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(3) Initials of the Referencer.....*[Signature]***MADRAS RECORD OFFICE****GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS***Revenue* DEPARTMENTG.O. No.
B.P. No.

494

Press
Mis.

Dated

11-3-1875-196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government
8th Mar*

No. 240. Read the following Proceedings
Public Works Department, (Railway)
1875, No. 292 R:—

Read again— *Proposed Railway from B.*

Public Works Department Resolution No. 23
ment of Madras.

From Madras Government, No. 1,498 of 5th

From Secretary of State, No. 93 of 10th July

To " of " 156 Railway of
ment, No. 1,398 G—R of same date.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2,1
of Madras.

Read also—

From the Secretary of State for India, 4
December 1874

HEREWITH is transmitted for your Ex-

* Dated 30th November 1874.

detached portions of French territory of
Pondicherry, together with the two plans

2. I shall be glad to be placed
Excellency's views on the several points
will be seen, include the question of allow
Governments equal rights and immunities
providing the whole line with a continuous

From J. M. R. SCOTT, Esq., Secretary, London
to the Under Secretary of State for

I AM instructed by the Directors of this Com-
mission for the favor of the early consideration and
Secretary of State

To facilitate this, I am desired to mention that, by a letter from the Under Secretary of
State to me, dated 3rd October 1873, he informed me that Her Majesty's then Secretary of State
for India had resolved to sanction the proposition of the Indian Government for the construction,
as part and parcel of the amalgamated undertaking, the Great Southern and Canadian Railway
Companies (now South Indian Railway Company) of a portion of a British territory of a Railway
from the Barpalle Main Line to Pondicherry, leaving the (Pondicherry Railway Company)
to make terms with the French Government for the portion of the line within French territory,
and that by another letter, dated 31st October 1874, the Under Secretary of State informed me
that the Great Southern and Canadian Companies had assented to the above proposition, and that
the Secretary of State consented to this arrangement conditionally on its being ascertained beyond
doubt that the line would be extended to Pondicherry.

The approval of Her Majesty's Government was finally conveyed to the Government of India
by a Despatch, dated 6th November 1873, No. 104 R.

Since that period, the Board of Directors have had them-elves in communication with the
French Government to settle the terms of a convention between that Government and this Company
under which the portion of the line in French territory should be constructed by this Company,
and the condition of the Secretary of State's Despatch last mentioned be complied with.

*Public Works Department
5.*

the Government of India in the
Fort William, 3rd February

Pondicherry.

4th February 1873, to the Govern-

enclosure.

1873, and docket to Madras Govern-

7th December 1873, to Government

ment of India, dated 23rd
R.

information a copy of a letter *
Directors of the Pondicherry
relative to the passage through
used Railway from Belour to
referred to.

sion at an early date of your
the Board's letter. These, it
ficers of the British and French
the whole line, and also list of
telegraph.

Pondicherry Railway Company, Limited,
d 30th November 1874.

press to you the following communication
is Lordship the Right Honorable the

Public Works Department.
1875.

Proceedings of the Madras Govern
8th M

Public Works Department.
1875.

2. That the French Government shall on the isolated French block (471 miles) on their ultimate frontier, and there meet the British

3. That the route should deviate altogether be constructed entirely on British territory from In the first and third cases, the portion to and as French 643 miles.

In the second case, the British portion 1 miles.

Under these circumstances, the Directors Lordship the Secretary of State, as to at what way shall conterminates.

The French Government would, we believe entirely up to the river Gingee, as that of construction, and consequently less subvention to either No. 1 or No. 3 of the beforementioned would be glad to know which has his approval.

If the Railway goes through the French French Government must either sell, or give also, it is presumed, a quasi-sovereignty, in to the French ground as the line will traverse. If French Officers were unable to say definitively to give such power.

If the line is constructed as a French Line French frontier at "Madagadinet," probably an English one, His Lordship and the Indian G to this Company direct, or to the French Govern in the intermediate 471 miles between the French

The concession by the French Government to this Company will only be for 99 years, but as the French Government grant a subvention for, or towards, the cost of construction, they naturally require the reversion of the Railway at the end of the 99 years. But in the present case, this would present no difficulty, as on their reversion, if they would, as regards this portion of the line, become lessees of the Indian Government for the rest of the longer term, whatever His Lordship may decide it shall be. In the ordinary course of things, however, at the end of the first concession of 99 years, a new concession would probably be granted to the same Company for a further term, and it is hardly stipulated if the Indian Government should have the right to purchase the line upon re-paying the French Government whatever should be found equitable.

I am desired also to ask His Lordship's opinion of the following clause which the French Government propose to insert in their commercial treaty, with the object of promoting the friendly intercourse of families to the officials of the two Governments over their respective territories:-

Copy of Clause proposed:- "Under letters of the approval of the British Government for the part of the line committed to British territory, the Officers of the French Government shall enjoy for the whole length of the line the same rights and immunities reserved to the British Government on the line from Madras to Calcutta."

The same favors and immunities shall be reserved on French territory to British Government, its Officials and Agents.

the British portion between the Gingee and now as a French line up to "Madagadinet," such from "Belpur."

in the isolated blocks of French ground, and up to the river Gingee.

Instructed as British will be about 164 miles,

be about 94 miles, and the French 1316

opinion, and in fact the decision, of His as British and French portions of the Rail-

that the British portion should be made d leave the Pandicherry Company less to d. If His Lordship accedes to that view, yes must be adopted, and the Directors

British line under alternative No. 1, the Government a lease or right of way, and Police, at all events, over such portions of all involve considerable difficulties; and the the French Government would be prepared

as Company from Pondicherry to the ultimate difficulty would arise, as this Company being ment may probably not object to grant either a lease for 99 years of the necessary lands block and the river Gingee.

that of the following clause which the French Government propose to insert in their commercial treaty, with the object of promoting the friendly intercourse of families to the officials of the two Governments over their respective territories:-

Copy of Clause proposed:- "Under letters of the approval of the British Government for the part of the line committed to British territory, the Officers of the French Government shall enjoy for the whole length of the line the same rights and immunities reserved to the British Government on the line from Madras to Calcutta."

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11-12-1964

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Com. to the
Board of Revenue

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