

EXTRACT.

FROM

CAPT. COLIN MACKENZIE'S WORKS

REGARDING THE DOMINIONS

OF THE

LATE TIPPOO SULTAN;

AND

* CORRESPONDENCE AND MEMORIALS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED & HIS FAMILY

ADDRESSED TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE HON.
THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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செப்பனிருவர் பெயர்!
கே. பி. சிவசுந்தரம்
செப்பனிருவர்களுக்கும் ஒருங்கு
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மு. பா. எ.
கையொப்பம்.

குமாரசாமி
உதயியாள்
கையொப்பம்.

இது 1965

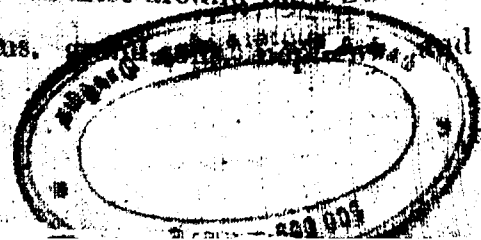
PREFACE.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MOST MERCIFUL,
THE CLEMENT.

In the year A. D. 1799, my father, the once powerful sovereign of the South of India (may his tomb be sanctified), fell subdued by the force of the invincible arms of Great Britain. With his downfall fled the greatness of his family, and the glory of his house was extinguished; but if in his wisdom, an Almighty Providence thought proper to crush him, I, his now only surviving son, can praise that One and only Being, who, in his bounty, has also thought fit to vouchsafe to us such merciful conquerors. I can now, with a sincere and true heart, offer up prayers for the safety and good health of Her Majesty, our most Gracious Queen Victoria, and I can .

successive Sovereigns of her mighty Empire
entrusted the Government of this coun-
try and the care of Britain's fallen foes and
their descendants, to that just and ever up-
right body, the Honorable the Court of Di-
rectors.

For the space of upwards of half a cen-
tury, the family of the late Tippoo Sultan
have lived with submission and gratitude
under the control of the British Government;
and by it, I must say, we have even been
treated with fatherly care. My brothers
all (may God have mercy on them) have
been taken from this perishable world, and I
alone, of my father's sons, remain to praise
God and bless His Messenger, for the mercies
conferred to me, a miserable sinner. But
if my father and all my brothers are dead, I
have seen arise around me a numerous family
sons, grandsons, and grand-



3
nephews, with their wives and daughters.
For these I feel deeply solicitous, for I know
that the arrow of Fate is no less sure than
it is swift, and that none can evade the grasp
of the angel of Death. I am now old, and,
personally, my chief desires are to make my
obeisance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
and the pilgrimage to our Holy City. But I
have great anxiety for my family, those who,
when I am laid in my grave, may yet re-
main.

We inherited no paternal estates, but
a moderate support was liberally provided
for the descendants of Tippoo Sultan by the
Government of India, and a considerable
sum was set apart to be appropriated solely
to the maintenance of the Royal family of
Mysore, to be styled the Mysore Fund. With
the death of certain members of the family,
however, their portion ceased to be paid, and
no provision being made for the increase of

the family by births, we are now unable to
live with any degree of respectability.

It is my firm belief, that it was the in-
tention of that high-minded nobleman, the
Marquis of Wellesley, who set apart this
sum of money, that it should be used solely
for our use and benefit; he having sanctioned
an outlay of almost double the sum
originally fixed upon. I know the justice and
liberality of the Court of Directors, and it is
enable that body to arrive at a true opinion
of the justness or otherwise of my claim that
induces me to publish these few documents.
Other Government letters have been written,
and correspondence has taken place on this
subject, but I have not been able to obtain
copies of these papers.

I rest assured, however, that the anxi-
ties wishes of the Most Honorable Court are,
they have ever been, to administer to all
under their rule even and impartial justice.

and I live in the confident hope, that if it
appears clear to the upright body of gentle-
men composing that Court, that my claims
are just, I shall not have sued for justice
in vain.

شاها ذکر کم بر من دلگیر نگر
بر حال من خسته و دلریش نگر
هر چند نیم لایق بخشایش تو
بر منگر بر کرم خویش نگر
پیش که بر آورم زدست فریاد
هم پیش تو زدست میخواهم داد
چونوشیروان عدل کرد اختیار
کنون نام نیک است از یادگار
نرا زمین به آخر چه حاصل بود
که نامت شهنشاه عادل بود
رعایت دریغ از رعیت مدار
مباد دل داد خواهان برادر

بیا واردن کار امیدوار
 به از قید بندے شکستن هزار
 چو عا جز رها نند دانه قوا
 درین عا جز ی چو نخواهم ذرا
 تا فلک گردد نند باشد شاه ما پا پند باد
 افتاب دولتش بر بندگان پا پند باد

GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Son of Tippoo Sultan.

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EXTRACTS

FROM

CAPT. COLIN MACKENZIE'S WORK,

REGARDING THE DOMINIONS

OF THE

LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN.

No. XLII.

Major Allan's Account of his Interview with the Princes in the Palace of Seringapatam, and of finding the body of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

A SHORT time after the troops were in possession of the works, Major Beatson and I observed, from the south rampart, several persons assembled in the palace; many of whom, from their dress and appearance, we judged to be of distinction. I particularly remarked, that one person prostrated himself before he sat down; from which circumstance I was led to conclude, that Tippoo, with such of his

officers who had escaped from the assault, had taken shelter in the palace.

Before any attempt could be made to secure the palace (where it was thought the enemy, in defence of their sovereign and his family, would make a serious resistance), it became necessary to refresh the troops, who were greatly exhausted by the heat of the day, and the fatigue which they had already undergone. In the mean time Major Beatson and I hastened to apprise General Baird of the circumstances we had seen: on our way, we passed Major Craigie and Captain Whittie, with the grenadiers, and some battalion companies of the 12th regiment. As soon as we reached General Baird, we proposed to him to bring these troops to him, to which he assented. On my return, General Baird directed me to proceed to the palace with the detachment of the 12th, and part of Major Gibbing's battalion of sepoys: he directed me to inform the enemy that their lives should be spared, on condition of their immediate surrender, but that the least resistance would prove fatal to every person within the palace walls. Having fastened a white cloth on a serjeant's pike, I proceeded to the palace, where I found Major Shee, and part of the 33rd regiment, drawn

up opposite the gate: several of Tippoo's people were in a balcony, apparently in the greatest consternation. I informed them that I was deputed by the General, who commanded the troops in the fort, to offer them their lives, provided they did not make resistance; of which I desired them to give immediate intimation to their Sultaun. In a short time the killedar, another officer of consequence, and a confidential servant, came over the terrace of the front building, and descended by an unfinished part of the wall. They were greatly embarrassed, and appeared inclined to create delays; probably with a view of effecting their escape as soon as the darkness of the night should afford them an opportunity. I pointed out the danger of their situation, and the necessity of coming to an immediate determination, pledging myself for their protection, and proposing that they should allow me to go into the palace, that I might in person give these assurances to Tippoo. They were very averse to this proposal, but I positively insisted on returning with them. I desired Captain Scohey, who speaks the native languages with great fluency, to accompany me, and Captain Hastings Fraser. We ascended by the broken wall, and lowered

ourselves down on a terrace, where a large body of armed men were assembled. I explained to them, that the flag which I held in my hand was a pledge of security, provided no resistance was made; and the stronger to impress them with this belief, I took off my sword, which I insisted upon their receiving. The killedar, and many others affirmed, that the princes and the family of Tippoo were in the palace, but not the Sultaun. They appeared greatly alarmed, and averse to coming to any decision. I told them, that delay might be attended with fatal consequences; and that I could not answer for the conduct of our troops, by whom they were surrounded, and whose fury was with difficulty restrained. They then left me, and shortly after I observed people moving hastily backwards and forwards in the interior of the palace; and, as there were many hundreds of Tippoo's troops within the walls, I began to think our situation rather critical. I was advised to take back my sword; but such an act, on my part, might, by exciting their distrust, have kindled a flame, which, in the present temper of the troops, might have been attended with the most dreadful consequences; probably the massacre of every soul within

the palace walls. The people on the terrace begged me to hold the flag in a conspicuous position, in order to give confidence to those in the palace, and prevent our troops from forcing the gates. Growing impatient at these delays, I sent another message to the princes, warning them of their critical situation, and that my time was limited. They answered, they would receive me as soon as a carpet could be spread for the purpose; and soon after the killedar came to conduct me.

I found two of the princes seated on the carpet, surrounded by a great many attendants. They desired me to sit down, which I did in front of them. The recollection of Moiza-deen, who, on a former occasion, I had seen delivered up with his brother, hostages to Marquis Cornwallis, the sad reverse of their fortunes, their fear, which, notwithstanding their struggles to conceal, was but too evident, excited the strongest emotions of compassion in my mind. I took Moiza-deen (to whom the killedar, &c., principally directed their attention) by the hand, and endeavoured, by every mode in my power, to remove his fears, and to persuade him that no violence should be offered to him or his brother, nor to any person in the palace. I then intreated him,

as the only means to preserve his father's life, whose escape was impracticable, to inform me of the spot where he was concealed. **Moizadeen**, after some conversation apart with his attendants, assured me that the Padshaw was not in the palace. I requested him to allow the gates to be opened. All were alarmed at this proposal; and the princes were reluctant to take such a step but by the authority of their father, to whom they desired to send. At length, however, having promised that I would post a guard of their own sepoys within, and a party of Europeans on the outside, and having given them the strongest assurances that no person should enter the palace, but by my authority, and that I would return and remain with them until General Baird arrived, I convinced them of the necessity of compliance; and I was happy to observe that the princes, as well as their attendants, appeared to rely with confidence on the assurances I had given them.

On opening the gate, I found General Baird and several officers, with a large body of troops assembled. I returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Close into the palace, for the purpose of bringing the princes to the General. We had some difficulty in conquering the alarm and

the objections which they raised to quitting the palace; but they at length permitted us to conduct them to the gate. The indignation of General Baird was justly excited by a report, which had reached him soon after he had sent me to the palace, that Tippon had inhumanly murdered all the Europeans, who had fallen into his hands during the siege: this was heightened probably by a momentary recollection of his own sufferings, during more than three years' imprisonment in that very place; he was, nevertheless, sensibly affected by the sight of the princes; and his gallantry, on the assault, was not more conspicuous, than the moderation and humanity which he displayed on this occasion. He received the princes with every mark of regard, repeatedly assured them that no violence or insult should be offered to them, and he gave them in charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew and Captain Marriott, by whom they were conducted to head-quarters in camp, escorted by the light company of the 33rd regiment. As they passed, the troops were ordered to pay them the compliment of presented arms.

General Baird now determined to search the most retired parts of the palace, in the hope of finding Tippon. He ordered the light com-

Many of the 74th regiment, followed by others, to enter the palace-yard. Tippoo's troops were immediately disarmed, and we proceeded to make the search through many of the apartments. Having intreated the killedar, if he had any regard for his own life, or that of his Sultaun, to inform us where he was concealed, he put his hands upon the hilt of my sword, and, in the most solemn manner, protested that the Sultaun was not in the palace, but that he had been wounded during the storm, and lay in a gateway on the north face of the fort, whither he offered to conduct us; and if it was found that he had deceived us, said, the General might inflict on him what punishment he pleased. General Baird, on hearing the report of the killedar, proceeded to the gateway, which was covered with many hundreds of the slain. The number of the dead, and the darkness of the place, made it difficult to distinguish one person from another, and the scene was altogether shocking; but, aware of the great political importance of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, the death of Tippoo, the bodies were ordered to be dragged out, and the killedar, and the other two persons, were desired to examine them one after another. This, however,

appeared endless; and, as it now was becoming dark, a light was procured, and I accompanied the killedar into the gateway. During the search we discovered a wounded person lying under the Sultaun's palankeen: this man was afterwards ascertained to be Rajah Cawn, one of Tippoo's most confidential servants; he had attended his master during the whole of the day, and, on being made acquainted with the object of our search, he pointed out the spot where the Sultaun had fallen. By a faint glimmering light it was difficult for the killedar to recognize the features; but the body being brought out, and satisfactorily proved to be that of the Sultaun, was conveyed in a palankeen to the palace, where it was again recognized by the eunuchs and other servants of the family.

When Tippoo was brought from under the gateway, his eyes were open, and the body was so warm, that for a few moments Colonel Wellesley and myself were doubtful whether he was not alive: on feeling his pulse and heart, that doubt was removed. He had four wounds, three in the body, and one in the temple; the ball having entered a little above the right ear, and lodged in the cheek. His dress consisted of a jacket of fine white linen,

loose drawers of flowered chintz, with a crimson cloth of silk and cotton round his waist; a handsome pouch, with a red and green silk belt, hung across his shoulder: his head was uncovered, his turban being lost in the confusion of his fall: he had an amulet on his arm, but no ornament whatever.

Tippoo was of low stature, corpulent, with high shoulders, and a short thick neck, but his feet and hands were remarkably small; his complexion was rather dark; his eyes large and prominent, with small arched eye-brows, and his nose aquiline: he had an appearance of dignity, or perhaps of sternness, in his countenance, which distinguished him above the common order people.

No. XLIII.

Commission for Mysore; dated 14th June, 1799.

RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, &c., &c., &c., GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR ALL THE FORCES AND AFFAIRS OF THE BRITISH NATION IN INDIA, TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and allied arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power

and authority of the Honourable the English East India Company, and of his highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their friend and ally; and whereas his said highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General for all the forces and affairs of the British nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof as shall appear to his lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General, as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be, and

be styled, Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military governments, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: the said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward

Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath hereinafter mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, A. B., do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor-General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor-General to disclose or make known the same. I do

further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other person, for my use, or on my behalf, or on the behalf, or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor-General in Council I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor-General.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others of them. And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively; and the several Secretaries, and other officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the

execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge, and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be, found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultan, and also to collect, and bring to account, all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money, as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May, 1799, or have, or shall become due to the Government of the allies, from and after that day. Provided always that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution, among the allied army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, according to the General Order issued by the Governor-General in Council, under date the : and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May, 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the

public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by his Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

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*Instructions to the Commissioners of Mysore;
dated 4th of June, 1799.*

(Secret.)

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF MYSORE,
GENTLEMEN,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to intrust to you. These powers necessarily supercede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieut.-General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable situation of affairs in Mysore appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the allies, in which the interests of the Marhattas should be conciliated, appearing to me under all circumstances of the case to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope, in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the meanwhile it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, first, to the satisfaction of the principal Mussulmen sirdars, and of the kiledars of the several forts; secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultan from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Henry Wellesley a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you

to give complete satisfaction to Kummeer-ud-Deen ; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take the earliest measures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Musselmen you should immediately enter into such specific engagements as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement with as little burthen to the finances of the company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the company. They must be employed and provided for by the allies, and by the Rajah of Mysore, collectively ; the families of the sirdars slain during the campaign must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The killedars who have surrendered, and those who still hold forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing

any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them, for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Musulmen interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be intrusted to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieut.-Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is also appointed pay-master of stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expense will be spared to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations;

and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Wellesley will judge whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole, or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them, respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four-lacs of pagodas. The sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be desirable, that Ali Reza should accompany the princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the princes as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence

to every branch of the family ; and at a proper time he will deliver the letters for the four eldest sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure,* some time after the capture of the place : I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable ; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted

* " We feel great satisfaction in being able to assure your Lordship, that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience. No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence."—*Extract: Letter from the Commissioners to the Governor General, dated 8th June, 1799.*

long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander-in-Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander-in-Chief for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination ; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable that some officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the princes until Lieut.-Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which

I have reposed in him are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprise the Commissioners, whose power is superceded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion that the Commander-in-Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieut.-Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah

of Mysore, as soon as that prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive; but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect in drawing the multitude of Mussulmen from Seringapatam. This would enable the commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortification, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed). MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1799.

No. XLV.

Partition Treaty of Mysore.

TREATY FOR STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP SUBSISTING BETWEEN THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY BEHAUDER, HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB NIZAM-UD-DOWLAH ASOPH JAH BEHAUDER, AND THE PAISHWAH ROW PUNDIT PURDHAN BEHAUDER, AND FOR EFFECTING A SETTLEMENT OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE LATE TIPPoo SULTAUN.

WHEREAS the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company Behauder, and its allies, Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company Behauder and its allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun, and of the French, the allied armies of the Honourable English Company Behauder, and of his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in

vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said allies, the Honourable English Company Behauder and his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it hath pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the

adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil or military, of the British nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in name of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1.

It being reasonable and just that the allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (viz. a due indemnification for the expenses incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies,) it is stipulated and agreed, that the districts specified in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Behauder, of its allies or tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lacks of star

pagodas, making the Company's share as follows :—

Estimated value of district enumerated in the Schedule A, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultan in 1792.

Canteria pagodas	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan two lacks of star pagodas, in Cantoria pagodas	2,40,000
Remains to the East India Company	<u>5,37,170</u>

Article 2.

For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B, annexed hereunto, shall be subject to the authority, and for ever united with the dominions of the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him for this purpose a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Cantoria pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclusive of a jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to

assign to the said Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows :—

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultan in 1792	6,07,332
Deduct personal jaghire to Meer Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Cantoria pagodas	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder	<u>5,37,332</u>

Article 3.

It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land, or island, lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery, near Chungal Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions

of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4.

A separate government shall be established in Mysore ; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5.

The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, herunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 6.

The English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the First Article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families, and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family from any member of it, against the authority

of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend, hereinbefore stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7.

His Highness the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall be invited to accede to the present treaty ; and although the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder has neither participated in the expense or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties, (namely, the English East India Company Behauder, and his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder,) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, the English East India Company Behauder, his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and Maha Rajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D,

into annexed, shall be reserved for purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty; provided, however, that the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties; and provided also, that he shall give satisfaction to the English East India Company Behauder and to his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him, the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the said Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder; and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Paishwah, on the part of the English East India Company Behauder, by the Governor-General, or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8.

If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall refuse

to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the Seventh Article refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of, the several districts hereinbefore reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall rest jointly in the said English East India Company Behauder, and the said Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore for other districts of equal value more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

Article 9.

It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysore Kishna Rajah in the Government of Mysore, that his Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty to be immediately concluded between the said English East India Company Behauder and his Highness the Maha Rajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder.

Article 10.

This treaty, consisting of ten Articles, being settled and concluded this day, the 22nd of June, 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurram, 1214, Anno Higerec) by Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Behauder, on the part, and in the name, of his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Behauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves: and Meer Allum Behauder has delivered to Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same.

signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Behauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.
(L. S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) J. MALCOLM, *Secretary.*

Separate Articles of the Treaty between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder and the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependents of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal jaghire of Meer

Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the Eighth Article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the remaining third to the Honourable English East India Company Behauder.

Schedule A.

1. THE COMPANY'S SHARE.

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednore:

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Korial (Mangalore), Be- kul and Neleseram....	1,33,662	7½	
Kareul.....	11,393	2½	
Barkoo.....	48,389	8½	
Khoosaulpore.....	26,361	7½	
Bulkull.....	9,177	0½	
Garsopa.....	9,192	0½	
Mahawar (Onore).....	17,842	9½	
Mirjam.....	8,953	4½	
Ankola, Punchmahl and Shedashoghur (or Souda Payen Ghant.)	28,332	2	
Bighay.....	18,929	4½	
Carried forward...			3,11,874 6½

Brought forward..... 3,11,874 6½

Coimbatore, viz.:

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Coimbatore.....	80,000	0	
Danainicottah.....	35,000	0	
Cheoor.....	27,000	0	
Chinjerry.....	27,000	0	
Darapoor Chuckerghary.....	64,000	0	
Settimungalam.....	30,000	0	
Undoor.....	8,000	0	
Pandora.....	14,000	0	
Vizimungul or Arava- coorhy.....	20,000	0	
Erroade.....	20,000	0	
Caroor.....	41,000	0	
Coodgully.....	15,000	0	
Caveryporam.....	4,000	0	
			3,85,000 0

Wynaud (from Amambur Chicklor) from Talooks be-
longing to Seringapatam.

Punganoor.....	15,000	0
Sutticul ...		
Alumbaddy }	15,200	0
Koodakully }		
Oussore.....	18,096	0
Decani-Cottah, and Rut- tungerry.....	14,000	0
Vencatigeri-Cottah.....	6,000	0
Ankusgeery and Sooligeery	4,000	0
Banglore	3,000	0
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half }	5,000	0
Talooks of Hurdaluelly }		
		80,296 0

Carried forward... Total, 2,77,170 6½

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.
Brought forward	7,77,170 6½
Deduct provision for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ally Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star pagodas 2,00,000, or Canteria pagodas	2,40,000 0
Remains to the Company...Canteria Pagodas	5,37,170 6½

Schedule B.

2. THE NIZAM'S SHARE.

Gooty.

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.
Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568 0
Kona Koomlah	7,500 0
Pamri	11,000 0
Wunjur Kurroor....	8,998 1
Yursatty Muracherroo ...	5,902 0
Beem Rapah	4,800 0
Muttoor	2,700 0
Pravalli Munnimong	9,426 3
Chunumpilly	8,951 8
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251 8½
Kurtooni	8,800 0
Yarky	22,673 1
Pennacoonda	60,000 0
Munug Seera	8,000 0
Hundytenastpoor	16,000 0
Kotageor, remainder of ...	11,629 0
Kannhindgoondy, ditto of..	10,000 0

Of Gurrincondah.

All the districts not added in 1792	1,85,810 0
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Carried forward... 4,20,000 1½

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.
Brought forward ...	4,20,010 1½
Puttungeery, from Serin- gapatam ...	10,000 0
Rydroop (6 talooks) ...	1,02,856 0
Kunnool Peshcush ...	66,666 0
From Chittledroog.	
Jerymullah (1 talook) ...	7,800 0
	6,07,332 1½
Deduct for a personal ja- ghire to Cumeer-ud-Deen Khan and relations ...	70,000 0
Remains to the Nizam ...Canteria Pagodas	5,37,332 1½

Schedule C.

DISTRICT CEDED TO MAHA RAJAH MYSORE KISTNA RA-
JAB OODLAVER BEHAUDER.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

	Cant. Pagodas. Fanams.
Puttun Attacran ...	11,000 0 0
Mysore Attacran or Rech- mut Nuzzur ...	11,500 0 0
Nuzzur Bar ...	14,000 0 0
Hardunhelly ...	15,000 0 0
Periaputam ...	6,200 0 0
Muddoor ...	13,200 0 0
Hetghur Deivan-Cottah ...	8,000 0 0
Betudapeor ...	7,000 0 0
Tyoor ...	8,000 0 0
Velandoor ...	10,000 0 0
Mallivelly Gollusabad ...	9,000 0 0
Tulkar Sosilah ...	8,100 0 0
Nurzipore ...	10,200 0 0

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Yestonah	...	7,200	0 0
Bailoor	...	15,700	0 0
Astrulgoor	...	4,300	0 0
Chenapatam	...	12,100	0 0
Bullum Mungirabad	...	10,000	0 0
Hussin	...	7,900	0 0
Honavelly	...	9,400	0 0
Nagmangul	...	4,700	0 0
Bellore	...	3,100	0 0
Mahorage Droog	...	10,000	0 0
Gram	...	3,500	0 0
Ramgherry	...	7,400	0 0
Turkanemb	...	7,400	0 0
Ahmud Nuggur Chick- loor	...	10,000	0 0
Kurp	...	12,000	0 0
Toory Khaira	...	9,000	0 0
Coonydghul	...	5,008	9 0
Hoolicoordroog	...	4,000	0 0
Kirkairy	...	4,065	0 0
Chennyputtun	...	9,138	0 0
Noogairly	...	3,000	0 0
Mairlabah or Kishma- ghessoor	...	6,100	0 0
Sucknyputtun	...	6,200	0 0
Banorawar	}	...	10,000 0 0
Gurradungilly			
Harrunhillly			
Boodihall	...	7,000	0 0
Nidgul	...	6,000	0 0
Pogur	...	10,000	0 0
Hagulwary	...	12,000	0 0
Goomairpollam	...	10,000	0 0
Bangalore	...	55,000	0 0

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Maugry	...	8,400	0 0
Mudgherry	...	36,000	0 0
Coorghurry	...	4,000	0 0
Cankanelly	...	8,900	0 0
Nalwungleand Doorbilla	...	16,000	0 0
Anikal	...	10,300	0 0
Byroodroog	...	4,000	0 0
Hyhoor	...	7,000	0 0
Dewanhully	...	20,045	0 0
Ootradroog	...	5,000	0 0
Chinroydroog	...	8,000	0 0
Toonkoo and Deoroy	...	18,000	0 0
Nidgegul and Mac- hydroog	...	16,000	0 0
KundsakeeraandChell- naigholly	...	16,000	0 0
Chota Balapoor	...	80,000	0 0
Colar	...	80,000	0 0
Jungum-Cottah	...	13,000	0 0
Chuckmogalam	...	8,134	4 0
Kudoor	...	7,129	7 4
Sera, remainder of.			
Sera and Amerapoor	...	55,000	0 0
Ooseotal	...	50,754	0 0
Burra Balapoor	...	44,000	0 0
Nuggur, above Ghaut.			
Kusbah	...	29,145	4 2
Coolydroog	...	28,818	0 2
Koompsee	...	8,094	2 0
Kope	...	22,864	5 2
Wastara	...	6,818	9 0
Eekairy and Sagur	...	39,411	0 2
Gooty (Hoobly)	...	11,006	8 2

7,78,322 0 4

1,49,754 0 0

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Surbtonanundy	...	10,458 0½	2
Terryanwitty	...	17,424 0	0
Shikurpor	...	11,774 0½	0
Annantapoor	...	10,191 0½	9
Lakooley Dannass	...	11,629 6½	1
Oodgunny	...	13,614 1½	0
Simoga	...	16,883 5	0
Hooly Honore	...	6,583 5½	1
Biddary	...	10,836 5	2
Chingsery, Beswapattam,	22,001 1½	3	
Turrykeera	...	14,676 4½	2
Azeimpoor	...	10,696 2½	3
		3,02,417	6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 talooks.

Kusbah	...	20,874 7½	1
Beesumunder	...	12,148 4	2
Dideary	...	12,984 9½	0
Husdroog	...	11,936 2½	3
Multoer	...	10,392 3½	2
Murkal Moroo	...	12,662 0½	3
Tullick	...	11,854 0½	0
Burum Sagar	...	10,163 6½	0
Kunkopa	...	12,542 0½	2
Bilchoor	...	10,683 1	2
Hinoor	...	10,010 0	5
Goody-Cottah	...	11,330 5	3

1,48,583 1 7

13,79,076 8 1

Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurden-
hally, viz.: Talmale and Talwaddy,
included in the Company's share

5,000 0 0

13,74,076 8 1

Schedule D.

THE PRISHWAN'S SHARE.

	Cant.	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Harpoonelly (6 talooks)	...	1,10,030 8½	0
Soonda (above the Ghants)	...	59,377 0	0
Annagoondy	...	60,101 0	0
<i>From Chittledroog, 2 talooks, viz.:</i>			
Holul Kaira	...	11,425 6	0
Mycomdo	...	12,226 9	0
		23,652 5	0
<i>From Bednore, 1 talook, viz.:</i>			
Hurryhur	...	10,796 0	0
		10,796 0	0
Total, Canteria pagodas...		2,63,957 3½	0

Ratified at Hyderabad by his Highness the Nizam, on
the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1799.

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK,

Resident.

No. XLVI.

Memorial, explanatory of the Partition Treaty of Mysore.

1. THE principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is, that each party should retain, in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unencumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides of the amount of the pensions for jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expenses of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria pagodas.

3. It was, however, thought advisable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expenses of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four princes, now at Vellore, is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacks of pagodas, which had been

added by the allies, to the estimate given in by the vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues,* by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the papers annexed to this dispatch: by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria pagodas 83,67,549: this sum, certainly, much exceeded their real amount. In No. 3,* a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue imposed upon the allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears that, at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 14,78,698 Star pagodas,† provided the revenues beably and honestly administered.

* Appendix XLIX. Captain Macleod's statement of Revenue, &c.
† N. B. This is the gross amount: about twelve lacks net revenue.

5. A map, constructed by Captain Marriott, will be found in No. — It is recommended to the attention of your Honourable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In No. 4* will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject to this memorial.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the island of Seringapatam is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with

* Appendix XLIX. Captain Macleod's statement of Revenue, &c.

water. By the next dispatch, it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honourable Court.

7. Articles 4 and 5. These articles are so expressed as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Polygars descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6 requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7 refers to an intended treaty with the Marhatta empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The eighth article requires no particular comment; it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The ninth article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any

collateral arrangements to be made with the new government of Mysore. It is evident that his Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Marhattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for his Highness; or if the Marhatta power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness' interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer-nd-Deen.

Article 2.

If the Paishwah should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit, which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Paishwah, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

No. XLVII.

Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

A TREATY of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by His Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable

Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on behalf, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General; and, on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22nd of June, 1799, between the Honourable English East India Company Behauder, and the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company Behauder, his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Paishwah Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C, annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the government

of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East India Company Behauder:

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the said English East India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part, and in the name, of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article 1.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honourable the East India Company Behauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to receive, a military force for the defence and security of his Highness' dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East India Company; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any state or power, his said Highness Maha Raja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expence, incurred by the

augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor-General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4.

And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor-General in Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the government of Mysore, or to

assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5.

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his aumils, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Behauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-General in Council shall be at

liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness' territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East India Company, the Governor-General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever shall his Highness' actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times,

and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness' use.

Article 6.

* His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Behauder and their allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence, with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article 7.

His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of what-

ever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness' determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8.

Whereas the complete protection of his Highness' said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British troops and officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, that the said English Company Behauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within the said Highness' territories, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article 9.

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt for the security of the territorial possessions

of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within his Highness territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East India Company shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the fortresses. And it is further agreed, that such expences as may be incurred on this account, shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10.

In case it shall become necessary for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the regular troops of the English East India Company Behauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit; but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East India Company Behauder

to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

Article 11.

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank, in the service of the late Tippoo Sultan, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article, to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12.

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessities, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessities, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impeliment whatever.

Article 13.

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

Article 14.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness' interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15.

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong, respectively, to the English Company Behauder and to his Highness, are

inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties, that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of an exchange or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article 16.

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, corresponding the 3rd of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Hassar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant era, settled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Honourable English East India Company in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and his Highness

the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East India Company, and on the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

No. XLVIII.

Memorial explanatory of the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

ARTICLE 1 requires no explanation.

ARTICLE 2. The amount of the subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for

the first year of the new Government ; but no doubt exists, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country. It was thought more advisable to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysore.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvement into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor-General in Council may deem advisable ; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner,

for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income below the amount of his necessary expences. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

Articles 6 to 10 require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal sirdars and killedars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June.* The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this

head is 23,000 star pagodas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas.* This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Article 12 requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, however, will necessarily

* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

total there should, probably, be deducted two-thirds of Punganore, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's share for the Nizam.

He also charged his jumwabundy with half a fanam, as a tax on shroffs, and a quarter of a fanam as a duty on tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to $3\frac{1}{4}$ fanams on every ten fanams; so that by this increase every ten by the preceding jumwabundy became $13\frac{1}{4}$ for the new jumwabundy, or 40 was raised to 55.

There were, however, some inconsiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; such as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and also the road duties; but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increase, I have supposed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increase of 1796 extended to the whole gross revenue, and by following this mode, I have estimated the increase in column 2 of the statement greater than it really was; consequently, column 3 or 4 is estimated lower than it otherwise should be, if the detail of the whole increase had been accurately ascertained.

The sums in Canteria pagodas in the third column, or in star pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be considered as nearly the

fair jumwabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myself to assert, that the several districts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If some of the districts should be over-rated in this estimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreasonable to expect, that in the aggregate the whole may, in the course of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of column 4; and if from this sum one-fifth be deducted, for the several heads of enaums to pagodas, &c., and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacks of star pagodas annually.

Should this estimate of the new acquisitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered that I followed the truest scale which can at present be procured. Much will always depend on the skill and talents of persons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each aumildarrie composing the jumma in the first column; and I have materials

and information sufficient to prove, that the schedule of the Mysore revenue, given to the confederates in 1792, was a false statement of the jumwabundy.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1799.

From Captain Macleod to General Harris, dated Seringapatam, 22nd May, 1799, inclosing Abstract of Tippoo Sultaun's Jumwabundy.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to lay before you an abstract of the jumwabundy, and a list of the several forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all forts and the residence of his asophs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each division and fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's mistaken system of revenue collection operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increased the number of aumildarries to ten times as many as had usually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Mysore dominions.

The Sultaun raised his jumwabundy in

the year 1795, by adding about nineteen lacks of Canteria pagodas to his former jumma : but this increase was only ideal ; as I am informed by men, of whose veracity I have a high opinion, that since the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five lacks of Canteria pagodas. His actual annual disbursements are estimated at forty lacks of Canteria pagodas, since the treaty of 1792 ; so that it appears a considerable portion of his expenses must have been taken from the treasure collected by his father.

All the asophs and aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were seldom chosen for any other reason than their being Mahomedans ; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity administered to them, the embezzlement of public revenue by the several classes of servants is supposed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty lacks of Canteria pagodas. The jagheers for the support of troops, which amount to about five lacks of Canteria pagodas, do not appear in the statement : the valuation of them is included in the revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c , &c., &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD,

Acting Superintendent of Revenue.

Provinces, or other Districts.		Number of Asots in each District by the Census of 1871.	The revenue, including jaghirs, and other amounts, by the latest assessments, in Cantera pagodas.	Names of the Asots.	No. of Asots in the District.	
Mysore.	East, or north side of the Gherry.	Mysore Asgram	30	2,31,280	0	Sheer Khan.
	Elum, or north side.	Pattam Asgram	40	3,20,118	0	Sheik Malik.
	Musur Asgram	Mysore	31	2,14,616	0	Mahomed Sied and Syed Yallab.
	Khanas Asgram	Hassan	21	1,99,064	4	Mahomed Ghoftar and Syed Alla Zedra.
	Asgram	Maharaidroog	21	1,83,896	0	Meer Hassan and Kondareilly.
	Yelland	Gubalidroog	8	2,30,280	0	Syed Meeran and Abdul Kauder.
	Yelland	Hedcoordroog	2	1,48,780	0	Raige Rally and Mahomed Syed (Syed Saheb.)
	Yelland	Maharaidroog	31	2,74,764	0	Mahomed Ally Mackerse, and Syed Mahodeen.
	Yelland	Gurramgeery	21	2,18,474	4	Syed Alareden and Mahomed Far Kordeen.
	Yelland	Deoraidroog	23	1,90,377	0	Syed Ismael and Mahomed Nutter.
Gurramgeery.	Balla Asgram	Deoraidroog	29	2,69,092	0	Abdul Cadir and Sheik Faried.
	Gurramgeery	Deoraidroog	31	2,58,208	0	Sheik Boodun.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	1,78,322	0	Sheik Mahomed.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	2,08,006	0	Syed Peer.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	2,51,184	0	Meer Muneen and Syed Imann.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	2,61,554	0	Hassan Ally and Mahomed Hassan.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	2,30,533	0	Mouhdeen Khan Liranne and Sheik Kortiza.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	1,96,147	0	Imann Beg.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	1,86,720	0	Mahomed Hassum and Golan Meahcien.
	Asgram	Deoraidroog	23	2,84,150	4	Mustaansha.
Chittledroog.	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,26,106	0	Syed Meedie and Sheik Mahdoor.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,41,636	1	Mahomed Aly Beg and Sheer Mahome-1.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,20,578	6	Syed Hussain and Abdul Reza.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,70,992	7	Mahomed Ghare and Mahomed Suddurodeen.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,60,721	5	Meer Mahomed Aly and Abdul Rusoor.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,04,176	0	Sheik Scheabudeen and Golan Aly.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,09,378	0	Mahomed Hassan and Mahomed Masan.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,76,072	7	Abdul Kurroon and Mahomed Daoud.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,62,876	9	Sheik Mukdoon.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,36,798	1	Syed Mukdoon and Sheik Aly.
Gooty.	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,16,993	9	Meer Hassan Aly.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,21,504	0	Abdul Cadir and Abdul Rahman.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,12,720	0	Fucker-a-dien and Sheik Ahmed.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	2,52,106	0	Muckdeen Aly and Abdul Rusoor.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	1,68,457	0	Syed Shully and Syed Daoud.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	1,87,097	0	Mahomed Aly Gulluck and Mahomed Hassan.
	Asgram	Gooty	33	1,48,677	0	Hussain Reza and Mahomed Imann.
	Asgram	Gooty	33			
	Asgram	Gooty	33			
	Asgram	Gooty	33			
Raidroog.	Asgram	Gooty	33			
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Coimbatore.	Asgram	Gooty	33			
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Sattimungalam.	Asgram	Gooty	33			
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	Asgram	Gooty	33			
	Asgram	Gooty	33			
	Asgram	Gooty	33			

Total.....1,07

N. B.-

year 1797-8.

Names of the Asots.

Names of the Asots.

No. of Asots in the District.		No. of Asots in the District.	
Fatah Syed	12,000	100	
Abul Kader	12,000	100	
Sultan Mahomed	2,800		
Mohd. Ali	2,800		
Meer Mahomed	52,000	200	
Cubbar Ali	12,000		
Cooper	2,000		
Buhat Jung	2,500		
The Palace at Ralleum	6,000		
Meer Mahomed	900		
		59,750	
The number of pagodas, moneys, and brahmins, &c., estimated at		2,66,000	
		3,03,750	
The number of the Sultan's domains was raised in the year 1797, by the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		19,07,577	
		22,77,627	
Which was collected from the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		60,89,992	
The number of the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		15,71,574	
The number of the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		15,71,574	
The number of the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		15,71,574	
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The number of the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		15,71,574	
The number of the Sultan's domains, &c., estimated at		15,71,574	

including the higher, at least to Civil and Military Officers, for their services in the year of

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Abstract of Tipp

year 1797-8.

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Provinces, or chief Districts.	Names given by Tippoo Sultan to each Division or Fort.	The proper or ancient name of the Fort or District.	Number of Annularies in each District by the British's Regiment.	The revenue, including jagheers, and other enaums, by the latest assessments, in Cantera pagodas.		Names of the Asofs.	REMARKS.
				C.P.	F. C.		
Mysore.....	Esar, or south side of the Cavary	Mysore Astgram ...	39	2,31,230	0	Sheer Khan.	
	Elmun, or north side	Pattan Astgram ...	40	3,26,118	0	Sheik Malik.	
	Nuzur Bar.....	Mysore.....	30	2,14,616	0	Mahomed Sied and Syed Yallaub.	
	Khaseemabad	Hassen.....	20	1,99,004	4	Mahomed Ghoffar and Syed Alla Zedra.	
	Asbarabad	Mahairaidroog.....	20	1,83,895	0	Meer Hassen and Kundareilly.	
	Jafforabad	Cubbaladroog	30	2,20,259	0	Syed Meeran and Abdul Kander.	
	Yeefforabad	Hoolsoordroog	20	1,48,780	0	Raige Bally and Mahomed Syed (Syed Sahab.)	
	Enlok Shuko.....	Makeridroog.....	30	2,74,761	0	Mahomed Ally Mackeree, and Syed Mahodeen.	
	Mouhdeenabad	Gurrungeery	20	2,18,474	4	Syed Alaredeen and Mahomed Fur Ktrdeen.	
	Deoraidroog	Balla Shuko	23	1,90,377	0	Syed Ismael and Mahomed Nutter.	
Gurrungeery.....	Gurdoom Shuko	Nundydroog.....	20	2,89,092	0	Abdul Cadir and Shaik Farried.	
	Azamut Shuko	Goorebunda	31	2,38,203	0	Shaik Booduz.	
	Iscofabad	Dewanhully.....	25	1,73,222	0	Sheek Mahomed.	
Gurruncondah.....	Zuffarabad	Gurruncondah	25	2,03,006	0	Syed Peer.	
Chumbarghur.....	Rezabad	Chumbarghur	20	2,51,184	0	Meer Muneen and Syed Imaum.	
Harponelly	Azeemabad	Beerundroog	33	2,61,554	0	Hassan Aly and Mahomed Hassain.	
Chittledroog...	Mahmoodabad	Murcal Moogoo	32	2,36,533	0	Mouhdeen Khan Lavance and Sheek Mortiza.	
	Turrock Yeal Hissar	Chittledroog	27	1,96,147	0	Imaum Beg.	
	Mumtazghur	Concoopa	27	1,88,720	0	Mahomed Hasshum and Golam Moshdien.	
Gooty.....	Friez Hissar	Gooty	37	2,84,150	4	Mustaansha.	
Raidroog	Naasuruhabad	Coondurpy	33	2,25,106	0	Syed Mondie and Sheek Mahdoor.	
Bednore	Nuggur	Bednore	33	3,41,636	1	Mahomed Aly Beg and Sheer Mahomed.	
	Inkeaz Ghur	Caulyadroog	23	2,20,672	6	Syed Hussain and Abdul Reza.	
	Shookurabad	Ohindergooty	31	2,70,992	7	Mahomed Ghaus and Mahomed Suddurodeen.	
	Mummutabad	Mangalore	24	2,60,721	5	Meer Mahomed Aly and Abdul Rusoor.	
	Rummutabad	Bekul	21	2,04,178	0	Sheik Scheabudeen and Sholam Aly.	
	Wascoodabad	Buscoragee	23	2,09,373	0	Mahomed Hussain and Mahomed Meeran.	
	Derea Behadurgur	Derea Behadurgur	23	2,16,073	7	Abdul Kurreem and Mahomed Daoud.	
Sonda	Mazeedabad	Sedasheeghur	11	2,62,876	9	Sheek Mukdoom.	
Coimbatore	Hussainabad	Danancottah	1	2,36,793	1	Syed Mukdoom and Sheek Aly.	
Sattimunglalam	Salamabad	Sattimunglalam	1	2,16,993	9	Meer Hassain Aly.	
Andioor	Ahmadabad	Andioor	1	2,21,594	0	Abdul Cadir and Abdul Rhaiman.	
Canjam	Kurremabad	Canjam.....	1	2,12,720	0	Fucker-a-dien and Shaik Ahmed.	
Daraporam	Azezebad	Chuckerghery.....	31	2,52,196	0	Muckdeen Aly and Abdul Rusoul.	
Paonghur.....	Hafezabad	Paonghur.....	20	1,68,457	0	Syed Shully and Syed Daoud.	
Murgessie.....	Rymanabad	Murgessie	20	1,87,097	0	Mahomed Aly Gulluck and Mahomed Hassain.	
Ruttengeery.....	Mustafabad	Ruttengeery.....	20	1,48,677	0	Hussain Reza and Mahomed Imaum.	

Total.....1,97

N. B.-

JAGHEERS.		No. of horse to be kept up for the Sircar from the jagheers.
Can. Pagodas.		
Futteh Hyder	12,000	100
Abdel Khalick.....	12,000	100
Sultun Meahdeen	4,300	
Moh-a-Dien	4,300	
	32,600	200
Meer Mohud-ud-Dien.....	12,000	
Cumam-ud-Dien	4,000	
Cooreob-ud-Dien	2,700	
Bubbar Jung	2,550	
The Pollegar of Rulleum ..	5,000	
Meer Mamood	900	
		59,750
The enaums to pagodas, mosques, and brahmins, &c., are estimated at ...		2,50,000
		3,09,750
The jummaundy of the Sultan's dominions was raised in the year 1795, by adding 34 Cantera fanams to each pagoda, or 10 fanams, amount to...		19,67,877
		22,77,627
Whiph sum, deducted from the gross jummaundy, would leave the actual revenue expected to be collected, Cantera pagodas		60,89,992
or in Sta. pagodas		46,71,994
		including the jagheers allotted to Civil and Military Officers, for their services in lieu of

Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Mysore Country.

EXPORTS.

Beetle, Areka (or Sissauris).....
 Black Pepper
 Cardamums
 Sandal Wood
 Wax
 Ivory
 Rubies
 Thick Diamonds
 Cotton Thread.....
 Coarse painted Cloths of Pom-
 brie, &c.....
 Raw Cotton

Those articles generally allude to the Exports from Ballaghaut to the Coast of Coromandel:

The first four articles are the most considerable.

IMPORTS, chiefly from the Eastward.

Salt
 Coarse and fine Cloths of different sorts
 Silk of different sorts
 Velvets
 Damasks
 Copper
 Lead
 Tutenaigue
 Masulipatam Chintz
 Burhunpoor ditto
 Flat Diamonds.....
 Pearls
 Broad Cloths
 Dried Fruits.....
 Coral
 Raw Silk
 Spices
 Drugs
 Tobacco.....

The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw Silk, and Tobacco.

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were abolished throughout the Mysore territories; but as this measure would occasion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacks of pagodas, it cannot be carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years' peace and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 12th July, 1799.

[THIS LETTER WILL BE FOUND IN THE DESPATCHES OF
LORD WELLESLEY.]

No. CXLVIII.

*The Marquess of Wellesley, to the Right
Honorable Lord William Bentinck, Governor
of Madras.*

(Secret.)

Fort William, Dec. 9, 1803.

MY LORD,

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, under date

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of the 25th of November, received this day, enclosing the copy of a despatch from Colonel Campbell, the commanding officer at Vellore, which contains a narrative of the supposed murder of a female slave, by the orders of the Prince Abdul Khalik.

2. The peculiar situation of the sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun must be considered to exempt them from the jurisdiction of any of our Courts of justice. That exemption, however, cannot extend to the servants and dependants of those princes. The agent of Abdul Khalik, in the commission of the supposed murder, should be tried, with a view to bring that agent to justice, and to establish the facts relating to the innocence or guilt of Abdul Khalik, by a legal process.

3. In examining the declarations taken at Vellore on this occasion, I observe that the person stated to have conveyed poison to the deceased female slave, was informed "that his life could be saved only by declaring the truth."

4. This intimation cannot justly preclude the trial and eventual condemnation of that person, but in the event of his conviction, any promise of the nature stated would, of course, induce your Lordship to spare his life.

5. If the charge against Abdul Khalik should appear to be proved by the result of the trial of the agent, the only punishment which can properly be inflicted on the prince will be, reduction of his allowances, and an additional restraint upon his person.

6. If it should appear clearly from the evidence, that Abdul Khalik has instigated this atrocious crime, your Lordship will be pleased to direct the commandant of Vellore to afford that prince an opportunity of stating his defence to your Lordship in Council; and if your Lordship should be convinced, after having examined that defence, of the guilt of Abdul Khalik, I request that your Lordship will be pleased to reduce Abdul Khalik's allowances, at least, in proportion of one-half, and that you will confine him a close prisoner to the Fort of Vellore, for, at least, six months.

7. It is impracticable to bring Abdul Khalik to a regular trial, but public example, and the necessity of preventing such atrocious excesses, will require that he should be punished, at least, to the extent specified in this despatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

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To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON,
AND W. C. BLAQUIERE, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to communicate to you the following resolutions and orders of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the subject of the stipends to be assigned for the support of the families of the Mysore Princes, and on other points connected with that arrangement.

2. The plan submitted with your letter above acknowledged, was framed with reference to the principle stated in Mr. Edmonstone's letter to you, of the 9th ultimo, and your calculations appear to the Governor-General in Council to have proceeded on the most equitable and fair consideration of the actual wants of each family. That principle, as applied to the families of the Princes, still appears to the Governor-General in Council to constitute the most just measure of allowance, which can be adopted in forming a general arrangement for their subsistence, and the sums which you have proposed for the maintenance of each individual, appear to

Government to be fully adequate to their support.

3. With respect, however, to the personal allowance to the Princes, the Governor-General in Council has, on full consideration, determined to adopt a different principle, viz., that of dividing the Princes into classes, in the manner in which they were divided at the period when the original settlement was made by the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, and assigning to the individuals composing each class, allowances of equal amount, and bearing a due proportion to those to be assigned to the members of the other classes.

4. Besides the other advantages attending this plan, there is every reason to suppose, that it will be more congenial to the feelings and prejudices of the Princes, than the mode of apportioning the personal allowances which was suggested by you, in conformity to the principle stated in your instructions of the 9th of June.

5. The Governor-General in Council has therefore determined to adopt the plan above stated, and to fix the amount of the personal allowances to the Princes, with reference to the classes in which they will be placed, and

the allowances to the family of each Prince, with reference to the number and rank of the individuals composing it.

6. With respect to the amount of the allowance, it has been stated in the preceding part of this letter, that the sums proposed by you, for the members of each family, are, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, fully sufficient for their maintenance, and that rate of allowance is accordingly sanctioned by Government.

7. In fixing the personal allowances, it is necessary to bear in mind the principle on which the whole arrangement of the pecuniary affairs of the families proceeds, viz., to fix the allowances on such a scale as shall preclude the means of accumulation, while it shall provide for the enjoyment of every comfort and no more.

8. Upon this principle the Governor-General in Council has determined to fix the personal allowance for the Princes of the first class at Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem, that of the second at 300 per mensem, and that of the others in proportion.

9. The amount to be appropriated to the maintenance of each family will then stand according to the enclosed statement.

10. The personal allowances to the Princes of the third class are to be raised to a level with those of the second class, agreeably to the original arrangement, when they shall have, respectively, attained the age of fifteen years.

11. The Governor-General in Council remarks, that this arrangement, with respect to the family allowances, cannot be considered to be permanent, but must necessarily be subject to such future alterations as the state of the families and other circumstances may require.

12. The mode of paying the establishment has attracted the particular attention of the Governor-General in Council, and has occupied a principal share in his deliberations, on the question of the settlement of the families. The result of those deliberations has been a decided opinion, that the servants and establishments, with the exception only of eunuchs, and persons of that description, who are considered more to form a part of the families, should be paid by the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

13. The Governor-General in Council is satisfied, that any arrangement which should leave the payment of the servants in the

hands of the Princes themselves, would not be consistent with the safe custody of their persons, or the security of the public interests.

14. The Governor-General in Council observes, that your estimate of the expense of the establishments attached to each family, appears to be framed under the supposition, that the servants of the families are to be paid by the Princes. According to the arrangement described in the two preceding paragraphs, however, a proportion of the servants only are to receive their wages from the Princes, and the calculation of forty-five per cent. on the amount of the allowances can be considered merely as the estimated expense of the establishments of servants, and not as the actual amount of that branch of expenditure.

15. The Governor-General in Council is prepared to expect that this arrangement will excite a certain degree of dissatisfaction among the Princes, but he relies on your exertions, to endeavour to satisfy their minds of the absolute necessity of the arrangement, and of their quiet acquiescence in the wishes of Government on this point. It will of course be a particular part of the duty of Mr. Blaquiere to check and punish any instance

of disrespect or disobedience to the Princes, or their families, which the servants may be tempted to exhibit, by the supposed state of independence on them, in which they may conceive themselves to be placed; and the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that a strict attention to this rule will soon reconcile the Princes to the proposed measure.

16. With respect to the mode of issuing the payments on account of these allowances, the Governor-General in Council directs that the personal allowances, the allowances for the families, the amount of the wages of servants, to be paid by the Princes, and of the wages of those which are to be paid by Mr. Blaquiere, be drawn for by the Magistrate separately. The three former sums to be paid to the Princes on separate receipts for each sum.

17. The Governor-General in Council has resolved that the allowances shall take effect from the first of July; and you will, accordingly, at the close of the present month, draw for the first month's allowances, which the sub-treasurer will be directed regularly to discharge. It is not the intention of Government to make any deduction on account of

the advances of cash which have been made to the Princes; but that they shall enjoy the full benefit of the present arrangement from the date above mentioned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,

• Dy.-Secy. to Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
23rd July, 1807. }

MINUTE BY LORD MINTO.

Dated Fort William, 19th Oct., 1807.

I have thought it my duty to consider attentively the question suggested by a consideration of the letters which were some time since addressed to me by the Mysore Princes on the subject of their allowances, and which were recorded on the consultation of the 1st ultimo, and to enquire both what sum may with propriety be fixed for the maintenance of the Mysore Princes, and what mode of treatment it is now advisable to adopt respecting them.

I am entirely satisfied that no other plan would either have been prudent or practicable, on the first arrival of the Princes themselves,

and afterwards of their families in Bengal, than precisely what was adopted by the wisdom of the former Government. It was a necessary consequence, both of their recent arrival in a new country, and of the vigilant control which was then obviously indispensable, that their maintenance should be provided for directly by Government, and the whole detail of their establishment should be conducted under its immediate orders. I have not understood, however, that this arrangement has ever been considered as permanent, and I have reason to believe that a change of plan has been in contemplation, similar in principle, if not entirely equal in extent, to the propositions which I shall submit to the Council with the more confidence as I find them sanctioned at least in part by opinions of so much authority as those to which I allude.

It may be convenient to begin by fixing the general principle by which the treatment of the Mysore families ought to be governed. We shall by that means acquire a guide both in the choice of systems, and in adjusting the particulars of the plan.

By the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Sultan, the usurpation of Hyder Ally, and the power of the Dynasty which he

founded, was totally and finally overthrown. In consequence of that event, a considerable portion of the ancient Territory of Mysore was restored to the representative of its legitimate sovereign. The conquered family of Hyder and Tippoo, by falling under the absolute power, came for that very reason under the protection of the Conqueror, and found themselves, by the civilized spirit of European warfare, and by the peculiar character of the European enemy who had subdued them, entitled to the tender and liberal treatment which they have in reality experienced. No countenance could be given by any circumstance of our demeanour towards them to any claim they might still harbour to the dominions of Tippoo, and a restraint of their persons, together with a strict observation of their conduct, was obviously necessary in the early period, and in the first circumstances of their captivity. But, consistently with these objects, they were felt by the generous character of our country, to be persons entitled to all the consideration which belongs to illustrious birth, and to the tenderness which is due to misfortune, especially in a vanquished enemy.

These sentiments, therefore, became the basis of our conduct towards the family of

ippoo, and prevailed in the arrangement adopted for their support as far as prudence would permit.

We have to enquire, therefore, what change in these principles, the events of Vellore, and the transplantation of this family to Bengal, should induce.

I confess, that to me, the principle appears to remain the same, and that a change only in some particulars of the arrangement is rendered advisable by the new occurrences just averted to.

It still becomes us to show as much generosity towards these families as is consistent with public security under present circumstances, and these I think will be found on consideration, rather to admit of relaxation than to require an augmentation of restraint.

We could not at any time propose to purchase the friendly mind of this family by any liberality we showed them. It was contrary to nature that they should conceive affection or attachment towards the immediate authors of such calamities as had fallen upon their house, or that they should, in their hearts, renounce the pretensions to their Father's Crown, which they had been taught, and accustomed from their infancy, to consider as their in-

heritance. It was with this knowledge that we determined to treat them in their misfortunes with liberality and kindness. Feeling ourselves at liberty to take our own precautions against their natural enmity to the British power, we never reckoned on their friendly dispositions as any part of our security.

Consistently with these considerations, it appears to me that the insurrection at Vellore, so far as it is to be ascribed to the agency of this family, or any member of it, may have afforded perhaps a confirmation of, but has made no real change in, the sentiments which were already entertained concerning their disposition at the very time when liberality was adopted as the fit principle of our behaviour towards them.

The question that remains is, what limitation of that generosity prudence requires in the present circumstances?

Much, in my opinion, has been done towards security by the removal of these families from the Coast to Bengal. They are withdrawn from the sphere of their natural influence, and are transferred to a country in which they cannot count one partizan, or one public friend, but in which they are subject to the close and constant observation of Government itself,

surrounded by all the means of vigilance and control which are possessed at the seat of authority.

For these reasons, I am myself satisfied that personal restraint may be not only diminished, but in a great degree, and subject to some exceptions, safely withdrawn; and I am strongly confirmed in this opinion by the reflection that, if serious evil is to be apprehended, either from their escape, or from intrigue during their residence in Calcutta, neither of those dangers are at all obviated by any restraint which has been hitherto established, or which could be proposed under any practicable system of management.

My first proposition then is, that, subject to modifications and exceptions which I shall notice hereafter, a fixed allowance be settled on each of the Princes, which is to defray all their expenses of every description, under their own management, and in any residence approved by Government which they may choose to provide for themselves in Calcutta, or its immediate vicinity.

That they should be made clearly to understand that the allowance is never to be increased, but is to continue the same, notwithstanding any addition to the number of

their Families, or any unforeseen changes that may fall upon them.

That the allowance is to be considered as their Estate, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide any more than it does in the case of other individuals, and which will not be diminished, except in case of misconduct or abuse.

It must be expressed, also very explicitly, that the settlement is made only for the lives of the present Princes respectively, and that on their decease, Government reserves to itself the right of considering anew the nature and amount of the provision to be made for their descendants and families.

I should now wish to consider the advantages and disadvantages of this plan, compared with the present system.

First, with a view to the comfort of the Princes and their families.—

On this point it is perfectly ascertained, and indeed, it is impossible that it should be otherwise, that the principal grievance of their present condition, or to speak more adequately of it, the principal source of their present unhappiness is, the humiliation of having the interior management of their domestic life, with all its details, withdrawn from their own

charge, and placed in that of strangers. I shall not enlarge on this topic, because no doubt attends it.

The present proposition, as it affects them, is to discharge them from confinement into houses of their own, and to convert them from state prisoners into heads of families. If this can be done with safety, we shall no doubt be happy in the opportunity of conferring so substantial a benefit and so great a consolation on these objects of national liberality and kindness. I shall consider therefore,

Secondly, the question of security.

In Bengal, the Mysore Princes possess undoubtedly no present power to hurt us.

They must either create it by intrigue, or escape to some other country, where they may be supposed to possess it.

Intrigue, by the communication of their own emissaries with other men, or by their own personal communication with the emissaries of others, is as practicable at their present residence of Russipuglah, and must always remain so, under any management, short of absolute imprisonment, which neither has been nor can be proposed, as in a private house at Calcutta. It is true that they are now attended by a certain number of Police Officers, which

creates, no doubt, a difficulty in the way of such practices; but as it does not present insurmountable obstacles, the only difference is to the Princes, and not to us, for the evil, so far as regards us, may be incurred with equal certainty in one case as in the other, and it would only cost the Princes a troublesome precaution or two more at Russipuglah than at Calcutta.

If it is said that they are now under the care and superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, and the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, I answer, that I propose they should continue so.

But with whom, and for what object is the intrigue to be conducted? what inducements have they to propose to partizans? and how are they to conceal, under the very eye of Government, such indications of extensive designs (and none others are worthy of notice) as the smallest degree of success must necessarily present to a vigilant inspection?

These objections are equally applicable to the case of escape.

They might escape now, if they had a strong motive to attempt it, with a few preparatory measures, attended perhaps with a little trouble, but no difficulty. But to what region of the

world would they escape? In every part of Mysore, supposing all the difficulties of a flight from Bengal to that distant point surmounted, they must find themselves in an enemy's country, and must be prisoners again, before they could occupy friendly ground enough to erect their standard upon.

None of the Native Princes of India have any common interest with them, or any desire for the restoration of Hyder's kingdom.

Which of them will embark their own fortune in so desperate an adventure?

To these arguments of security against their escape, or any danger to be apprehended from it if accomplished, we must add a consideration very powerful with them, I mean the necessity of deserting in such a case their women and families, who could not accompany their flight, and abandoning them to the severity and disgrace which they would imagine likely to be the consequence of such a step.

If events in India should produce any alteration in these views, it would then rest with Government to adopt their measures to the occasion; but, under the present circumstances, I confess I see no danger from a relaxation in the personal restraints of the Mysore Princes.

I would next try the measure on the footing of economy and convenience.

The comparative Estimate, marked A, annexed to this minute, will show a saving in annual expenditure of Sicca Rs. 30,892 in favour of the new plan; although I have been induced by considerations, which I shall afterwards explain, to propose in that plan some augmentation to the present allowances. The saving which results from this estimate is not fallacious, for it is exclusive of one branch of the present expenditure, the amount of which cannot be correctly ascertained, although it is known to be very considerable indeed,—I mean the incidental charges of all kinds, including repairs of building, furniture, &c., and a multitude of more minute particulars, which can neither be computed nor controlled; and if that head of the present expenditure be taken into account, at the most moderate estimate which has been suggested to me, the balance in favour of the plan now proposed will not fall below a lac of rupees per annum.

It is a great advantage of the proposed plan, in point of economy as well as convenience, that the whole charge is reduced to a certain invariable amount, and that no room is left to the very burthensome consequences,

either of abuse or negligence, in conducting the domestic economy of so large a community.

Another advantage resulting from this plan is, that the advance of a very considerable capital, which must have been expended in the purchase of ground and the construction of very extensive buildings, will be precluded. The probable amount of this will appear in the annexed papers.

The frequent alteration which must have been made in the allowances to be allotted to each family on the former principle, so as to meet the varying circumstances of increase or diminution in its numbers, marriages, births, funerals, and other domestic occurrences, is an inconvenience from which the new plan is entirely exempted; and Government, as well as the gentlemen more immediately employed, will be relieved from the constant and vexatious discontents, jealousies, complaints, and discussions which the former system was calculated to produce, and of which there has already, in this short period, been such ample experience.

It cannot but be felt, the bare statement of the proposition, that to retain twelve families composed at present of upwards of 300 per-

sons, and subject to the natural growth of all societies, especially when favoured by polygamy, and an unlimited number of females,—to retain, I say, a multitude in the condition, and to provide for them on the footing, of state prisoners of rank, must be an undertaking of such difficulty, complexity, and embarrassment, as to become in the end impracticable.

The whole of these embarrassments are removed by the plan I have now the honour to recommend.

My next proposition relates to the amount of allowances.

While Government was itself to provide for the maintenance of the families, and to direct the expenditure, the principle adapted of regulating the amount of each allowance, according to the respective numbers and condition of the members composing the families, was the only one which could with propriety be resorted to; but on the new proposition of committing the allowance to the direction of each family for itself, it appears to me every way more just and convenient to recur to the principle formerly established at Vellore,—I mean that of classes,—allotting different allowances, on proper grounds of discrimination, to each class, but assigning the same allowance to

each member of the same class. The different circumstances of the families comprised within the same classes will, no doubt, make the smaller more affluent than the more numerous; but this difference must be perpetually varying; it is an advantage or disadvantage, depending very much on their own choice or discretion. They will, in this respect, stand precisely on the same footing with every other head of a family who has a fixed income. A bachelor will always find himself more affluent on the same fortune than a father of a family, and the husband of one wife with few children will be richer than the father of fifty children by as many mothers; provided the allowance be sufficient for the largest establishment according to the rank of the person at the head of it, he has no right to complain of the accidental, and probably temporary, advantage enjoyed by others whose establishments happen to be smaller.

The inequality in the provision made for the different families, which I now propose to remove as far as the case admits, has been in reality another, and I may say the second, principal source of discontent and heartburning in these societies.

The classes formerly established seem to me

to have been well considered, and to have been founded on the most rational, as well as most liberal, considerations; regard was had to the rank and birth of all in the provisions assigned to them, but the difference in their habits was also attended to. It was a reasonable and considerate distinction, which was made in favor of those who had already enjoyed splendour and distinction, and to whom every descent from their former condition might be supposed to add a sense of degradation to the diminution of fortune. Those who had not quitted the retired and comparatively plain and frugal life of the Zenana had not this sentiment to aggravate their new condition, and have been reared in the knowledge of, and with a perfect preparation for, the lot which has been assigned to them. In the desire of improving their situations, they claim, indeed, an equality with their elder brothers in attaining manhood, and allege that, being the sons of the same father, they are degraded by every mark of inferiority to them. But this is an argument that would equally serve every younger brother in England who is the son of the same father with his elder brother, and who, nevertheless, protests in vain, on the plea of degradation, against the law of primogeni-

ture. That the Princes of the first class were born earlier than those of the second does not, indeed, constitute a personal merit in the former, but may yet, without injustice, as we see in Europe, be made the foundation of inequality in the distribution of fortune. I do not believe, indeed, that the principle of equality in the fortune or treatment of all the sons of the same father, is by any means established in the practice of Mussulman families, and especially in those of sovereign or high rank. The distinction between the third class and the second is only temporary, but during its period is founded on natural fitness and convenience. The establishment for children and minors is, and must be, in all countries of the world, more limited than that of persons who have attained the age of manhood, when that natural distinction ceases. The third class will be placed on the same footing with the second, although it may be worthy of consideration whether the period of minority may not be properly extended somewhat beyond the very early age at which it terminates in these countries.

I am induced to propose some additions to the present allowances, for the following reasons:—

1stly. A more exact economy may be supposed to prevail under the prudent and attentive control of the gentlemen who now preside over the affairs of these families than can be depended upon when the management is committed freely to themselves.

2ndly. A medical establishment, house-rent, and the whole head of incidental charges, to an unascertained amount, now defrayed, *a part must in future be provided for out of the fixed allowances.*

3rdly. The allowance of the first class must be adapted to the scale of the most numerous and chargeable family, and the proposed income of that class will rather fall below than exceed the allowance which it has been found necessary, even on the old plan, to assign to the Futteh Hyder.

4thly. I really think that the present amount of allowances to the sons of Tippoo, in all cases except that of Futteh Hyder, falls somewhat short of the general principle of fit and becoming liberality applicable to this occasion, as it has been described in the early part of this Minute. Some reduction of the allowances first established at Vellore I entirely approve of, because those allowances afforded the means of accumulation, which might be

applied to improper purposes, or might at least suggest designs of a nature troublesome to us, and probably fatal to themselves. But the former allowance of the first class will, according to my proposition, suffer an abatement of two-fifths, and, after that, retrenchment cannot by any management, besides supplying the indispensable demands of a family, furnish any dangerous resources. But to preclude the possibility of this, and for the purpose of avoiding an inconvenience of a directly opposite nature— I mean the contracting of debts—I shall propose some subordinate regulations calculated to prevent these evils. I propose that Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, besides the habitual inspection and observation of their conduct, should be so far charged also with the superintendence of their interior economy: as to receive from them periodical accounts, under general heads, of their expenditure, with the power of calling for the vouchers when the occasion may seem to him to require it. The points to which his attention will be directed must be both whether the expenditure is too small, and whether it is too great. In the first case, the notice of Government will be called to any indication of such accumulation as the public can have a possible interest

in. In the second, provision will be made out of the subsequent month's or quarter's allowance for discharging any arrears incurred by excess of expense in the former; and the knowledge of this, on the part of the families themselves, will, no doubt, serve to give an early check to irregular or prodigal dispositions, while a steady execution of this wholesome regulation will prevent the growth of debt to any inconvenient amount.

The provision I propose for the second class, though it will bear a higher proportion to the first than at Vellore, *does not appear to me more than equal to the Establishment which is suitable to the rank of the persons concerned.*

I have said that these propositions were tendered under some exceptions and modifications.

The first exception is Mozezodeen. No part of this plan is intended to include him; and I shall take the liberty, on a subsequent day, to bring forward a distinct and separate proposition for him and his family.

The modification of the liberty proposed to be given to the Mysore Princes is in the case of Futteh Hyder. The part he has acted in the world, and the habits of command he had acquired, may be supposed to leave his mind

more accessible to the suggestions of ambition, and more easily attracted by projects of enterprise than his brothers. On this account I would propose that a more active vigilance be exercised over him, and for that purpose, that a small Police Establishment, to be concerted with Lieut.-Colonel Richardson and Mr. Blaquiere, should be stationed at his house, with such powers and instructions as may be hereafter approved.

A second modification may be found advisable, if not necessary, in the case of the youngest class, who are yet under the executive charge of their mothers. It may be thought, on further consideration, impossible to commit the management of the allowances intended for those families to the mothers, placed, as they would be, in separate residences, without the protection or control of any male relative. I understand that some disorder and inconvenience prejudicial to the interests of the children, and perhaps to the reputation of the families might be apprehended from this state of things; I may, therefore, have occasion to propose some provision for obviating this difficulty when further progress is made in adjusting the details of the plan; but, in the meantime, while I am

enabled to say that any variation to be occasioned by these considerations will not add to the total amount of annual expenditure contained in the annexed estimate.

The paper marked B. will show the amount and particulars of the present and proposed allowances.

If the Board should concur in the sentiments which I have stated regarding the immediate objects of the suggested arrangements, I propose that the following resolutions be passed, and that a copy of them be transmitted to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson and Mr. Blaquiere, with directions to communicate the substance of them to the Princes, in such manner as they judge most becoming and discreet, and to take the proper steps for carrying those resolutions into effect, reporting to the Secretary in the Political Department, from time to time, the opinions they have formed, or the preparations they have made respecting the execution of the plan for the approbation of the Governor-General in Council before any material measure is actually adopted.

(Signed) MINTO.

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RESOLUTIONS OF LORD MINTO ANNEXED TO
THE PRECEDING MINUTE.

Dated the 19th October, 1807.

1st. That the allowances specified in a paper annexed, marked C, be assigned for the maintenance of the Mysore Princes, to take effect from the 1st October next, and to be paid monthly, commencing the first payment on the 1st November for the month proceeding.

2nd. That the allowances be paid to the head of each family respectively, or to such persons as they shall appoint to receive them.

3rd. That these allowances shall stand in lieu of every provision whatever, for their maintenance, and shall defray their expences of every kind, without any exception, including house-rent or the purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance,

incidental charges of all description whatever.

4th. That no addition is to be made, or any reduction, on account of any change in the number comprising the families by marriages, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances, but the allowances are to be considered as the estates of the persons to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide.

5th. That Government does not propose to diminish or withdraw any of the allowances during the lives of the persons to whom they are now assigned, except in the case of misconduct or abuse; but to provide against the possibility of such a case, to avoid dispute in such an event, the whole must remain absolutely at the discretion of Government.

6th. That on the decease of the persons to whom the allowances are now assigned, Government reserves to itself the power of making provision for the widows, descendants, or other members of these families, as shall be deemed proper, under the circumstances then existing.

7th. That the Princes shall have the entire

and free management of their respective incomes, but that regular accounts of the expenditure are to be kept under such general heads, as may be least offensive to their private feelings or usage, to be submitted to the persons appointed by Government, to superintend the affairs of the Mysore Princes at such periods, and at such terms as they may require it.

8th. That if any debt or arrears of payment are incurred by any of the Princes, their liquidation shall be provided for by retaining sufficient sums for that purpose out of the allowances for the ensuing month or months.

9th. That if any saving is accomplished, the amount shall be invested in such public securities, or otherwise disposed off for the benefit of the Princes and their families, in such a manner as they shall themselves desire, and as Government shall approve.

10th. That the Princes shall be permitted to choose their own habitation in the vicinity of Calcutta, subject to the approbation of Government, and that the gentleman appointed to superintend their affairs shall, at all times, have free access to them, and receive unreserved information of every circumstance which they shall deem interesting to

Government, or connected with the welfare of the Princes themselves.

11th. That a proper degree of vigilance and inspection be still maintained at the houses of Futta Hyder and Moheodeen, the particular provisions of which shall be hereafter appointed.

12th. That the Princes be informed of this arrangement, and that they be made acquainted, at the same time, with the expectations of Government on the following heads, viz. :—

1. That they refrain from every attempt or design hostile to Government, to the tranquillity of the country.

2. That they avoid every circumstances of behaviour and way of life that can excite jealousy and mistrust in the mind of Government, or can attract attention, or create speculation amongst the inhabitants of the country.

3. That for these purposes they shall not quit their habitation, in order to make visits, or from any other reason, without the previous approbation of the Superintendents.

4. That they shall not attend processions, or other public ceremonies, on the occasion of religious festivals, or domestic events, which are usually celebrated in a public way.

5. That they shall effect no splendour or display in their way of life at home, or elsewhere, calculated to attract public notice, but shall enjoy the personal comforts and accommodation provided for them, with as much privacy as possible.

6. That they shall avoid as much as possible all intercourse with other families, and generally with the natives of India; that all letters, either written or received by them and their families, shall be subject to the inspection of the officers of Government.

7. That no persons shall be invited or received into their families, especially from the coast, without the previous consent of Government, and, finally, that they be regulated in these and all other particulars of their conduct and behaviour, by the advice of the gentlemen appointed to superintend their affairs.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Major,
Superintendent, Mysore Provinces.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HAWKINS
AND G. D. GUTHRIE, ESQ.,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to instructions received by me from the Chief Secretary to the Government, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Title Deeds, &c., of the premises at Russapuglah, purchased for the accommodation of the undermentioned Mysore Princes, and request you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of them: Princes Sultan Moheooddeen Soobhau Saheb, Futtah Hyder, Yaseen Saheb, Hyder Hoossen Khan Shookroolah, Moizooddeen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. STANE,
Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, 22nd May, 1809.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HAWKINS
AND G. D. GUTHRIE, ESQ.,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting

in conformity to the orders of Government of the 13th instant, a detailed statement of Malguzaree dues receivable by Government, from the estates purchased by the Mysore Princes, and to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to comply with the request of the Princes for the remission of the Malguzaree dues, the necessary orders to that effect will be issued to the proper officers from the Revenue Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary.

Council Chamber, 27th May, 1809.

To

COLONEL HAWKINS,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, submitting an application from the Prince Ghoolam Mahomed, for permission to marry the daughter of his uncle Kurreem Shah, and to acquaint you in reply, that there is no objection to that alliance, but that, with reference to the orders

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of Government alluded to in your letter, no pecuniary assistance can be afforded to Kurreem Shah, according to his request to you on that subject, which, as stated by you to him, is in direct opposition to the regulations established by Government, and you will be pleased to signify to Kurreem Shah the resolution of his Excellency in Council to this effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 15th April, 1814.

To

J. ADAM, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir,

I have this day been honored with your letter of the 17th instant, communicating the sentiments of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, regarding the situation of Prince Moizood Deen, and desiring me to state my opinion relative to carrying into effect the measure of placing the Prince on a footing with his

elder surviving brothers. The permission I embrace with peculiar satisfaction, for I have been looking with much earnestness for the period to arrive, when I might be permitted the liberty to approach Government, to express my sentiments of the undeviating propriety of conduct observed by Prince Moizood Deen. During the time he has been in confinement, not a murmur of discontent have I ever heard; on the contrary, a cheerful submission to his situation, and, I believe, without a single attempt to elude the rules; and when the pleasure of Government of the 25th June, 1813, was made known, relaxing the restraint under which he has continued from the time of arriving in Bengal, it was received by the Prince with expressions of great thankfulness.

Under this view of the question, and adverted to the length of time the Prince has been in confinement, it affords me every sincere gratification to learn that his Lordship in Council has it in contemplation to release Moizood Deen, and the prospect I have of being the medium of communicating these, his Lordship's intentions, from which I shall derive great pleasure, and trust to be excused for expressing my hope, that the

arrangement may take place previous to the charge being in other hands. As the elder sons of the late Tippoo Sultan, viz., Futtah Hyder, Abdool Khalick, and Moheevodeen, are dead, and were the only sons comprehended in the first class, I apprehend it to be the desire of Government to place Moizood Deen in the second, and which now consists of Princes Yasseen, Soobhan, and Shookeroolah, who severally receive two thousand Rupees per mensem, and in whose favour the former regulation for the conduct and control of the Princes were modified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the 11th December, 1812. These qualified regulations are still in force, and under their operation I beg leave to suggest Moizood Deen may be considered.

I have the pleasure to subjoin a copy of the instructions for the observance of the Princes named above, to each of whom a translation in Persian was given immediately after they were received from Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. HAWKINS, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent.
Raseenpulah, 27th November, 1815.

Extract of a letter from Colonel White to the Secretary of Government, dated 5th December, 1819.

I MAY, perhaps, be excused here noticing a proposition or wish made to me by Prince Golaum Mahomed, of receiving some employment under Government. He mentioned that the salary was not so much an object, but the pride he should feel in possessing the confidence of Government. He is a young man of great application, and who has made considerable progress in the English language. His wish is creditable to himself, and as it may, if encouraged, lead to the most desirable consequences, I have thought it fit to be communicated to Government.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) M. WHITE, Colonel,
Superintendent.

Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas Alexander Cobbe to the Secretary of Government, dated 29th April, 1820.

It may be proper to observe, that of the number of Khowases in the families of the Princes, almost all are slaves of the family.

brought from Madras : those in the family of Prince Golaum Mahomed came here in the suite of his mother, and form a great drawback on his small income, barely sufficient for his family, which he has brought up in the most careful manner. Should Government contemplate raising the younger Princes to the same income as received by their elder brothers, it will be most particularly acceptable to this Prince, who finds much difficulty at present, although extremely moderate in his own expences.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) T. A. COBBE,
Acting Superintendent.

To
GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

1. I beg leave to enclose a representation from Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated the 5th August, earnestly entreating me to ascertain the correctness of the facts therein stated, and if found true, urging me to submit his memorial for the consideration of his

Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

2. From every information I have obtained, and the declaration of Captain Cobbe, admitting his difficulties, I can with safety declare there is no exaggeration on the Prince's part, and that his distresses originate not in extravagance, but inadequacy of his allowance to maintain his numerous and over-grown family, and that he has not the means, absolutely, of repairing his house to render it habitable ; indeed, Colonel White was so satisfied of the necessity of affording the Prince Gholaum Mahomed relief, that he addressed Government on the subject, under date the 5th December, 1819, but recommending at the same time its being done in a mode which might be considered by Government objectionable, as the proposition was for employ, not actual additional subsistence.

3. It will appear that my predecessors, from the time of Colonel Richardson and Hawkins, who received charge of Tippoo's family, have invariably approved of the conduct of the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, and that in no instance has he deviated from the prescribed rules, by dissipation or otherwise.

4. On reference to the documents of this

office, it appears that the provision made by the British Government, for Gholaum Mahomed, previous to his marriage, was 1,500 Rupees per month for his maintenance, and that of his own mother, two step-mothers, and ten Khowases, who accompanied the family from Mysore; since this period his family has been increased by nine children, so that out of his allowance of 1,500 Rupees, 250 Rupees is, and must be allowed by him, to his mother, 150 Rupees to his second mother, and 80 Rupees to the third; 200 Rupees, he states, necessary for the education and maintenance of his four sons, and 50 Rupees for each of his five daughters, (250 Rupees); and 25 Rupees each to the 10 Khowases; leaving him only 320 Rupees for himself and wife, and all his servants.

5. I have made it an invariable practice to refuse all applications of this nature, and was I not satisfied that Gholaum Mahomed's conduct had been such as to merit particular notice, I should never have interfered; but I am aware that his distresses have been such as to oblige him to dispose of the few family trinkets they possessed, and therefore I beg leave to recommend, that in addition he be allowed the sum of 500 Rupees per month,

and which is actually necessary to enable him to maintain himself and family with respectability, conceiving that the person for whom I am now making this application is really deserving of some mark of distinction and reward on the part of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major,
Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.
Russapuglah, 4th January, 1821.

To

MAJOR GILBERT,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt Political Department. of your letter of the 21st ultimo, submitting an application from the three elder Mysore Princes, for an augmentation of their respective stipends, on the grounds set forth in their Memorial.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council regrets that you should have consented, (apparently without using any arguments to dissuade the Princes from this

measure) to become the channel of submitting an application so totally at variance with the principles laid down in the Minute of the late Governor-General, Lord Minto. It is evident you must have overlooked that document, by which the stipends for those Princes were fixed at a certain invariable amount, so that, as stated therein, no room should be left to the very burthensome consequences, either of abuse or negligence, in conducting the domestic economy of so large a community, and without regard to the varying circumstances of their respective families.

3. By the resolutions annexed to the Minute above adverted to, it was distinctly declared that the allowances, as then fixed, were to stand in lieu of every provision whatever for their maintenance, and to defray their expences of every kind, without exception, including house-rent, or purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance, and incidental charges of all descriptions whatever. It was further declared, that no addition was to be made, nor any reduction, on account of any change in the number composing the families, by marriages, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances,

with the exception of the individuals comprised in the 3rd class, whose allowance, on their attaining manhood, would be made equal to that of the 2nd class.

4. Under these circumstances, His Lordship in Council would have approved of your having adverted to the resolutions laid down in Lord Minto's Minute, the substance of which was communicated to the Princes at the time of their being passed, and of your having endeavoured to reconcile them to the necessity of adapting their expenses to the scale of stipend then fixed, and which they were fully aware from the first was not to be augmented on any of the grounds now urged by them as the causes of its present insufficiency.

5. You are now directed to bring to the recollection of the three elder Princes the substance of the resolutions formerly communicated to them, and to inform them that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, concurring in the justness of the principles on which, after the most deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of their situation, those resolutions were framed, His Lordship in Council is precluded from complying with the prayer of their petition.

6. I am directed to take this opportunity of adverting to your letter of the 4th January last, submitting a representation from Prince Gholaum Mahomed, on the insufficiency of his allowance, and recommending an addition of 500 Rupees. The cause of Gholaum Mahomed, as well as of the others of the 3rd class, is considered to be essentially different from that of the three elder Princes, and in the spirit of the resolutions above quoted, the members of the 3rd class, who have now all attained the ages of manhood, are entitled to be raised to the 2nd class, or in other words, to be put on a footing of equality with their elder brothers.

7. The subject of your letter last referred to has accordingly been under the consideration of His Lordship in Council, and you will be hereafter apprised of the arrangement which will be made for raising the stipends of the Princes in the 3rd class, in conformity with the resolutions of Government passed in 1807.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 4th August, 1821.

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To

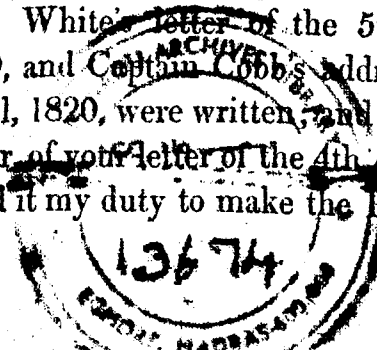
GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of December last, and to request that you will submit to the Most Noble the Governor-General the following observations which have arisen from the second paragraph thereof, and, indeed, been forced on me by the several members of the family of the late Prince Futtah Hyder on the contents of it being communicated to them.

Between the periods at which the stipends of the Mysore Princes were originally fixed, and my assuming the office of Superintendent, so many deviations had taken place from the principles of Lord Minto's Minutes, that it no longer was considered either by the Princes, or Superintendents, as the ground of their pecuniary arrangements: it was in this view of the case apparently, that Lieutenant-Colonel White's letter of the 5th December, 1819, and Captain Cobb's address of the 29th April, 1820, were written, and on receipt, however, of your letter of the 4th August last, I deemed it my duty to make the Princes



and their families fully acquainted with the rules which were in future to be strictly adhered to, as the principle of every settlement of stipend, viz., that the allowances, as now fixed, were to stand in lieu of every provision whatsoever for their maintenance, and to defray the expences of every kind without exception, including house-rent, or purchase of houses, furniture, medical assistance, &c., incidental charges of all description whatsoever; that no addition was to be made, nor any reduction on account of any change in the members composing the families, by marriages, births, deaths, or otherwise, on account of any other circumstances. Under the impression created by this declaration, the Princes have been naturally led to consider the stipends of each house as an estate to be divided amongst the members of the family in such portions as Government may direct; and that as the members of the more numerous family will receive a smaller stipend as their dividend, they will also derive any advantage which may accrue from the deaths of any of their members. The family of Futtah Hyder have solicited me to bring under the notice of Government their hopes, that the principle which is declared in the fourth

paragraph of Mr. Metcalfe's letter of the 30th May, 1820, operating to their disadvantage, in restricting them to stipends inferior to those received by most of the other grand-sons of Tippoo Sultan, will not be departed from in the present instance, where it tends, in a small degree, for their benefit. I have not felt myself justified in withholding the subject from his Lordship in Council, and I trust that I shall be pardoned for observing, that any deviation from the principles of Lord Minto's Minute now permitted, will render it extremely difficult to again revert to a rule which seems well calculated to relieve Government from unavailing applications, and to meet its wishes by providing for the comfort and respectability of the Princes and their families, if once considered that an income will neither receive increase, nor be diminished by any addition to, or decrease of, the members of the family for which it is to provide. I am of opinion that it would much tend to check the propensity to matrimony heretofore shewn, and in any future cases of death, it would become the duty of those who benefit by the event, to provide for the interment, fatiahs, &c., the Superintendent, under the sanction of Government, dividing the lapsed

portion of the income amongst the surviving members. Should my view of the case not be concurred in by his Lordship in Council, I trust that I shall be pardoned for having urged it thus strongly, but I am extremely desirous, as well for my own sake as that of the Princes, that rules for my guidance should be positive. If, however, it should be the pleasure of Government that that portion of Futtah Hyder's stipend, hitherto enjoyed by the Begum, his mother, should cease, I beg to observe that a reference to Colonel Hawkins's letter of the 24th August, 1815, to Mr. Monckton's address, will show that the 250 Rupees were allowed for the maintenance of the Begum and seven women attached to her person, the latter are at present destitute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GILBERT, Major,

Superintendent.

Russapuglah, 2nd February, 1822.

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To

MAJOR H. HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt Political Department. of a letter from the late Superintendent, under date the 2nd ultimo, and to communicate to you the following instructions in reply. The principles which were laid down by the late Governor-General, in his Minute of the 19th October, 1807, are to be considered as still in force, and you will be careful to discourage all expectation on the part of the Princes, that pecuniary aid in addition to their fixed allowances will be afforded to them in future. With respect to the stipend of 250 Rupees, lapsed by the demise of the mother of the late Futtah Hyder, His Excellency in Council will not object to its distribution among the surviving members of the late Prince's family, on the amount advanced on account of the fatiahs being liquidated in the first instance, with the exception, therefore, of the monthly sum of 50 Rupees. You are hereby authorized to assign for the maintenance of the seven females of the late Begum's family, who are

said to be without the means of subsistence, that the stipend in question will continue under resumption, until a saving of 1,500 Rupees, the amount of the advance above alluded to, shall have been effected. This, at the rate of 200 Rupees per mensem, will be accomplished by the end of July next, when you will report the circumstance to Government, and procure the distribution of the full stipend among the members of the late Prince's family, including of course the seven females, dependants of the Begum deceased.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 16th March, 1822.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter to my address, from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated 25th September last, in behalf of himself, and virtually so of his brothers

of the 3rd class, and to request of you to submit the same to the notice and consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

I should, after referring to the 6th and 7th paragraphs of your letter, bearing date 4th August, 1821, in answer to the representation conveyed to you in Major Gilbert's letter of the 4th January of the same year, have hesitated in forwarding the enclosure, had I not had reason to believe, that the difficulties experienced by the Prince Gholaum Mahomed are strictly what he represents them to be, and do not originate either in extravagance or dissipation.

It affords me just satisfaction, in having in my power conscientiously to bear testimony to the uniformly correct conduct of the Princes Jamehoodeen, Monurudeen, Gholaum Mahomed, and Gholaum Ahmud, and except, in a few instances (originating in his involvement in debt,) to that of Surroorudeen, who now compose the 3rd class of the Mysore family at Russapuglah.

In the event of the prayer of the Prince Gholaum Mahomed being acceded to, permit me to request of you, should the proposed measure meet the approbation of Government,

to solicit and obtain for me permission, to make arrangements for the liquidation of the debts of the Princes Surroorudeen and Gholaum Ahmud, contracted by the former with the thoughtlessness and imprudence almost universally attached to the Mussulman character, and by the latter from the thoughtlessness of a young man, who, by the inconveniences he has already been put to in consequence thereof, will, no doubt, act more cautiously and considerately for the future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. HUTHWAITE, Major,
Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Russapuglah, 4th November, 1822.

To

MAJOR H. HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

The Governor-General in Council having had under his consideration the repeated applications from the Mysore Princes of the 3rd class, for some augmentation of their allowances, and being of opinion, that with

reference to the principles laid down on the Minute of the late Governor-General, the Earl Minto, in the year 1807, their claim is entitled to attention, I have been directed to desire, that you will be pleased to report in detail on the situation and circumstances of the five Princes named in the third paragraph of your letter of the 4th November last.

2. The numerous indulgences which those Princes have received from time to time may be considered to have partially fulfilled their expectation of an augmented scale of allowance on their attaining a more advanced age; still, as it was proposed ultimately to place them on a footing of equality with the Princes of the 2nd class, the Governor-General in Council will be disposed to raise them to that class, by granting them an augmentation of 500 Rupees per mensem to their present stipends.

3. As it is understood that some of them have contracted debts to a considerable amount, the Governor-General in Council conceives that the present moment affords the most favorable opportunity for making an arrangement for their liquidation, out of the proposed augmented allowance which they will hereafter receive, that augmentation, in

whole or in part, being set aside for the payment of such debts, until such time as the amount shall be cleared off.

4. In the event of it being finally settled, that the stipends of the five Princes above alluded to shall now be raised to the scale of 2,000 Rupees per mensem, it may be reasonable that they should be required to defray the expence of the guards or burkundazes at present employed for the protection of themselves and their families, and now paid out of the general fund. You will report the amount of such expence on account of each individual, and state your opinion on the expediency of this arrangement.

5. As it is probable that the three elder Princes will, on this occasion, renew their solicitations for an augmentation of their allowances, you will distinctly apprise them that the amount of their stipends was fixed on the most mature consideration of what constituted a suitable and liberal maintenance for them, and cannot, on any plea whatever, be increased.

6. The allowances of the 3rd class were always considered to be open to an increase, until they reached the scale of the 2nd class, beyond which they cannot rise. The indivi-

duals of the 3rd class have accordingly, from time to time, received additional allowances or other advantages, but in making their stipend up to 2,000 Rupees per mensem, they must be explicitly apprised that no further augmentation can take place.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Council Chamber, 31st July, 1823.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and in obedience to the instructions therein contained, to lay before you, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, details of the situations and circumstances of the five under-mentioned Mysore Princes.

1stly. The mehaul of Prince Surroorodeen (vide inclosure No. 1,) consists of thirty-

3. As one only of the guards of burkundauzes attached to the Princes of this, the 3rd class, is paid by Government, it will, I conceive, necessarily be placed on a similar footing with the other four. It is stationed at the mehaul of Prince Gholaum Mahomed, and consists of one naib and six privates, and is in the receipt of a monthly salary of thirty-seven Rupees.

4. The three elder Princes have invariably been informed by my predecessors, as well as by myself, that they ought not to indulge the hope that Government would augment their present stipends. Should they, therefore, renew their solicitations on this head, the instructions contained in the fifth paragraph of your letter, before referred to, will be conveyed to them, that the same cannot, on any plea whatever, be increased.

5. On the favorable decision of Government, with respect to the increase of the stipends of the 3rd class of Princes, they will also be apprised that no further augmentation can take place, and the orders I may receive along with the arrangement for the liquidation of their respective debts will be carried into prompt and immediate effect.

6. It having been found necessary by my

predecessor, Major Gilbert, to pay the stipend of 200 Rupees monthly of the Begum, mother of Prince Surrooroodeen, apart from the general stipend of the family, permit me to request of you to obtain me the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to the continuance of the same mode of payment, with authority to add fifty Rupees monthly thereto, as soon as the Princes' debts shall have been fully liquidated, otherwise I much fear the old lady will reap little or no benefit from the anticipated benevolence of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. HUTHWAITE, Major,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Russapuglah, 27th August, 1823.

No. 1.—Prince Surrooddeen and Family.

AGE.	Year.	Month.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	AMOUNT.	
							RS.	A. P.
33			1	Prince Surrooddeen.		To borrowed and received of Ram-		
			1	Begum Mother		shaie and Bosteelal Misser, with		
			1	Grand-mother		interest included	7,000	0 0
				Sons—		" Ditto ditto of Gunganarain Sir-		
16			1	Shumsooddeen		car, with ditto ditto	1,000	0 0
11			1	Kykobad	Unmarried.			
17			1	Daughter				
9			1	Ditto				
			24	Khowases	{ Including one obtained from the pledge of his			
					{ of Tippoo's mother's jewels.			
			31			Total.....	8,000	0 0

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No. 2.—Prince Jemsooddeen and Family.

AGE.	Year.	Month.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	
32		6	1	Prince Jemsooddeen ...		
			1	Begum Mother		
			1	Mother-in-law		
			1	Neeka Begum		
				Son—		
16			1	Shah Allum	Unmarried.	
			4	Khowases	{ Including one	
					{ of Tippoo's	
			9			

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No. 3.—Prince Moneroodeen and Family.

Age.	Year.	Month.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	Amount.	
							RS.	A. P.
29			1	Prince Moneroodeen.		To borrowed and received of Kae	5,200	0 0
			1	Begum Mother		Khemnarain	325	0 0
			1	Ditto of the Prince ...		" Heeroo Mistry, for work.....		
			1	Begum Mother-in-law...		" Cash borrowed and received of Baboo Ram Ghose	100	0 0
5			1	Daughter	} Unmarried.	" Ditto ditto of Gabur Mung-luni	100	0 0
1			1	Ditto		" Copper things purchased.....	250	0 0
			11	Khowases		"		
					{ Including one of Hyderabad.			
			17			Total.....	5,875	0 0

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No. 4.—Prince Gholaum Mahamed and Family.

Age.	Year.	Month.	Number.	Names, &c.	Remarks.	Debts.	Amount.	
							RS.	A. P.
28		6	1	Prince Gholaum Mahomed		To borrowed and received of Mut-ta Lassa.....	5,500	0 0
			2	Begum Mothers				
			1	Begum of the Prince...				
				Sons—				
13			1	Heeroo Shah	} Unmarried.			
12			1	Secunder Sheka				
11			1	Maleem Jennah				
			4	Daughters	} Including two of Tippoo's			
			10	Khowases.....				
			21			Total.....	5,500	0 0

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No. 5.—Prince Ahmed and Family.

Year	Month	Age	Number	Names, &c.	Remarks	Debts	ARGENT.		
							Rs.	A.	P.
28			1	Prince Ahmed...		To Buggy purchased of Messrs. Dykes and Co.	650	0	0
			1	Begum Mother		" Horses' Medicines, by John Vanguilin	175	0	0
			1	Son Infant		" Imlay, Shoemaker, for Shoes and Boots	80	0	0
4	6		1	Daughter		" Messrs. Crall and Collier, for Pictures, &c.	510	0	0
12			1	Ditto		" Mr. Dormioex, for Jewels and Silver things	2,132	0	0
10			1	Ditto		" Messrs. Twentyman and Co., for ditto ditto	79	0	0
			1	Ditto		" Mr. Malacai Lyon, for Horses purchased	4,030	0	0
			1	Ditto		" Captain Newton, for ditto	1,500	0	0
			1	Ditto		" Mr. Baker, for Horses' Medicines	145	0	0
			1	Ditto		" Rajoo Sain, for Wooden Articles	510	0	0
			1	Ditto		" Sonatun Mullick, for Broad-cloth, &c.	620	0	0
			10	Khawases		" Juggomohun Rasee, for ditto	220	0	0
						" Cash borrowed, from the Begum	350	0	0
						" Jhuroo Sirar, for Almirah, &c.	87	0	0
						" Purankissen Dutt, for Broad-cloth, &c.	62	0	0
						" Cash borrowed of Deorga Das Rasee	816	0	0
						" Ditto ditto of Hervee Har Rasee	430	0	0
						" Panchetun Sirar in pledge of things	1,300	0	0
						" Basteelall Maseer, ditto ditto	450	0	0
						" Cash borrowed of Juggerath Maseer	1,400	0	0
						" Goomchurn Dhan, for several articles	60	0	0
						N. B.—The above debts are not included with interest.			
						Total	15,231	0	0

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To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUTHWAITE,

Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

The Governor-General in Council having Political Department. been pleased to determine that the augmentation of the allowances of the five Mysore Princes of the third class, granted to them by the resolution of Government of the 31st July, 1823, shall take effect retrospectively from the 1st November, 1822, on the 4th of which month you submitted the application from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, I am directed to acquaint you that the Acting Sub-Treasurer will be authorized to pay to you the arrears from the date above mentioned, at the rate of 500 Rupees per mensem, thus raising the allowances of the five Princes named in the margin to Rupees 2,000 per mensem each: the last named, Prince Gholaum Ahmed, having died on the 12th April last, the arrears due to his estate will of course be calculated up to that date only.

2. You will clearly understand, that no portion of the arrears or the augmentation is to be paid to any of the Princes, until their

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debts are arranged and settled, as proposed by you in your letter of the 28th August, 1823.

3. With respect to the concluding paragraph of the letter above referred to, I am directed to authorize you to continue the mode of payment to the Begum, mother of Prince Sooroorodeen, and to add 50 Rupees per mensem thereto as soon as the Prince's debts shall have been fully liquidated.

4. You will also require the Prince Gholaum, Mahomed to pay the guard of burkundazes in the same manner as those guards are paid by the other Princes, adverted to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter of the 28th August, 1823.

5. On the subject of your letter of the 29th April last, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction appropriation of the original stipend of the late Prince Gholaum Ahmed, videlicet 1,500 Rupees per mensem, agreeably to statement No. 1 submitted with your letter. His Lordship in Council also approves the suggestion contained in the 3rd paragraph of that letter, namely, that the guard should in future be paid by the Superintendent.

6. The plan proposed by you for the liquidation of the late Prince Gholaum Ahmed's

debts is approved by the Governor-General in Council, and you will accordingly proceed to settle them in the mode which you have suggested: you will also address the several parties, who have permitted the late Prince to contract debts to them contrary to the express orders of Government, as proposed in the 7th paragraph of your letter.

7. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to sanction the original stipend of the late Prince, to be drawn up to the end of the month of April last, as recommended in the 8th paragraph.

8. The Government having sanctioned the appropriation of the stipend of the late Gholaum Ahmed, according to statement No. 1 submitted with your letter of the 29th April, above referred to, you will of course make provision for the child, whose birth was reported in your letter of the 14th August last out of the stipend settled on the mother.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. SWINTON,

Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber, 15th October, 1824.

To

S. FRASER, ESQ.,

Depy. Secretary to Government, Persian Dept.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed despatch from the Prince Gholaum Mahomed, dated yesterday, representing the circumstances of an atrocious fraud practised by a Mahajun in the Burra Bazar of Calcutta, named Gunga Doss, towards him on the 29th ultimo.

Having made the most strict enquiry into the business, I find the Prince's statement of the transaction to be correct, and that he did, with his own hand, in his house at Russapuglah, pay to Gunga Doss the sum stated, and for which he holds a receipt. It appears that the Prince did not wish to trust his own servants with so large a sum of money, he therefore paid it himself to Gunga Doss, under promise that the jewels would be delivered up to two of the Prince's servants, who was to accompany him to Calcutta, to receive charge of them; but Gunga Doss contrived to make his escape, and has not since been met with. Finding that the offender had decamped with the Prince's jewels, I applied to

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the Magistrates of this city for their assistance in recovering the property, but they appeared to doubt their authority to act upon the matter, at the same time they informed me that Gunga Doss was reported to have fled to Serampore. I am therefore induced to request that you will please to submit the case to Government, and to obtain such orders as may be deemed necessary, and perhaps its interference with the local authority at Serampore, for the apprehension of Gunga Doss and the recovery of jewellery as exhibited in the lists, which are stated by the Prince and others to be worth upwards of 10,000 Rupees.

The Prince's general character and conduct have been, as mentioned to me by my predecessor, extremely exemplary in every respect, and continues so uniformly correct, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to bring it to the favourable notice of Government, and to obtain for him the advance of 4,000 Rupees, the amount he was compelled to borrow from another Mahajun to redeem his jewels from Gunga Doss, and for which he will now be much annoyed and troubled, having nothing to offer the Mahajun as security.

It is in justice to the Prince here to add,

for the information of His Lordship in Council, that he was compelled to contract the debt in which he is involved, to defray the expenses of marriages and funeral in his family and other unavoidable charges, and not from the least disposition to extravagance. I therefore trust that these circumstances will weigh in the consideration of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, and that the result may be the enunciation of an order granting the Prince the aid, by Company's law officers, if necessary, for the recovery of his jewels and the loan of 4,000 Rupees, to be paid by monthly instalments not exceeding 350 Rupees.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. CALDWELL, Capt.,

Superintendent.

Calcutta, 3rd April, 1827.

To

CAPTAIN CALDWELL,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with its enclosures, stating that Prince Gholaum Mahomed had been defrauded of many valuable jewels by a Mahajun of the name of Gunga Doss, who, it is supposed, has fled to Serampore, and soliciting the assistance of Government for their recovery.

2. The Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council does not conceive that the present is a case in which Government could interfere with the authorities at Serampore, as suggested by you for the apprehension of Gunga Doss; but under the favorable testimony borne by you to the Prince's character, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct the Honorable Company's Attorney to afford his professional aid, if necessary, in communication with the Prince and yourself, for the recovery of the lost property.

3. His Lordship in Council has also been pleased to sanction an advance of Rupees 4,000 to the Prince as a loan, to be repaid

by a monthly instalment of 300 Rupees, as proposed in the last paragraph of your letter.

Will be sent hereafter. A Treasury order for that amount has accordingly been issued and will shortly be forwarded to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. FRASER,

Depty. Pern. Secy. to Govt., in charge.

Persian Office, 20th April 1827.

To

S. FRASER, ESQ.,

Acting Persian Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, that the jewels belonging to Prince Gholaum Mahomed, mentioned in my letter to you of 3rd April last, have been recovered by the professional exertions of the Honorable Company's law officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. CALDWELL

Russapuglah, 22nd March, 1828.

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Chief Secy. to Govt., Political Dept.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, an application from Prince Gholaum Mahomed, to be allowed to become purchaser of the Cutcharies at Allipore, now offered for sale by Government.

Should there be no objection to the Prince's becoming the purchaser when the property is put up for public sale, I take the liberty of suggesting that the amount be advanced by Government, and repaid by monthly stoppages from the Prince's stipend, in such proportions as may liquidate the advance within one or two years.

A Certificate from Mr. Surgeon Strong, of the unhealthy situation of the Prince's present residence, is herewith sent.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. D. COLQUHOUN,

Offg. Superintendent.

*Russapuglah, Supdt. Mysore }
Princes' Office, 28th Nov., 1831. }*

To

CAPTAIN DAVIES,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the late Officiating Superintendent's letter, of the 28th ultimo, submitting Prince Gholaum Mahomed's application to become the purchaser of the Cutcharies at Allipore, now offered for sale by Government, and to acquaint you in reply, that his request for an advance of money on account of the purchase, to be repaid by instalments, cannot be complied with.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON.

*Chief Secy. to Government.**Council Chamber, 2nd December, 1831.*

To

GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.,

Chief Secy. to Govt., Political Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, that a copy of your letter, of the 2nd instant, to my address, in reply to an application made by Prince

Gholaum Mahomed, was furnished to the Prince.

On my next visit to the Prince, he expressed to me his deep regret at his disappointment, and begged of me to examine his house, that I might be able to state that he had not made his request without sufficient cause.

From the state of Prince Gholaum Mahomed's house, and from its situation close to large tanks and rice grounds, I should decide it to be very unhealthy; it is also over-run with that destructive insect, the white-ant.

From these circumstances, and from the necessity the Prince will be under of re-building his present house, or purchasing a piece of ground elsewhere, in a more healthy situation, and thereon building, I am induced to comply with the Prince's request, to forward the accompanying letter, which I request the favor of your submitting to the Honorable the Vice-President in Council for consideration and orders.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,

Offg. Superintendent.

*Russapuzlah, Supdt. Mysore }
Princes' Office, 24th Dec., 1831. }*

To

CAPTAIN DAVIES,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that the Vice-President in Council sees no sufficient ground for departing from the decision already passed on the Prince Gholam Mahomed's application respecting the purchase of the old Cutcharie at Allipore, for a dwelling-house.

The proposed payment of the purchase money, by instalments of Rupees 300 per mensem, from the Prince's stipend, is tantamount from the advance solicited in his former letter, and the Vice-President in Council deems it inexpedient to establish a precedent for sanctioning the advance of large sums to the Princes, which requires a protracted period for liquidation, by monthly deductions from their stipends.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON

*Chief Secy. to Government.**Council Chamber, 30th December, 1831.*

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Extract of a letter from Government, dated 24th December, 1832.

"The only point which appears to require immediate attention, is that relating to the advance to be made on account of the marriage of the great-grand-children of Tip-poo Sultan; with regard to such cases, I am directed to observe, that with reference to the ability of the parents, to liquidate within a reasonable period the amount of the advance out of their stipends, the Vice-President in Council conceives that when such advances may be recommended by the Superintendent to be made, the amount in the case of a daughter should not exceed 1,000 Rupees, and in that of a son 1,200 Rupees, and that the period in which the advance is to be repaid by instalments, should not exceed 18 months."

FROM

PRINCE GHOLAUM MAHOMED,

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. HUTHWAITE,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

Letter, dated Russapuglah, 7th November, 1826, claiming the arrears of his stipend from Government.

To
PRINCE GHoolaUM MAHOMED,

Russapuglah.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, and inclosure of yesterday, I am under the necessity of returning you the latter, as it is totally impossible (as already mentioned to you in my former notes) to comply with your request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. HUTHWAITE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Superintendent.

Russapuglah, 13th November, 1826.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of Prince Gholaum Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

It is a proud distinction of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants feeling themselves

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aggrieved by a failure of that liberal justice which is its characteristic. Your Memorialist, therefore, considering himself to be in that predicament, intrudes himself on the notice of your Honorable Court.

2. In 1807 your Governor-General in Council, Lord Minto, fixed the rules for regulating the allowances to the family of your Memorialist's father, Tippoo Sultan, placed by the fate of war at the disposal of the British Government. By these rules each of the Princes of the third class (to which your Memorialist belonged) was to be raised to the grade of the second class; that is, were to receive (2,000 Rupees) two thousand Rupees monthly, on reaching the age of fifteen years, which your Memorialist attained in March, 1810.

3. These rules were (on the 23rd July, 1807) communicated to the officer superintending the affairs of the Mysore Princes, and it was their duty to have adjusted their allowances in obedience thereto. But by inadvertence the rules were neglected; so it was that your Memorialist's allowance was only raised from 1,000 Rupees to 1,500 Rupees per mensem, from the beginning of 1814, whereas it ought to have been increased to 2,000 Rupees in March, 1810.

4. Owing to the small allowance, and large family of your Memorialist, he suffered with them much privation, and became involved. His distresses were often urged by him to the superintending officers, and by them brought to the notice of Government. Thus, in particular, on the 4th January, 1821, Major Gilbert forwarded your Memorialist's representation of the 5th August, 1820, and recommended for him an augmentation of 500 Rupees monthly.

5. The Government, on the 4th August, 1821, replying to this (and to another letter from Major Gilbert, to your Memorialist, irrelevant) noticed the Resolutions of 1807, and informed Major Gilbert, that your Memorialist, as well as the other Princes of the third grade, were entitled to be placed on equality with those of the second; and the arrangements, which would be made to raise their allowances would be communicated hereafter.

6. On the 4th November, 1821, Major Huthwaite (who had succeeded Major Gilbert) again brought your Memorialist's case under the notice of Government, which, on the 31st July, 1823, again recognizing his claim under the Resolutions of 1807, intimated its intention to sanction the increase on

receipt of a more detailed report as to the circumstances and embarrassments of your Memorialist and his brothers.

7. That report was made by Major Huthwaite on the 27th August, 1823, and on the 15th October, 1824, Government decided that your Memorialist should receive the benefit of the Rules of 1807, but with retrospect to November, 1822, only. The facts, that your Memorialist had long before attained manhood, and his distress had been before made known to Government, were unfortunately overlooked.

8. As soon as your Memorialist had discovered that he had not received his full right under the Resolutions of 1807, he lost no time in asserting his just claim. This he has frequently urged, but unfortunately without any effect.

9. At length, on the 1st January last, your Memorialist troubled Lord William Bentinck with a Memorial on the subject. His Lordship referred it to the Council, which, on the 18th March last, was pleased to decide that your Memorialist was not entitled to any augmentation of his allowance, on the ground that the period from which the augmentation

was to commence had been definitely settled at the time it was granted.

10. On this your Memorialist respectfully submits that his claim is not for augmentation, but the arrears, which he considers his just due, under the Rules of 1807, and to which he feels certain the Government would have held him to be entitled, had all the circumstances been fully considered.

11. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that the Government, in according his prayer, could only be considered as making over to him a deposit, which in justice must be regarded as having accumulated in its hands for his use, under the Resolutions quoted; and your Memorialist is not aware of any circumstances which repel or diminish his full and just claim.

12. It cannot be said, that on occasion of family events involving expence, he has received any gratuities to obviate the payment of which the graduated increase was provided. If it be so, let the amount be set off: even the inconsiderable sum which had been paid by Government for your Memorialist's guard has been by him refunded.

13. It cannot be said, that any misconduct

or imprudence on the part of your Memorialist has vitiated his claim. It does not appear that the Resolutions attach any such defeating condition; or if they did, it has been his good fortune to have obtained for his conduct the approbation of the officers in charge.

14. Nor can it be said that the period for the commencement of the regulated increase was discretionary, for the letter of the 23rd July, 1807, the superintending officer's, is distinct and explicit, that each Prince of the third class shall receive an allowance of 2,000 Rupees monthly, from the date of his attaining the age of fifteen years, and such increase was provided in lieu of other occasional grants, which domestic events would otherwise have constantly rendered necessary, and for which frequent appeals would have been made.

15. Your Memorialist further respectfully submits, that his claim receives strength from the fact, that of the amount of allowances receivable by the families of his grand-father and father, under Lord Mornington's instructions of the 4th, and treaty of the 22nd June, 1799, a very large part is not disbursed.

16. Under these circumstances, your Me-

Memorialist ventures to hope that your Honorable Court, on consideration of the facts, and circumstances above set forth, will be pleased to recognize his right to the benefit of the Resolutions of 1807, from March 1810, and to direct your Governor-General in Council to adjust the claim now brought to the notice of your Honorable Court, which thereby will justly rectify an obvious oversight.

17. In conclusion, your Memorialist will only add, that were he an isolated individual, he might prefer silence rather than importune your Honorable Court with his just demand, but he is surrounded with many married and marriageable descendants, for whom he feels more solicitude than for himself. By the Resolutions of 1807, they, as well as himself, are barred from preferring any appeal to the generosity of Government, which the urgency of their wants may dictate. He trusts, therefore, that he is not unreasonable in expecting the full measure of the benefits of those Resolutions, the grant of which is the declared ground of their exclusion from such resource, nor over-sanguine in his reliance that your Honorable Court, generously considering his dependant state, will justly award your Memorialist, a fund which

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alone can avert from his descendants much suffering, and from his declining years severe embitterment.

*Russapuglah, near Fort William,
11th May, 1835.*

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Sir,

Agreeably to the orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, received in reply to your petitions on the subject of your claims, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct the payment of the arrears due to the members of the Mysore community, under certain provisions, and you, with your son and Syudeen, are vested with the payment of the sum due to the heirs of the late Prince Sooroodeen, under my supervision; I have therefore to request that you will favor me with a list of the debts due by his daughters and the other females of his family, and also a detailed schedule of the manner in which you propose to appropriate whatever balance may

remain after the liquidation of the debts
above noticed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
25th November, 1836.

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Sir,

I am directed to call upon you to pay the
following sums from the arrears recently paid
to you :—

On account of Guard.....Rs. 4,255 0

On account of House.....,, 5,000 0

9,255 0

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
18th January, 1837.

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To

"THE FAMILY OF THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROOROODEEN.

Sirs,

I am directed to call upon you to pay the
following sums from the arrears recently paid
to you on account of the family of the late
Prince Sooroorodeen :—

On account of funeral expenses of

the late Prince Sooroorodeen Rs. 8,000 0

Repairs of Building ,, 1,279 10

Guards ,, 4,690 0

Ground ,, 2,000 0

15,969 10

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
8th January, 1837.

To

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supt. of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive two letters from you, dated the 18th instant, on the subject of refunds which you require from the sums recently paid by you on account of the accumulation of the arrears of allowances due to me, and my late brother Prince Soorooodeen. Your letter has anticipated a communication which I was writing on the subject of the insufficiency of these payments, to satisfy the claims of myself, and representatives of my late brother, under the Resolutions of Lord Minto, passed in 1807, and I believe also the more recent resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors. By the annexed calculations, it appears that after deducting the payments lately made there remains on account of principal alone, the sum of Sa. Rs. 36,000 in my favor, and more than that in favor of my late brother. If the payments be mentioned on the result of any computation, I request the favor of your communicating the particulars, that I may be able to point out the oversight which I have

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no doubt has been committed. The refund from the representatives of my brother has been made, and it would be my duty, immediately, to make up that required by me, but it is not at this moment in my power, for I have purchased a house in Calcutta with the money received. I, however, confidently trust, that on further consideration, the Supreme Government will not only abandon this claimed refund, both as regards myself and brothers' estate, but authorize to me and his representatives those payments which would put us in that state in which we should have been, had not the Resolutions of Lord Minto been overlooked to our prejudice. During the receipt of short allowances, we were compelled to borrow at high interest, and had our regulated stipend been paid in full, I and my brothers' representatives would be in possession of accumulations by interest exceeding the claims now preferred; I respectfully submit, therefore, that the monthly sums short paid to us ought to be considered as a fund which has accumulated at interest in the Treasury for our benefit, and that the account should be made up on that footing. One instance is sufficient to illustrate the loss and distress suffered by us from straightened

means. In 1831, when the public buildings at Allipore were for sale, I solicited an advance of 8,000 Rupees to purchase; this was refused, and the same building was sold, three years after, at auction, for a sum less than that which I would have willingly given. On the subject of the refunds, I further respectfully submit, that the guards were part of the Superintendent's establishment, and that, probably, when the expenditure on account of the houses was made, the liberality of the Government did not contemplate any reclamation. As to the claim of 8,000 Rupees in particular, expended on the funeral of my brother, I would remark that his death was immediately followed by a reduction of more than one-fourth of his allowance, consequently this particular item might be justly regarded as a charge on this saving. In conclusion, I beg on the part of myself and the representatives of my brother, to disclaim all desire to enter into any discussion as to the items of refund claimed. One only, which is that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council will reconsider the subject with reference to what I have stated, and that he will be pleased to direct that any sum which may be found justly chargeable, be brought to the debit of

the accounts proposed, in which may be credited the principal and interest due on the arrears of the allowances claimable by myself and brothers' representatives, the balance being receivable or payable by us respectively.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) PRINCE GHOLAUM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 24th January, 1837.

Calculation showing sum due as Principal of Arrears to Prince Gholaum Mahomed.

Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, from 1st March, 1819, to 31st Oct. 1822, is 152 months	Rs.	304,000	0	0
Less received during the same period, viz., at 1,000 Rs. for 37 months, and at 1,500 Rs. for 115 months	"	209,500	0	0
	Rs.	94,500	0	0
Less paid on account in Dec., 1835 ..	"	58,500	0	0
Balance of Principal	"	36,000	0	0

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant, submitting an explanation of the difference between the deductions shown by the revised schedule furnished by the Civil Auditor, and the statement by yourself, and in reply, to acquaint you that, under the circumstances which you have mentioned, the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to resolve, that the Princes shall not be called upon to refund sums formerly granted for funeral expenses, guards, lands, and the erection of public buildings.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 24th January, 1837.

To

COL. J. CAULFIELD, C. B.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Political Department Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, forwarding an original letter from Prince Ghulam Mahomed, and in reply, to acquaint you for the information of that Prince, that (as you will have been apprized by my letter, dated the 24th ultimo,) the claim to refund on the part of Government has been abandoned in compliance with your recommendation, but that His Lordship cannot consent to alter the period already fixed for the computation of arrears.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 7th February, 1837.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that Government, on my recommendation, has relinquished all claims upon you for charges, on account of land, houses, guards, and funeral expences, but cannot give up the amount which you received in excess of your arrears, which you are required to refund, viz., Sa. Rs. 800 (eight hundred.)

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD.

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Supdt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
8th February, 1837.

To

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward three petitions to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, and at the same time to submit various applications from the individuals of the Mysore family, for his Lordship's orders.

No. 5.—Nephews and Nieces of the late Tippoo Sultan.

	Amount of Stipend.	REMARKS.
Nowab Golam Allee	700	This individual, though only a nephew, receives, without any substantive reason, Rs. 180 per month more than any of the late Sultan's grand-sons.
1 Niece	100	
1 Grand-nephew, Noor- ulhuk	240	This lad has been in the receipt of Rs. 240 per month since his infancy, without any substantive reason for an income so much above his wants.
1 Grand-niece	40	
1 Ditto ditto	100	This child is about 5 years old at present, and has received this pension from her birth, which is surely more than is requisite for her support.

To

THE CHIEF SECY. TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to your address, dated the 28th November last, referred for the report of his office, by order of Government, dated the ——— of the following month, requiring explanation with respect to the discrepancy therein noticed between the amount of expenditure on account of the *Mysore Fund*, exhibited in the memorandum furnished by the Accountant-General at Fort William, to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and that given by the Schedules received by the latter officer from Vellore and Mysore, for the year 1834-35, and adverting to my report, by endorsement on the above letter, under date the 21st December last, stating, that references on the subject had been addressed to the Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore and to the Officer Commanding at Vellore, on receipt of whose replies the required explanation would be furnished. I have now the honor to report for the information of Government, and the Bengal Government, as follows:—

2. It appears from the replies to the

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references above adverted to, received from the Commissioner in Mysore and the Officer Commanding at Vellore, that the statement furnished by them, respectively, to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes in Bengal, contained only memo. and of partial charges defrayed by the Resident in Mysore for July 1836, and by Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore for the preceding month, which memoranda were furnished in consequence of an application from the Superintendent, and it is therefore evident that the actual charges embraced in the accounts furnished by the Accountant-General at Fort William, taken from those rendered to him from this department, for 1834-35, could not agree with the average per year, which, it is apprehended, was assumed by the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, from the partial expenditure of one month of 1836-37 at Mysore and Vellore.

3. I beg to forward herewith a statement of actual payments made by the Resident in Mysore, the Commissioner in Mysore, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore, the Principal Collector of Vellore, and by the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George, on account of the *Mysore Fund*, during the year 1834-35, amounting in the

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aggregate to Rs. 2,00,492-11-5, which will agree with the sums entered in the accounts rendered by this office to the Accountant-General at Fort William.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. TURNBULL,

Accountant General.

Fort St. George, Acct. General's }
Office, 22nd April, 1837. }

Statement of Sums paid by the Government of Fort St. George, to the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, and to different Officers who were in their service, with several other disbursements belonging to the same account, chargeable to the Mysore Fund, from 1st May, 1834, to 30th April, 1835.

Pay Master of Stipends at
Vellore.

Payments made on account of
Pensions and Allowances,
&c., to the families of Hyder
Ally Khan and Tippoo
Sultan—

In May, 1834...	11,531	6	2
„ June „ ...	11,841	15	11
„ July „ ...	9,824	12	8

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In Aug., 1834	9,989	5	4
„ Sept. „ ...	9,795	6	9
„ Oct. „ ...	12,212	9	8
„ Nov. „ ...	10,482	10	7
„ Dec. „ ...	7,327	4	5
„ Jan., 1835...	7,400	11	3
„ Feb. „ ...	7,820	13	4
„ March „ ...	7,280	13	4
„ April „ ...	7,280	9	10
	1,12,838	7	3

Payments made on account of
Salary and Office Establish-
ment of the Pay Master of
Stipends at Vellore, from 1st
May, 1834, to 30th April, 1835, 4,711 0 0
Ditto on account of Repairs of
Palaces, and sundry extraor-
dinary charges..... 1,197 13 10
Ditto on account of Cloths for
Mahals, in May, 1834..... 23,443 15 0
Ditto on account of Pensions to
Hurcarrahs, from May, 1834,
to April, 1835..... 1,406 12 0
Ditto on account of donation to
discharge Puckallies and
Washermen 1,056 0 0
1,11,051 0 1

Residents at Mysore.

Ditto on account of Pen-
sions to sundry Officers for-
merly in the service of Hy-
der Ally Khan and Tippoo
Sultan—

In May, 1834...	4,152	5	2
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In June, 1834	3,444	22	6
" July " ...	3,168	3	6
" Aug. " ...	2,952	13	10
" Sept. " ...	4,044	2	6
" Oct. " ...	2,951	10	1
" Nov. " ...	2,246	4	11
" Dec. " ...	3,930	11	7

26,900 8 9

Payments made on account of
expenses of the Mosques and
Tombs in Mysore, from 1st
May to 31st December, 1834,

9,625 4 9

36,525 13 6

*Commissioner for the Govern-
ment of the Territories of the
Rajah of Mysore.*

Ditto on account of Pensions
to sundry Officers formerly
in the service of Hyder Ally
Khan and Tippoo Sultan—

In Jan., 1835...	3,023	8	3
" Feb. " ...	2,569	6	11
" March " ...	2,363	8	3
" April " ...	2,363	8	3

10,319 15 8

Ditto on account of expenses of
the Mosques and Tombs in
Mysore, from 1st January to
30th April, 1835.....

4,784 14 2

15,104 13 10

Residents at Hyderabad.

Ditto on account of Pension
to the family of Meer

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Hussain, from 1st May,
1834, to 30th April, 1835,

175 0

Principal Collector of Vellore.

Payments made on account of
Pension to Buda Rajah Saiba,
widow of the late Syed Ally
Mahomed Cauder, from 1st
May, 1834, to 30th April,
1835, at Rs. 87-8 per
month

1,050 0

Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George.

Ditto on account of Pension to
Meer Golam Mohideen, from
May, 1834, to April, 1835, at
Rs. 66-8 per month

798 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension to
Auzeezabee, from May, 1834,
to April, 1835, at Rs. 35 per
month

420 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension
to the late Syed Ashruff and
his son Boodunally, from May,
1834, to April, 1835, at Rs.
72-14-8 per month.....

875 0 0

Ditto on account of Pension
to Zouhra Beebee and Emam
Beebee, from May, 1834, to
April, 1835, at Rs. 21 per
month

252 0

Ditto on account of Pension to
Rouba Beebec, widow of the
late Syed Madarooddeen, from
May, 1834, to April, 1835,
at Rs. 52-8 per month

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Payments made on account of a bill of the Agent to the Carnatic Chronicle Press, for composing and correcting two notices in Telooogo language, on account of tenders for supplying provisions for inmates of the Mahars in the Fort of Vellore

8 0 0

2,983 0 0

Total, Co.'s Rs... 2,00,492 11 5

E. E.

(Signed) J. G. TURNBULL,

Accountant-General.

(True copy)

(Signed) R. CLERK,

Secy. to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. H. MAGNAGHTEN,

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office, 22nd April, 1837. }

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To

THE SUPDT. OF T MHEYSORE PRINCES.

Russapuglah.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th Instant, together with its original enclosure, and in reply to acquaint you that the report referred to by Prince Gholam Mahomed is entirely without foundation. I beg to return the Prince's letter to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. STOKES.

Resident.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Mysore Residency, Yelwall, }
20th July, 1839. }

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Mysore Commissioner's Office.

FROM

MAJOR GENERAL M. CUBBON,

*Commissioner for the government of the Territories
of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.*

To

CAPTAIN F. HAYES,

Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th ultimo. No. 319, and to inform you, with reference to your previous letter of the 1st July, and its accompanying letter to your address, from Prince Gholam Mahomed, that the goombuz of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam is under the special charge of the Commissioner for the government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, whose duty it is to see that the funds allotted for its support are properly appropriated; that most of the officers of the establishment attached to it are old servants

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and that, until the termination of an enquiry now in progress, it will be impossible to say whether any change in the present management may be necessary or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

(True copy)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH,

Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Bangalore,
7th December, 1850.*

}

REPLY.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Secy. Macnaghten, dated 19th July, 1836, to the reply of Col. Caulfield's letter, dated 27th May, 1836.

Para. 24. "The stipends received by the grand-sons and their descendants will be divided among their children or other dependant relatives, whether they be few or numerous, in the proportion of one-eighth to the widower, widows, and a double Share to the malé."

To

THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

*The Memorial of Prince
Gholam Mahomed, son of
the late Tippoo Sultan,*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

Your Memorialist believes that your Hon'ble Court, on his former Memorial, dated 11th May, 1835, was graciously pleased to authorize your Governor-General in Council to pay to him those arrears of the allowance which were justly claimable by him under

the Rules fixed by Lord Minto, in 1807, in regard to the stipends receivable by the members of your Memorialist's family, and he gratefully acknowledges the liberality of your Hon'ble Court.

2. In December last, the Superintendent of the affairs of the Mysore Princes sent to your Memorialist the sum of Sicca Rupees 58,500, on account of the arrears in question, without any explanation. As this sum was considerably less than that due for principal alone, your Memorialist was about to address the Superintendent on the subject, when he received a letter (dated 18th January,) in which he required your Memorialist to refund the sum of Sicca Rupees 9,255, for the items mentioned in the margin disbursed many years ago, on account of your Memorialist.

3. To his reply of the 24th January, your Memorialist annexed the subjoined calculation, which shewed the total principal of the arrears to be Sicca Rupees 94,500, and, consequently, a balance in favor of your Memorialist, Sicca Rupees 36,000. Your Memorialist at the same time requested that if the sum paid, were the result of any calculation, the particulars thereof might be communi-

cated, and, farther, that he might be allowed the benefit of an account of the arrears made up with interest, in which, to the charge of the items claimed, he did not object, provided the Governor-General in Council deemed the reclamation just with reference to their nature and intentions of the former Government.

4. But before your Memorialist's letter was submitted, the Supreme Government, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, had decided to abandon its demand, and on the 8th February, the Superintendent informed your Memorialist accordingly. He also, on the 13th, forwarded to your Memorialist copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Political Department, dated 7th February, noticing the letter of your Memorialist of the 24th January. The Superintendent informed your Memorialist, that the enclosure regarded "his application to be allowed arrears from the age of fifteen instead of eighteen," and from the inclosure, your Memorialist learnt that the Governor-General in Council could not consent to alter the period already fixed for the computation of the arrears.

5. On the 20th February, your Memorialist forwarded to the Governor-General in Council a letter on the subject of the com-

munication noticed, praying to be allowed the full benefit of the resolutions of your Hon'ble Court, and of an account made up with interest, and alternatively requesting, that if any modification of the Rules of 1807 were contemplated to his prejudice, the reasons of the same might be explained. Your Memorialist also repeated his request, that the elements of the calculation, whence the sum 58,500 resulted, might be communicated.

6. Your Memorialist rested, and still rests, his claim to an account made up with interest on these grounds. It was by an oversight, that in 1810, he did not receive the regulated increase to his allowance, and the notification of this oversight is the object contemplated by your Hon'ble Court. It follows, therefore, that that object can only be justly effected by making the condition of your Memorialist that which it would be, had no mistake been committed, and for that purpose the account proposed is necessary.

7. Your Memorialist at the same time urged, that during the period of short allowance received, he had suffered great privation and had borrowed money at high interest, and he might have added, that the increase by

interest on the withheld part of his allowance would now amount to a sum considerably increasing the items of which the reclamation had been made.

8. The Superintendent, however, on the 22nd February, declined to forward your Memorialist's letter to the Governor-General in Council, and this refusal he repeated on the 28th, because (so he added) "the Governor-General of India had decided that eighteen years shall be the age of majority."

9. But the Superintendent subsequently acceded to the request of your Memorialist, whom, on the 24th ultmo, he informed that your Memorialist's letter, to the address of the Governor-General in Council, would be forwarded to for the consideration of your Honorable Court.

* 10. On the foregoing narrative, your Memorialist submits that he might have reasonably expected that the Supreme Government would have informed him of the reasons which influenced it in altering the Rules of 1807 and disregarding the instructions of your Honorable Court. Instead, however, of an explicit explanation, your Memorialist is left to the vague conjecture suggested by a few

scanty and inconsistent words, which have perhaps unintentionally escaped the Superintendent.

11. It may be perhaps meant, that Lord Minto, in fixing the Rules of 1807, was solely influenced by the legal termination of minority, which he supposed to end with the fifteenth, while it really ceased with the eighteenth year, and that therefore the retrospective modification of those rules is proper. If such be the uncommunicated argument of the Governor-General in Council, your Memorialist would respectfully reply, that the rules in question had no reference to the legal cessation of minority, but define certain rights at a certain age, with the avowed purpose of obviating all appeals to the liberality of Government on any occasion. Your Memorialist has no doubt, but that in framing those rules a benevolent consideration of the dignity of our unfortunate family, and a just regard to the treaty of 1799, had their due influence.

12. But in point of fact a Moslem legally See Fatwah annexed. ceases to be a minor at the age of fifteen, by the Mahomedan law, recognized by the regulations of Government, and judicial precedents. It is true that a particular law of the British Government will not

allow a sole Zemindar to have charge of a taxed estate until he attains the age of eighteen, but by this special Revenue Rule, the general law as to the adult age remains unaffected.

13. In conclusion, your Memorialist humbly urges that he had attained manhood; incurred the cares and expenses of a family, and became a father before the close of his fifteenth year; that at that epoch he was entitled to the increase allowed by the Regulation of 1807, without any reference to the legal adulthood (which, nevertheless, he had attained), and that he can only now be deprived of the full benefit of that Rule by a retrospective alteration, irreconcilable with justice and reason; your Memorialist therefore (referring your Hon'ble Court to his former memorial) respectfully appeals to its equity, and prays that recognizing his full right under the Rule mentioned, it will be pleased to instruct the Governor-General in Council to make to him the payment which will render his position that which it would now be, had no oversight been committed to his prejudice.

P. GHOLAM MAHOMED.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Calculation Referred to in 3rd Paragraph.

Allowance at the rate of 2,000 Sa. Rs. per mensem, from 1st March, 1810, to 30th October, 1822, is 152 months	Sa. Rs. 3,04,000
Less received during the same period, viz., at 1,000 Sa. Rs., for 37 months, and at 1,500 for 115 months	„ 2,09,500
Difference	Sa. Rs. 94,500
Less paid on account in Dec., 1836....	„ 58,500
Balance of Principal, without Interest.....	Sa. Rs. 36,000

No. 2.

Translation of Futuoh of Kazi Abdool Baree and eleven other principal Moulvies of Calcutta.

Question. What is your Dictum in regard to the earliest and latest period of the adulthood of youths and girls?

Answer. The earliest period of the adulthood of boys is the age of twelve years, and of girls that of nine. Of the authority of this passage is the *Hidayah*—"The earliest period thereof in the case of boys is the age

of twelve, and of nine in the case of girls." The latest period in regard to both is fifteen years. On the authority of this passage is the *Kefayah*, copied from the *Kafe* :—

"The age at which the puberty of a boy or a girl is presumed, is when they arrive in their fifteenth year, according to Aboo Yoo-sof, and Mahomed and Shafi, and this is a tradition of Aboo Hunnifah."

Futwahs are given according to this doctrine.

ما قولكم رحمكم الله تعالى

اندرينکه اقل مدت بلوغ غلام و جاريه و اکثر مدت بلوغ اينها چيست بينوا توجروا الجواب اقل مدت بلوغ در حق غلام دوازده سال است و در حق جاريه نه سال است لما في الهداية و ادنى المدته لذلك في حق الغلام اثنا عشر سنة و في حق الجارية تسع سنين و اکثر مدت بلوغ هر يكه واحد پانزده سال است لما في الكفاية نقلا عن الكافي للعلامة النقي و السن الذي يحكم بلوغ الغلام و الجارية اذا انشا اليه خمس عشر سنة عند ابي يوسف و محمد و الشافعي رحمهم الله و هو رواية عن ابي حنيفة رح و عليه الفتوى و الله لكلمة اعلم بالصدق و الصواب

احمد كبير

غياث الدين محمد

محمد رجب

بشير الدين محمد

محمد محي الدين

سيد محمد حسين

محمد علي

سيد علي

نور الحق

عبد الرب

عبد الباري
قاضي شهركله

محمد مرتضى

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 18th July, 1838.

1. We now proceed to notice the communications enumerated in the margin from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Mysore Princes.

2. We shall first advert to the proceedings in execution of our orders respecting the arrears due to the five Princes of the third class.

3. In admitting the surviving Princes, and the families of such as were deceased, to the benefit of the arrears due in consequence of their having been admitted to the highest rate of pension at a later date than had been promised, it was at first intended to deduct from this amount such sums as had been, in the intermediate period, granted to the Princes, over and above their fixed stipends, for house rent, purchase of house or furniture, medical assistance, or any other incidental expenses. The Intention, however, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, Col. Caulfield, was abandoned, and (considering the small amount which would be saved, and especially considering that we do not grant interest on the

would have been at last ungracious to have persevered in it.

4. In computing the amount of arrears, you have determined that the "age of manhood," at which the Princes became entitled to the increase of allowance, shall be held to be 18 years instead of 15, the age which we originally suggested, this diminishing considerably the amount claimable by the parties. Prince Gholam Mahomed has, in consequence, addressed us through you a memorial, claiming arrears from the age of 15, with a further request that interest be allowed. The latter request we must at once pronounce inadmissible, although in the failure to redeem Lord Minto's promise, the Princes were not treated with strict justice, yet the delay of Government to perform an act of liberality, which was originally spontaneous, cannot be assimilated to the withholding of a just debt, for which interest is fairly claimable. So long as it is retained, we are of opinion that the faith of the British Government is completely redeemed by granting the arrears without interest.

5. Without, however, entering into the question, whether we might in strict justice have fixed the "age of manhood" somewhat

to be more than 15 years, we are desirous to act upon the most liberal construction of Lord Minto's promise, and upon that which we have ourselves adopted in our answer to the memorial of Prince Jamahooddeen, copy of which is a number in the packet. You will therefore adjust the amount to be paid to the several parties, on the principle of allowing the claim of the five Princes from the period of their attaining the age of 15.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 18th July, 1838.

COLONEL CAULFIELD, the Superintendent, has proposed a scheme which you have referred to our consideration, for releasing the grand-children and more remote descendants of Tippoo Sultan, from the greater part of the restrictions to which they are now subject in respect to residence, abolishing the present arrangement of their superintendence, and putting an end to all future concerns of Go-

vernment in their affairs, by granting to them severally pensions according to certain fixed rules, which pensions are henceforth to be their own property, and to descend according to the ordinary rules of inheritance; the adoption of this plan to be dependent on the consent of the stipendiaries themselves, to which we must add, that it must also be in accordance not only with the letter, but the *spirit of the partition Treaty of Mysore with the Nizam*. The result would be a considerable immediate increase of expence, but according to Colonel Caulfield's calculations, a great ultimate saving. This saving, however, is to arise from resuming at the death of incumbents, all the pensions not proposed to be commuted, and this resumption, if allowable at all, would apparently be equally practicable, and regularly allowable under the existing system.

9th. In reply you stated, that in your opinion the scheme proposed by the Superintendent has much to recommend it, if the individual of the family should be disposed generally to avail themselves of the terms suggested. They would thus become members, and perhaps useful members of the community, instead of being congregated in one

spot, and leading a life of idleness, a result which, we think with you and the Superintendent, would be extremely desirable. We have indeed more than once expressed to you our opinion, that the perpetuation and indefinite multiplication of a class of pensioned, and in some measure privileged persons like these stipendiaries, is in many ways undesirable. We may add, that arrangements, which keep such families before the public eye, have now rather a tendency to frustrate than to promote the political objects which those arrangements had originally in view.

True copy of the Extract of the Proceedings.

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,
Superintendent.

Extracts, Paragraphs 18th and 19th, from a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 21st April, No. 8, of 1841.

Para. 18th. The plan proposed by Colonel Caulfield, for a commutation of the stipends of the Mysore Princes, having been abandoned from its being unacceptable to the parties concerned, you have had under your consideration the possible means of improving the

condition of these stipendiaries, and you have referred to us propositions by Capt. Ouseley, for adding to the allowances of the poorer members of the family, from the amount of the stipends, which have at different periods lapsed to Government; with this proposition, we cannot, as a general arrangement, comply. Our right is clear, both by the letter and *spirit* of the *Treaty*, not only to resume stipend on failure of heirs, but to re-consider their amount on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary. There is neither policy nor humanity in perpetuating at the public expence a constantly increasing body of idle, and therefore in most cases, worthless pensioners. The members of the family should not be encouraged to look upon the lapsed stipends as a fund on which they are entitled to draw for the supply of their wants, and though we do not interdict the occasional grant of augmented allowances, it should be restricted to special cases, and should be considered as exclusively a reward for meritorious conduct.

Para. 19th. The Bengal Government is of opinion that the practice which has hitherto obtained of leaving sons, during the lives of their fathers, in complete dependence upon them, may, for various reasons, be usefully de-

parted from, and has accordingly determined that allowances not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of their father's stipend shall, for the future, be granted to sons on their coming of age and forming a separate establishment, these allowances merging at the father's death in the share of his stipend which devolves on each son. On this principle, allowances have at once been granted to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 2,201 per month. We do not object to these grants, but we think that the system which they introduce, should be considered as entirely superseding the previous system of hereditary succession to stipends, and that you ought not in future to consider the whole of the father's allowances as necessarily to be divided among his children. The advantage of an independant provision, at an earlier period of life, is an equivalent for a considerable diminution of ultimate emolument. We at the same time approve of your adhering to the just principles of not attempting to equalize the provision of all persons who are at an equal distance from the common ancestor; which as the Governor-General justly remarked would, especially where polygamy prevails, tend most injuriously to destroy the check upon an unlimited increase

of families. In any reduction therefore of stipends on the decease of incumbents, some other principle should be adopted than that of proportioning the amount continued to the numbers of persons to be supported from it. *The distribution should rather be made in such a manner as to strengthen, instead of weakening, the inducements to prudence and self-control.*

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,
Superintendent.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt., Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed by the Deputy-Governor Political Department of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, with the plan of a musjid proposed to be erected by the Prince Gholam Mahomed, on the ground he has purchased in Calcutta, dedicating it to the Hon'ble Company, in consequence of the admission of his claim to arrears of past years' stipend. The Prince is desirous to name cer-

tain officers of Government trustees of the musjid, which is the object of the present reference.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Deputy-Governor has no objection to the Cazeecoul Kozat and Moofly of the Sudder Court, with the Aumen of the Madrissa, being nominated trustees to the proposed musjid, presuming of course that they are willing to undertake the trust, and that it will always be optional with their successors to continue in its exercise, or to decline the duty. With respect to the inscription proposed to be placed on the musjid, I am directed to suggest that the Prince submit it to the approval of the Governor-General, before placing it on the building.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Fort William, }
10th July, 1839. }*

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have to thank you for your obliging letter, and to express my opinion, that the inscription proposed by you for the mosque which you are building is, in all respects, unobjectionable and proper—I would only suggest to you the omission of the word “laudable”—the sense is very good without it, and it is not precisely the word which an Englishman would use in that place.

I am, very faithfully and sincerely,

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

*Govt. House, }
28th Sept., 1840. }*

INSCRIPTION.

This mosque was erected during the Government of the Right Hon'ble G. Earl Auckland, G. C. B., by Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan, as a token of gratitude, for the arrears of stipend received by him from the Hon'ble the Court

of Directors, and in commemoration of their
"LAUDABLE" favor.

A. D. 1840.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt., Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have dedicated to pious purposes the following pieces of ground in the 24 Pergunnahs at Arrackpore, near Riepore; 6 biggahs 15 cottahs dedicated as a public cemetery; at Channepore, 6 biggahs 19 cottahs, dedicated as a public musjid and imambarrah.

The first piece is Mal land, paying the yearly rent of 13 Sicca Rupees 6 pie, to the zemindars, viz., to Government eight shares, to Ramlhun Bose three shares, and to Debendernath Tagore five shares.

Of the second piece, 1 biggah 13 cottahs is Lakhiraz, and 5 biggahs 6 cottahs is Mal, of this latter, 4 biggahs 10 cottahs is liable to the rent of 6 Sicca Rupees 14 annas 10 gundahs, of which Debendernath Tagore gets 2 Sicca Rupees 8 annas, and Rajah Sibkissen 4 Sicca Rupees 6 annas 10 gundahs, on the resi-

due, 1 biggah 13 cottahs, I pay to the Collector 1 Sicca Rupees 1 anna 4 gundahs. The whole rent is therefore 7 Sicca Rupees 15 annas 14 gundahs.

I solicit your good office in obtaining from Government a Mafi grant for the above lands; and I am ready to deposit in the Collectory the deeds of Wakf. My request in substance is thus, that the Government will forego the rents received by it, and remit to the zemindars their above defined quotas, or if not, I am willing to pay any fee that may be chargeable, agreeable to the usage and regulations for the purpose of granting grounds on such acts, free of revenue.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 29th July, 1839.

	Bgs.	Cts.	Sa.Rs.	A.	P.	G.
Ground for Cemetery..	6	15	Revenue..	13	0	6 0
Ground for Musjid....	5	6	"	7	15	6 4

Total Revenue, Sa.Rs. 21 0 0 4

(True copy)

Circular.

To

CAZEE GHOLAM SOOBHAN.

CAZEE ABDOL BAREE.

CAZEE MOOFTEE MOHAMUD MOORAD.

AMEEN HAFIZE AHMED KUBEER.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy-
Political Department. Governor of Bengal, to trans-
mit for your information the accompanying
copy of a letter to the Superintendant of the
Mysore Princes, dated the 10th ultimo, re-
garding Prince Gholam Mahomed's desire to
erect a mosque and appointing you tustees of
the musjid.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Fort William, 14th August, 1839.*

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble
the President in Council in the Political De-
partment, under date the 28th August, 1839.*

Read a letter from the Secretary to the
Government of Bengal, dated the 14th in-
stant, submitting a letter from the Superin-
tendant of the Mysore Princes, regarding
certain spots of ground allotted by Prince
Gholam Mahomed for a public burying ground.

Resolution.—The President in Council is of
opinion that the appropriation of the ground
as a public burying place for the population
of the city and suburbs, is a public object of
sufficient importance to warrant the remission
of the land revenue chargeable upon the
ground appropriated. The papers are, accord-
ingly transferred, in order that the land may
be measured, and the necessary steps taken to
effect the remission, when the appropriation
shall have been completed.

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.
 &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and of its enclosure of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the remission of revenue sanctioned by Government on certain parcels of land appropriated by you to public purposes, in Zillah 24-Purgunnahs, and in reply, to annex, for your information, a copy of the orders of Government, No. 212, under date the 21st February, 1843, sanctioning the remission noted on the margin, in the above district.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. J. HARVEY,

Offy. Commissioner.

Allipore, 28th April, 1843.

(Office No. 212.)

To

E. CURRIE, ESQ.

Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,

Fort William, 21st February 1843.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 63, of the 3rd instant, and to inform you in

Regulation No. of Estate.	Amount of Remission.		
	rs.	as	p.
151	1	3	2
Ditto	0	6	5
152	1	13	2
155	4	0	9
56	5	13	4
Total.....	13	4	10

reply, that His Honor is pleased to sanction the reduction proposed in the jummas of five estates in the 24-Purgunnahs, as noted in the margin, on account of remissions granted to the Zemindars for lands appropriated by Prince Gholam Mahomed for a public cemetery, musjid, and imambarrah, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rupees 13-4-10.

2nd. The enclosure of your letter is re-

turned, a copy having been kept for record.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. TORRENS,

Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) E. CURRIE, *Secy.*

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, }

Fort William, 7th March, 1843. }

(True copy.)

(Signed) W. TWIDALE, *Asst.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }

18th Division, 8th April, 1843. }

FROM

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TO

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Political Dept.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, and in reply to state that His Excel-

lency, the President in Council, approves the principle on which it is proposed to make a provision for the grown-up children of the living members of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, but thinks the proposition for adding to the stipends of those members of the family who have small incomes, but are deserving from conduct, to be a different question, to be submitted to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, on whose orders the present scheme has originated.

2. His Excellency in Council regards the grown-up children of the living members of the family, when themselves settled in life, is entitled to special consideration, and to the extent of one-third of their parents' stipends, is prepared to authorize their receiving separate provisions on a moderate scale out of the funds realized from lapsed stipends, under the condition that upon their parents' death, when this stipend shall come to be divided, deduction will be made from its total amount of the stipends allotted in advance to the grown-up children.

3. Under this scheme the appropriation made from lapsed stipends will be temporary only and subject to limit, but if members of the family, who have inherited their portions

of stipends, are admitted to increase on the grounds of the smallness of the provision, in consequence of the number of children, or on the ground of debts, the door would be opened to unlimited appropriations, and encouragement would be given to Members of the family, under the hope of such indulgences, to place themselves in the position to need assistance.

4. His Excellency in Council is aware that the limited scheme sanctioned, does not go to the length desired by the Hon'ble Court, but the difficulties which beset any attempt to make a permanent settlement of the family on a satisfactory footing, appears to his Excellency in Council to be insuperable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

*Fort William, 5th }
February, 1840. }*

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Supdt. of Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant, forwarding with your suggestions copies of such scale of provision proposed to be made for the grown-up children of living members of the family of Tippoo Sultan and communicating the views of the three surviving Princes on the Government order of the 5th ultimo, connected with the suggestion.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to authorize the adoption of the Schedules submitted by you.

3. On the point on which the Prince view differently the orders of Government I am desired by His Lordship to state, that the portions of one-third of pension mentioned as that which might be thus appropriated, was only to be regarded as the limit of the proposed indulgence. It was not contemplated to divide such a portion among the grown-up unprovided members of the

family. Nor was it intended, that the sum to be set apart for the purpose, should be divided proportionately among the grand-children of Tippoo Sultan, without reference to the number of children of each of his sons, and as the distribution proposed might appear to have been formed on such a basis, you are accordingly informed that such is not the view of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 30th March, 1840.

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, with a Memorial from Princes Mahomed Yassun, and his two brothers, I am desired to state, that the stipends given to the children of those parties, are not to be considered as a loan repayable at any future time, but will only, *protantos*, be taken into account as a

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part of the allowance to be granted to their families, on their own demise. It was not intended, however, by any expression in the orders of the 5th February last, to alter the rule laid down in 1807, and since uniformly acted upon, by which the whole amount of allowance to be given to the family of any of the Princes, sons of Tippoo Sultan, upon the decease of such Princes, is regulated according to the discretion and pleasure of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. TORRENS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Fort William, 17th }
August, 1844. }*

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE EARL OF
AUCKLAND, G. C. B., GOVERNOR-GE-
NERAL OF INDIA.

MY LORD,

Sincerely grateful for the favor shown me and my family, by the Resolutions of Government, dated the 5th February last, 1840, I venture to bring to your Lordship's notice,

that my children do not receive the full measure of the liberality intended, as I believe, by your Lordship.

An amount of monthly pension, equal to a third of my stipend, is not divided amongst my children, but only about *one-fourth*. I venture to hope that your Lordship will kindly sanction an arrangement, whereby the measure of favor extended to me, will be equal to that extended to my brothers. The difference is the monthly sum of one hundred and seventy-one Rupees, (171) which is about one-fourth of the amount of the one-third, that under the rule I was led to hope, might be assigned, and twenty Rupees than the amount of one-third to my brother Prince Soobhan's portion.

I beg to state, that though the withheld quarter of the amount apportionable amongst my five children, is not very considerable, yet it would be a very acceptable aid to them, for they have all a number of children of their own, and though this reserved mite is trivial to Government, it would be a great help to us.

It occurs to me that the proposition which fixed the amount of monthly pension divisible amongst my children, at the rate of about *one-fourth*, instead of *one-third* of my monthly

stipend, may possibly have resulted from the precaution of reserving a sum. ~~proposable~~, in case other children should be born to me. If this be the case, I respectfully submit, that the youngest of my children has attained the mature age of twenty-five, and that no child has been born to me during the space of twenty-five years. But if Providence should give me more children, they are not likely to become adults in my *life time*; and should your Lordship be graciously disposed to grant my request, it may be conditional, that the sole burthen of the support of any children born to me hereafter, shall be a charge on me, however long I may survive their attainment of their adult age.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Son of Tippoo Sultan.

Russapuglah, 14th }
September, 1840. }

To

CAPT. & W. J. OUSELEY,

intendant of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, submitting an original letter from Prince Gholam Mahomed, respecting that his children do not enjoy a pension equal to a third of his stipend, and in reply to state, that the rules in force must, in all cases, be acted up to, as respects the stipends of the Princes and their family.

2. Casual circumstances, as to the number of his children, will, it is true, place Prince Gholam Mahomed in a better position than his relatives, but his Lordship cannot consider them as interfering with the strict operation of rules established. This would be carried into effect for his disadvantage, and His Lordship is not prepared to deny advantages derivable to him from them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. TORRENS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 28th }
 September, 1840. }

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 31st December, No. 42 (1841.)

The grant to the children of Prince Gholam Mahomed, of the full amount of the allowances, authorized by the new rule, namely, an aggregate sum equal to one-third of the stipend of their father, was not (as is implied by the expression used by Government,) required by the strict terms of the rule, since those terms, as we understand them, prescribed one-third of the father's stipend as the limit, not as the actual amount of the aggregate allowances of the sons. But the proceeding was conformable to the principle laid down in para. 19th, of our political letter, dated 21st April, (No. 8,) 1841, that the assignment of stipend should not depend upon the number of persons to be supported by them, but should be made in such a manner as would not weaken the force of the inducement to prudence and self-control.

(True extract.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed original document, respecting the formation of a Committee for the superintendence of the roads in the Ballygunge and Russapuglah division, and with reference to the extract from the proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal in the Judicial Department, under date the 13th instant, I request the favor of your explaining the subject to H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, and informing me whether the Prince will allow me to forward his name to Government, as willing to act as a member of the proposed Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. FITZGERALD,*Civil Architect.*

Fort William,
19th October, 1840. }

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To

CAPT. J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am obliged by your note of the 20th instant, in which you communicate the Resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, proposing my association with the Committee for the inspection of the roads in Russapugla and Ballygunge; I beg to intimate that I feel flattered by His Lordship's proposition, and will willingly co-operate with the other members of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.*Russapugla, 24th October, 1840.*

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, to inform you that the Central Committee of Bengal, for the formation of a collection of the raw products and manufacture of India, for transmission to

the Great Exhibition of works of industry and art of all nations, to be held in London, in 1851, of which Committee you have so kindly intimated to His Honor your consent to become a member, has been constituted this day. The object of the Committee are fully explained in the accompaniments of a letter, this day addressed to the President.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
9th March, 1850

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE EARL OF
AUCKLAND, G. C. B. GOVERNOR-GE-
NERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*The Memorial of the sur-
viving sons of the late
Tippoo Sultan, Princes
Mahomed Yasseen, Ma-
homed Soobhan, and Gho-
lam Mahomed, living in
India.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT,

1. That part of the dispatch of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 21st April, No. 8

of 1841, which refers to the allowances of the late Tippoo Sultan, has been communicated to your Memorialists, his sons.

2. The Hon'ble Court adverts to the Resolutions of your Lordship, dated the 5th of February, and explained by those of the 17th August, 1840. The prospective arrangement in regard to the allowances receivable by the Sultan's descendants, suggested by the Hon'ble Court, do not appear to your Memorialists to be consistent with the claims and expectations which the members of that family may justly entertain under the arrangements, for their benefit, settled by the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1799, and the Resolutions of Lord Minto, in 1807.

3. On the 4th June, 1799, the Marquis (then Lord Mornington) in a letter addressed to the Commissioners, authorized a scheme of allowances to the members of the family of your Memorialists, not to exceed four lacs of Star Pagodahs. By the Mysore Treaty of partition territory, estimated to yield the yearly sum of Cantaria Pagodahs 2,40,000, was assigned to the Hon'ble Company, in excess of its proper share for the express purpose of providing for the family of your Memorialists, and though power was reserved by the Hon'ble

Company to reduce the allowances fixed, on the occasion of death, and other occasions; yet the exercise of this power was not contemplated, but on the contrary, it was expected that the total yearly allowances to the family of your Memorialists would rise to a sum exceeding the assigned territorial income. The Nizam relinquished his right to any participation in possible saving, because he was exempted from contribution, in case of probable excess (see letter from Lord Mornington, to the Commissioners, the 4th June, 1799.) But though the allowances to the members of the family of your Memorialists were more liberal during their residence in the Madras territory, still were they not fixed on the scale contemplated by the Treaty. After the removal of the family to Bengal, by the scheme of distribution settled by Lord Minto, in 1807, the stipends of the sons of the late Sultan and of the other members of his family, were paid on a scale very inferior to that secured by the Treaty, but the immediate loss was compensated though, in a small degree, by the hereditary character given to the allowances fixed by that scheme.

4. The principles of the Resolutions of Lord Minto was to constitute each of the

allowances then assigned to your Memorialists and their late brothers, as a fixed hereditary rent in the peculiar family of each, as the total allowances made to us fell far short of 2,00,000 Star Pagodahs, reserved by the treaty to which the Hon'ble Company refers; the advantage of the principle adopted by Lord Minto was on the side of the Hon'ble Company. If rigidly acted on, it deprived the existing members of the family of the immediate full participation in the yearly sum reserved for them, and excluded their descendants from the excess beyond that aggregate of which the Marquis of Wellesley contemplated the probable disbursement. Your Lordship's Resolutions of the 5th of February, 1840, were, no doubt, founded on a liberal consideration of these circumstances, but the Hon'ble Court, by its dispatch, contemplates the future diminution of the allowances to which the heir of a deceased member of our family would succeed, under the Resolutions of Lord Minto, of 1807.

5. The Hon'ble Court asserts its right under the Treaty, on the occasion of the death of a stipendiary, to diminish to his heirs the allowances enjoyed by him; had your Memorialists and their brothers, and other members of the family enjoyed the full benefit of the

Treaty, they should not be disposed to question the right of the Hon'ble Court on the construction of the Treaty now noticed, but during forty-two years the Government of the Hon'ble Company, by the operation of the Resolution of 1807, has accumulated a large amount of saving, portions of which, had the allowances of the family of your Memorialists been fixed on the scale contemplated by the treaty, might now be *independent funds in their hands*, and those of the other representatives of the Sultan. The Honorable Court has not, we think, adverted to this; your Lordship's liberality in February, 1840, to your Memorialists' grown-up children, is not, we hope, inconsistent with the opinion expressed by the Honorable Court, not to interdict an occasional augmentation, and it is, as your Memorialists hope, they have shown justified by the spirit of the Treaty. But if, however, the acceptance of a liberality intended by your Lordship, is to imply the loss of the right of undiminished succession under the Resolution of 1807, your Memorialists beg respectfully to decline a present convenience, which does not compensate future loss, by threatened diminution. The effect of the views of the Honorable Court, if en-

forced, will be this, the representatives of the late unfortunate Sultan would suffer all that is onerous in both the Treaty and the plan of 1807, without enjoying the benefits of either. Your Memorialists further beg to state, that they solicit nothing more than what has been allotted to them and their families by the Treaty, and to which their worthy protector, the Honorable Court, always advert, as strictly adhering and acting upon, and which alone will alleviate the wretched distress of your Memorialists' families, as well as be the means of obviating all future and constant appeals for aid and relief, occasioned by the miserable condition and sufferings under which your Memorialists' families are now labouring. As regards polygamy, your Memorialists beg to state that that custom is now entirely avoided in their families, although the Mahomedan law permits the same.

6. In their own persons, your Memorialists will not be long a burthen on the liberality of the British Government, but they are anxious that the rights and expectations of their representatives should be secured and defined, and for this purpose, hope your Lordship will bring the subject again under notice of the Honorable Court. Y.

Memorialists are truly grateful for the protection and liberality they have received from the Honorable Company and the Governors, by which it has been represented. Its past *liberality* and *generosity* emboldens your Memorialists to submit their views and expectations, without fear of either incurring its displeasure, or experiencing repulse.

Persian Signatures.

Russapuglah.
28th January, 1842. }

محمد ياسين محمد سبحان
غلام محمد

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

It is with feelings of the deepest grief that I now address you on the subject of the disposal of my late lamented daughter's stipend, which I allowed to her and her children, viz. 150 Rupees for her own expences, and 50 Rupees for her children, for such necessities as they required, being in the aggregate 200 Rupees per mensem.

By this dispensation of Providence, which

occurred on the 30th ultimo, I have met with a severe loss, and her five unfortunate and helpless children (three sons and two daughters) named Yousuff Sultan, Bedar Bukth, Ferook Bukth, and two daughters, have to bemoan a kind and affectionate mother, who, while living, spared no pains to rear them with care, and to provide for them all the comforts they required, and I have consequently assigned the whole of the above-mentioned sum to be applied to the use of my now motherless grand-children; but on my demise they will receive the same amount as will be received by my other surviving daughters; I therefore trust you will kindly do me the favour to bring this to the notice of Government.

The 300 Rupees, which was advanced by you on the day of my late daughter's demise, to defray her funeral expences, has been repaid by me on the 4th Instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah.
23rd February, 1842. }

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, forwarding two Memorials from the three surviving sons, and from the grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan, the former praying for the disbursement among the family of the entire sum allowed by the Treaty, and the latter for an increase of stipends, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal to desire you will acquaint the Mysore Princes, that there exists no grounds under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, or the Resolutions of Government, for acceding to the prayer of either of these Memorials.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
21st March, 1842. }

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To

THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

&c.

&c.

&c.

*The Memorial of Princes
Mahomed Yasseen, Ma-
homed Soobhann, and
Gholam Mahomed, sons
of the late Tippoo Sultan.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, THAT

It is a proud distinction of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants, feeling themselves aggrieved by a failure of that liberal justice which is its characteristic. Your Memorialists, therefore, considering themselves to be in that predicament, intrude themselves on the notice of your Hon'ble Court

2. The part of the despatch of your Hon'ble Court, addressed to the Supreme Government of India, which regards the allowances of the representatives of the late Tippoo Sultan, was communicated to your Memorialists, his sons.

3. In consequence, your Memorialists addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council a Memorial, of which a copy is annexed; your Memorialists received through the Superintendent the Resolutions

of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 21st March, 1842, on this Memorial; they were in substance, that under the orders of your Hon'ble Court, no grounds existed for acceding to the prayer of your Memorialists, described as the prayer for the disbursement of the entire sum settled by the Treaty, to which your Hon'ble Court refers in its despatch.

4. Your Memorialists fear that they were unsuccessful in their Memorial referred to in communicating their wishes and views. Their object was, with reference to the despatch of your Hon'ble Court, that their case should be again brought to its notice, in the hope that your Hon'ble Court, if it was disposed to allow your Memorialists the full benefit of the Treaty quoted, might gratify a position declared in the despatch, which your Memorialists consider as opposed to the plan of Lord Minto, and to the just expectations of the representatives of your Memorialists.

5. Your Memorialists pray that your Hon'ble Court, either in explanation or modification of its despatch, will be pleased, in consistence with the Resolutions of Lord Minto, to declare that the stipends of each of them be considered as a fund divisible with-

out deduction amongst their respective representatives.

6. Should the liberality of the Indian Government, which the despatch of your Hon'ble Court notices, be considered as weakening the just expectations of your Memorialists, in this respect, your Memorialists, on the part of their children, offer to forego the benefit of that liberality.

7. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that their prayer is supported by this, that by the plan of Lord Minto, the Sultan's representatives were deprived of the full benefit of the Treaty, and in case their first prayer be not allowed, they respectfully pray that their just claim to the full benefit of the Treaty be considered by your Hon'ble Court.

8. Your Memorialists are sorry to be thus unfortunate, but they are now declining in years, and naturally anxious to see the just expectations of their children placed beyond doubt and discussion.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Russapuglah, 11th February, 1842.

To

HON'BLE W. W. BIRD, ESQ.

*Vice President in Council,**&c.**&c.**&c.*

HON'BLE SIR,

The Resolutions of the Supreme Government, dated the 21st March last, on our Memorial, dated the 28th January, have been received by us through the Superintendent. We find that the objects of that Memorial have been in part misunderstood, and in part overlooked. The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in its despatch noticed in the Memorial, have occasioned us anxiety as to the future state of our representatives, and we are desirous that doubts which have been raised should be obviated. We request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble Court, the enclosed, our Memorial. We confidently trust, that the Hon'ble Court's orders thereon will relieve us from the suspense and doubt caused by their despatch.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

PRINCES MD. YASSUN, MD.
SOOBHAN, AND GHOO LAM
MAHOMED.

**Russapuglah, 11th May, 1842.*

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To

THE RT. HON. ED. LORD ELLENBOROUGH,

*Governor-General of India,**&c.**&c.**&c.*

MY LORD,

In the year 1836 the Honorable Court of Directors communicated its resolutions on my Memorial, of the 11th May, 1835, to your Lordship's predecessor, by which I became entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 94,500, the principal of arrears of stipend withheld, though due to me, under the rank established by Lord Minto in 1807.

2. But your Lordship's predecessor in December, 1836, caused payment to be made to me only of Rs. 58,500. He deducted 36,000 Rupees, being the extra monthly allowance of 100 Rupees for three years, on a retrospective amendment of the rules fixed by Lord Minto. This deduction was made on the erroneous assumption that the legal adultage under the Mahomedan Law begins with the eighteenth year, and that it was the intention of Lord Minto, that increase should begin with such age attained.

3. The double error I demonstrated in my Memorial to the Honorable Court, dated

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4th April, 1837, sent through the Bengal Government, the result was, that by the order of the Honorable Court, dated 18th July, 1838, I received the withheld 36,000 Rupees in August, 1838.

4. On the same erroneous construction, the Bengal Government withheld a portion of a similar arrear due to my late brother, Jamaoodcen. By your Lordship's orders of 3rd of February, 1843, contained in Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter to Mr. Secretary Bushby, interest has been allowed to my late brother on the withheld portion of his arrear.

5. Under these considerations, I submit for the just consideration of your Lordship my claim for interest on the withheld portion of my arrears from December, 1836.

6. Should your Lordship refer to the past proceedings of Government, your Lordship will find that I claim the benefit of an interest account with retrospect to the adult age attained by me, though unfortunately the Honorable Court of Directors has not as yet allowed this claim, my present claim, however, is quite distinct.

7. That your Lordship may not be troubled by other applications, on the part

of the representatives of my other brothers who have died, I beg to state that the representatives of the Princes Scoroodeen, Moneeroodeen, and Gholam Mahomed have claims identical in principle with that herein preferred.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, 21st July, 1843.

OFFICE No. 61.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Dated Fort William, 18th Nov., 1843.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, transmitting a letter from Prince Gholam Mahomed, claiming interest on a portion of his arrears, and in reply to inform you that the Deputy-Governor is precluded from complying with the Prince's request. The Honorable the Court of Directors has prohibited the grant of interest on

by him on another portion of these arrears, and the claim as at present preferred not appearing to be a parallel case to that of the late Prince Jamahooddeen.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from a General Letter, No. 26, of 1844, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, in the Political Department, dated 26th June.

Para. 17. The Bengal Government has ^{16 to 18, and 14 of} decided that in case any ^{11th September, 1843. Mysore Princes.} of the grown-up children of the Mysore Princes, to whom, according to the practice recently introduced, separate pensions have been granted from the lapsed stipends, should happen to die in the lifetime of their father, their stipends should not pass to their children, but should be divided among their brothers and sisters. Transmission to heirs certainly does not flow from the principle on which these pensions were originally granted, which

was, that of relieving persons who were of age to form establishments of their own, from complete pecuniary dependance upon their fathers. But as the children of those who die, before the demise of their fathers, naturally become dependent upon the latter, and not upon the brothers and sisters of the deceased, it does not seem reasonable, that the burthen should fall upon one party, and the stipend pass to another. The ground on which the separate stipend was granted, namely, the mature age of the grantee having ceased, the stipend should be resumed.

(True extract.)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. MUNRO, Capt.,

Acting Superintendent.

To

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of Prince Ghulam Mahomed, the son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist feels grateful for the kind interference of your Honorable Court, on his Memorial of the 4th April, 1837, whereby he has received the balance of the principal of the arrears of his stipend, claimable under the Resolutions of Lord Minto. The orders of your Honorable Court were conveyed in a despatch, dated 18th July, 1838. Your Honorable Court refused to allow interest on the principle withheld, on the ground, that the claim to increase of allowance, regulated by Lord Minto, did not rest on original right.

2. Your Memorialist apprehends that he may have failed to render intelligible the grounds of his claim for interest, and that your Honorable Court has not sufficiently adverted to its nature. In the paper and Appendix annexed, he has indicated copies of original records and correspon-

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dence, explanatory of his case, and also the last refusal of Colonel Huthwaite. Your Memorialist entreats the attention of your Honorable Court to this paper and Appendix, and to the following recapitulation of the reasons on which he hopes from your Honorable Court a more indulgent consideration.

3. Your Memorialist submits that he has had the burthen of bringing up a large family of his own, as well as grand-children, which is still a heavy charge on him, and that, during the period of his allowance withheld, he was struggling through difficulties, and borrowing money with high interest of 24 per cent. and upwards.

4. He has, moreover, been, and still is, charged with the support of his two maternal aunts, who reside at Vellore. Their near relationship to your Memorialist's father entitled them to distinct provision, under the rules observed in granting allowances to the family and dependants of the late Sultaun, and for many who had no claim on such close affinity, provision was made. The late Governor-General Lord William Bentinck was satisfied of the justice of an application on behalf of her

1843, stated that his claim was analogous with that of his late brother, Prince Jamahooddeen, but by the last resolution of His Honor the Deputy Governor, dated the 13th November, 1843, this claim has been disallowed on the grounds that it is not parallel with his late brother. Your Memorialist has all along and continually been urging his right to the withheld portion of his arrears, which, had it been paid him at the proper time, would have obviated the necessity of his being compelled to borrow money at the ruinous rate of interest he has been obliged to pay, viz. 24 per cent., and sometimes more, for the amount thus obtained, and which is a well-known fact to all the Superintendents. Your Memorialist would now respectfully submit to your Honorable Court, that the admission and payment of a portion of the interest due on the arrears more strongly establishes his right to it from the period of its being kept back, in opposition to the minutes of Lord Minto of 1807, on that head.

7. Your Memorialist entreats that your Honorable Court will advert to the absolute refusal of the Superintendent to forward to Government his claim, of which the justice has been admitted by your Honorable Court.

and to the long period during which he urged in vain his right on the Local Government: he lost no time in claiming his right under Lord Minto's resolution withheld from him.

8. Your Memorialist is unwilling to appear unfortunate, but the demands on him of his numerous family compel him to make a further appeal to the liberality of your Honorable Court, that it will, as an act of indulgence, if not on grounds of right, remedy the injury suffered by your Memorialist by the withheld payment of his full stipend, even after his remonstrances and urgent claim.

9. Your Memorialist, in conclusion, respectfully reminds your Honorable Court, that the fund for the support of the families of his father and grand-father has a very large accumulation at credit, amounting to above fifty lacks of rupees, on which the liberality solicited of the Honorable Court may be properly charged.

And your Memorialist will ever pray.

Russapuglah, }
17th February, 1845. }

PAPERS REFERRED TO.

1807, July 23.—Orders of Government to

the Superintendent communicating the same for observance.

1820, *April*. 29.—Letter of Captain Cobbe, Superintendent, noticing the very inadequate allowance of your Memorialist, the burthens on him, the economy of your Memorialist, and suggesting that he and the other younger Princes be put on a par with their brothers.

1821, *Jan*. 4.—Letter to Government from the Superintendent General Gilbert, recommending the same to the liberality of Government.

1821, *August* 4.—Government in reply recognized the right of your Memorialist, under the resolutions of Lord Minto, and promised some arrangement in his favor.

1822, *Sept*. 25.—Representation of your Memorialist to Major Huthwaite, urging his very distressed consideration and soliciting that the same may be brought to the notice of Government.

1822, *November* 4.—Major Huthwaite again brings the subject under the notice of Government.

1823, *July* 31.—Government promises on receipt of a more detailed report as to embarrassments for which it calls.

* 1823, *Aug*. 27.—Major Huthwaite submits the same to Government.

1824, *Oct*. 15.—Government allows your Memorialist benefit of the resolutions of Lord Minto from November, 1822, as to principal only

1826, *November* 7.—Your Memorialist again addressed Colonel Huthwaite a private letter on the subject of his claim, requesting reference to Government, and alluded to his omission to assign reasons of refusal.

1826, *November* 13.—Colonel Huthwaite returned original letter with reference to the above, and two other previous refusals in a less official form.

1827, *April* 31.—Letter of Colonel H. Caldwell, noticing the distresses of your Memorialist, and strongly recommending pecuniary assistance from Government.

1835, *Jan*. 11.—Letter from Lord William Bentinck to your Memorialist's mother, stating his disposition to assist your Memorialist's two maternal aunts in getting a provision from Government of their right, to which he was satisfied, and suggesting to them to lay a formal application of their distressed situation before the Madras Government.

1841, *Feb. 8*.—Representation of your Memorialist's mother to Government, praying for a separate provision for her two sisters and self; to relieve your Memorialist from the heavy burthen of supporting them, as well as a large family.

1841, *Feb. 22*.—Reply of Mr. Secretary Maddock, intimating that Government cannot comply with the prayer of your Memorialist.

1841, *March 31*.—Your Memorialist's mother again addresses the Government on her own behalf, submitting that her near affinity to the late Tippoo Sultan entitles her to a separate support from Government.

1841, *April 26*.—Reply of Mr. Secretary Maddock, stating that Government is not inclined to re-open a discussion of her case, and declining her prayer.

1843, *July 21*.—Representation of your Memorialist to the Supreme Government, submitting his claim for interest on the withheld portion of his arrears, and as granted by the Honorable Court to your Memorialist's brother, the late Prince Jamahooddeen.

1843, *Nov. 13*.—Reply of Mr. Under Secretary A. Turnbull, intimating that Government declines to sanction the payment

of the interest claimed by your Memorialist, as the case does not appear to be a parallel one with the late Prince Jamahooddeen.

To

THE RT. HON. SIR H. HARDINGE, G. C.
B. & K. C. B.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to state, that on the 13th November, 1843, the Supreme Government, considering my address of the 21st July, 1843, to the late Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, was pleased to decide that it did not recognize the claim preferred in the application.

I now beg to submit my appeal to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and am not without hopes, that on a full re-consideration of it, your Lordship will find this appeal to the justice of the British Government valid and well supported: the more so, as my claim seems not to have been properly understood. Under these circumstances, I respectfully solicit your Lordship's considerate attention to my case.

In the event, however, of your Lordship in Council unfortunately being unwilling to disturb the decision of your predecessor, or from any other cause should adhere thereto, I earnestly solicit that my appeal be referred to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for its consideration. I flatter myself, it will be found to contain a full and fair recital of the grounds on which I rest my claim.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah,
17th February, 1845. }

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Political Department, No. 15 of 1846, dated the 13th May.

Para. 2. You will inform Prince Gholam Mahomed, in answer to his Memorial, that our rejection of his claim to interest on any portion of his arrears of stipend is final. The case of Jamahooddeen is no precedent in his favour, since interest was only allowed to Jamahooddeen for the extra time dur-

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ing which his arrears were improperly withheld after those of Gholam Mahomed had been paid in full.

(True extract)

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Lieut.,

Superintendent, Mysore Princes.

(OFFICE NO. 34 OF 1845.)

To

C. BEADON, ESQ.

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Fort William, 14th May, 1845.

SIR,

With reference to Captain Munro's letter of the 31st October last, Letter to Chief Secy. to Govt. at Fort St. George, dated 18th Dec last. respecting the claim referred by the daughters of the late Prince Soorrooroodeen, to interest for a portion of the arrears of their father's stipend, I am directed to forward, in original, the correspon-

dence as per margin, which has passed between this Government and that of Fort St. George.

2. You will observe that the five junior sons of Tippoo Sultaun drew certain stipends at Vellore, from the 1st February, 1805, to the 29th August, 1806, when they embarked for Bengal, and that there is a difference of about two years in their respective ages, as stated in the above papers, and as reported by Major Ouseley, in his letter of the 11th August, 1838.

3. The daughters of Sooroorodeen, in their letter to the Superintendent of the 7th October last, solicit exemption from any refund on account of their father's allowances at Vellore, on the plea that Government relinquished similar claims against them in 1837, and that it has only consented to allow them interest on a portion of the arrears, instead of on the whole amount.

4. You are requested to explain to these ladies that the demands, abandoned by Government in 1837, were on account of "land, house guards, and funeral expences," and had no reference to stipends actually paid, the claim for interest on the entire arrears has

already been disposed of by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their dispatch No. 25 of the 10th April, 1838, on the subject of a similar claim preferred by Gholam Mahomed.

5. With reference then to the remarks contained in the 4th para. of my letter No. 113, of the 16th September last, and to the circumstance that the allowance drawn by Sooroorodeen and his brothers were regulated according to their ages, it is evident that a considerable sum has been overpaid to the Princes, if Major Ouseley's computation of their ages is incorrect, and even if correct, an excess payment is nevertheless established, as his calculations were based on the erroneous supposition that the Princes drew no allowances whatever previous to the orders of October, 1807.

6. It is necessary therefore that you should institute a careful search for documents in the records of the Superintendent's office, and call for any proofs the members of the family may have regarding the exact date on which the five junior Princes were born; when communicating the result, you will not omit to state the date on which Major Ouseley computed their ages in his letter above-mentioned.

7. A figured statement of the excess payments to each Prince should accompany your reply.

8. The return of the original enclosures is requested.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) A. TURNBULL,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for your information an extract of a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull, dated 14th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to supply me with any information you may possess regarding the subject therein referred to.

Your's faithfully,
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Superintendent Mysore
Princes' Office,
29th May, 1845.*

To

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROOROODEEN.

MADAMS,

With reference to your letter of the 7th October last, I have the honor to forward for your information an extract of a letter to my address, from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull, dated 14th Instant.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Superintendent Mysore
Princes' Office,
29th May, 1845.*

To

C. BEADON, ESQ.,

Offg. Supdt of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, subjoining an extract from Mr. Under-Sec-

cretary Turnbull's letter of the 14th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with information regarding the exact dates on which the five junior sons of my father, the late Tippoo Sul-taun, were born, I beg to say that in the year 1823, in the month of August, Major Huthwaite, the then Superintendent, instituted a strict and personal enquiry of my respected mother, the Begum, for the purpose of ascer-taining and reporting to Government the cor-rect ages of myself and sons, and he made simi-lar enquiries of the Begum, mothers of my four other brothers. I have, however, just again asked my mother the Begum about the dates when I and my sons were born, which I annex at foot, and have no doubt, it will be found to perfectly coincide with Major Huthwaite's statement. There can be no surer grounds for computing our ages than the avowal of our respective mothers, who stated nothing but the facts, and certainly no stronger proofs can be given than the knowledge of a mother on such a point. On my and my sons' ages being found correct, you may rely the rest of my late brothers must be the same; this is the only certain mode of possessing correct in-formation on the subject referred to, as you will find by a reference to the records of

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our Superintendent's Office, or those of the Political Secretary to Government.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, }
2nd June, 1845. }

To

CAPTAIN W. MAYNE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

We perceived from an extract of a letter sent to us by Mr. Officiating Superintendent Beadon, dated the 14th ultimo, that there is a claim preferred by Government, for some alledged excess payments made to our father, the late Prince Sooroodeen, beyond his proper allowance

We would therefore feel highly obliged by your favouring us with a copy of any docu-ment you may possess, that may serve to throw some light on this point, and enable us to

ascertain and satisfy ourselves of the validity of the claim brought forward.

Yours faithfully,

THE ELDEST AND YOUNGEST DAUGHTERS OF THE LATE PRINCE SOOROO-ROODEEN.

Russapuglah, }
7th June, 1845. }

To

CAPT. W. MAYNE,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

SIR,

In reply to Mr. Officiating Superintendent Beadon's letter of the 29th ultimo, annexing an extract from Mr. Under-Secretary Turnbull's letter of the 14th of the same month, we beg leave to say, that it does not still appear to us, that the claims urged by Government as excess payments made to our father, the late Prince Soeroorodeen, to be consistent with the expectations which we justly entertain from its liberality, as we shall endeavour to show in the sequel.

2. Not being favored with copies of any documents showing on what grounds the Government rests its claim, we have been constrained to ultimately enquire of our respected step-grandmother, the Begum mother, of Prince Gholam Mahomed (to whose grandson one of us is also married) the particulars regarding the state of our affairs at Vellore, and her statement has elicited the under-mentioned facts, which may be relied upon, as she is perfectly acquainted with the subject on which she ventures to speak.

3. We would here respectfully beg leave to submit (as will be seen by a reference to Colonel Huthwaite's report to Government, when he himself called on the Begum, our late grand-mother, and enquired of our late father's and our age, which she then informed him correctly of; we also know, that at the time of our late father's death, in 1833, he was forty-three years and three months old) that at the time the late Prince attained his majority, he was at Vellore, and, consequently, eligible to the benefit of the same allowance of 25,000 Rupees per annum, as actually paid to his brothers at the time, this being prior to the Minutes of Lord Minto in 1807. His four senior brothers also received at this time fifty thousand

Rupees per annum. Our late father's arrears have been computed by Major Ouseley at 24,000, Rupees a year, as if he had attained his majority after the Resolution of 1807, and hence coming only within the provisions of the said Resolution. By this you will perceive that we have sustained great loss in the amount principal of the arrears paid to our late father's estate. Besides this, the only sum paid to the late Prince Sooroorodeen and his four younger brothers, while at Madras, was merely at the rate of five hundred Rupees per mensem, and no more, for about eighteen or nineteen months; whereas a stipend should have been given them at the same time it was allotted to the other Princes, after the conclusion of the Treaty, and should any doubts be entertained of the sum paid, it will be easily set at rest, by calling for the original receipts granted by the late Prince at the time of payment.

4. In the next place it is painful for us to observe that, though the Government promised to defray all the marriage expences of the unmarried portion of the sons and daughters of the Sultaun, yet this boon was not bestowed on our late father, though he was quite a

Prince Jameerodeen,
 " Moonesroodeen,
 " Gholam Mahomed,
 " Gholam Ahmaud.

grown up man at Vellore. In conformity then with the kind promise held out by Government in 1805, it partially redeemed this pledge in favor of the daughters of the Sultaun, our aunts, by granting to each of the unmarried ones the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,000 towards that end. Hence, if the daughters had this indulgence extended to them, with how much more right ought the male issues to expect it, and we rely on the justice and liberality of Government to judge that, on the above scale, what would be the portion of a son; we can only respectfully add that the practice, even up to this time, is to give double of whatever a woman receives, to a man. His Lordship will, consequently perceive the manifest heavy loss we have again sustained, in this instance also. Moreover, we consider this as a pledge given by Government, and therefore ought, under no considerations, to be violated.

5. We beg to draw your attention to another source of great pecuniary loss to us, and that is the resumption of a large moiety from our late father's stipend by Government. By the Minutes of Lord Minto of 1807, and the subsequent orders on this head, the allowance of the Princes have assumed a hereditary character, if there are heirs surviv-

ing to benefit by it; and though in the other mohuls of deceased Princes, of our late father's class, they enjoy the full benefit of Lord Minto's Resolution, by the whole amount being assigned to them, yet by some unaccountable arrangement in the disposal of the late Prince Sooroorodeen's pension, we have been made such sufferers by being deprived of a similar advantage, but we still hope that this will operate with His Lordship in our favor, and once more show that we are the unfortunate parties who ought rather to be reimbursed of our losses, than suffer further retrenchments from what little may yet be coming to us, add to this on the occasion of every casualty in our mohul. The stipend of the defunct is resumed by Government, instead of even now remedying by retribution an act of injustice under which we have so long been labouring. From our late father's stipend of Sa. Rs. 2,000, no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 960 is monthly resumed by Government.

6. Lastly, we would respectfully appeal to the liberality and generosity of Government, that if it be still contemplated to advert to the accounts at the Madras Presidency, it would be pleased at the same time to give us the benefit of the scheme of 1799, so justly

settled by Lord Mornington (now Marquis of Wellesley) for the support of the families of the late Tippoo Sultan at the time. If this is conceded to us, we are willing to admit of the proposed diminution as a set-off against the interest due to our late father's estate, otherwise we shall suffer all that is onerous, without deriving any of the benefits arising from the arrangements of the most Noble Marquis. We are truly grateful for all past and present favors so very graciously bestowed on us, and will most thankfully receive the interest due on our late father's arrears on the same scale as granted to our uncle, the late Prince Jamahooddeen's estate on Government, waiving all further claims on us on the score of the Vellore, as well as any other accounts. We solemnly disclaim any other, but the most respectful motive in thus explicitly setting forth our views of the case, and we hope to meet with the benign consideration of a liberal Government.

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROORODEEN.

Russapuglah,
28th June, 1845. }

To

CAPTAIN G. REED,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

We are given to understand that our letter of the 28th June last, to the address of Captain Mayne, and in reply to Mr. Offg. Superintendent Beadon's of the 29th May, has not yet been forwarded to Government, with any report thereon owing, no doubt, to Captain M.'s want of leisure; we therefore earnestly solicit that when you address Government on this subject, you will also kindly be pleased to lay our letter before the Supreme Council.

We trust that Government will be perfectly satisfied with our explanation, and you will perceive from our letter above alluded to, that we have been unfortunately heavy losers in the way therein set forth, and, no doubt, Captain M. has told you the justness of our statement which, we hope, will meet with your support, and though you have not been long enough our Superintendant, for us to experience your good will towards us, we cannot but cherish the hope that our just

grievances will be seen by you and meet with due relief at your hands.

We remain, &c.,

(Signed) THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE LATE PRINCE
SOOROOROODEEN.

Russapuglah, }
6th August, 1845. }

MEMORANDUM.

A letter from A. Turnbull, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Captain G. Reid, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, No. 61 of 1845, dated 17th September, 1845, stating that Government had, after deducting its claim, relinquished above five thousand nine hundred Rupees to the representative of the late Prince Sooroorodeen, on account of their sex and condition, and also above five thousand one hundred against the estate of the late Prince Jamahodeen, for his liberal bequest for charitable purposes.

To

A. TURNBELL, ESQ.,

*Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.**Dated Fort William, 19th Nov., 1845.*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter, dated the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure on the subject of the distribution of the stipend of the late Mysore Prince Mohamed Soobhan.

2. Adverting to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in paras. 18 and 19 of their Dispatch, which accompanied the orders of Government of the 21st June, 1841, and to the stipend granted to the family of the late Prince Mohamed Shookroollah, I am directed to inform you in reply, that the following distribution of the stipend of the late Prince Mohamed Soobhan has been sanctioned.

Widow Begum	... Co's Rs.	300	0	0
4 sons, Rs. 150-2-6 each	...	600	10	0
5 daughters, Rs. 75-1-2 each	...	375	5	10
1 step-mother	...	50	0	0
1 Khawass, the mother of Prince Shooobhan's son, named Pawkauter, and her son	...	35	0	0
1 ditto of late Tippoo Sultan	...	25	0	0

1 infant grandson, and his mother, a Khawass, of the late Shazadah Rusheed-oodeen	Rs.	20	0	0
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Total... Co's Rs. 1,445 15 10

3. According to the above distribution, there will be a saving of Co's Rs. 1,340-10-10, as shown in the margin, which will of course revert to Government.

4. An allowance of 8,000 Rupees has been lately granted for the funeral charges of the deceased Prince, which is considered sufficient to provide for the fateah, therefore no permanent charge for such purpose is deemed necessary.

5. Your proposal, in favor of the two minor grand-daughters, cannot be acceded to, and they should look for support out of the stipend enjoyed by their mother.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

To

THE OFFG. SUPDT. MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 14th January, 1846.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 31st ultimo, that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal sees no reason for modifying his former orders of the 19th ultimo in respect to the distribution of the stipend drawn by the late Prince Mohamed Soobhan, but you are authorized to assure the widow of Shazadah Rusheedooddeen, that in the event of her demise, the case of her daughter's will be taken into consideration by Government.

2. The original papers which accompanied your letter are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

MEMORIAL.

The Memorial of Prince Ghulam Mahomed, only surviving Son of the late Tippoo Sultan, and Grandson of Hyder Alli Khan, on his own behalf and that of the other members of his Family

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That it is a proud distinction of the British Government, that it is accessible to the appeals of its dependants when aggrieved by a failure of that justice which is characteristic of the British Government. Your Memorialist feeling himself and his family seriously aggrieved in the matters hereinafter mentioned, submits his case to the consideration and sense of justice of the British Government.

2. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that the Earl of Mornington, the late Marquess of Wellesley, in his despatches to the Commissioners for the settlement of Affairs of Mysore, dated Fort St. George, 4th of June, 1799, and to which your Memorialist solicits your careful attention, authorized the then Colonel Wellesley, the present Duke of Wellington, to make provision for the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, to the amount of three or four lakhs of Star Pagodas; and in the 1st Article of the Treaty of Mysore made

and entered into by the Government with the Nizam and other allies, it was settled that the Company engaging to provide effectually out of the revenues of the said districts for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ali Khan and the late Tippoo Sultan, and to apply to these purposes, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lakhs of Star Pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas 2,40,000 making the Company's share as follows:—"Estimated value of the districts enumerated in Schedule A, Canteria Pagodas 7,77,170—Deduct provisions for the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, two lakhs of Star Pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas 2,40,000, remains to the East India Company 5,37,170."

3. Your Memorialist states, that the reservation in said 1st Article mentioned, refers to that stated in Article 6th of the said Treaty, that the East India Company shall not be allowed to make such deductions from the sums allotted by Article 1st for the maintenance of said families as may be necessary in consequence of the decease of any of the members of said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt on the part of the said families, or any member of it, against the au-

thority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Raja of Mysore, then the said Company shall be at liberty to limit or suspend the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

4. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that so far from the necessities and pecuniary wants of said families having decreased, they have, in fact, increased with the members thereof, and that the descendants of the said Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan are likely, ere long, to be reduced to considerable pecuniary distresses, unless the said 1st Article of the said Mysore Treaty be carried into effect in the spirit of said Treaty, and according to its literal terms and good faith.

5. Your Memorialist further shows, that ever since the said Treaty of Mysore, now upwards of half a century, this Memorialist, and all the family of Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali Khan, have conducted themselves with the strictest loyalty, and have never, on any occasion, during said long period, even in a single instance, caused the least annoyance to Government, nor has any suspicion ever rested in the least degree on this Memorialist,

or any member of the said family. And your Memorialist can, with pride and satisfaction, refer to all the Governor-Generals, Members of Council, and to the leading English Residents in Calcutta, during said period, with many of whom this Memorialist has had the happiness of living on terms of intimacy and close friendship, and this Memorialist says that he and his family have, during said long period of more than fifty years, complied with the restrictions put upon their liberty and acts, which the Government thought proper to impose, and have in good faith and feeling endeavoured to discharge their duties and have been loyal and dutiful subjects; but this Memorialist respectfully shows, that said recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and the said 1st Article of the Treaty of Mysore, have not been acted up to by the Government, but that same have been neglected to the great injury of Memorialist, and the other descendants of Tippoo Sultan. Your Memorialist also begs leave to call your attention to the Resolution of the Governor-General, dated 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, that no addition is to be made, nor any reduction, on account of any change in the number comprising the families, by marriages, births,

deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstance, but that the allowances are to be considered as the estate of the person to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide.

6. Your Memorialist begs to state, that this Resolution has not been acted up to, but that the same, and the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and the said 1st Article of Treaty of Mysore, have been violated, and not kept with the families of said Tippoo Sultan, and that said family has not received one-half of the provision so made by said Treaty and intended.

7. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that from the period of said Treaty to this time, the said Company has accumulated a large amount of savings by the nonfulfilment of the said Treaty with Memorialist and family, and that the said savings, under and by virtue of said Treaty and good faith, properly belonging to the family of the said Tippoo Sultan, and should be paid to it in as much as the Government got and took possession of the property in said Treaty mentioned, upon the terms of said Treaty and said 1st Article thereof, and Schedule A to said Treaty annexed.

upon the terms of paying to said family the sum of 2 lakhs of Star Pagodahs, 2,40,000 Gasteria Pagodahs, equal to 7 lakhs and 40,000 Sicca Rupees in said Article, Schedule, and Treaty specified, and that the Government has since held possession of said property, but has not paid any thing near the sum so provided as a provision for said family; and that the said family having greatly increased, it is a matter of serious importance to said family, and to this deponent as head thereof, that the arrears due under said Treaty be applied as they should have been under and by said Treaty; and in accordance with good faith, the said Company having had, and still holding possession of the territory in said Treaty mentioned, and which was set apart amongst other purposes for the purpose of paying said sum to the family of said Tippoo Sultan.

8. Your Memorialist begs leave to state, that by a reference to the Auditor General's Office, it will be found, that no less than fifty-five lakhs has accumulated to the credit of the Mysore Fund, and that this sum applied pursuant to said Treaty, and in accordance with said Resolution of the 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, would relieve the distresses of the family and put them into the position intend-

ed by the said recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley and by said Treaty, and the said Resolution of Council of the 19th October, 1807, Para. 4. And as this Memorialist believes, in the position which the British Government and the English nation would wish to see the descendants of the said Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan, it being inconsistent with the generosity and uniform conduct of the English nation not to keep faith with the vanquished, or to violate the deliberate Treaty, particularly in the provisions made by it for the family of a defeated adversary, and when this provision was one of the terms upon which a large and fertile territory was assigned to the Government for the payment of that provision amongst other matters; and your Memorialist shows, that all his paternal property, even personal and private, and that of his father and ancestors, was ceded, and that his hopes and that of his family rests entirely on the fulfilment of that Treaty and the carrying it out in the spirit of the said Resolution of 19th October, 1807, Para. 4, and according to the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley before referred to, and indeed according to the literal meaning, intention and spirit of said Treaty.

9. Your Memorialist therefore prays that

Government may be graciously pleased to order an account to be taken of the sums which are now, or ought to be, to the credit of the Mysore family, under and by virtue of said Treaty, after taking credit of all payments made thereunder, and that the balance so remaining, or which should now be to their credit, be paid and applied under and by virtue of said Treaty and said Resolution of the 19th October, 1807. Your Memorialist hopes Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to direct that an account be at once taken of the sums which are, or ought to be, to the credit of the said Mysore family, and to order and direct the same to be paid and applied pursuant to said Treaty and in the spirit of said Resolution of 19th October, 1807, and the recommendation of the Marquess of Wellesley, and in accordance with that justice, good faith and generosity, which are, and have long been, the characteristics of the British Government, and of the English nation. And that Her Majesty's Government may take such measures as may be necessary to honor the said Treaty of Nizam, carried out in that good faith and integrity, which becomes a great nation dealing with the family of the vanquished.

10. Your Memorialist begs to state, that

in former times, the grants of lands given by the Kings, Rajahs, Nabobs and Zemindars, to people of different ranks, that the British Government even now, when they see the sunnuds or documents, give up those grants as free of revenue; and your Memorialist is at a loss to know what has been the fault on the part of this unfortunate family, that the terms of the Treaty of Mysore so made for their support should be violated.

And your Memorialist will ever pray.

GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Calcutta, Russapuglah, }
1st Dec., 1851. }

To

CAPT. O. CAVENAGH,

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes,

cc. cc. cc.

Dated Fort William, the 16th Dec., 1852.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the
Political. Governor of Bengal to for-

ward to you, for the information of Prince Gholam Mahomed, the annexed extract (para. 2) from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No 27, dated the 18th August last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India in the Political Department, No. 27, dated 18th August, 1852.

Para. 2. Prince Gholam Mahomed should be informed that the sum of two lakhs of Star Pagodas per annum, which, by an arrangement between the British Government and the Nizam, was assigned to cover the expences of a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultan, has not been regarded as the amount to be permanently expended for that purpose, and that the claim to it now preferred by him, retros-

Memorial from Prince Gholam Mahomed.

pectively and prospectively, in behalf of the descendants of Tippoo, is wholly inadmissible.

(True extract.)

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Capt.,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE JAMES ANDREW,
MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, KT.,

Governor-General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honor of again forwarding to your Lordship a Memorial for the Board of Directors, of the East India Company, which I have to solicit your Lordship to have re-submitted to them, together with your own (I hope) favourable comments upon it. Your Lordship will see from the facts stated, which cannot be denied, that I and my family have

been seriously suffered in every way, and that while on the death of any individual member of the family, the Government reduces, and in many cases, reverts the whole of the deceased individual's shares, it makes no increase of allowance, or gives no donation upon the births, marriages, or building of houses, &c., of any of the family, the members of which have increased to such an extent, as makes the full provision secured by the Treaty of Nizam essentially necessary for the support and welfare of the family, who have lived submissively and gratefully for upwards of fifty-five years, under the control of the British Government, and that while the Treaty of Nizam is distinct as to its provision for the family of my father, the late Tippoo Sultan, not one-half of the amount fixed by that Treaty has been expended on the purpose for which it is received.

The answer which I had the honor of receiving through your Lordship, from the Board of Directors, appears to me not to meet the real question, which simply is, has the Treaty of Nizam stipulated for the payment of any specific amount annually as a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultan, and if it has, have corresponding payments been made un-

der it, and if not, why not? I therefore feel that I have just cause to expect a more favourable reply, and have the honor respectfully to solicit your Lordship to forward my Memorial for the re-consideration of the Honble Court. Your Lordship will be pleased to observe para. 9th of my Memorial, that if our worthy protectors and the British Government does not allow us the benefits of either the Treaty of Nizam, or that of the Minute of Lord Minto of the 19th October, 1807, our poor and unfortunate family will be totally ruined. Trusting your Lordship will excuse my troubling you, but the distressed circumstance of my family compels me to do so.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obdt. servant,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Russapuglah, }
10th March, 1853. }

Extract of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India in the Political Department, No. 32, of 1852, under date the 20th October.

Para 6th. We have no objection to the

21 to 24. Prince Gholam Mahomed permitted to proceed to Europe, accompanied with his eldest son and nephew, for 18 months, and to visit Vellore on his way. indulgence granted to this respectable nobleman.

(True extract.)

(Signed) W. J. YOUNG,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a member of the Mysore family, having obtained the permission of Government to visit England, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, on the arrival of the Prince within the jurisdiction of the Government of Fort St. George, he may be received

with the consideration due to his rank and character.

I have, &c., 1853

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William,
8th December, 1853.*

To

THE AGENT OF THE HON'BLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN EGYPT.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a member of the Mysore family, having obtained the permission of Government to visit England, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, on the arrival of the Prince within your jurisdiction, he may be received with the consideration due to his rank and character.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William,
8th December, 1853.*

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF ADEN.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a
Foreign Department member of the Mysore family, having obtained the permission of Government to visit England, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, on the arrival of the Prince within your jurisdiction, he may be received with the consideration due to his rank and character.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

(Signed) J. W. DAIRYMPLE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, }
8th December, 1853. }*

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been delayed in replying to your letter of the 2nd instant, by yesterday being a Hindoo holiday, and my office was consequently closed.

You well know, that I have a very high opinion of you, both in your public and private character, and nothing I regret so much as being obliged, in the discharge of my duty, to do any thing disagreeable to you, or contrary to your wishes. But as regards this guard of "one naick and four sepoys," I really cannot recommend, that it be continued to you, and my advice to you as a friend is, that you do not apply to the Governor-General on this subject, as I feel satisfied he will on no account accede to your wishes in this particular.

Nothing has ever been said to me by any one, calculated to do you harm in my eyes, on the contrary, every one speaks well of you. I need not repeat again my individual opinion of you. You must present my best respects to the Begum, and tell her, how much I regret that I cannot comply with her and your wishes on this occasion.

Yours very faithfully,

W. MAYNE, Capt,

Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, 5th April, 1845. }*

To

THE RT. HON. LD. W. C. BENTINCK,

*Governor-General of India,**&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I anxiously and respectfully hope that your Lordship will kindly pardon me for the liberty I am about to take, as it is the last, and a most particular favour, which I have to solicit at your Lordship's hands, and I am encouraged to make the request, from the kind and generous sympathy which your Lordship has ever evinced towards our unfortunate family. I shall, therefore, with your Lordship's permission, and without any further preamble, enter at once upon the subject and purport of this my last and most earnest request, which is briefly as follows:—I have two sisters residing at Vellore, each of whom is unfortunately encumbered with a large family, and who have no other means of providing for their maintenance, except from the small allowance which they, from time to time, receive from me, and with which they support with difficulty themselves and their large families, and is the only thing they have to look to, as they have never received the smallest pecuniary relief from Government. I have, therefore, to make a most

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earnest request, and to entreat, as a very particular favour, that it may please your Lordship kindly to take their really unfortunate, helpless, and destitute condition into your kind and generous consideration, and that you will kindly contrive, by some means or another, to grant to each of my two poor sisters, a small monthly stipend of 50 or 60 Rupees, and kindly suggest to and authorize the Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore to pay it to them, and for which benevolent act of kindness and generosity, my poor sisters, together with myself, will ever entertain the most lively sentiments of heartfelt gratitude.

I am, &c.,

BEGUM,

*Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.**Russapuglah,**10th January, 1835.*

To

H. H. THE BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

MY FRIEND,

I yesterday morning had the pleasure of receiving your letter, bearing date the 10th, but I regret that it did not reach me until after Sir Frederick Adam had left the house to embark for the Coast. It was consequent-

ly out of my power to make it over to him personally, but you may rely upon my sending it to him, and although it is contrary to my habits to interfere in any way on matters of business that appertain to the subordinate Presidencies, (otherwise than officially, when called upon so to do,) I will beg of him to do whatever may be in his power towards meeting the request contained in your letter, of which you have enclosed me a copy on behalf of your two sisters residing at Vellore. It will be necessary for those ladies to submit an application to the Governor of Madras, respecting their destitute condition, which I sincerely hope may be attended with the success which, for your own and your son's sake, I desire it may do.

I remain,

Your sincere friend & well wisher,

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

Government House, }
11th January, 1835. }

To

H. CHAMIER, ESQ.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th ultimo, regarding the

pensions proposed to be conferred on the Aunts of Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed, youngest son of the late Tippoo Sultan.

2. On a review of the whole correspondence, the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, observes that even in the case of the demise of Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed, it is extremely doubtful whether we could fairly be expected to make a provision for these ladies, but as the Prince, who has hitherto maintained them, is still alive, the question does not at present call for decision.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, }
The 22nd June, 1835. }

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

MAJOR E. J. HONYWOOD,

Superintendent, Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor Political Department. of Bengal to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding original correspondence from the Begum mother of Prince Ghoolaum Mahomed, relating to the distressed situation of two of her Sisters at Vellore, and the promise held out by the late Governor-General, that a monthly stipend of 50 or 60 Rupees would be assigned for their support.

2. In reply I am desired to acquaint you, that it does not appear from the papers, that any specific promise of a provision for these Ladies was held out to the Prince by the late Governor-General, and that the Honorable the Governor sees no reason to alter the view which he has already taken of this case, as communicated to the Government of Fort St. George in my letter, dated the 22nd of June last, a copy of which is herewith sent for your information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
The 31st of Aug., 1835. } •

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

THE RT. HON. GEO. EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

Governor-General of India.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I take the liberty of informing your Lordship, that during the Government of the late Lord William Bentinck, I brought to his notice that no provision had been made for my two sisters, to which their relation to the late Tippoo Sultan entitled them. Lord William Bentinck was inclined to provide for this omission, and made a reference to the Madras Government, for they were residing at Vellore, supported out of the stipend of my poor son, Prince Gholam Mahomed.

The retirement of Lord William Bentinck was unfortunate, for his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, declined to interfere. Thus it happened, that the support of myself and of my two sisters continued, and continues an unaided charge on the resources of my unfortunate son. Each of the sons of Tippoo Sultan receive a personal monthly stipend of Sa. Rs.

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2,000 the allowance fixed for his daughter is that of Sa. Rs. 1,000.

For most of the dependants of the late Sultan, and those remotely connected with him, allowances were fixed, but to his widows, whose sons were living, this favor was not extended. The omission was an obvious oversight, and their right to independent provision (recognized in the case of the widows of the Sultan's sons,) was not regarded, owing, no doubt, to neglect on their part to bring their claims to notice, but had the matter been urged on former Governments, the omission so obvious would have been supplied: those whose sons have died, have succeeded to the inadequate allowance of Sa. Rs. 300 monthly.

Thus it was that a Prince, whose mother was living, though nominally receiving the same monthly stipend as a Prince whose mother was dead, really received less, for he was charged with the support of his parent. My poor son has not only continued to bear this charge, but also that of supporting his aunts, who, as well as myself, might have justly expected distinct provision. At present I am the only mother of a living son of Tippoo Sultan. The mothers of the late Princes Shoo-

keroollah and Ahmud live, and have each the inadequate allowances of Sa. Rs. 300 but only since the death of their respective sons.

Under these circumstances, I venture to solicit from your Lordship the favor of such personal allowance for myself, as your Lordship may be graciously pleased to grant, and which may enable me to provide for the independent support of myself and sisters. I will only add, that I am now in the eighty-sixth year of my age.

I would not have troubled your Lordship at this late period with a request of this nature, but for the natural desire I feel to relieve my son from the burthen of supporting me and my helpless sisters from his stipend, which is barely sufficient for himself and his family; I have no expectation of obtaining, and it would be unreasonable to ask that retrospective effect should be given to the provision your Lordship may be pleased to assign, but merely that for the short remainder of my days I may be saved the mortification of feeling myself to be a burthen to others.

I have the honor to submit, for the perusal

of your Lordship, the original letter of Lord William Bentinck above referred to.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedt. & humble subject,

BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

Russapuglah,
8th February, 1841. }

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Suplt. of the Mysore Princes,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th Instant, submitting an application from the Begum, mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed, soliciting a personal allowance for her own support, and to enable her to provide for her sisters at Vellore; and in reply to request you will inform the Begum of his Lordship's re-

gret, that under the circumstances stated in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 31st August, 1835, her application cannot be complied with.

2. The original letter from Lord William Bentinck, which accompanied the Begum's application, is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
22nd February, 1841. }

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

To

THE RT. HON'BLE GEO. EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,

Governor General of India.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the order of your Lordship on my application of the 8th ultimo. They are contained in the letter of Mr. Secretary Maddock, addressed to the Superintendent on the 22nd ultimo.

Referring to the circumstances stated in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 31st August, 1835, addressed to Major Honeywood, your Lordship intimates that my application cannot be complied with. This letter refers to the Resolutions of the Bengal Government, communicated to the Madras Government on the 22nd June of that year. The import of those Resolutions is that your Lordship's predecessor did not consider my sisters entitled to the small distinct provisions solicited for them personally. But your Lordship by again referring to my letter of the 8th ultimo, will observe that it is an appeal to you on my own behalf. I mentioned the case of my sisters to support and strengthen my own claim.

I respectfully submit that my near relation to the late Tippoo Sultan entitled, and still entitles me to an independent provision from the British Government; and I yet trust that it will not be refused for the brief space of life which yet remains to me.

Your Lordship, I feel persuaded, will admit that it could only be from an oversight that the allowance now solicited was not originally made, and my appeal to your liberality to rectify for the future so obvious an omission is not weakened by the delay by which I alone suffer. It was the intention of Government,

to place the sons of the late Sultan of the same class on a footing of equality, but this has not been done, if some were burthened by the support of mothers, while others were not so burthened. The additional weight of supporting my sisters has fallen on my son.

It will not moreover escape your Lordship that the widows of the sons of the late Sultan receive independent allowances, and that provision was made by Government for many whose claims from relation to the late Sultan and rank cannot be compared to mine.

Under these circumstances I venture again to solicit attention to my application of the 8th ultimo, apart from the case of my sisters. If their claim for support from the British Government be inadmissible for defect of near relation to the late Sultan, the same cannot be objected to my claim, the equity and justice of which cannot be affected by any delay in its submission, the more so as it is only prospective.

I have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's most obedt. servant,

BEGUM,

Mother of Prince Gholam Mahomed.

*Russapuglah, 7
31st March, 1811.*

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Suplt. of the Mysore Princes.

Sir,

I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the
 Governor of Bengal to ac-
 Political Department knowledge the receipt of your
 letter, dated the 19th instant, submitting a letter
 from the Begum, mother of Prince Gholam
 Mahomed, again urging her claim for per-
 sonal support from Government, and in reply
 to state, that as this case has been decided on
 previous references, his Lordship is compelled
 to decline re-opening the discussion of it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Fort William,
 the 26th April, 1841. }

FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BENGAL,

To

THE OFFG. SUPDT., MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, 14th January, 1846.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, in reply to
 your communication of the 31st ultimo, that
 the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal
 sees no reason for modifying his former orders
 of the 19th ultimo, in respect to the dis-
 tribution of the stipends drawn by the late
 Prince Mahomed Soobhan, but you are au-
 thorized to assure the widow of Shahzadah
 Rusheedooddeen, that in the event of her
 demise, the case of her daughters will be
 taken into consideration by Government.

2. The original papers which accompanied
 your letter are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,

Offg. Supt., Mysore Princes.

N N

To

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED:

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received your note of the 6th instant, and shall be happy to avail myself of the first opportunity, should any occur, to recommend for the favourable consideration of Government the case of the children of your daughter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. HAYES,

Offg. Supdt., Mysore Princes.

Dum-Dum, Supdt. Mysore Princes
Office, 10th May, 1850.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
 OF BENGAL,

To

LIEUT. O. CAVANAGH,

*Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.**Dated Fort William, 15th Sept., 1847.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you in reply to your letter No. 31, of the 8th instant, that

the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, in compliance with your recommendation, to sanction the distribution of the stipend of Rs. 20, hitherto enjoyed by the late Sahebzada Kumur-ud-deen and his mother, under the orders of Government of 19th November, 1845, to the two infant sisters of the Sahebzada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy)

O. CAVANAGH, *Lieut.,**Supt. of the Mysore Princes.*

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

To

THE SUPT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 20th September, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 14, dated

the 29th ultimo, submitting a Memorial from the Begum, widow of the late Sahebzada Mahomed Rusheedodeen, soliciting that a suitable provision be made out of the stipend of the late Sahebzada Shokutodeen for the support of her two daughters.

2. In reply I am desired to state that in this particular case, His Lordship has been pleased to allow each of the children of the Memorialist to draw, in addition to their present stipend of Rs. ten a month, the further sum of Rs. twenty a month.

3. It is however to be borne in mind that this additional grant is allowed solely as an act of grace; that the allowance of each grantee is to cease either on her death or marriage, and that no claim is to be founded on this grant as a precedent.

I have, &c.,

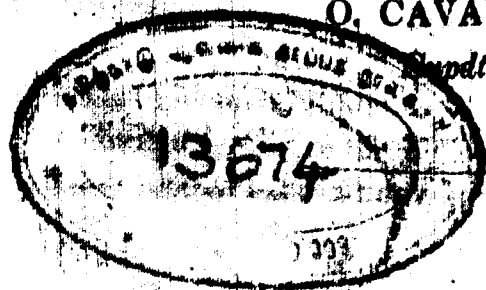
(Signed) C. BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True copy.)

O. CAVANAGH, Major,

Asst. Commr., Mysore Princes.



DIGITIZED