M.R.O. 1—50,000—16-10-39.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1318 Press Mis.

275-277

Dated 12th May 1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following :—

No. 275. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1868, No. 1,715 :—

Read the following letter from the Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th February 1868, No. 55.

I HAVE the honour to bring to the Board's notice the institution of a suit (No. 157 of 1867) in the Principal Suddor Ameen's Court at Salem, against myself and ten others.

2. A translation of the plaint is enclosed. The plaintiffs, Streenevasa Charry and two others, pray for the recovery of certain Inam lands and houses, which they claim as hereditary property, and which is in the possession of some of the other defendants. The object with which the Collector's name is included in the plaint, is to get him to issue a puttah in the plaintiff's name for the lands which form the alleged cause of action. This seems to be unnecessary, for, whenever a Court's Decree is produced, the Collector is at liberty to change the puttah, if there is no objection otherwise. I find, however, that two of the lands entered in the plaintiff's list are not Inam lands, but Government waste.

3. Enclosed, I beg to submit, for the Board's approval, the draft of an answer which I propose to file in the suit. Besides objecting to the inclusion of the two plots of land which belong to Government in the plaint, I propose simply to urge, that the adding the name of the Collector to the list of defendants was wholly unnecessary.

4. The time for filing the answer will expire on the 4th of March, but I have applied to the Court to allow the usual two months, which will carry the time to about the end of March.

5. I may add that the Inam Commissioner has imposed a quit-rent upon the Inam lands in question, which form part of the cause of action in this suit, and that he has issued a Title-deed in the names of Narasinga Row, and others.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

The Principal Sudder Ameen's Court in the District of Salem.

Plaintiffs.	*versus.*	*Defendants.*
Sons of Narasimma Charry, residing in Olavenali of the Koradigeri Talook, attached to Tumkoor District, in the Nundidroog Division of Mysore territory. 1. Streenevasa Charry. 2. Kristna Charry. 3. Aswasthanarana Charry.		1. Nulhod Sahib, residing in Ahtur, of Salem District; caste, Mahommedan; livelihood, Abkarry Contractor. 2. Ramanuga Iyengar; caste, Vishnuva Brahmin; livelihood, employment. 3. Seduva Charry, residing in Ahtur; caste, Vishnuva Brahmin. 4. Lutchooma Bhayee, sister to the third defendant. 5. Venketraya Charry, son of Narasimma Charry, residing in Ahtur. 6. Streenevasa Charry, son of do. 7. Iyathora Iyengar, residing in Viraganur, of Ahtur Talook.

8. Murari Iyen, residing in Ahtur.
9. Anandatila Charry, son of Vasana Charry, residing in the village of Virasolapuram, attached to Munjacuppum.
10. Venkoba Row, Overseer, residing in Harroor, of the Uttongeri Talook.
11. Collector of Salem.

Value of the suit Rupees 1,130-10-0.

I, Runga Row, Vakeel for the plaintiffs, beg to prefer this suit for the purpose of recovering possession of certain landed properties, (a list of which is herewith attached,) valued at Rupees 1,130-10-0, which the plaintiffs claim as hereditary properties according to the Hindu Law, and of obtaining a decision for registering the lands in the names of the plaintiffs.

1. Aswasthanarana Charry was the original or first heir through whom partition of inheritance is claimed.

2. The said individual had two sons, namely, Venketanarasimma Charry and Ragunada Charry.

3. The said Venketanarasimma Charry having left no male issues, Lutchma Bhayee, the fourth defendant, Sikka Narasimmal, (deceased,) and Kristnammal, who were all widows, were enjoying the properties of the family conjointly with the plaintiffs.

4. The plaintiffs are the male heirs to the said Ragunada Charry.

5. The family is to the present day an undivided one.

6. While so, the said Narasimmal, (deceased,) Kristnammal, and Lutchma Bhayee, the fourth defendant, fraudulently alienated by sale and gift, the landed properties, to which the plaintiffs are lawfully entitled, in the year 1862, when the Inam Commissioner issued puttahs for the lands in question. This circumstance induced the plaintiffs to prefer this suit.

7. Under these circumstances, I beg the Court will place the plaintiffs in possession of the lands now occupied by the defendants under the said alienation, and cause puttahs to be issued.

The first defendant is enjoying a house No. 82, and the lands from 1 to 66 shown in the list, having purchased the same, when they were put up in auction on account of the second defendant. The third and fourth defendants are holding possession of the lands from Nos. 67 to 80, and from 86 to 100, half of the house No. 85, three-fourths of land No. 82, and three-fourths of No. 81. The fifth and sixth defendants are enjoying one-fourth of the land No. 81. The eighth defendant is occupying half of the house No. 85. The seventh defendant is occupying one-fourth of the house No. 82. The ninth defendant is enjoying lands Nos. 79 and 80. The tenth defendant is holding possession of half of the house No. 84. The eleventh defendant should issue puttahs for the above lands in the names of the plaintiffs.

(Signed) C. RUNGA ROW,
Pleader.

I, the first plaintiff, do declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) STREENEVASA CHARRY.

(True translation.)

(Signed) C. N. POCHIN,
Collector.

14*th November* 1867.

Enclosure No. 2.

Draft Answer.

That the inclusion of the Collector among the defendants as a party to this suit is altogether unnecessary.

2. That the Collector, (eleventh defendant.) however, urges that lands Nos. 225 and 278 are neither Inam lands, nor do they belong to any private party; they are Government waste lands.

3. That, for the foregoing reasons, the Collector, (eleventh defendant,) prays that his name may be removed from the suit; that lands Nos. 225 and 278 be struck off the plaintiff's list; and that the plaintiffs be ordered to pay the costs incurred by the eleventh defendant.

(Signed) C. N. POCHIN,
Collector.

The Board authorise the defence of the suit, on the usual terms at the public cost, and request the Collector to file the following amended answer:—

The Collector denies the right of the plaintiffs to the plots of land Nos. 225 and 278 as Inam, and requests that they may be required to prove that the land is Inam, and if so, of what kind, and on what title held, and to show why it has not been enfranchised.

2. In regard to the other lands claimed by the plaintiffs, the Collector has simply to state that he is prepared to alter his Register according to the Court's finding agreeably to usual practice, and that his name has, consequently, been needlessly included among the defendants in the suit.

3. Under the above circumstances, the Collector prays that the plaintiffs may be non-suited in respect of the two plots of land Nos. 225 and 278, and saddled with his costs in regard to the rest of the property for which the suit has been filed.

No. 276. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th April 1869, No. 2,858.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Salem, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 15th February 1869, No. 29:—

Referring to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 9th March 1868, No. 1,715, sanctioning the defence of Original Suit No. 157 of 1867, I have the honor to state that the suit has been decided, as far as the Government was concerned, in its favor. A copy of the judgment and decree is enclosed for the Board's information.

2. The Government Vakeel will be directed to move the Court to recover the costs.

Enclosure No. 1.

In the Court of Principal Sudder Ameen, Salem—28th December 1868.

Present.—C. Lutchmiah Naidoo.

Original Suit No. 157 of 1867.

Seenivasa Chari and two others ... ... Plaintiffs.
Nathadoo Saib and 15 others ... ... Defendants.

This suit coming on for hearing this day the Court delivered the following

Judgment.—The plaintiffs sue to recover their paternal landed property of the value of Rupees 1,130-10-0, as per list, and to be registered as the proprietors thereof.

2. The circumstances of the case as set forth in the plaint are that the original ancestor, Ansouda Narsina Chari, had two sons, one named Venkatanarasima Chari and the other named

Ragoonada Chari; that Venkatanarasima Chari left two sons, Ansouda Naraina Chari and Runga Chari; that Ansouda Naraina Chari had two sons, Appana Chari and Seenivassa Chari, while Runga Chari had one son, Venkataramana Chari; that Appana Chari left a son, Rama Chari; that the said Seenivassa Chari, Venkataramana Chari, and Rama Chari died without male issues; that the original ancestor's second son, Ragoonada Chari, left a son named Narasima Chari, whose sons are the plaintiffs, and their brother Runga Chari, who died issueless; that Seenivassa Chari's widow Narasammal, Venkataramana Chari's widow Kistnammal, and Rama Chari's widow Latchmaboyee, the 4th defendant, have in view to defraud the plaintiffs while enjoying in common with plaintiffs, alienated the plaintiffs' property by sale and gift, and that, therefore, this suit is brought. It is added that the properties Nos. 1 to 66 and the house No. 83, were sold in auction for 2nd defendant and purchased by the 1st defendant; that the 3rd and 4th defendants are in enjoyment of the lands Nos. 67 to 80 and 86 to 100, and a moiety of the house No. 85, and ⅛ths share in Nos. 81 and 82, while the 5th and 6th defendants are holding quarter share in the land No. 81; that the 8th defendant is in enjoyment of the house No. 85, and the 7th defendant of a quarter share in the land No. 82; that the 9th defendant is holding the lands Nos. 79 and 80, and 10th defendant a half share in the house No. 84, and that the 11th defendant is included in the suit for effecting the transfer of the registry of the lands in the names of plaintiffs.

3. The 1st defendant in answer contends that the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitation; that plaintiffs are in no way entitled to the property sued for, as will be seen from the written statements of 2nd and 4th defendants; that the 1st defendant purchased in auction the house No. 83 for Rupees 191, and the lands Nos. 1 to 66 for Rupees 7,000, and obtained auction certificate on the 21st December 1866, and that plaintiffs have no right to claim them.

4. The 2nd defendant alleges that plaintiffs are not the descendants of the original ancestor, Ansouda Naraina Chari, neither did they ever enjoy the plaintiffs' property, that the suit is barred by Law of Limitation; that the village of Valiamadavi, specified in the plaint, had been granted by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Samaraja Wodier, to Ansouda Naraina Chari, father of the 4th defendant's father-in-law, about 131 years ago, and was on the 22nd November 1795 registered in his name and in that of his brother Runga Chari by the Collector Mr. McLeod, and enjoyed by them and their descendants Appana Chari and Seenivassa Chari; that on the death of Seenivassa Chari his widow, Chicka Narasammal, in order to discharge her husband's debts, sold on the 1st Poosha Sooddam of Sarvari her share of lands, with some other property, to Narasinga Row, father of the 2nd and 3rd defendants in Original Suit No. 44 of 1866 on this Court's file, for Rupees 5,000; that the said Narasinga Row mortgaged the lands Nos. 1 to 66 to 2nd defendant for Rupees 5,000 under a deed, but having failed to redeem the mortgage was sued by 2nd defendant in the Superintendent's Court at Bangalore in Original Suit No. 12 of 1863, and a judgment passed in favor of 2nd defendant; that in execution of that judgment the mortgaged property was, by order of the Civil Court, Salem, sold in auction by the Salem Moonsiff's Court and purchased by 1st defendant, and that 2nd defendant has been improperly made a party to the suit.

5. The 3rd defendant states that the lands Nos. 67 to 78, and 86 to 97 and 100, in Valiamadevi, had been registered in the name of Ansouda Naraina Chari, grand-father of 4th defendant's husband, and of his divided brother Runga Chari; while the lands No. 81 in Gengavalli had been granted in gift to Ansouda Naraina Chari in the former Ruktashi by Samarajah; that those lands, on division between their sons, fell to the share of the eldest son Appana Chari, and has been inherited by 4th defendant, his daughter-in-law; that on the 10th of Anni of Sarwari the 4th defendant gave to the 3rd defendant the lands aforesaid in gift, and he has been in uninterrupted enjoyment for the last 28 years, and that the deed of gift passed on the occasion was attested by Appana Chari's brother's widow, Chicka Narasammal. He adds that the suit is barred by the Law of Limitation.

6. The 4th defendant asserts that plaintiffs are in no way entitled to the property in dispute; that they are not cousins, neither did they ever enjoy the plaintiffs' property in common with the 4th defendant; that the property in possession of the 3rd defendant was given to him in gift about

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th May 1869.

28 years ago, and has been since in his enjoyment; that this property, as well as a moiety of the house No. 85, and of the land No. 82 in Chocanoor, was acquired by Ansouda Naraina Chari, grandfather of 4th defendant's husband, and fell on division to 4th defendant's father-in-law, Appana Chari; that the 4th defendant performed the obsequies of her husband, while those of Chicka Narasammal's husband were performed by 4th defendant's husband; that the funeral rites of Venkataramana Chari, a divided cousin, were performed by his widow Kistnammal; that these would not have occurred if plaintiffs were actually cousins; that a portion of the house No. 85 was sold by the 4th defendant to the 13th defendant, and has been in his enjoyment; that the original ancestor, Ansouda Naraina Chari, had an only son named Venkatanarasimma Chari, but had no son of the name of Ragoonada Chari.

7. The 5th and 6th defendants are declared *exparte*.

8. The 7th defendant says that out of 2½ Pangoo of land No. 82, the 4th defendant being in possession of 1½ share, the remaining 1½ share was sold to 7th defendant by 4th defendant's divided cousin's widow, Narasammal, on the 24th Anni of Atchaya for Rupees 110, and a deed executed in his favor; that the 7th defendant has been in enjoyment since; and that the land was always in enjoyment of Narasammal, and never held by plaintiffs at any time within 12 years before the suit was laid.

9. The 8th defendant urges that a moiety of the house No. 85 had fallen to Chicka Narasammal's share on division many years ago, and was in her enjoyment; that in February 1855 it was given in gift by Chicka Narasammal to Bethah Chari, *alias* Davarajah Chari, and was, on the 28th November 1859, sold by his sons Runga Chari and Kistna Chari to 8th defendant for Rupees 48; and that if plaintiffs were in any way entitled to the property there is no reason why they should have allowed it to be enjoyed by others for several generations. He adds that these plaintiffs have admitted in their plaint, in Original Suit No. 44 of 1866 on this Court's file, that they have been long out of possession, but that they now pretend that they have been enjoying conjointly with the 4th defendant and others.

10. The 9th defendant avers that the lands Nos. 79 and 80 had been originally obtained in streedanam or dowry by Pootamal, and after long enjoyment was given in gift by her to Venkataramana Chari on the 12th Sravana Bahoolam, of the year Crodana, 61 years ago; that it had been in the enjoyment of Venkataramana Chari and his widow Kistnammal, and was on the 5th Cartigay Sooddam of Havalanche granted by Kistnamah as gift to the 9th defendant; that he has been in uninterrupted possession for the last 31 years, and performed obsequies for Kistnamah. He adds that the house No. 84 had been obtained in gift by Kistnamah's father-in-law Runga Chari, and was made over to the 10th defendant, whose claim Kistnamah discharged, and sold the house No. 84 to 9th defendant for Rupees 210; that the 9th defendant subsequently sold it to 10th defendant for Rupees 240; and that plaintiffs' claim is barred by the Statute of Limitation.

11. The 10th defendant declares that he is in possession of the entire house No. 84, but that the plaint alleges that he is in possession of only a moiety thereof; that it had been originally obtained in gift by Runga Chari, and was by his last descendant, Kistnamah, sold on the 5th Cartigay of Ratchasar, 19th November 1855, to the 9th defendant, by whom it was sold to the 10th defendant for Rupees 240 on the 20th Vyase of Siddaree, or 10th June 1859; and that if really entitled to the house the plaintiffs would not have suffered it to pass into three different hands.

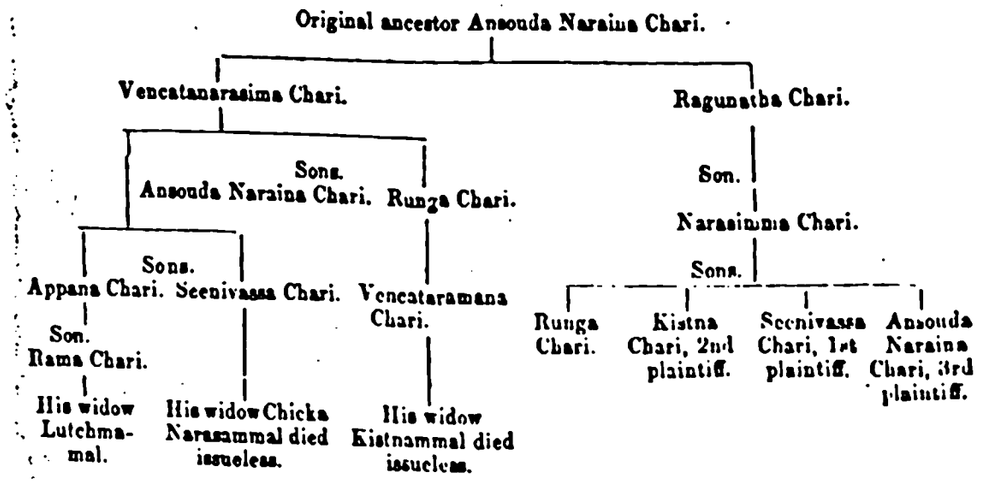
12. The 11th defendant denies the plaintiffs' right to the lands No. 225 and 278 claimed by them as Inam, and contends that if really Inam they should have been enfranchised.

13. The 12th defendant declares that one-fourth of the land No. 81 belonged to Cadamba Narasimma Chari, and the rest three-fourths to 3rd and 4th defendants, and that those three-fourth shares was mortgaged by 3rd and 4th defendant to 12th defendant for Rupees 250 on the 2nd Poortassee of Kalayookto, and has been enjoyed by him, together with the other one-fourth share which has been alienated to him in lease by Narasimma Chari, at a rent of Rupees 13-2-0 a year.

14. The 13th defendant states that the backyard of the house No. 85, which had fallen on division to 4th defendant's husband's share, was purchased on 13th Avani of Roodrokari from her by 13th defendant for Rupees 19, and has been in his enjoyment.

15. The 14th, 15th, and 16th defendants are sons of the 7th defendant, and were included in the suit after his death.

GENEALOGY.



16. It would appear from this genealogy that plaintiffs are the great grand-sons of the original ancestor Ansouda Naraina Chari in the younger branch of the family; while the 4th defendant Latchmamal is the widow of the great great-grand son Rama Chari, and Chicka Narasammal and Kistnammal were the widows of the great grand-sons of the original ancestor in the elder branch of the family.

17. The plaintiffs have made out their connexion with the original ancestor. The testimony adduced by them, though hearsay, is admissible in matters of pedigree, but they have not brought forward evidence to show that they are undivided members, and that the property sued for was the acquisition of the original ancestor.

18. The Documents, Nos. III., IX., and XXVI. put in for defence, go to show that the lands in the villages of Valiamadavi, Gengavalli, and Chockanoor specified in the plaint had been granted about a century ago by the late Rajah of Mysore to the original ancestor's grand-son Ansouda Naraina Chari in the elder branch, and though in consequence of their antiquity it is difficult to prove those documents, still they do not appear to have come from proper custody, and cannot, therefore, be relied on as trustworthy.

19. The lands, however, are shown by the Puttah IV. of Mr. Collector McLeod to have been registered in the names of the grand-son Ansouda Naraina Chari and of his brother Runga Chari so far back as November 1795, and to have been since held and enjoyed by them and their descendants exclusively without any interference on the part of plaintiffs or their forefathers. This certainly would not have been the case if plaintiffs were actually undivided members and the property were in reality the acquisition of the original ancestor Ansouda Naraina Chari.

20. The presumption being strongly in favor of the family being a divided one, and the property being the acquisition of the members of the elder branch, the Principal Sudder Ameen has now to consider whether the plaintiffs' claim to such property, as divided members of the family, can be held to be legally valid.

21. It will be seen from the pedigree above given that plaintiffs have sprung from the same gotram or family as the descendants of the elder branch, and are Sagatra Sapindas or kinsmen offering funeral oblations to the same ancestor. They come within the degrees limited by the

Hindoo law, and entitled to succeed, though divided members, the last survivors in the elder branch, namely, Rama Chari, husband of the 4th defendant Lutchmamal, and Seenivassa Chari, husband of Chicka Narasammal, and Venkataramana Chari, husband of Kistnammal having died issueless.—*Vide* Sections 310, 311, and 347 of Manual of Hindoo Law.

22. Now with regard to the property inherited by 4th defendant, Latchmamal, from her husband Rama Chari, she states that she has alienated in gift to her brother, the 3rd defendant, under the Document XII., the lands Nos. 67 to 78, and 86 to 97 and 100, as also three-fourths of land No. 81; and that she herself is in enjoyment of half of the house No. 85, and of land No. 82.

23. The evidence to the alienation is of an unsatisfactory character. It is, however, admitted by 4th defendant to have been a mere gift to 3rd defendant, and is operative during her lifetime. The plaintiffs' reversionary right can only take effect on the death of the 4th defendant, and their claim now to recover the property alienated by her cannot stand.

24. In respect of the property descended to Chicka Narasammal from her husband Seenivassa Chari, it appears from the Exhibits Nos. I., II., V., VI., VII., VIII., XXXVIII., and XXXIX., that the lands Nos. 1 to 66, and the house No. 83, had been sold by Chicka Narasimmal to Bangalore Narasinga Row in 1840, and was by him mortgaged to 2nd defendant in 1854 for Rupees 5,000; and that the mortgage transaction subsequently formed the subject of a suit in the Bangalore Superintendent's Court, and resulted in a decree being passed in favor of the 2nd defendant for which the mortgaged property was sold in auction by the Salem Moonsiff's Court, and purchased by the 1st defendant in the year 1866 for Rupees 7,000 and odd.

25. The said Chicka Narasammal it is true is a tenant for life, and trustee for the ulterior heirs in respect of property derived from her husband, (see Section 159 of the Manual of Hindoo Law,) but the plaintiffs, who, according to their own account, had been enjoying property in common with the widows of the last survivors, have not taken early steps to have the auction sale cancelled and their reversionary right established. They have obviously allowed fourteen months to expire before resorting to Court after the confirmation of the sale, as will be seen from the Exhibits XXXVIII. and XXXIX. Their claim, therefore, must be held to have been barred by Clause 3, Section 1, Act XIV. of 1859, in respect of property disposed of by Chicka Narasammal as aforesaid, with the exception of land No. 23, which is admitted by plaintiffs as belonging to Government.

26. Regarding the property inherited by Kistnammal from her husband Venkataramana Chari, the 9th defendant alleges that she had given him (9th defendant) in gift the lands Nos. 79 and 80 under the Deed XXXI., and also sold him the house No. 84 under the Deed XXXI., and that he (9th defendant) sold the house to 10th defendant under the Deed XXXIX.

27. The said Kistnammal as a Hindoo widow has no power to alienate immoveable property, except in cases of urgent necessity which is apparent in this case. The gift and sale made by her in favor of her brother, the 9th defendant, to the detriment of the lawful right of her husband's kinsmen, cannot be held valid—*Vide* Section 159 of the Manual of Hindoo Law.

28. The 7th defendant has purchased half the land No. 82 from Chicka Narasammal under the Deed XXVII.; while the 8th defendant has bought under the Deed XXVIII. half the house No. 85 from Becta Chari's sons, who had derived his title from Chicka Narasammal under XXIX. The 10th defendant is in possession of house No. 54 of which plaintiffs claim a moiety, and which he has got from 9th defendant, who had purchased it from Kistnammal, as appears from the Exhibits XXXIV. and XXXV.

29. There being a portion of the property inherited by Chicka Narasammal and Kistnammal from their husbands is lawfully descendible to the plaintiffs, their kinsmen, and the assignment therefore cannot be upheld as good in law.

30. The 13th defendant says he has purchased from 4th defendant half the backyard ground No. 85 under XXXVII., and the 4th defendant admits the fact in her deposition given as 9th defendant's witness. This purchase, though it cannot take effect beyond the [illegible] interest of the

4th defendant, cannot work on immediate forfeiture of her title in favor of her husband's ultimate heirs during her life-time. It cannot, therefore, be set aside in the present case.

31. The plaintiffs have relinquished their claim to lands No. 23 and 96, which are claimed by the 11th defendant as belonging to Government, and which in consequence call for no remarks.

32. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 9th defendants contend that the suit is barred by the Statute of Limitation. The right of action in this case did not accrue when the property was alienated but when the widows of the last survivors died. These widows were Chicka Narasammal and Kistnammal, both of whom are shown by the evidence to have died within the last four years. The suit being laid within twelve years from the time of their demise cannot be held to be barred.

33. For the foregoing reasons the Principal Sudder Ameen confirms the plaintiffs' reversionary right to lands No. 67 to 78, and 86 to 97 (excepting 23 and 96) and 100, and also to ⅓th in land No. 81 and half of land No. 82, and of house and backyard ground No. 85, and awards to them immediate possession of lands Nos. 79 and 80, half the house No. 84, half the land No. 82, and half of the house No. 85, with registry of the lands in their names. The claim to the remainde is disallowed.

34. The parties, save and except the 11th defendant, are to pay their respective costs, and plaintiffs to pay the costs of the 11th defendant.

(Signed) C. LUTCHMIAH,
Principal Sudder Ameen.

28th December 1868.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Collector,
for Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.—Decree.

Submitted, together with a copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 9th March 1868, No. 1,715, for the information of Government.

2. It will be seen that the suit was brought for the recovery of certain lands, some of which were stated by the plaintiffs to be Inam.

3. In the answer filed (with the Board's sanction) the plaintiffs were put to the proof of this assertion, and with regard to the other lands in dispute, the Collector declared his willingness to register in accordance with the finding of the Court.

4. The suit has been dismissed.

No. 277. Order thereon, 12th May 1869, No. 1,318.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Ent. E. C. Shunker.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated May, 12th.

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 12th May 1869, No. 1,318.

MAY.

Nos. 275—277.

Suit No. 157 of 1867 against the Collector of Salem.—Report of its dismissal by the Principal Sudder Ameen, recorded.