M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-54

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 3392 — Press ~~Mis.~~

268.269

Dated 15 — 12 — 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15th December 1866.

No. 268. Read the following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, (Revenue Department), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1866, No. 4,350:—.

In reply to your letter No. 2,393, dated the 7th September 1866, I am directed to forward copies of the reports noted in the margin, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the views therein expressed, and is of opinion that the boundary recently decided on by Messrs. Sewell and Watt should be adhered to.

Report by the First Assistant Collector in charge, Canara, No. 2,142, dated the 11th October 1866, with accompaniments.
Report by Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, No. 507, dated the 3rd November 1866.

Report by the First Assistant Collector, in charge, Canara, dated Karwar, 11th October 1866, No. 2,142.

1. In reply to the above reference, the Acting First Assistant Collector, in charge, North Canara, has the honor to submit the following report.

2. It is with great deference that the Assistant Collector submits his opinion that the change proposed by Mr. Cadell is, even on the grounds stated by that gentleman, unnecessary, and on other grounds, which he omitted to notice, very objectionable; and the reasons for this opinion will be found in the following remarks addressed by the Assistant Collector to Mr. Shaw Stewart, Collector of Canara, on duty at Dharwar, immediately on receipt of these papers—

"Remarks on Mr. Cadell's letter No. 134, dated 20th July.

I. "Paragraph 7.—I do not see the force of this objection to the boundary; the two Presi-
"dencies are not more likely to encroach on each other's territory than two talooks would be; I
"am at a loss to understand why the nature of a boundary should be affected by the nature of the
"jurisdiction on either side of it.

II. "Paragraph 14.—Third Reason.—I do not see how this can affect the question of boundary,
"for our Courts are as competent to decide questions of succession according to the custom of one
"caste as according to the custom of another; we do not compel all castes to adopt our law of
"succession. Moreover, the number of families following the "Allea Santana" rule in the Bhut-
"kul Mahal is only ten.

"The argument about the language is inapplicable, for in North Canara too Canarese is the
"language of all our Courts and Cutcherries.

III. "Fourth Reason.—It is an error to suppose that the Assistant in charge, Honore
"Talook, is permanently resident at Sircy; he lives as much at Honore as there, and travels
"constantly all over his districts. Bhutkul again is only twenty-five miles from Honore, whereas
"it is thirty from Cundapoor. The charge too of the Second Assistant is very small as compared
"with the charges of Officers of the same grade in other districts of this Presidency. Moreover,
"in case of transfer, the Bhutkul people will have to go one hundred miles to the Court at Manga-
"lore, whereas now they have only seventy to go to Karwar.

IV. "Fifth Reason.—If the fact that these Navayets trade with Bellary, &c., is a reason
"why Bhutkul should be transferred to Madras, the fact that they trade also to Bombay is a reason
"why it should remain under this Presidency.

V. "Sixth Reason.—This appears to me an extraordinary reason for transferring the town
"to South Canara. What necessity is there for selling the catechu contract to a resident of
"Bhutkul? Suppose a Bombay Soucar thought it worth his while to buy the catechu contract in
"South Canara, must Bombay, therefore, be transferred to that district?

VI. "Paragraph 16.—I am unable to understand how the transfer of this Mahal to South
"Canara should save the freight on salt imported from Bombay. There is no reason why the
"people of South Canara should not now purchase salt from the pans at Sirally, Bailoor, and

" Bhutkul, instead of fetching it from Bombay. These are, however, unimportant pans, producing " only about 18,343 Maunds per annum.

" This much in answer to Mr. Cadell's arguments in favor of the transfer he proposes.

VII. " On the other side of the question I would urge, first, that this constant transfer and " re-transfer of districts is a great grievance to the people, destroys their confidence in the " Government, and disturbs all their laws and customs; and that the most conservative people in " the world should not be subjected to these sudden and frequent changes except on very strong " grounds, and such a ground, I submit, has not yet been shewn in the present case. Second, that " this change would be quite as distasteful to the Wurgdars of Honore, many of whom hold lands " on the other side of the river, as the smaller change originally proposed could be to the " Wurgdars of South Canara; and that it would cause great inconvenience to the villagers of " Kirkee, Huldepoor, and other places on this side of the river, who get leaves, &c., for manuring " their lands from the Gairsuppa forests on the other side, and who would necessarily be involved " in endless disputes if that bank of the river passed under a different administration.

" I am of opinion that the boundary recommended by Messrs. Sewell and Watt should be " adopted as the one which involves least change; but if there be insuperable objections to an " artificial boundary, I would recommend the adoption of the Sunkada Goondee stream, which " crosses the whole district from the ghauts to the sea. The adoption of this river would necessitate " the following transfer :—

Village.	No. of the Wurg.	Full extent.	Portion to be transferred.	Assessment.
		A. G.	A. G.	Rs. A. P.
Bailoor Cusbah	14	7 0 0	7 0 0	28 5 2
	2	Not known.	13 0 0	73 4 9
	3	45 20 0	45 20 0	120 7 3
Seroor of the Koloor Oottar Magnee.	30	Not known.	25 0 0	186 13 7
	34	5 10 0	5 10 0	23 0 0
	37	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 4 10
Yedsurcy of the Bailoor Magnee ...	Not known.	4 26 0	4 26 0	4 10 5
Pudwaree of the Bailoor Magnee ...	5	125 20 0	125 20 0	461 15 7
	70	70 0 0	70 0 0	293 1 7
	61	7 7 13	7 7 13	36 0 0
	58	Not known.	5 4 0	28 1 8
Total ...	.....	.....	318 0 0	1,258 7 8

3. In returning the correspondence, Mr. Stewart expressed his own opinion in the following Memorandum :—

" I am very much obliged to Mr. Thelwall for sending me the papers connected with " proposed rectification of frontier with South Canara, and, in returning them, I beg to express my " full assent to the remarks in Mr. Thelwall's, draft remarks, and to add the following observations :—

1. " Before any portion of Canara was transferred to Bombay, the Madras Government, in " 1860, divided the large Collectorate of Canara into two Collectorates, and it may be reasonably " supposed that the division then effected was a fair one. For reasons that I have never been able " to understand, this division was not adhered to when the transfer to Bombay was made, but the " Cundapoor Talook, by far the largest and richest of those in the North Canara Collectorate, as " divided in 1860, was excepted from North Canara, and added to South Canara. It appears, " however, very undesirable to make the difference between the two Collectorates still greater by the " re-transfer of additional territory without very cogent reasons, which do not, I think, exist. It is " evident that as the revenue of Cundapoor, with the portion of Honore now asked for, amounts to " Rupees 3,32,000, the difference between the two Collectorates in regard to revenue will exceed

" the difference that existed at the time of the division by the Madras Government itself by twice " that sum, or *Rupees* 6,64,000.

2. " It is quite true that the main object of the transfer of North Canara to Bombay was, as " stated by Mr. Cadell, the improvement of the cotton traffic between the Southern Mahratta country " and Bombay. But that transfer having been determined on, it was no less necessary to arrange " the districts in such a way as to admit of their being efficiently administrated, and as North Canara " could not have been managed as a Sub-Collectorate under any adjacent Bombay District, it was " necessary to transfer sufficient territory to form a charge large enough for a separate Judge and " Collector, and this necessity still exists in as much force as ever. If the argument put forward " by Mr. Cadell, that the portion of North Canara, south of the Honore river, is not essential for " the purposes of the cotton trade, is to be allowed weight, it will apply to a much greater propor- " tion of North Canara than that which he proposes to re-transfer, as there can be no question that " the efforts of the Bombay Government have been and will be chiefly, if not solely, directed to the " improvement of communications in the extreme north of the district, and that the great cotton " road through Sircy to Coompta remains in the same state as it was under the Madras Govern- " ment as well as the port of Coompta itself, until that line is gradually superseded by Karwar. " Mr. Cadell might, therefore, use this argument as a ground for claiming the Sircy and Coompta " Talooks, as well as the small portion of the Honore Talook which would be left if his proposal " were adopted, and the Bombay portion of Canara would thus be reduced to the three talooks of " Soopa, Yellapoor, and Karwar.

3. " With due deference to those who think otherwise, it seems to me that no boundary can " be so inconvenient between two jurisdictions however extensive, or however petty, as a navigable " river. Deserts and mountainous chains are excellent boundaries, but a navigable river, with a " teeming population living on it, is quite the reverse. The Gairsuppa or Honore river is navigable " for almost the whole of that portion of its course that would become a Talook, a Zillah, and a " Presidency boundary, if Mr. Cadell's proposal is adopted. Whereas it is not navigable where it " forms, above the ghauts for a few miles, the boundary between North Canara and Mysore. The " floating of timber, the trade in salt, the management of ferries, the rights of allurium and dilu- " vium would all lead to innumerable conflicts of jurisdiction. Take the instance of Canara itself, " and it will be seen that none of its navigable

Sedashirgur river.	
Gungawally	"
Indree	"
Honore	"
Cundapoor	"
Mangalore	"

" rivers have ever, so far as I know, been made " the boundaries between talooks; and extending " our observation to international frontiers, we " find that the Rhine, the Rhone, the Indus, and " many other navigable rivers have always been " rejected as boundary lines. The Map of France in departments is especially interesting in this " respect, as the boundaries of the departments would naturally be fixed in the most convenient " manner, irrespective of old landmarks. It will be observed that, with the exception of the " Rhone, none of the navigable rivers in France are used as the boundary of any of the depart- " ments. I cannot imagine any boundary between North and South Canara so inconvenient, and " so certain to lead to constant disputes as the Honore river, and I am sure Mr. Cadell would " agree with me if he saw the river, and knew the people on its banks.

4. " I should like the Government of Bombay to see the correspondence that has passed between " me and the Collector of South Canara regarding the land dispute which has led to this discussion. It " will be seen that it commenced some ten years ago, while North and South Canara were under one " Collector, and arose from a dispute between two landowners, one of whom (a Hindoo) lived in the " Cundapoor Talook, and the other (a Mahomedan) lived in the Honore Talook. Both claimed as " part of their respective estates a small portion of waste but culturable land, and their dispute was " settled in favor of the Honore landowner by Mr. C. N. Pochin, who was then, I think, Sub- " Collector. An appeal from his decision was made to the Principal Collector at Mangalore and " remained undecided in 1860, when the Collectorate was divided into North and South Canara. " It ought then to have been transferred for disposal to the Collector of North Canara, but seems

"to have been lost sight of. After North Canara, *minus* Cundapoor, was transferred to Bom-
"bay, the Collector of South Canara seems to have resumed action in the matter, but as I
"clearly pointed out, the Sub-Collector's decision having assigned the land in question to the
"Honore Talook, and that decision being still in force, though appealed against at the time of
"transfer, the land in dispute clearly belongs to Bombay and to the District of North Canara, on
"the Collector or Judge of which district alone it devolves to hear the appeal against Mr.
"Pochin's decision, and to decide the dispute between the rival landowners. If the Collector of
"North Canara or the Civil Court of that Zillah reverses Mr. Pochin's decision, the Hindoo
"landlord will get the land, and hold it under Honore, and if he confirms it, matters will remain
"as they ought (theoretically) now to be.

5. "The "Alugudday" boundary was, if I remember right, adopted by the Secretary of
"State, because it was the shortest possible, being situated at the point where the Mysore terri-
"tory approaches nearest to the sea. It is about one-third of the length of the line that Mr.
"Cadell recommends, and I am confident that if the South Canara authorities would transfer the
"pending appeal to the Collector of North Canara, and it were disposed of by that Officer, and if
"the two or three miles of disputed boundary were once settled by an authoritative approval of
"Messrs. Sewell and Watt's proposal or otherwise, there would never be a cause of dispute
"between the two jurisdictions, and I am equally confident that the adoption of the Honore river
"boundary would lead to numerous conflicts of jurisdiction.

6. "It is not a fair comparison to look on North and South Canara in respect to area.
"Though North Canara may be some 700 or 800 square miles larger than South Canara, it should
"not be forgotten that the uncultivated forest tracts in North Canara are not less than three
"or four times the size of those in South Canara.

7. "If it were not that I am most anxious to be guided by the principle of "*quieta non*
"*movere*," I should long ago have urged, and I think with good reason, the advantage of placing the
"Cundapoor Talook under North Canara, as originally apportioned by the Government of Madras in
"1860, and I cannot help thinking that two at least of Mr. Cadell's reasons tell equally, if not more
"strongly, in favor of that arrangement. For a Bhutkul man having rented the catechu farm of
"Cundapoor is quite as good a reason for placing Cundapoor under the Collector to whom Bhutkul
"is subject, as for placing Bhutkul under the Collector to whom Cundapoor is subject, and the
"arrangement made by the Director General of the Post Office in India, resembling, as it does,
"that made by the Government of Madras, when it also had to make a division of Canara for the
"convenience of the public service, seems to point to the advantage of retaining Cunda-
"poor under North Canara. As I said before, however, the disadvantages of another
"change, as exciting feelings of uncertainty among the people, are, in themselves, so great as to
"condemn any project for changing the boundary except for the most urgent and insuperable
"reasons.

8. "I would add to the above remarks, one that I mentioned in a demi-official letter to
"Mr. Cadell some time ago. The boundary he proposes, if sanctioned, would make it very difficult
"for us to arrange our talooks in North Canara. The portion of the Honore Talook left would
"be too much to add to the already extensive Coompta Talook, and too small for a separate talook,
"while the Mamlutdar in charge of it would be at the extreme corner of his district, instead of
"being as now most centrally posted, and at the same time it would make the Cundapoor Talook of
"a size that seems to me inordinately large and inconvenient."

4. The Assistant Collector would add, with reference to paragraph 7 of his remarks above quoted, that he has since received a petition from certain landholders at Honore, (translation of which is appended,) praying that either their lands south of the Shirawatte river may not be transferred, or else the whole talook may be transferred at the same time. This petition sufficiently indicates the feeling of the people, and may lend emphasis to the recommendation that in settling the boundary we should make no change which is not absolutely necessary; and as the boundary fixed by Messrs. Sewell and Watt makes exactly the necessary change and no more, the Assistant Collector would the more earnestly recommend that this line should be adopted.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th December 1866.

5. The Assistant Collector begs to observe further, with reference to Mr. Cadell's 5th paragraph, that Mr. Cadell has not stated the nature of the "grave and serious objections" to an artificial boundary between two Governments, and that even if such an objection be admitted in the case of two mutually foreign Governments, it will not apply in the case of two branches of the same Government.

6. Copies of Mr. Stewart's letter to the Collector of South Canara, about the disputed land, are forwarded herewith, as suggested in his 4th paragraph, but no replies have been received from Mr. Cadell.

7. In conclusion the Assistant Collector would respectfully urge upon the attention of Government the desirability of a speedy settlement of this question, as until it is determined, the minds of the people are unsettled, and property must suffer in consequence.

(Signed) F. THELWALL,
1st Assistant Collector, in charge, Canara.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received another petition (translation of which is also appended) from some of the people of Honore, praying that no change may be made.

Translation of a Petition from DEVAPPA and 41 others, inhabitants of Honore, of the Canara Collectorate, to F. THELWALL, Esq., First Assistant Collector, in charge, Canara, dated 25th September 1866.

1. Having heard of a reference to you, for report, by the Government of Bombay on the subject of the transfer to the Government of Madras of that portion of the Honore Talook which lies beyond the Shuraoty river, we beg to petition you as follows.

2. We beg to state that serious hardships will be occasioned to us by the Shuraoty river being fixed as the future boundary of the two Governments, as our lands lie on both sides of the river.

3. This boundary will result in a division of our property lying on both sides of the river.

4. Besides this, people will have to travel to Mangalore to conduct their Civil and Revenue business with the Collector and Judge, and this, we submit, shall subject us to needless trouble.

5. We think that the measure will also cause the removal of the Moonsiff's and Mamlutdar's Courts at Honore, and Government are not likely to maintain these offices in both places.

6. We are, therefore, of opinion that if a transfer is contemplated, either the whole talook up to the Budney should be made over to the Madras Government, or else no part of it. Neither of these courses will interfere with our occupancy rights and our land assessment, and the present Courts will remain as they are.

7. As great inconvenience will result from the contemplated transfer of half of the talook to the Madras Government, we respectfully beg that a translation of our petition hereto attached may be submitted, with your kind recommendation, for the favorable consideration of Government, so that we may remain in peace.

(Signed) F. THELWALLL,
1st Assistant Collector in charge.

From the Collector of (North) Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Camp, Bhutkul, 24th January 1865, No. 189.

1. I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with any information on your records regarding a piece of land, measuring about 2½ acres, which was decided in 1859, by Mr. Pochin to belong to the Honore Talook, and ordered to be given to Eckrree Hussun Saheb, I am informed that an appeal from Bydoor Luximon Shaubay against Mr. Pochin's decision was admitted, and has been pending for several years.

2. I annex a rough sketch of the disputed land, which I visited this morning, from which you will observe that it is, as stated by Mr. Pochin, entirely within the boundaries of the Honore Talook.

3. If the appeal has been decided, I would beg for information as to the terms and date of the decision, and whether the decision should be considered as removing the jurisdiction over the land in question to South Canara.

4. If the appeal has not been decided, I would suggest, for your consideration, that it should be transferred to the Revenue authorities of this Collectorate, as the land in dispute is on this side of the boundary, and this view of the case is strengthened by the terms of Mr. Pochin's order which, unless reversed by competent authority before the separation of the Cundapoor Talook from this Collectorate, must be considered as settling the jurisdiction.

A transcript of an unattested copy of Mr. Pochin's order, received from the applicant, is hereto annexed.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. THELWALL,
1st Assistant Collector in charge.

From the Collector of Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Camp, Hullial, 29th November 1865, No. 2,699.

1. With reference to your letter No. 54 of 26th August last, I have the honor to forward copy of a report and enclosures from Mr. A. C. Watt, Assistant Collector, on the subject of the settlement of the boundary line between the Honore and Cundapoor Talookas.

2. The settlement proposed by Mr. Watt, as having appeared most suitable to Mr. Sewell and himself, might, if you approve of it, be submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to take effect from any specified date. At the same time I beg to state that I have no desire to force Nogop Shanbog to become a subject of the Bombay Government against his will, and as his land (marked A. on the plan) has undoubtedly belonged from time immemorial to the talook of Cundapoor, I doubt whether any authority, short of the Secretary of State for India in Council, could order its transfer to the Bombay Presidency. The same objection might be held to apply to the proposed transfer of other wurgs.

3. Whatever arrangement is made, I think it would be desirable that the dispute referred to in my letter marginally noted, should be authoritatively settled before the boundary is laid down, and in that letter I stated my reasons for thinking that the jurisdiction in the case lies with the Collector of North Canara, and not with the Collector of South Canara. It would be difficult to arrange for the execution of any decree that the Collector of South Canara may pass in the appeal, inasmuch as the land in dispute lies clearly within the boundaries of the Honore Talook, and forms part of the Bombay Presidency. For this reason I would repeat my recommendation that the appeal should be transferred to my Court for disposal.

No. 189 of 24th January 1865, to which no reply appears to have been received.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. THELWALL,
1st Assist. Collector, in charge, Canara.

Translation of a Petition addressed to the Collector of North Canara on the 5th October 1866, by certain persons resident on the north bank of the Shirawattee river.

1. We have heard that, in consequence of a proposition from the Madras Government, it is under the consideration of the Bombay Government to transfer to Madras the portion of the Honore Talook south of the Shirawattee river. We therefore beg to represent the grievances to which we shall be subjected by the proposed transfer.

2. The ryots of the whole district from Honore northwards, as far as the Burgunnee river, which pays a revenue of Rupees 20,000 to Government, derive their supply of manure for their fields from the Gairsuppa jungles on the south bank of the Shirawattee, and if the proposed transfer be effected, the Officers of the Madras Government will not allow us to draw our supply from those jungles, and our lands will consequently fall out of cultivation, and we shall suffer heavy loss.

3. Moreover, throughout the whole length of the Shirawattee, from the Balaghaut to the sea, people resident on either side have lands and houses on the other portions of the same "Wurg" lie on opposite sides of the river: a man's house is on one side, and his land on the other, and it will be a serious inconvenience to have to pay the land tax partly to one Government and partly to another.

4. In former days the Madras Government noticed the excellent climate and situation of Honore, and made it a city, extending its name to the whole Zillah, just as South Canara is now called Mangalore Zillah. Latterly our evil fortune has been such that the Honore Zillah is no longer known, and we have now to apprehend that even as the name of a Talook, Honore will be forgotten.

5. Further, if the Shirawattee is made the boundary, there will no longer be any need to keep the Magistrate's and Moonsiff's Courts at Honore, and we shall suffer all the loss occasioned by their removal, and upon the Bombay Government will lie the blame of our ruin.

6. We, therefore, pray that the Bombay Government will interfere for our protection, and retain the whole of North Canara under its rule, so that we may escape the evils which now threaten us, and we beg your honor to represent our wishes to the Government.

(Translation.)

(Signed) F. THELWALL,
1st Asst. Collector in charge, Canara.

Memorandum from W. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C., dated Poona, 3rd November 1866, No. 507.

1. I do not think that any case whatever has been made out to call for any alteration in the existing main limits of North Canara.

2. The weakness of the arguments adduced by the Collector of South Canara in justification of the change is clearly exposed by Mr. Stewart, the Collector of North Canara; the cause must be a weak one which needs such a justification as the advisability of bringing the town in which the catechu contractor of the Coondapoor Talooka lives, within the jurisdiction of the Collector in whose district that talooka is situated.

3. The people of North Canara have been, for a long time back, kept in a state of agitation and uncertainty in consequence of constant reports, originally in the Madras Native papers, regarding the retransfer of part or all of North Canara to Madras. Some hope for the change, and some fear it according to the view their private interests induce them to take, but I am most decidedly of opinion that what has been done, and done after the fullest consideration, should be final once for all.

4. The locality of the present line of boundary is undoubtedly the best for the division of the two Presidencies, as at that point, North and South Canara are connected by a strip of country only eight miles [illegible]

5. The inexpediency of breaking up the then existing division of North and South Canara was, I believe, very distinctly advocated at the conference between Mr. W. E. Frere and Sir W. Heniéon at Sudasewghur in October 1861; transfer all or none, Coondapoor Talooka included, was the opinion of Mr. Fisher, then Collector of North Canara, and it was only on Sir G. Clerk's desire not to have the Coondapoor Talooka, as beyond the natural line of boundary and our wants, that the boundary was struck at the present point near Aliguddee.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15th Decembber 1866.

6. I would decline to re-open the question of territorial division, and, as regards the boundary dispute, the origin of the present correspondence, propose to the Madras Government to adopt Messrs. Sewell and Watt's proposal. It is not a regular line of boundary, or one marked by any great natural boundary, it is true; but it is quite as good as that which separated the two Presidencies, the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, from North Canara, for many years before the transfer of the latter to Bombay, and though the line of frontier was nearly 150 miles long, without the occasion of any extraordinary or unusual conflict of jurisdiction.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) WASSOODEO PAUDOORUNG,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

No. 269. ORDER THEREON, 15th December 1866, No. 3,392.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will state whether they approve of the line proposed by Messrs. Sewell and Watt, as *per se*, a good and fair one.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Pro 7 Sep. 15/66. A 1681/7
Rs 8392.
Com to the Bd of Rev. to state if they approve of the line proposed by Messrs Sewell & Watt as per se a fair & good one.
J. D. S.
15 Decem 66.
No 2684/269

Revenue 1866 Sept
Pro of Govt for December
5 Rs 4293.
From the Chief Secty to the Govt of Bombay
Dated 23 Nov
Rec'd 30 " 1866
Rs 4330
Ed. V
Ld B. Reply 5 March 67
Forwarding papers on the subject of the boundary line between Bombay & Madras, and stating that Govt are of opinion that the boundary recently decided on by Messrs Sewell and Watt should be adhered to.
Rs 3392 - 15 Dec.
With order to L.