008 0 0	26,800 0 0	11,117 13 7	199 4 0	52,674 14 6	168 0 0	2,779 1 0
Portion of Yellapur Táluq.		... ...	4,272 8 0	712 15 7	5 5 8	10,880 13 5	24 0 0	4,901 0 7
Do. of Ankola do. ...		... ...	6,354 0 0	1,857 12 9	209 0 0	35,331 7 5	96 0 0	4,380 0 0
	Total...	3,024 0 0	82,446 8 0	43,895 4 7	2,351 8 6	2,33,340 1 1	504 0 0	12,410 11 10
	Grand Total...	5,400 0 0	1,38,130 0 0	47,830 0 7	2,554 14 10	3,90,055 10 9	720 0 0	76,227 4 2

(Signed) W. FISHER, *Collector.*

SIRCY,
3rd September 1861.

1. Ordered that the above detailed Statement of the portion of North Canara, proposed to be transferred to the Bombay Presidency, together with the map showing the boundary line received on the 14th instant, be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 5th July 1861, No. 1,346, Revenue Department, and in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 1st August 1861, No. 4,153.

In Cons. 6th July 1861, No. 4,139.

2. The boundary line starts on the eastern frontier of North Canara, where intersected by the Nagnoor Nullah, which stream it follows to its junction with the Bedty Nullah. This latter stream thenceforward forms the boundary line to the coast, under its several designations of Bedty Nullah above the Ghats, and Gungawully river below them.

3. The portion of territory thus proposed to be transferred includes the whole of the Supa Táluq, and above one-half of the Yellapur Tàluq above the Ghâts, and more than one-half of the Ankola Táluq below the Ghâts.

4. It contains the whole system of roads converging on Sedasheghur, and also the Arbyle Ghât line of road to where it crosses the Gungawully river near Toonksal.

5. It embraces an area of 1,992 square miles, containing a population of 1,46,328 souls resident in 324 villages, and producing a gross revenue of Rupees 4,85,783-7-5 from all sources. The proportion of charges to be transferred with the territory is Rupees 1,56,715-9-8, and the net revenue is thus Rupees 3,29,067-13-9.

6. The whole area of North Canara as originally constituted being 4,300 square miles, with a population of 4,90,089 souls, occupying 1,179 villages, and producing a gross revenue from all sources of Rupees 16,68,611-4-8, bearing charges amounting to Rupees 3,90,055-10-9, and leaving a net revenue of Rupees 12,78,555-9-11, there will remain attached to the Madras Presidency, an area of square miles 2,308, containing 855 villages, with a population of 3,43,761 souls, producing a gross revenue of Rupees 11,82,827-13-3, bearing its proportionate charges of Rupees 2,33,340-1-1, leaving a net revenue of Rupees 9,49,487-12-2.

7. It remains for Government to decide in the event of the transfer being completed, how the administration of this remaining portion of territory shall in future be conducted, whether as a distinct charge or by amalgamation with the District of South Canara. In this latter case it will be necessary to provide a Sub-Collector of standing and experience to be stationed at Honore with charge of the northern portion of the District to the southern frontier of Cundapoor Táluq, and to aid him with an efficient Assistant, and a Deputy for the charge of the Salt and Customs.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 12. From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department), to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, 20th September 1861, No. 1,899:—

SIR,

1. In forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a Despatch* from the Secretary of State relating to the transfer of a portion of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council you will be good enough to report what steps have been taken in furtherance of that measure.

* Political Despatch No. 100, dated the 2nd August 1861.

2. The Minute of His Excellency the Governor General to which reference is made in Sir C. Wood's Despatch was, I am desired to state, of precisely the same tenor as the letter addressed to the Madras Government on the 22nd of May.

Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India (Political), to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 2nd August 1861, No. 100.

My Lord,

1. I have received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 9 in the Home (Revenue) Department, on the expediency of transferring the Collectorate of North Canara from the Presidency of Madras to that of Bombay, in accordance with the instructions conveyed to you in my letter of the 4th of February.

2. In the opinions stated in your Excellency's Minute of the 13th of May, I generally concur. I am desirous that the transfer should take place with as little disturbance as possible of administrative arrangements, to which the inhabitants of the District are accustomed, and I should have thought that this object would have been best accomplished by the transfer of the whole of northern Canara to the Bombay Presidency, by which course none of the internal administrative arrangements of the Collectorate would have been altered. There may, however, be reasons for attaching the extreme southern part of that Collectorate to south Canara and retaining it under the Madras Presidency. I have no objection to an arrangement by which another convenient line of separation between North and South Canara is adopted, due regard being paid to the convenience of the people in respect to their resort to the Courts and Officers of Government.

3. I hope soon to learn that the proposed arrangements are in course of being carried into practical effect.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. H. RIVETT CARNAC,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 13. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY, Esq.

1. The proposition of transferring all or a portion of North Canara to Bombay, which has often been urged by the Bombay Government, has been again brought forward by it on the plea that the arrangement is necessary for carrying out speedily the works connected with the projected harbour at Sedasheghur, and for facilitating the export of Cotton by effecting a practicable communication between that Port and Dharwar. At the instance of the Bombay Government, the Government of India called for the opinion of the Madras Government on the measure which on this occasion contemplated the cession of the entire District of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency. In a subsequent communication the Supreme Government forwarded copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, strongly recommending the arrangement. The Madras Government continued adverse to the proposition, and stated its reasons at length to the Government of India. It also afterwards addressed the Secretary of State, repeating the arguments which led it to think the proposed measure injurious to the public interests, and it forwarded a copy of this letter to the Government of India.

Letter from Government of India, 7th March 1861, No. 484.

Dated 20th March 1861, No. 612.

Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 28th March 1861, No. 722.
Letter No. 54, 13th April 1861.
Proceedings of Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13th April 1861, No. 825.

From Government of India, 22nd May 1861.

2. The Government of India was, however, only partially moved by the arguments from Madras. It continued strongly favorable to the transfer as respects the Harbour of Sedasheghur and the approaches leading to it, but admitted the "weight of the objection raised by the Madras Government to any larger "disturbance of the existing relations of the people of Canara than is necessary for their own "convenience in Judicial and Fiscal matters and for commercial purposes." It therefore considered "that only so much as it may be desirable on these grounds to transfer should be made "to Bombay."

3. A boundary line drawn somewhere between the parallels of 14″ and 14-30 was suggested, as likely to facilitate the management and general administration, while giving to

Bombay the Port of Sedasheghur and its chief lines of access. But the Madras Government was requested to propose the precise boundary, bearing in mind the caution of the Secretary of State "that *existing administrative arrangements be disturbed as little as possible*, and that "the usages of the people be not interfered with by the change."

4. The Bombay Government next addressed the Madras Government, referring to this letter of the Government of India, and requesting that a boundary might be fixed during the monsoon, so as to allow of its commencing active operations at Sedasheghur when the season opened. It remarked that on the principles laid down by the Government of India, all the three Upper or Balaghat Táluqs were to be ceded. The only remaining point was, therefore, a boundary *on the coast*, and they suggested the Honore river.

Letter dated 22nd June 1861, Revenue Department.
See another letter in the Department Public Works, 2nd August 1861.

5. I will now allude to the opinions expressed by the Revenue Board and the Collector of North Canara, who were consulted by the Madras Government on the best method of carrying out the transfer with the least inconvenience and disturbance of existing arrangements.

6. The Board of Revenue were brief in their communication on the subject. They enclosed a letter of Mr. Fisher, Collector of North Canara, who remarked that to give Sedasheghur and its approaches to Bombay, the Bedty Nullah and Gangevally river might be made the boundary. But the judicial administration would be so inconvenienced by any breaking up of the District, that Mr. Fisher thought *all* North Canara ought to be surrendered *or none*.

Proceedings of Revenue Board, 1st August 1861.

7. The Board did not concur in this view, but advocated the Bedty Nullah and Gangevally river being made the new frontier in preference to making over all North Canara. The Bombay Government is to settle, they argued, for the administration of such territory as may be given up to them on their application.

8. Before proceeding to give my opinion on the question, I will observe that it is not as a stranger and one unpossessed of local knowledge that I do so. My employment in Canara extended over eleven years, and ended with the charge of the whole Province. For some years I had the superintendence of North Canara assigned to me. After considering, therefore, the arguments of the Collector Mr. Fisher, and the Revenue Board, with the aid of my knowledge of the country, I cannot but think that the Collector is right and that North Canara ought not to be divided. To separate Ankola (on the coast) from Honore, and Soopah (above the Ghâts) from Soondah would be most distasteful to the people and embarrassing to the administration, so closely tied together are these Táluqs respectively, by the relationships existing between the land holders by mortgages and trade-transactions, and by similarity of habits, general interests and agricultural operations. I fail more especially to see how the Bombay Government could make any efficient judicial arrangements, for the long and narrow strip of country north of the Bedty Nullah and Gangevally river comprising the old Táluqs of Soopah and Ankola if it was made over to them. Nor is this the only difficulty. Our own judicial arrangements would have to be revised since the Zillah Court of Honore would lose a considerable portion of its jurisdiction, and such is the peculiar shape of the rest of North Canara that no new satisfactory arrangement seems possible.

N. B., Sedasheghur is 103 miles from Dharwar.

9. If, therefore, any cession is to be made to Bombay, all North Canara must, I think, be transferred except the Cundapore Táluq, which should be annexed to the Southern Division. But there are such weighty arguments against this measure, compared with the advantages ascribed to it by the Bombay Government, that I would wish to urge my earnest protest against it. In doing so I have no intention to make comparisons, or praise Madras administration above that of Bombay. I take my stand upon the wishes and convenience of the people which are opposed to such a transfer.

101 410 023 - the Govt of India

10. Not only do they differ in caste, habit, and feeling from the inhabitants of the southern Mahratta country, but they have a dislike to proceeding there even on calls of business as remarked by Mr. Fisher, and they are well contented with the present system of administration, which is familiar to them and under which they enjoy comfort and prosperity.

11. The population of North Canara, omitting the Cundapore Táluq, amounts to 3,96,000 souls, and it must be remembered that its annexation to Dharwar would not be simply to place its people under a Collector at a new station, as is the case in transfers of villages from one district to another within the limits of the same Presidency. Here the transfer would lead to a change of laws and regulations, as well as of administration. The Madras Police and Revenue systems, with which the people are well acquainted, would be suddenly superseded, and I cannot consider that such a result would be consistent either with the consideration which the Supreme Government urge for the convenience of the people in "Judicial and Fiscal matters" or with the instructions of the Secretary of State, "that existing administrative arrangements be disturbed as "little as possible, and that the usages of the people be not interfered with by the change."

12. But it is not only private inconvenience which would result. Administrative confusion must follow from such change of system and law. How are the Canara Native functionaries to administer the Bombay Regulations. What is to become of our new Police and Forest Conservancy Establishments, and how is the Salt Revenue to be suddenly administered under the Bombay Excise instead of the Madras monopoly, when neither manufacturers nor dealers are prepared for the change? These difficulties are additional to those which always arise from alterations of jurisdiction, affecting the public records and all statistical returns.

13. It will be observed that the disadvantages here pointed out as arising from a sudden change of laws and administrative system tell also against the more limited cession of the strip of country lying on the north of the Bedty Nullah and the Gangevally river.

14. Surely, therefore, some very powerful reasons ought to be shown before a measure attended with such great inconveniences is resolved upon, and it does not appear to me that this has been done. With all deference to the arguments of the Supreme Government in Mr. Secretary Grey's letter of 22nd May last, I would urge that the more advisable and plain course is to supply this Government with funds for improving the approaches to the Port of Sedasheghur than to make over the country to Bombay for this purpose. It will not, I presume, be argued that Madras Engineer Officers are likely to prove wanting in skill and zeal, or that this Government will be backward in carrying out an Imperial project of high and of even national importance. Should any idea exist that Bombay has a more lively interest in the Cotton fields of its own Districts, let it be remembered that the Cotton Port of Coomptah has sprung up rapidly into its present size under the fostering care of this Government, that half the Cotton which reaches it is grown in the Madras territory and the Nizam's country, and that under the present Imperial system the merchants of Coomptah are in the same position in respect to customs duties as if it was a Bombay Port.

15. One point only remains for notice from me on this occasion.

Mr. Secretary Grey's letter of 22nd May was accompanied by a Memorandum by the Collector of Dharwar written in 1836, which is pronounced to be "in the opinion of His Excel- "lency in Council clear and conclusive as regards the question in hand," viz., the transference of the three Upper Táluqs of North Canara to Bombay, and it is evident that this paper has had much weight with the Government of India in over-ruling the objections of the Madras Government on the present occasion.

16. It is therefore proper to show that it contains two important errors.

Without stopping to criticise the boundaries given in the Memorandum, I shall proceed to that part which states "nearly the whole of North Canara is situated *above* the Ghâts." Now so far is this from being the case, that by far the most important portion as respects population

and revenue is *below* the Ghâts, and the following statistics will show how erroneous is the impression which the Memorandum is likely to convey on this point.

North Canara Statistics.

UPPER TALUQS.

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Actual land revenue.
			RS.
Soopah.....	1,127	57,373	55,961
Yellapur..... ...	669	45,350	72,735
Sircy	775	85,273	1,81,811
	2,571	1,87,996	3,10,507

COAST TALUQS.

Ankola.....	746	94,685	1,35,468
Honore.....	457	1,11,361	1,91,166
Cundapore.....	526	96,049	2,32,928
	1,729	3,02,095	5,59,562
Grand Total.....	4,300	4,90,091	8,70,069

Again the Memorandum says, "The European Civil Establishments are obliged to quit the "country and retire down to Honore during the rains and unhealthy season, so that the Dis- "tricts are entirely abandoned for a great part of the year." This also is an error. Since the disturbance created at Sircy in 1832, when the ex-Rájá of Nuggur (in the Mysore Territory) attempted to plunder its Treasury, that town has been the station of one of the Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates. So much is it liked, instead of its climate being inimical, that on the division of Canara into two Collectorates, the Collector of the northern portion selected Sircy for his head quarters, and it is only the agitation of the question now under discussion which has delayed arrangements for building him a Huzúr Kacheri there.

17. It will be perceived that the system of administration commented on in the Memorandum is quite altered by the abolition of the Land Customs along the Bombay Frontier, by the Establishment of a Civil and Sessions Court at Honore, and by the location of a Collector in the centre of North Canara.

18. In connection with this part of the subject I will allude to the letter from the Bombay Government of 22nd June last. Assuming that the above Minute has convinced the Supreme Government of the propriety of ceding at all events the Upper Táluqs to Bombay, it observes that the question of a boundary is therefore confined to the coast portion of North Canara and suggests the Honore River, both as running through the latitude specified by the Supreme Government (viz., 14 or 14½″ north), and as forming the boundary of the Honore Táluq. Here also is a want of correct local knowledge—the Honore Táluq extends along the coast upwards of 25 miles southward of that river and beyond the town of Beitkal. I only allude to this point because accuracy is essential in the settlement of any boundary. The general question must be decided on higher grounds than whether the southern limit of the Honore Táluq corresponds precisely with the latitude mentioned by the Supreme Government. One of the chief grounds to be weighed is the convenience and welfare of the people, and I have shown that their position will be essentially and perplexingly altered as respects all matters of Judicial and Revenue administration by the contemplated transfer. I have known Canara long, and its people are alive to all grievances and accustomed to urge them on the Government, but I never heard that the inhabitants of North Canara regretted their position or wished for a transfer to Dharwar, and I believe that among the numerous petitions which they have addressed to Government no petition with such a request is to be found on the Public Records.

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19. Recently they have seen various measures of administrative improvement carried out for their benefit. A separate Collector has been assigned to them, the Táluq establishments have been re-modelled, and the Táluq boundaries re-adjusted; the Judicial Department has been strengthened by additional District Moonsiffs; Deputy Collectors have been added to the Collector's Staff, and a new Police force has been organized. These measures are still in their infancy, and it would be a strange comment upon them if they should be put in abeyance by the partial or total transfer of the District to another Presidency. Perhaps under the representation made by the Collector, and in consequence of no reply having been yet received to our letter from the Secretary of State, it may be advisable to bring the question once more before the Supreme Government.

20. I have not alluded to the practicability of the Madras Regulations continuing in force, in the event of North Canara (the Cundapore Táluq excepted) being transferred to Bombay, because there are many and obvious objections to such an arrangement.

27th September 1861.

E. MALTBY.

P. S.—Since writing my Minute of yesterday Mr. Secretary Grey's letter of the 20th instant, enclosing the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 100, has reached me. This Despatch does not allude to the representation of this Government against the transfer of North Canara, and it seems to have escaped the Secretary of State and the Government of India that great inconvenience must arise to the people of a Province from being suddenly transferred to another Presidency, with a different mode of administration and different Police and Revenue regulations. But as this point has been already dwelt upon by me, I need only now repeat my suggestions that this objection should be specially brought under the consideration of the Supreme Government before the transfer is finally carried out.

My Minute will show that if there is to be a cession, I concur in the propriety of making over North Canara, excepting the Táluq of Cundapore, in preference to giving up only that portion which lies to the north of the Bedty Nullah and Gangevally River.

28th September 1861.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 14. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD.

The objections urged by Mr. Maltby in his Minute referred to, I have concurred in. The transfer of any portion of North Canara is much to be regretted. That it will affect seriously and injuriously the interests of the people is not to be doubted.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

No. 15. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD.

1. This Minute of Mr. Maltby, in which I entirely concur, so fully discusses the question in all its bearings, that I have but little to add to it.

2. The portion of the subject which it appears to me has not, although it is referred to, been sufficiently kept in view by the authorities desiring the transfer, is the effect the change must have on the interests of the people of the Province. No attempt has been made to ascertain their views or wishes on this, to them, vital subject.

3. To transfer, therefore, a Province, as now proposed, for no, even alleged, benefit to its inhabitants, and possibly, if not positively, in opposition to their earnest desire, is certainly a measure that appears to me, on the plea urged for its adoption, to be one that admits of no defence or justification. If no other grounds of objection to the step but the above existed, I consider that on them this Government ought not to be a consenting party to the arrangement contemplated.

4. There is one circumstance, apparently overlooked, which, in my opinion, must operate against the immediate transfer of North Canara, or of any part of it, to Bombay—that is the want of a legal enactment to carry it out.

5. The Governor General in Council, under Section LIII, Act VII of 1843, can, by an Order in Council, authorize the Governor in Council in Madras to change the stations and jurisdiction of Zillah Courts. It is evident, however, that this Act cannot apply. That any Act does apply seems to be doubtful; the more so, as I find that by 17 and 18 Victoria, Cap. LXXVII, Section III, it is laid down that the Governor General in Council cannot, even with the sanction and approbation of the Home Authorities, change the administration, or alter the rules or regulations in force in any portion of the Indian Territories, except by law or regulation made by the Governor General in Council for that special object.

6. If, therefore, I am correct in the above view of the law of the case, it becomes manifest hat the immediate transfer of North Canara to Bombay, as now contemplated by the Bombay authorities, even if we desired it, cannot legally be effected; until therefore a law has been passed the matter must remain in abeyance, and I trust that before the law can be passed, or acted upon, the true merits of the case may be appreciated, and the inhabitants of North Canara rescued from the serious wrong which now threatens them.

28th September 1861. (Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

No. 16. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

1. The knowledge which I acquired, during my late visit to Sedasheghur, of the character of the Port, of the feelings of the inhabitants of the District, and of various circumstances connected with the proposed transfer to Bombay of a large portion of North Canara, enables me to speak more confidently than I formerly did of the justice and policy of the scheme.

2. When the subject was first brought under my notice, I had been but a short time in India, and I objected to the transfer of territory from one Presidency to the other, principally upon the ground that no sufficient reason had been shown to warrant the proposed change of jurisdiction.

3. I considered that the alleged difficulty of communication was one which every day would lessen, and as to the objection that the direct line of communication with Madras is through a foreign territory, this, even under the present circumstances of the Mysore territory, is hardly a correct statement of the relation between the two States, while it is more than probable that in a short time, this territory, already virtually a portion of Madras, will become so in reality.

4. Without, however, discussing this portion of the subject at greater length, I will refer to conversations which passed between myself and the Honorable W. E. Frere, Member of Council of Bombay, and Mr. Haywood, Agent of the Cotton Supply Association, in which the former brought prominently forward the advantages which would result from the possession by one Government of both the producing country and the Port of export, while the latter laid great stress upon the facilities which the transfer to Bombay would afford to him in his communication with the Government.

5. It is quite certain that, in cases where the outlet of any large tract of country is in the possession of a power which may at its pleasure check, hamper, or entirely prevent the exportation of produce, many, and great inconveniences are likely to arise. Trade will be uncertain, and the ordinary risks very much enhanced, but this will not, indeed, cannot be the case in India, that is in the portions of territory within the boundaries of our territory. Here the exporting country and the shipping port are both portions of the same territory, and are both subject, with reference, especially, to all legislation which may affect trade, to the Government of India, whose object it will of course be to establish such an unity and simplicity of system as will effectually prevent any interference on the part of the Government of Madras or Bombay with the trade of each other.

6. As regards Mr. Haywood's objection, which is based upon the assumption that his communications with the Government of the Presidency within which he is about to establish himself will be frequent and numerous, I cannot but think that he is laboring under a misconception as to his position. I do not see what he, either as a private merchant or the

representative of a firm, can have to say to the Government which would require such rapidity of communication as to justify a claim that the inhabitants of the District within which his operations are to be confined should be transferred, without any reference to their feelings or wishes, to another Government, especially when it is considered that these people who lie within the sweep of the south-west monsoon differ in very many respects from those with whom it is proposed to unite them.

7. I cannot, therefore, think that the arguments in favor of the proposed change are substantial; that there are many objections to it is evident from the Minute of the Honorable E. Maltby, whose local acquaintance with the District is of such an intimate character as to enable him to speak with confidence as to the feeling and wishes of the people, and the discomfort and annoyance which a change of masters, laws, and local regulations will cause.

8. I cannot, therefore, but hope that the Government of India will re-consider the subject, and I am the more disposed to trust that this will be the case when I submit, which I propose to do in a separate Minute, some remarks upon the Harbour itself and the facilities which it may be made to afford to trade.

18*th October* 1861. (Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 4th December 1861, No. 2,251.

1. Resolved that the following letter on the subject of the cession of part of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency be despatched to the Government of India, and that copies of it be furnished to the Board of Revenue and Chief Engineer for information.

2. The papers will also be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 18. From J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th December 1861, No. 2,252.

SIR,

1. With reference to your communication entered in the margin, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the subject of the cession of part of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency has been under the careful consideration of Government, in communication with the Board of Revenue and the Collector, copies of whose communications are herewith forwarded.

20th September 1861, No. 1,899.

2. Before proceeding to the question of the most desirable boundary, I am directed respectfully to request that the expediency of the cession may again receive the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and that the Minutes of the Members of this Government, copies of which are enclosed, may with this view be submitted to his Lordship.

3. The chief reason assigned for the transfer, is the assumption that the Bombay Government will carry out more speedily and energetically the works at Sedasheghur and the communications between that port and the Dharwar Cotton country. I am directed respectfully to point out that this plea is hazarded in the face of the fact admitted in paragraph 5 of your letter No. 1,004, viz., that while the portion of one highly important Cotton road, *as far as the Madras Territories extend*, is in good order, little progress has been made on the portion belonging to Bombay. This Government submit that the legitimate inference from this is, that Madras should continue to be entrusted with the administration of this Province.

4. This Government, I am to remind you, long since forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, complete plans and estimates for the improvement of the Harbour of Sedasheghur at an estimated expense of upwards of 8 lacs of Rupees, and this fact should exempt them from the imputation of possible indifference to the welfare of this part of the Presidency. At this present moment the District Engineer of North Canara is urging on them the absolute necessity of the

Kyga Ghát road being improved within the Bombay Frontier, so that the assumption of greater activity on the part of that Government has yet to be made good. Moreover, in a despatch just received, Her Majesty's Secretary of State expresses himself as follows:—"I observe, with much "satisfaction, the attention paid by the Executive Department, North Canara, to the improvement "of the roads leading from the Cotton Districts to the sea coast."

5. As to the works which this Government are now carrying on, I am to request attention to the enclosed Minute of the Honorable the President written after a personal inspection of the locality. The Government have placed two* additional Officers on the road and harbour works, and despatched a variety of stores from Dowlaishwaram and Madras. The District Engineer has ample funds, and by April next a 12-feet road will be finished the whole way to Beitkul, and there will be no impediment *in this Presidency* to the transport of the Dharwar Cotton of this season. But as already remarked, the Bombay Government are reported to be backward in the portion of the road within their Frontier. The works within Madras limits are being pushed on as energetically as possible; the Bombay authorities could not do more, and would at first certainly do much less, for their Officers are ignorant of the locality and people, and of what has hitherto been done. The cession of the country would under the circumstances impede rather than expedite the completion of the works in time, to admit of the Dharwar Cotton of this season reaching Sedasheglur. It may be said that the services of the present Officers might be made available notwithstanding the transfer, but the Government of Bombay have already deputed their own Engineer to take charge.

* Three Officers, viz., Lieut. Fraser, Engineers, Captain Searle, and Mr. Boesinger, are now specially attached to the North Canara District, over and above its full regular complement, and are employed on works connected with Sedasheghur.

6. The primary reason alleged for the cession being thus shown to be insufficient, I am directed to request attention to the other considerations of magnitude, which affect the question. The first and most important of these is the inclination of the people of North Canara. It is not even pretended by the Bombay authorities that they are desirous of or even indifferent to the transfer, and they certainly have not been consulted. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Dunlop, a Bombay Officer, and as Collector of Dharwar peculiarly interested in the cession, took upon himself to assert that it was desired by them; but this declaration, resting on his own assertion, was promptly contradicted by the Officers of this Government, whose residence in Canara and knowledge of the people would necessarily afford them better means of judging. Mr. Blane in 1847 reporting on a similar assertion by Mr. Shaw, also Collector of Dharwar, states that the people of the Northern Táluqs when asked by the Sub-Collector whether they would not prefer being transferred to Bombay, "were unanimous in deprecating any such measure and expressed a strong repugnance to it." It is easy to understand why this should be so.—

7. Not only do the people of Canara differ in caste, habit, feeling and language, from the people of the Southern Mahratta country, but they have a strong dislike to going there even on business. The Government request attention to the following extracts from the report of Mr. Fisher, the present Collector:—

"The population of the district is peculiar in race, in habits, and in customs, there being 'marked features in all, which draw a distinct line between them and the people of the plains, 'such as is unknown in the interior of the country."

"A large and influential portion of it consists of Hyga Brahmins, a peculiar race, living 'in the secluded dales and valleys of a mountainous country, having little or no intercourse 'with the rest of the world, and from their position, and the climate in which they live, having 'habits and customs, and modes of living, distinct from the inhabitants of the plains, who do 'not enjoy their advantages in that abundance of wood and water, which enable the Hygas 'to live in a way unknown to the inhabitants of the open country."

"The Board are aware that one of the objections to making Sirsy the head quarters of the 'present district, was the dislike of the people on the Coast to going above the Ghâts, and the 'objection will of course be ten-fold when they will have to proceed to Dharwar, which is not 'only quite out of the Mulnaud (the country under the immediate influence of the south-west 'monsoon) and climate to which they are accustomed, but a district in which even Candidates 'for public employment, who are natives of Canara, will not take service, owing to difference

" of customs and mode of living, and the want of that caste link among the people to which so " much importance is attached."

8. For half a century the people of Canara have been under Madras rule and greatly has the Province prospered. They are now to be transferred to another Presidency, of whose laws they are ignorant, with whose people they have no affinity, and with whose Officers they cannot communicate. The administrative difficulties of the cession are no less great. The Government believe that the Bombay Officers are ignorant of the language of the District, and they certainly are ignorant of its peculiar land tenures, for their Government has quite recently applied for documents elucidating them. Yet these Officers are at once to assume the management of the District, ejecting Officers who have been for years employed in the Province, who are thoroughly conversant with its peculiarities, and well acquainted with its people and language.

This Government have to supply that of Bombay with Canarese translations of the Acts of the Legislature.

The District Engineer has been connected with the District for 10 years.

The Collector has served for 12 years in the Province and continuously since January 1854.

9. As instances of administrative difficulties the Government will only mention the Salt and Police Departments.

10. The Salt in North Canara, as elsewhere in this Presidency, is a monopoly under special Regulation. The Bombay Officers are conversant only with the Excise system, which differs in every respect. The Bombay Salt is taxed more lightly than that of Madras and a preventive establishment will be required to keep it out of the Madras Province (in addition to that now maintained on the Goa frontier), unless the anomaly of taxing one Province more heavily than another is adopted by the Bombay Government: at present the intervention of Goa checks the illicit introduction of Bombay Salt into the Madras Province.

11. The Police has lately been re-organized under the special law of Madras, and a change at this stage to another system would be both difficult and hazardous. As regards the people, again, how are the numerous native officers of all grades, from the village Moonsif upwards, to acquire a knowledge of the new Laws and Regulations which they will have to administer; how are the people to learn the laws under which they will suddenly find themselves placed? And yet all this inconvenience, both public and private, is to be incurred not because the Madras Administration has failed, nor because the people desire the change, but simply because it is *thought* that certain works in one corner of the District *may* be more vigorously prosecuted under other control.

12. In conclusion, I am instructed to offer a few remarks on the extract from Mr. Dunlop's letter of 1836, which accompanied your letter of the 22nd May last, and which is pronounced to be "in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, clear and conclusive as regards the question in hand." The letter, I am to premise, was written 25 years ago, when the whole of Canara formed one District, instead of two as is now the case.

13. Mr. Dunlop says, "nearly the whole of North Canara is situated above the Ghâts." The following statistics show exactly the reverse; by far the most important portion as respects population and revenue is below the Ghâts.

	Area square miles.	Population.	Actual land Revenue.
Upper Taluqs.			
			Rs.
Soopah	1,127	57,373	55,961
Yellapur	669	45,350	72,735
Sircy	775	85,273	1,81,811
Total	2,571	1,87,996	3,10,507
Coast Taluqs.			
Ankola	746	94,685	1,35,468
Honore	457	1,11,361	1,91,166
Cundapore	526	96,049	2,32,928
Total	1,729	3,02,095	5,59,562

Mr. Dunlop proceeds: "It is bounded on the north and east (its most accessible sides) by the "Dharwar Districts." He has forgotten to add that Dharwar for nearly half *its* eastern and accessible side is flanked by the Madras Province of Bellary, also a large Cotton growing country, and a district which ships much of its cotton from the North Canara port of Coompta. This argument therefore tells as much against as for his view.

14. In the next paragraph Mr. Dunlop states, that "its Military protection is entrusted "entirely to the Bombay Force in the South Mahratta country." This is certainly not the case now. The Province is now held by the newly organized Police who are disciplined and armed and under good European command. At Mangalore* there is a Native Force and at Bellary† and Cannanore‡ there are powerful bodies of European Troops, besides smaller bodies at Hurryhur|| and Mercara.¶ The Province is well and securely held.

*1 Co. Artillery.
2 Regiments N. I.

†1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
1 Troop European Horse Artillery.
2 Co. European Artillery.
1 European Infantry Regiment.
2 Native Infantry Regiments.

‡1 Horse Battery.
1 Regiment European Infantry.
2 Regiments Native Infantry.

||1 Regiment Native Infantry.
¶1 Do. do.

Total within easy reach.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
5 Troops and Company's Artillery.
2 Regiments European Infantry.
8 Regiments Native Infantry.

15. In his next paragraph Mr. Dunlop asserts that "the "European Civil Establishments are obliged to quit the country "and retire down to Onore on the sea coast during the rains and "unhealthy season." This if true would tell equally against his argument, for Madras Officers can doubtless live wherever Bombay Officers can, but the fact is, no such withdrawal of authority ever occurs now. Since the disturbance created at Sircy in 1832, when the ex-Rájá of Nuggur (in the Mysore Territory) attempted to plunder its Treasury, that Town has been the station of one of the Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates. So much is it liked, instead of its climate being inimical, that on the division of Canara into two Collectorates, the Collector of the northern portion selected Sircy for his head quarters, and it is only the agitation of the question now under discussion which has delayed arrangements for building him a Huzúr Kacheri there.

16. The system of administration commented on in the Memorandum, is quite altered by the abolition of the Land Customs along the Bombay Frontier, by the Establishment of a Civil and Sessions Court at Honore, and by the location of a Collector in the centre of North Canara.

17. The distances given by Mr. Dunlop in Clause 2 of paragraph 18, are inapplicable now, as Sircy is the head quarter station of the Collectorate.

18. Mr. Dunlop goes on, "the open country between the two (Districts) seduces the inhabi- "tants of both to contend continually against Customs Regulations, and encourages objectionable "infringements of the Laws." This argument also is rendered wholly inapplicable at the present time, by the abolition of the Land Customs duties between Madras and Bombay. There are no longer Customs Regulations to infringe.

19. Clause 3 of paragraph 18 refers to judicial accommodation. Of this there is ample, and if the Supreme Government wish more Courts opened, this can be done at any time. Courts in Dharwar are of no use to the people of North Canara, who will not resort thither, and it has not been shown how the Courts of Bombay are to deal with cases from Canara with its Madras laws and tenures.

20. Clause 4 refers merely to the boundaries of Dharwar, and has little connection with the present subject.

21. Clauses 5 to 8 are of importance as showing how greatly the scope of his argument has been misapprehended. Mr. Dunlop's Memorandum, is quoted, as conclusive on the question of the transfer now proposed; but the fact is overlooked that he never recommended the cession of any portion of the sea coast. He says, "the proposal made by Sir John Malcolm, and afterwards by Lord Clare, was that Canara, *above the Ghâts* should be transferred, and the sea coast Táluqs of Ankola and Honore, in the former of which Sedashegur is situated, were thus entirely excluded.

22. Thus an argument intended for a very limited cession is quoted as if it were unanswerable evidence of the expediency of transferring an entire district.

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23. In the last paragraph Mr. Dunlop hazards the assertion, that the people desire the transfer. This assertion from an Officer who could know very little of the people of Canara, was contradicted at the time, as already pointed out. Now, after 25 years have passed, it is not even pretended that the people wish the change.

24. The people of Canara are alive to all grievances and accustomed to urge them on the Government; but the Government never heard that they regretted their position or wished for a transfer to Dharwar, and among the numerous petitions which they have addressed to Government, none, with such a request, is to be found on the public Records. Recently the people have seen various measures of administrative improvement carried out for their benefit. A separate Collector has been assigned to them, the Táluq Establishments have been remodelled, and the Táluq boundaries re-adjusted, the Judicial Department has been strengthened by additional District Moonsiffs, Deputy Collectors have been added to the Collector's staff, and a new Police force has been organized. These measures are still in their infancy, and it would be a strange comment upon them, if they should be put in abeyance by the partial or total transfer of the District to another Presidency. Under any circumstances, this Government submit, that an opinion hazarded by an Officer without the slightest local knowledge, twenty-five years ago, cannot now be accepted as conclusive evidence of the inclinations of a new generation.

25. The Governor in Council trusts that these arguments and the Minutes of Mr. Maltby, who has served 12 years in the Province, and of the President who has lately visited it, and the assurance of this Government that every effort shall be exerted to carry out speedily and efficiently the works in North Canara, will induce the Governor General in Council to abandon the proposed transfer.

26. The Governor in Council has entered thus at length into the subject, because satisfied that if fully considered with reference to existing circumstances and not with reference to arguments no longer applicable, the cession would never have been regarded with favor by the Supreme Government.

27. As to the best boundary, in the event of the transfer being enforced, this Government have come to the conclusion that the most convenient arrangement would be, to make over the whole of North Canara excepting the Cundapoor Táluq. To separate from each other the Coast Táluqs of Ankola, and Honore, and the Balaghaut Táluqs of Soopah and Soondah, would be most distasteful to the people, and embarrassing to the administration, so closely connected are these Táluqs respectively, by the relationships existing between the landholders by mortgages and trade transactions, and by similarity of habits, general interests and agricultural operations. The Bombay Government could not make efficient judicial arrangements, if only the long and narrow strip of country North of the Bedty Nullah and Gungapally rivers was made over to them. The administrative arrangements of this Government would also have to be revised, as the Zillah Court of Honore would lose a considerable portion of its jurisdiction, and such is the peculiar shape of North Canara that no new satisfactory arrangement would be feasible.

N. B.—Sedasheghur is 103 miles from Dharwar.

28. For these reasons the Government would cede all North Canara, excepting the Cundapoor Táluq, if any transfer be made; but they trust that the arguments already adduced by them will satisfy the Supreme Government that such a measure is alike unnecessary and inexpedient.

29. I am desired to submit copy of a despatch addressed to H. M. Secretary of State on the subject of this letter, and to draw attention to Section 49 of the "Indian Councils Act," whereby the previous sanction of Her Majesty is necessary before Proclamation can be made by the Governor General in Council of any alterations in the boundaries of any Presidency.

Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th December 1861.

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The proposition of transferring all or a portion
of North Canara to Bombay, which has
been urged by the Bombay Govt has
been again brought forward by it on the
plea that the arrangement is necessary
for carrying out speedily the works con-
nected with the projected harbour at
Sedasheguer & for facilitating the export
of Cotton by effecting a practicable com-
munication between that Port & Dharwar.

At the instance of the Bombay Govt
the Govt of India called for the opinion
of the Madras Govt on the measure
Letter from Govt of India - 7 March 1861 - No 484. on this occasion which contemplated the cession of the entire District of North Canara to the
Bombay Presidency - In a subsequent communi-
Letter 20 March/61 No 612. - cation to Supreme Govt forwarded copy of a despatch from the Secy of State strongly recommending the arrangement
- The Madras Govt continued adverse
Pro of Govt RD 28 March 1861 No 722 to the proposition & stated its reasons
at length to the Govt of India -

It also afterwards addressed the Secretary
Letter No 54 13 April/61 of State repeating the arguments which
led it to think the proposed mea-
sure injurious to the public interests
and it forwarded a copy of this letter to
Pro of Madras Govt RD 13 April/61 No 825 - the Govt of India

From Govt of India
22 May 1861

The Govt of India was however only partially moved by the arguments from Madras. It continued strongly favorable to the transfer as respects the Harbour of Sedasheger & the approaches leading to it, but admitted "the weight of the objection raised by the "Madras Govt to any larger disturbance "of the existing relations of the People of "Canara than is necessary for their own "convenience in judicial & Fiscal matters "& for commercial purposes". It therefore considered "that only so much as it may "be desirable on these grounds to transfer "should be made over to Bombay"

A boundary line known somewhere between the parallels of 14" and 14-30 was suggested, as likely to facilitate the management & general administration, while giving to Bombay the Port of Sedasheger & its chief lines of access. But the Madras Govt was requested to propose the precise boundary, bearing in mind the Orders of the Secretary of State "that existing administrative arrangements be disturbed as little as possible & that the usages of the people be not interfered with by the change".

Letter dated 22 June/61 RD

See another letter in the DPW - 2 Aug 6/61

Enclosure 12

The Bombay Govt addressed this Govt referring to the letter of the Govt of India, & requesting that a Boundary might be fixed during the Monsoon so as to allow of its commencing action as to allow of its commencing operations at Sedasheger when the Season opened. It remarked that as the principles laid down by the Govt of India all the 3 Upper Belaghat Talukas were to be ceded. The only remaining point was therefore a boundary on the Coast, & they suggested the Honore river.

Here it may be observed that although no reply has yet come to the Madras letter dated 13 April/61, there seems no doubt but that the Secretary of State continues favorable to such a cession as will transfer the Sedasheger Harbour & its approaches to Bombay & in fact as one or two late despatches show the expectation of the Secty of State that the transfer has already taken place. The advisability of the measure was not therefore [illegible] point referred to the Govt of India, but the method of carrying it out with the least inconvenience & disturbance of existing arrangements.

Bd Pro 18 Sept 1861
No 2299.

- The Board of Revenue send up a further letter from the Collector of N. Canara giving over to a Map illustrating the proposed cession, and to papers detailing the Statistics of his District.-

Before proceeding to give my opinion on the question, I will observe that it is not as a Stranger & one unsuspected of Local knowledge (that I do so) My employment in Canara extended over 11 years & called with the charge of the whole Province - For some years I had the superintendence of North Canara imposed to me.-

after Considering therefore the arguments of the Collector Mr Fisher, and the Board with the aid of my knowledge of the country, I cannot but think that the Collector is right & that N. Canara ought not to be divided.- To separate Ankola (on the Coast) from Honore, and Joospak (above the Ghauts) from Soondah would be most

Pro of Rev. Board 1 Aug 5/61.

- The Board's Pro. are very brief - They enclosed a letter of Mr Fisher Coll of N. Canara who remarked that to give Sedasheger & its approaches to Bombay, the Bedty Nullah & Gangavully river might be made the Boundary (This surrender chief part of the old two Northern Talukas of Joospak & Ankola). But the judicial administration would be so inconvenienced by any breaking up of the district, that Mr F. thought all ought to be surrendered or none

The Board did not concur in these views & advocate the Bedty Nullah & Gangavully river being made the preference to making over all North Canara new frontier & the Bombay Govt is to settle, they urged the administration of such territory as may be given up to them on their application.-

30 Aug 8/61 - R D

- A pencil letter from the Bombay Govt announces that Capt Baker with his establishment has been ordered to proceed to Sedasheger in order that he may take charge of the Public Works "till the arrangement with the Madras Govt is completed"

Sept 6/61

- In reply the Madras Govt requested that this measure might be postponed.-

distasteful to the people & embarassing to
the administration, so closely tied together
are these talooks respectively by the relations ties
existing between the ~~landholders~~ by mortgages &
by trade transactions & similarity of habits,
general interests & agricultural operations.
- I fail more especially to see how the Bombay
Govt could make any ~~efficient~~ Judicial
arrangements for the Taluks of Soopah &
Ankola if the long & narrow strip of country
north of the Belly Kullah & Bungenally river
lies made over to them - Nor is this the only
difficulty - Our own judicial arrangements
would have to be revised since the Zillah
Court of Honore would lose a considerable
portion of its jurisdiction & such is the
peculiar shape of the rest of North Canara
that no new satisfactory arrangement
seems possible. -

N.B Honawar is 100 miles from Darwar.

If therefore any cession is to be made
to Bombay all North Canara must, I
except the Candeporta Taluk which should be annexed to the Southern Division think, be transferred - there are
but such weighty
arguments against this measure, compared
with the advantages asserted to it by the
Bombay Govt that I would wish to urge
my earnest protest against it - In doing

so I have no intention to make comparisons
or praise Madras administration over that
of Bombay. - I take my stand upon the
wishes & convenience of the people which
are opposed to ~~the~~ a transfer. -
Not only do they differ in caste, habit &
feeling from the inhabitants of the Southern
Mahratta country, but they have a dislike
to proceeding there even on calls of business
as remarked by Mr Fisher, and they are
well contented with the present system of
~~both~~ is peculiar to themselves
- Native which ~~have~~ & under which they enjoy
~~comparative~~ comfort & prosperity. -
The population of N. Canara amounts to
396000 souls, and it must be remembered
- bered that its annexation to Dharwar
would not be simply to place ~~it~~ the people under
a ~~the~~ Collectorate a new system, as in the case
in transfers of Villages from one District
to another within the limits of the same
Presidency. - Here the transfer would
lead to a change of Laws & Regulations,
as well as of administration - The Police
Police & Revenue laws, with which the
people are well acquainted, would be
suddenly superseded by a new & strange

Code, and I cannot consider that such a result would be consistent either with the consideration which the Supreme Govt. urge for the commencement of the people in "Judicial & Fiscal matters" & with the instructions of the Secretary of State "that existing administrative arrangements "be disturbed as little as possible & that "the usages of the people be not interfered "with by the change"

But it is not only private inconveniences which would result - Administrative embarrassments must follow from such changes of system & law - How are the Commissioners functionaries to administer the Bombay Regulations - what is to become of our new Police & Forest Conservancy, & how is the salt revenue to be suddenly obtained under the Bombay exciseing instead of the Madras Monopoly, when neither manufacturers nor dealers are prepared for the change? These difficulties are additional to those which always arise from alterations of jurisdiction affecting the public revenue & all Statistical returns -

- It will be observed that the disadvantages

here pointed out as arising from a change of Laws & Administrative System, also against the more limited cession of the strip of country lying on the North of the Bitty & Vellah & the Gangavelly river. -

Surely therefore some very powerful reasons ought to be shown before a measure attended with such great inconveniences is resorted upon, and it does not appear to me that this has been done - With all deference to the arguments of the Supreme Govt in Mr. Secretary Grey's letter of 22 May last, I would urge that the more advisable & plain course is to supply the Govt with funds for improving the approaches to the Port of Sedashegur for them to make over the country to Bombay for this purpose - It will not I presume be urged that the Madras Officers are likely to pursue wanting in skill & zeal, or that the Govt will be backward in carrying out an Imperial project of high importance - Should any idea exist that Bombay has a more lively interest in the cotton fields of its own Districts let it be remembered that the Cotton Port of Coompta has sprung up rapidly into its present size under the fostering care of this Govt, that

Upper Talukas

	Area	Population	actual land revenue
Soopeh	1127	57373	55961
Yellapur	669	45350	72735
Sirsi	775	85273	181811
	2571	187996	310507

Coast Talukas -

Ankola	746	94685	135468
Honore	457	111361	191166
Cundapore	526	96049	232928
	1729	302095	559582

Grand Total. 4300 - 490091 870,064

self the Cotton which reaches it is grown in the Madras Territory & the Nizams Country ~~Bombay Presidency~~ not the Bombay Territory, and that under the present Imperial system the ~~Customs~~ position of Canara in regard to Customs duties is the same as if it was a Bombay Port.

- One point only remains for notice from me on this occasion -

Secretary
Mr. Grey's letter of 22nd May was accompanied by a Memorandum by the Collector of Dharwar written in 1836, which is pronounced to be "in the opinion of His Excellency in Council "clear & conclusive as regards the question "in hand" viz the transference of the 3 Upper Talukas of N. Canara to Bombay, and it is evident that this paper has had much weight with the Govt of India in overruling the objections of the Madras Govt on the present occasion. -

It is therefore proper to show that it contains many important errors.

Without stopping to criticise the ~~boundaries~~ given in the Memm. I shall proceed to that part which states "Nearly the "whole of N. Canara is situated above the "Ghauts". - How so far from it, ~~this~~ from being the

as respects population & revenue

case that for the most important portion is
below the Ghauts, and the following
Statistics will show how erroneous is the
impression that the Mamoo is likely to annoy
~~Europeans that the Mamoo is likely to annoy~~
on the Coast.
~~Land Transfer take place~~

		Population	Land Revenue
Upper Talooks -	Soopa -	67065 —	44591
	Joondah -	63128 —	142234
	Bilgi -	27949	61229
		158342	305054
Coast Talooks -	Ankolah -	78964 —	124489
	Honore -	102966 —	188264
		181930	312753

See separate paper

Again the Memorandum says "The European
"Civil Establishments are obliged to quit the
"Country & retire down to Onore during the
"rains & unhealthy season, so that the
"Districts are entirely abandoned for a great
"part of the year" This also is an erro-
neous impression. Since the disturbance created at Sirsi in 1832
when the ex-Rajah of Nuggar (in the Mysore territory)
attempted to plunder its Treasury,
that Town has been the Station of one of
the Sub Collectors & Joint-Magistrates. So
much is it liked instead of its climate
being inimical that on the division of
Canara into two Collectorates the Collector of
the Northern portion selected Sirsi for his
Head Quarters, & at this only the Assistant
of the portion now under his superin-

delayed arrangements for building
him a Hoozoor Cutcherry there. -

It will be perceived that the system of
administration commenced in in the
Hanore is quite altered by the abolition
of the Land Customs along the Bombay frontier
by the establishment of a Level & Superior
Court at Honore and by the location of
a Collector in the centre of North Canara.

In connection with this part of the subject I will
allude to the letter from the Bombay Govt of
22nd June last - informing that the Home
Minister has commenced the Supreme Govt
of the prospect of ceding to the Nizam Talaks
to Bombay, it becomes that the question
of a boundary is therefore confined to the
Coast-portion of N Canara & suggests the
Honore river both as running through the
Latitude specified by the Supreme Govt (viz
14 or 14½ North and as forming the boundary
of the Honore Talak - Here also is want
of correct local knowledge - the Honore taluk
along the coast
extends upwards of 25 miles southward of
that river & beyond the town of Bhatkal.
- I only allude to this point because accuracy is essential
in the settlement of any boundary - The general question must
be decided on higher grounds than whether the Southern limit of the
one taluk corresponds precisely with the Latitude mentioned by the Supreme

Govt. - One of the chief grounds to be weighed
is the convenience & welfare of the people
I have shown that their position will
and
be essentially & perplexingly altered as regards
matters of
all judicial & Revenue administration by
the contemplated transfer - I have known
Canara long & its people are alive to all
alienations
grievances & tend to urge them on the
Govt - but I never heard that the inhabitants
of North Canara regretted their position or
wished for a transfer to Dharwar and
among the numerous Petitions which they have addressed to Govt
I believe that no petition with such a request
is to be found in the Public Records. -

6th Sept - Recently they have been various
measures of administrative improvement
carried out for their benefit - A Sessions
Sub Collector has been appointed to them,
the Taluk Establishments have been remodelled
& the taluk boundaries re-adjusted - the
Judicial Dept has been strengthened by Additional
District Munsiffs - Deputy Collectors
have been added to the Collector's staff, and a
new Police force has been organised - These
measures are still in their infancy, & it
would be a strange comment upon them
if they should be just in abeyance by
the partial or total transfer of the District

to another Presidency

Perhaps under the representation made by the Collector, & in consequence of no reply having been yet received to our letter from the Secty of State it may be advisable to bring the question once more before the Supreme Govt.

~~27 Sept/61~~ – I have not alluded to the practicability of the Madras Regulations continuing in force in the event of North Canara (the Sundapore taluk excepted) being transferred to Bombay, because there are many & strong objections to such an arrangement.

27 Sept/61

Copy in a Letter to England
of 4th December 1861 No 119.

Rev 1861 Dept.
Pol. & of Govt for Decr.
No 2733
Minute by the
Hon. E. Maltby Esq.
Dated 27th Septr 1861
Received

Copy to the Govt of
India
4 Dec/61

No 13

Copy of Letter from Bombay Govt
No 2751. 4th December

Copy in the Govt of India
4 Dec/61

Copying his protest
against the annexation of certain B. Canara
to Bombay

If the Supreme Court before the transfer is finally carried out.

- My minute will show that if there is to be a decision I concur in the propriety of making over R Canara, the talaks of Sundapoor in preference to giving up only that portion which lies to the North of the Beddy Nullah & Gangavally River. —

24 Sept 1861

The deputation from the Seattles

Mr Ingle minute replied to

Mr Shaw concurred in —

The transfer of Canara

Territories to be carried into effect

Instructions to be issued by the Governor in Council

After Legislative Council

Draft

Write

Copy in a Letter to England
of 4th December 1861 N. 119.

Revenue 1861 Dept.
Proc. of Govt for December.
No. 2756

Minute by the Hon. E.
Maltby Esq.
Dated 28th Sept. 1861
Received

Stating that his objections to the division of a portion of North Canara to Bombay should be shortly brought under the consideration of Supreme Govt.

Revenue 1861 Dept.
No. 2751..4

Minute by the Honorable
H. A. Morehead Esq.
Dated
Received -

Concurring in the objections urged by the Hon. E. Maltby Esq. and asserting that the proposed cession would doubtless be injurious to the people.

No. 2251 - 4 December

Copy to the Govt. of India - 4 Decr 61.

No 4 -

Minute

27

This minute of Mr Maltby, in which I entirely concur, to fully discuss the question at this time, that I have but little to add to it - The portion of the Talook which it appears to me, ought not although it is to be ceded to Goa sufficiently protected in view by the authorities desiring the transfer - is the effect, the change must have on the interests of the people

of the Province. No allow-
ance has been made for
certain Items Views or
Wishes on that, to them,
vital subject.

To transfer them for a
province or more Inhabited
for no, even alleged, cause
but to the Inhabitants,
and possibly, if not Positively, the Intention to them
earnest desire. Is an
Hourly a Measure

that appears to me, on
the plea urged for it, a bad
one to the one, that and
Justification. - Of no
other grounds of Question
to the Act, but the above
exist. - Provided that
on them. His Government
ought not to be a consent
any party to the arrange-
ment to them stated.

Here is one circumstance

to charge - the Petition of
Jurisdiction of the Court -
However that Point
cannot - upon - that
very Act does away
the doubt for - the more
as it is that by 17 & 18
Victoria Cap 4 & VII - Sect III -
it is laid down that the
Governor General in
Council, can not, even
when [illegible]

attachments are booked,
which in my opinion, must
operate against the immediate
Number of Rolls
causes or any part of
it to Succeed, that is the
Court of Legal Enactment
to carry it out -
The Governor General in
Council - Under Sect
LIII Act VII of 43 - can by
an order in Council, an
Enjoin the Governor in
Council in Madras

the question, & shall deter-
=mine if the Supreme Court
=in like manner, & to the ad-
=ministration, or alter
the rules or regulations
in force in any portion
of the Judicial territories,
=established by laws or regula-
=tions made by the Gover-
=nor General in Council
in that behalf, & all such

shall have the Force & Effect of Law
in the above Case of the Code. It becomes
Law of the Code. That the said
manner. That the said
=mediate Power for
N.C. to Supreme, as now
=conferred & declared by the Supreme
=Court Authority, over
=ject, & if dissatisfied it, shall
=not legally be appealed
until there be a law
has

28

Leave Walked the Market
Must remain in Abeyance
and I Trust that before
the Law Can be Put
ted & acted upon the
Time Merits of the case
May be Ascertained, &
Decide the Inhabitants of
North Carolina be Decided,
how the Legislature may
Decide how Proceed
Yours

28— W. Morehead

Copy in a Letter to England
7th December 1861 No. 119.

Copy Statement of Jurisdiction
4 Dec/61.
No. 15

Revenue 1861 Sept.
Pros. of Govt for Dec.
No. 2755

Minute by the Hon.
R. A. Bourchead Esqr

Dated 28th September 1861
Received

Concurring in the objection set forth in Honorable Walter Ewer's minute, respecting the transfer of North Canara and putting forward as a main argument for the present the want of a Law for the same.
No. 2251. 4th December.

18-10-61
JP.

Minute

The inconvenience which I acquired during my late visit to Dharwar of the character of the Port - of the feelings of the inhabitants of the district, and of various circumstances connected with the proposed transfer to Bombay of a large portion of North Canara, enables me to speak more confidently than I formerly did of the justice & policy of the scheme -

When the subject was first brought under my notice, I had been but a short time in India, and my attention to the transfer of Dharwar from the Presidency to the other principally upon the ground that no sufficient reason had been shown to warrant the proposed change of jurisdiction - I considered that the alleged difficulty of communication was one which every day would lessen, and as to the question that the distressing communication with Bombay is through a foreign territory, the circumstances of the present circumstances of the Bijapur territory, is hardly a correct statement of the relation between the two states which is more than probable that in a short time, the territory already virtually a portion of Madras will become so in reality. - without however discussing the position of the subject at present I will refer to conversations which I had between myself & the Hon'ble W.E. Frere member of Council

J Bombay - and Mr Haywood
agent of the Alten supply - Reasons
in which the former brought
prominently forward the
advantages which would result
from the possession by one
Govt of both the producing
country & the Port by Export.
while the latter laid great stress
upon the facilities which the
transfer to Bombay would
afford to him in his connexion
with the Govt -
It is quite certain that, in case
when the article of any large
part of country is in the possession
of a Power which may at its
pleasure check, hamper or
entirely prevent the exportation
of produce, many great inconve-
niences are likely to arise.
Trade will be uncertain; and
the ordinary risks of mercantile
enterprise much enhanced - but this will
not, indeed cannot be the case
in India, that is in the portions
of territory within the Boundaries
of our Territory - here
the exporting country and the
shipping Port are both portions
of the same territory - and are
both subject, with reference, es-
pecially to all legislation which
may affect Trade, to the Govt
of India - whose object it will
of course be to establish such
an uniformity & simplicity of
system as will effectually
prevent any interference on
the part of the Govts of Madras or
Bombay with the Trade of each
other -
As regards Mr Haywood's objection
which is based upon the assumption
that his communications
with the Govt of the Presidency
within which he is about
to establish himself, will be
frequent & numerous, I cannot
but think that he is labouring under
a misconception as to his
position - I do not see what he
either as a private merchant
or as representative of a firm
can have to say to the Govt
which would require such
rapidity of communication
as to justify a claim that the
inhabitants of this district
within which his operations
are to be confined should
be transferred, without any
reference to their feelings or
wishes to another Govt esp:
=cially when it is considered
that these people who lie within
the sweep of the S W monsoon
differ in many many respects
from those with whom it is
proposed to unite them -
I cannot therefore think that
any argument in favour of
the proposed change, are
substantial - that there
are many objections but
it is evident from the Remarks
of the Bombay Chamber of
Commerce - E Maltby - whose
local acquaintance with the
district is of course an unli=
=mited character entitles
him to speak with confidence
as to the feeling & wishes of the
people and the discomfort
& annoyance, which a change
of practice, Laws, & local
regulations will cause -
I cannot therefore but hope
that the Govt of India will recon=
=sider the subject - and I am
the more disposed to trust
that this will be the case when
I submit, what I shall have to

do in a separate minute some remarks upon the Harbour itself & the facilities which it may be made to afford to Trade

Millerton

29th Oct. 1830

Copy or a Letter to England
Dt 4th December 1861 No 119

Rev 1861 Dec/b
Pros: of Govt for December
No 27354

Minute by the Hon'ble
the President

Dated 18th Oct. 61
Received

Copy of the Govt of India
4 Dec/61.

Stating Rs are desirous to expedite
the transfer of North Canara

No 16.

No 27351. 4th December

Revenue Dept 29

No 2251

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 4th December 1861.

Read the following papers.

Proceedings of the Board of Revr
Submitting a letter from the
Collector of North Canara with
Board's views regarding the
proposed transfer of a portion of
that District to the Bombay Presy.

Here enter 1st August 1861
No 4153.

Proceedings of the Board of Revr
Submitting with remarks
a letter from the Collector of North
Canara forwarding a statement
giving details of revenue, area
&c &c of the tract of country
to be transferred to the Bombay
Presidency, and of that to be retained.

(Here enter 18th Septr 61 No 5071)

From the Secretary to the Govt of India
Requesting to report what
steps have been taken in fur-
therance of the transfer of
a portion of North Canara
to the Bombay Presidency

(Here enter 20th — " — " No 1879)

Minute by the Honble E. Maltby Esqr
with P.S dated 28th Do

Here enter 29th — " — " —

Do by the Honble H. D. Arbuthnot Esqr
Do by the Hon'ble the President
Do by the Hon'ble W. A. Morehead Esqr

Here enter.
Here enter 18th October 1861 —
Here enter 28th Novr —

Resolved that the following letter ~~entered by the Secretary of this Govt~~ on the subject of the Cession of part of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency be despatched to the Govt of India; and that Copies of it be furnished to the Board of Revenue and Chief Engineer for information.

The papers will also be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State

To

The Secretary to the Govt of India

Here enter 4 Dec/61 No. 2257

14 Copies. Board of Rev. Pay Dr
13 " Chief Engineer Bx Rec'd

Copy in a Letter to England
7/6th December 1861 No 119.

83-84
5-7-61

58B69*

Cession of North Canara.

Revenue 1861 Depart.
Pro: of Govt for December

No 2257.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
7th December 1861.

Ordering the despatch of a letter to the Govt of India on the subject of the cession of part of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency.

No 10 at 17.

4 Copies Cipher
4 Do. Ditto

R. D.

No 2252

To

The Secretary to the
Govt of India.

Sir,

With reference to your communication entered in the margin, I am directed by the Govr in Council to state that the subject of the cession of part of N. Canara to the Bombay Presidency has been under the consideration of Govt in connection with the Board of Revenue and the Collr, copies of

20 Sept 1861 No 1899.

of whose communi-
cations are herewith
forwarded.—

2.— Before proceed-
ing to the ~~consideration~~ question
~~tion~~ of the most de-
sirable boundary,
I am directed res-
pectfully to request
that the expediency
of the cession may
again receive the con-
sideration of the G
Gir Council and
that the Minutes of
the Members of this
Govt. copies of which
are enclosed may
with this view be
submitted to his Lordship.—

The

3. The chief rea-
son assigned for the
transfer is the ~~lap~~
~~-pectation~~ assump-
tion that the Bombay
Govt will carry out
more speedily and
energetically the
works at Sedashe
ghur and the com-
munications between
that port and the
Dharwar Cotton Coun-
try. I am directed
respectfully to point
out that this plea
is hazarded in
the face of the
fact admitted
in para 5 of
your

your letter No. 1004, viz, that while the portion of one highly important Cotton Road as far as the Madras territories extend, is in good order, little progress has been made on the portion belonging to Bombay. This Government submit that the legitimate inference from this is, that Madras should

should continue to be entrusted with the administration of this Province. They have no desire to disparage the Bombay Government but it should be remembered that that Government has an object to gain and under such a pretence Government like individuals are apt to be lavish in professions. This

4— This Govern-
-ment, I am to re-
-mind you, long
since forwarded
to Her Majesty's Sec.y
of State, complete
plans and Estimates
for the improve-
-ment of the Har-
-bour of Sedashe-
-ghur at an esti-
-mated expence of
upwards of 8 lacs
of Rupees—this fact

should

should exempt them from
the imputation of culpable
indifference to the welfare
of this part of the Presi-
-dency. At this present
moment the District En-
-gineer of North Canara
is urging on them the abso-
-lute necessity of the Kyga
Ghaut road being improved
within the Bombay frontier
so that the assumption
of greater activity on the
part of that Government
has yet to be made good.

As to the works
which this Government
are now carrying on, I am
to request attention to
the enclosed Minute of the Hon'ble the Presi-
-dent dated
written after a personal
inspection of the locality

The Government have
placed

Moreover in a despatch
just received, H. M.
Sec.y of State expresses
himself as follows;
"I observe, with much
satisfaction, the attention
paid by the Executive De-
partment, North Canara,
to the improvement
of the roads leading from
the Cotton districts to
the Sea Coast."

placed two additional Officers on the road and harbour works and despatched a variety of stores from Bowbaishewaram and Madras. The District Engineer has ample funds and by April next a 12 feet road will be finished the whole way to Beitkul and there will be no impediments in this Presidency to the transport of the Dharwar Cotton of this season. But as already remarked, the Bombay Government are reported to be backward in the portion of the road within their frontier. The works within Madras limits are being pushed on as energetically as possible, the Bombay authorities could not do more, and would at first certainly do much less, for

Three Officers viz
Lt. Faber. Engrs
Capt Searle. &
Mr. Boehmer are now specially attached to the N. Canara District, over & above its full regular complement. & are employed on works connected with Selekheyer.

for their Officers are ignorant of the locality and people and of what has hitherto been done. The cession of the country would under these circumstances impede rather than expedite the completion of the work. in the transit of the Dharwar Cotton of this season reaching Selekheyer. than the transfer to Bombay in the middle of these operations.

It may be said that the services of the present Officers might be made available notwithstanding the transfer, but the Government of Bombay have already deputed their own Engineer to take charge.

6. — The primary reason alleged for the cession being thus shown to be insufficient I am directed to request attention to the other

Considerations

considerations of magnitude which affect the question. The first and most important of these is the inclination of the people of North Canara. It is not even pretended by the Bombay authorities that they are desirous of or even indifferent to the transfer. A Quarter of a century ago Mr Dunlop, a Bombay Officer, and ex Collector of Dharwar peculiarly interested in the question took upon himself to assert that it was desired by them, but this declaration resting on his own assertion was promptly contradicted by the Officers of this Govt whose residence in Canara and knowledge of the people would necessarily afford them better means of judging. Mr Elliot in 1847 reporting on a similar assertion

assertion by Mr Shaw, also Collector of Dharwar, states that the people of the Northern Talooks when asked by the Sub Collector whether they would not prefer being transferred to Bombay "were unanimous in deprecating any such measure and expressed a strong repugnance to it" and it is easy to understand why this should be so.

7. Not only do the people of Canara differ in caste, habit, feeling and language from the people of the Southern Mahratta Country but they have a strong dislike to going there even on business. The Government requests attention to the following extracts from the report of Mr. Fisher the present Collector.

"The

"The population
"of the district is peculiar
"in race, in habits, and in
"customs, there being marked
"features in all, which
"draw a distinct line
"between them and the
"people of the Plains, such
"as is unknown in the
"interior of the Country."

"A large and
"influential portion of
"it consists of Hyga
"Brahmins, a peculiar
"race, living in the
"secluded dales and
"valleys of a mountainous
"country, having little
"or no intercourse with
"the rest of the world,
"and from their
"position, and the
climate

"climate in which they
"live, having habits
"and customs, and
"modes of living, dis-
"tinct from the inha-
"bitants of the Plains,
"who do not enjoy their
"advantages in that abun-
"dance of wood and
"water, which enable the
"Hyggas to live in a way
"unknown to the inhabi-
"tants of the open Country."

"The Board are
"aware that one of the
"objections to making
"Sirey the Head Quarters
"of the present district,
"was the dislike of the
"people on the coast
"to going above the
Ghauts

"Ghauts, and the objection will of course be tenfold when they will have to proceed to Dharwar, which is not only quite out of the Mulnaad (the country under the immediate influence of the South West Monsoon) and climate to which they are accustomed, but a district in which even Candidates for public employment who are natives of Canara, will not take service, owing to difference of customs and mode of living, and the want of that caste link among the people to which so much importance is attached."

For

Parsharam

8. — For half a century the people of Canara have been under Madras rule and greatly has the Province prospered. They are now to be transferred to another Presidency of whose laws they are ignorant - with whose people they have no affinity - and with whose Officers they cannot communicate. The administrative difficulties of the cession are no less great. The Government believe that the Bombay Officers

Their Govt. have to supply that of Bombay with Canarese Translations of the acts of the Legislature.

Officers are ignorant of the language of the District, and they certainly are ignorant of its peculiar land tenures, for their Government has quite recently applied for documents elucidating them.

Yet these Officers are at once to assume the management of the District, ejecting Officers who have been for years employed in the Province, who are thoroughly conversant with its peculiarities, and well acquainted with its people and language.

The District Engineer has been connected with the District for 10 years.

The Collector has served for 12 years in the Province and continuously since January 1854.

9.— As instances of administrative difficulties the Government will only mention the Salt and Police Departments.

10.— The Salt in North Canara, as elsewhere in this Presidency is a Monopoly under special Regulations. The Bombay Officers are conversant only with the Excise system, which differs in every respect. The Bombay salt is taxed more lightly than that of Madras and a preventive establishment will be

be required to keep it
out of the Madras
Province, unless the
anomaly of taxing one
Province more heavily
than another is adopted
by the Bombay Govern-
-ment: At present the
II ... The Police have
lately been reorganized
under the special
law of Madras
and a change to another
system would be both
difficult and hazardous-
-gards the people,
again, how are the
numerous native
Officers of all grades,
from the Village Munsiff

upwards

(in addition to those now maintained on the frontier),

intervention of for checks passed
the ~~suspicious~~ illicit
direction of Bombay
salt into the Madras
Province

a word omitted

upwards, to acquire
a knowledge of the new
laws and regulations
which they will have
to administer; how
are the people to
learn the laws under
which they will sud-
-denly find them-
-selves placed? And
yet all this incon-
-venience, both
public and private,
is to be incurred not
because the Madras
administration has
failed, nor because
the people desire the
change but simply,
because it is thought
that

that certain works in one corner of the District may be more vigorously prosecuted under other control.

12.— In conclusion I am instructed to offer a few remarks on the Extract from Mr. Dunlop's letter of 1836 which, accompanied your letter of the 22. May last, and which is pronounced to be "in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, clear and conclusive as regards the question in hand". The letter, I am to premise, was written 25 years ago, when the whole

whole of Canara formed one District, instead of two as is now the case.

13.— Mr. Dunlop says, "nearly the whole of North Canara is situated above the Ghauts". The following statistics show exactly the reverse; by far the most important portion as respects population and revenue is below the Ghauts.

North

North Canara Statistics.

Upper Talooks.

	Area Square Miles	Population	Actual Land Revenue Rs
Sooparh	1127	57,373	55,961
Yellapur	669	45,350	72,735
Sirsy.	775.	85,273	1,81,811
	2571	1,87,996	3,10,507

Coast Talooks

Ankola	746	94,685	1,35,468
Honore	457	1,11,361	1,91,166
Cundapore	526	96,049	2,32,928
Total	1,729.	3,02,095	5,59,562

Mr Dunlop proceeds, "It is bounded on the North & East (its most accessible sides) by the Dharwar Districts." He has forgotten to add that Dharwar for nearly half its Eastern and accessible side is flanked by the Madras province of Bellary, also a large Cotton growing country, and a district which ships much of its cotton from the North Canara port of Coompta. This argument therefore tells as much.

much against such for
his view ——

14.— In the next
para Mr. Dunlop
states that "its Mili-
tary protection is
entrusted entirely
to the Bombay Force
in the South Mah-
-ratta country". This
is certainly not the
case now. The pro-
vince is now held
by the newly orga-
-nized Police who
are disciplined and
armed and under
good European com-
-mand. At Mangal-
-lore there is a Na-
-tive Force and
at

++
1 Regt. N. Cavalry
1 Troop Eur: Horse Artly
2 Co Eur: Artillery
1 Regt European Infy Regt
2 N. I. Regts

+++
1 Horse Battery
1 Regt Eur: Infy
2 Regts N. Infy

++++ 1 Regt N. I.
+++++ 1 Do. Do.

Total nothing Europ
Branch
1 Regt N. Cavalry
5 Troops & Cos Artillery
2 Regts Eur: Infy
8 Regts N. Infy.

1 Co artillery
2 Regts N. Infy

++ +
at Bellary and
+++
Cannanore there
are powerful bo-
-dies of European
Troops, besides
smaller bodies at
++++ +++++
Hurryhur and Meer-
-ara. The Province
is well and secure
ly held. The recent
disturbances in
N. Canara were
quelled by Madras
troops, though Bom
-bay helped just
as Madras aided
Bengal under the
trying circumstan-
-ces of 1857.

15.— In his next
para Mr. Dunlop
asserts

asserts that "the European Civil Establishments are obliged to quit the country and retire down to Onore on the Sea Coast during the rains and unhealthy season". Thus if true would tell equally against his argument for Madras Officers can doubtless live wherever Bombay Officers can - but the fact is no such withdrawal of authority ever occurs now - Since the

disturbance created at Sirsi in 1832, when the Ex-Rajah of Anegoor (in the Mysore territory) attempted to plunder its Treasury, that Town has been the station of one of the Sub Collrs and Joint Magistrates. So much is it liked, instead of its climate being inimical, that on the division of Canara into two Collectorates the Colls of the Northern portion

portion selected at
Sierra for his Head
Qrs, and it is only
the agitation of the
question now under
discussion which
has delayed arrange
ments for building
him a Hoozoo or Cut-
cherry there. —

No. — ~~I take for~~
~~perceived that~~ the
system of adminis-
tration commented
on in the Memo-
randum, is quite
altered by the abo-
lition of the Land
Customs along
the

15
45

the Bombay fron-
tier, by the establ.
of a Civil and Ses-
sions Court at
Honore, and by the
location of a Col-
lector in the centre
of N. Canara. —

In connection
with this part of
the subject I will
allude to the letter
from the Bombay
Govt. of 22nd June
last. Assuming
that the above
Minute has con-
vinced the Su-
preme Govt. of
the propriety of
pedin

ceding at all events
the Upper Talugs
to Bombay, it ob-
serves that the
question of a boun-
dary is therefore
confined to the
Coast portion of
N. Canara and
suggests the Honore
river, both as run-
ning through the
latitude specified
by the Supl. Govt.
(viz 14 or 14½) North,
and as forming
the boundary of the
Honore Talug.
Here also is a
want of correct
local

Capt. Goodfellow

Capt. D

46

local knowledge—
the Honore talug
extends along the
Coast upwards of
25 miles Southward
of that river and
beyond the town
of Bailhul. I only
allude to this
point because ac-
curacy is essential
in the settlement
of any boundary.
The general question
must be decided
on higher grounds
than whether the
Southern limit
of the Honore talug
corresponds pre-
cisely with the
latitude

latitude mentioned by the Supreme Govt. One of the chief grounds to be weighed in the convenience and welfare of the people and I have shown that their position will be essentially and perplexingly altered as respects all matters of judicial and Revenue administration by the contemplated transfer.

17. The distances given by Mr. Dunlop

in clause 2 of para 18, are inapplicable now, as Surrey is the Head Dr. ~~Station~~ of the Collectorate.

18. Mr. Dunlop says, "the open country between the two (Districts) produces the inhabitants of both to contend continually against Customs Regulations and encourages objectionable infringements of the Laws". This argument also is rendered wholly inapplicable

inapplicable at
the present time,
by the abolition
of the Land Cus-
toms duties be-
tween Madras and
Bombay - There
are no longer
Customs regula-
tions to infringe.
19 - In Clause 3
of para: 18 refers
to Judicial ac-
commodation.
Of this there is
ample, and if
the

of the Supreme
Government with
more Courts open-
ed, this can be
done at any
time - Courts in
Dharwar are
of no use to the
people of North
Canara, who will
not resort thither
and it has not
been shown
how the Courts
of Bombay
are

are to deal with
cases from Ca-
nara with its
Madras laws
and Tenures. —
20. Clause 4 re-
fers merely to
the boundaries
of Dharwar, and
has little con-
nection with
the present sub-
ject. —
21. Clauses 5 to
8 are of unimportance

as

as showing how greatly
the ~~basis~~ scope of his argu-
ment ~~is~~ has been mis-
apprehended.
~~The object~~
Mr. Lushington's memo is gu-
ided as conclusive on
the question of the boun-
dary now proposed, but
the fact is overlooked
that he never recom-
mended the cession of
any portion of the
Sea coast
~~coast~~ of the Talooka
~~should be transfer-~~
red. He says, "the proposal
"made by Sir John Mal-
"colm, and afterwards by
"Lord Clare, was that Ca-
"nara, above the Ghauts
"should be transferred
"the reasons advanced in
"favor of this measure do
"not therefore apply to the
"few villages situated be-
"low, and it is only

"confusion

† The sea coast Talooks of Ankola and Honore, in the former of which Sedashigur is situated, were then entirely excluded.

"confusing the question
"to mix them; they easily
"might and should be
"devided, their productions
"& interests are differ=
"=ent, as well as their
"climate and situation
"from those above-

"The connections
"and markets of those be=
"=low lie towards the sea
"and of those above to=
"=wards our Sharawár
"districts principally, and
"through them to the market
"inland in the Nizam's
"country & others, which
"is a strong additional
"reason for the transfer"

Thus an argument
intended for a very
limited ~~transfer~~ cession is
quoted as if it were
unanswerable evidence
of the expediency of
transferring an entire
district-

23. In the last para

Mr-

20
50

Mr- Semlop hazards the
assertion, that the peo=
=ple desire the transfer.
This assertion from an
officer, who could know
very little of the people
of Canara, was contradicted
at the time, as already
pointed out- how, after
25 years have passed,
it is not even pretend=
=ed that the people
with the change-

24- The people of
Canara are alive
to all privileges, and
accustomed to urge
them, on the first hint
that ~~the~~ Government bear that
they inhabitants of
both Canara express
their position or ex=
=pect for a transfer
to Sharawar, and the=
=re is that among the
numerous petitions
which

which they have addressed to Govt none, petition with such a request is to be found on the Public Records Recently the people have been various measures of administrative improvement carried out for their benefit - A separate Collector has been assigned to them, the Taluq Establishments have been remodelled and the Taluq boundaries re-adjusted the Judicial Establishment has been strengthened by additional District Munsiffs. - Deputy Collectors have been added to the Collectors staff and a new Police force has been organized - State measures are felt in their infancy, and it would

would be a strange comment upon them if they should be put in abeyance by the partial or total transfer of the District to another Presidency — Under any circumstances this fact which is an opinion hazarded by an Officer of little the slightest local knowledge, 25 years ago, cannot now be accepted as conclusive evidence of the inclinations of a new generation. 25. — The Govt in Council trusts that these arguments and the minutes of State Malthy, who has served 12 years in the Provinces, and of the President who has

lately visited the N. Provinces, Perrin and the assurance of this fact that every effort shall be exerted & carry out speedily & efficiently the works in N. Canara with increase the J. J. in Council & abandon the idea of removing their Presidency & erecting them to such humiliation in public estimation.

-tion- 26. The fact has entered them. at large in the Report. in question & the cause satisfied that if fully considered in the

the proposed transfer.

reference to existing circumstances & not in the reasons & arguments no longer applicable, the cession would never have been agitated in the house by the Supr. Govt.

As to the last boundary. in the event of the transfer being enforced, this Govt. have come to the conclusion that the most convenient arrangement would be to make over the whole of N. Canara exceptg the Candapore Talook. to be separate from each other Talooks of the Coast from

Aukolas the Balyhant Talooks

Transfer of North Canara.

Sirsee, & Sorrah

~~for the Jamlis~~ and Sandah,
would be much
dis Trustful & the
People and em-
barrassing to the
administration,
so closely connected
are these Talooks
respectively by the
relations ships existing
between the landholders,
by marriages & trade
transactions, & by
similarity of habits,
general interests
& agricultural
operations. The Bom.
Govt could not
make efficient
Judicial arrange.
ments ~~for the Talooks~~

NB Sedashegheer
is 103 miles
Dharwar.

of Sorrah & Aukola
if only the long & narrow
strip of country
North of the Bedty
Nullah & Sangsa-
pally rivers was made
over to them. The
administrative
arrangements of
this Govt would also
have to be revised
as the Zillah Court
of Sirsee would
be a considerable
extension of its jurisdiction & such is
the peculiar state
of N. Canara,
that its new satis-
factory arrange-
ment would be a difficult-
28 For these reasons
the Govt would, cede
all N. Canara, &

- cepting the Com-
d a Power Taken
if any transfer be made,
but they must first
the arguments
already adduced
by them will satis-
fy the Sub: for.
that at ~~any Settlement~~ such a measure
alike
is unnecessary
and inexpedient.

I am desired
to point out that
under Sect III Cap
77. of the 17th & 18th
of Victoria it will
be necessary before
any transfer is
carried out, that
a Law be enacted
making the boundary
Separations applicable
to the ceded Territory

Fort St George
4th December
1858

I have &c.

to submit copy of a Despatch
addressed to H.M. Secretary of
State on the subject of
this letter, & to draw
attention to Section 4 of
the "Indian Councils
Act," whereby the pre-
vious sanction of Her
Majesty is necessary
before Proclamation
can be made by the
Governor of any altera-
tions in the boundar-
ies of any Presidency

Revenue 1861 Depart.
Pro: of Govt for December

No 2252.

To the Secretary to the
Government of India
Dd 4th December 1861

Letter to the Govt of
India on the subject of
the Cession of a part of
N. North Canara to the Bombay
Presidency -

No 18.