

1720-1852

190

REVENUES (INDIA.)

Extract from a Return to an Order of the
Honorable the House of Commons, dated 23rd
May, 1854.

Page 27. ACCOUNT No. 18.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOW-
ANCES and ASSIGNMENTS PAID OUT of the REVE-
NUES, in Accordance with TREATIES or other
Engagements, in the Year ended the 30th
April, 1852.

MADRAS.

Page 30, CEDED DISTRICTS.

*Appropriated by the Treaty of Mysore
for the Maintenance of the Families of } £65,625.
Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan*

Note.

The Disbursements to this Family are con-
siderably short of the Annual Appropriation, so
much so, that there has accumulated a sum of
about Sixty Lacks of Rupees, or £600,000.
Sterling, from this difference, which is entered in
the Account of Deposits under the name of
the Mysore Fund.

GHOLAM MOHAMED.

VOL II 285 168
FROM

THE UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BENGAL.

TO

THE SUPDT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Dated Fort William, 15th November, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21, dated the 17th October, submitting a Memorial from the widow, Begum of the late Sahebzada Rushcedooddeen, soliciting that the condition, as to the cessation on their marriage of the additional stipend of Rupees twenty a month granted to each of her two daughters, under the orders of the 20th September last, be revoked, and recommending, in the event of this being refused, that the sum of Co.'s Rs. 500, granted for the interment of Sahebzada Shokutoodeen, be considered a donation instead of an advance recoverable from the heirs of the deceased.

His Lordship is pleased, under the circumstances, to allow the amount advanced by you for defraying the funeral expenses of Sahebzada Shokutoodeen to be considered a dona-

tion; but I am directed to state that the conditions of the orders, granting the additional stipend to the two daughters of the Memorialist cannot be relaxed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. G. YOUNG,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

*Superintendent of the Mysore Princes,
do. do. do.*

Sir,

The Begum, mother of the late Prince Ahmad, has now got her case pending before the Sudder Allah, and I am given to learn that subpoenas have been issued against me and some others of my family.

We have now been here for upwards of thirty-six years, and have never been brought up on such proceedings, and it would be disgracing us ~~more~~ ^{to} appear to give evidence, more especially whilst we have you as our Superintendent and the British Government our guardians; but we have no objection to state all the facts, ~~and~~ ^{now} forwarding this case to you, if ~~it~~ ^{be} required, and we look

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for nothing more than what has been done in similar cases, by the rest of our former Superintendents, agreeably to the orders of Government, which are on the records of your office, and by which we shall be saved from such disgraces.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Prince.

*Russapulah, 7
3rd April, 1835.*

To

H. V. HATHORN, ESQ.,

Offg. Session Judge of the 24-Pargannas.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the copy of a letter to my address from the Begum, mother of the late Prince Ahmad.

If there be nothing irregular in her request, perhaps you will be so good as to comply with it by referring the case for my arbitration, in conformity to the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, conveyed in Mr. Officiating Secretary Macnaghten's letter to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, dated 10th September, 1835, a copy of which was forwarded with my letter of the 14th March last, for your information.

With reference to the subpoena, No. 1386, requiring the attendance of some of the Mysore Princes at the Additional Sudder Ameen's kutcherry, I have the honor to transmit a letter to my address from Prince Gholam Mohamed, on behalf of himself and brothers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

(True copy)

(Signed) J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent.

Supt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, 7th April, 1843. }

To

J. HAWKINS, ESQ.,

Regt. of the Ct. of Sudder Dewy. Adawlut,
Fort William.

SIR,

I solicit the orders of the Sudder Dewanny Civil Department. Adawlut respecting the disposal of the case noted in the margin, in which Prince Gholam Mahomed, on behalf

Case No. 1386, original suit.
Greenutty Jobrah Begum, alias
Zoharah Begum, of the late
Tippoo Sultan,

Versus.
Syed Ruffeooddeen Sahib, Ah-
meddee Begum, &c.

Claim.
Possession of certain lands
situated in the village of Kon-
jee, Pergunnah Magoorah.
Value, Co.'s Rs. 1,503.

of himself and brothers, crave exemption from attendance as witnesses at the Court of the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of this district.

2nd. It will be observed, that the plaintiff, the widow, Begum of the late Tippoo Sultan, herself cited the Princes as witnesses, and afterwards prays the Court that they may be exempted from attendance.

3rd. Touching the objection urged by the Princes, I find from the records of this office that a similar reference was made to the Superior Court in 1835, by Mr. C. R. Martin, Officiating Judge of this district, upon which the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal was pleased to direct the transfer of that particular case to the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes to be disposed of by arbitration, but which case was eventually returned to be tried in the ordinary course, the Superintendent having failed to satisfy the parties.

4th. Adverting to the orders of Government above alluded to, which, it will be observed, were special, and did not lay down any general rule for future guidance, and the liability of the members of the Mysore family to be frequently summoned to the Civil Courts of the 24 Pergunnahs, either as parties or witnesses, I beg to be definitely informed what the wishes of Government may be on the subject.

5th. If the Government be disposed to

مسماۃ المیرزا لکھی مظہرہ بنام سائیل مظہر الیہ مطلوب
اصالتاً واسطیٰ حیرانہ شی مقدمہ جرم سے صاحب
فریاد ارجی کے ہوا اور وہ حکم عدالتاً سائیل کے پیشکش
سے صاحب شش کے پیشکش کیا گیا اہل سائل ناراض
اُسے شونیک رجوع ہوا بعد اس کے کیا گیا فقط معلوم
ہوتا ہے کہ یہ سائیل ایسا خاندان کے نامی عزیز شخص ہے
کہ جرم ایسا جرم میں اصالتاً طلب سائیل کے کچھ ضرور
تہیں ہی مناسب ہے کہ بد ربعہ دفعہ پنجم آئیں نہم ۹
سنہ ۱۸۰۷ ع وکالتاً طلب اور کے عمل میں آوے اور ملاحظہ
سے نقل روکاری صاحب شش کے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ سائیل
رسید ہونے میں کے پنجم تاریخ میں دئے ہیں اور ہفتم
تاریخ میں مختاراً حاضر ہوئے اور وہی ہفتم تاریخ میں
مختاراً حاضری اور کے نام منظور ہوئے اور ہفتم تاریخ میں
انہوں نے صاحب شش کے پاس اپیل کئے پس ظاہر کہ
درخواست اپیل اور کے حکم سے صاحب جسٹس کے ہمارے
نام منظور مختاراً حاضری آنکے مابین پندرہ روز کے
داخل ہوئے اس واسطے حکم ہوا کہ نقل اس روکاری کیا
اسکے میں کہ صاحب شش صاحب فریاد ارجی کتیں
حکم صادر کریں کہ اصالتاً طلب سائل موقوف کر کے سائیل کو
وکالتاً حاضر کروا کے زبان بندی گواہان مظہرہ کے جو
غیبت میں سائیل کے قلمبند ہوا ہے انہوں پر سائیل کے
مختار سے خرچ کے سوال کروا کے صریح بالکل تدرات

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column. The names are: J. A. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Brown, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Gray, J. H. White, J. I. Black, J. J. Green, J. K. Gray, J. L. White, J. M. Black, J. N. Green, J. O. Gray, J. P. White, J. Q. Black, J. R. Green, J. S. Gray, J. T. White, J. U. Black, J. V. Green, J. W. Gray, J. X. White, J. Y. Black, J. Z. Green, J. A. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Brown, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Gray, J. H. White, J. I. Black, J. J. Green, J. K. Gray, J. L. White, J. M. Black, J. N. Green, J. O. Gray, J. P. White, J. Q. Black, J. R. Green, J. S. Gray, J. T. White, J. U. Black, J. V. Green, J. W. Gray, J. X. White, J. Y. Black, J. Z. Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Main St, 789 Main St, 101 Main St, 202 Main St, 303 Main St, 404 Main St, 505 Main St, 606 Main St, 707 Main St, 808 Main St, 909 Main St, 1010 Main St, 1111 Main St, 1212 Main St, 1313 Main St, 1414 Main St, 1515 Main St, 1616 Main St, 1717 Main St, 1818 Main St, 1919 Main St, 2020 Main St, 2121 Main St, 2222 Main St, 2323 Main St, 2424 Main St, 2525 Main St, 2626 Main St, 2727 Main St, 2828 Main St, 2929 Main St, 3030 Main St, 3131 Main St, 3232 Main St, 3333 Main St, 3434 Main St, 3535 Main St, 3636 Main St, 3737 Main St, 3838 Main St, 3939 Main St, 4040 Main St, 4141 Main St, 4242 Main St, 4343 Main St, 4444 Main St, 4545 Main St, 4646 Main St, 4747 Main St, 4848 Main St, 4949 Main St, 5050 Main St, 5151 Main St, 5252 Main St, 5353 Main St, 5454 Main St, 5555 Main St, 5656 Main St, 5757 Main St, 5858 Main St, 5959 Main St, 6060 Main St, 6161 Main St, 6262 Main St, 6363 Main St, 6464 Main St, 6565 Main St, 6666 Main St, 6767 Main St, 6868 Main St, 6969 Main St, 7070 Main St, 7171 Main St, 7272 Main St, 7373 Main St, 7474 Main St, 7575 Main St, 7676 Main St, 7777 Main St, 7878 Main St, 7979 Main St, 8080 Main St, 8181 Main St, 8282 Main St, 8383 Main St, 8484 Main St, 8585 Main St, 8686 Main St, 8787 Main St, 8888 Main St, 8989 Main St, 9090 Main St, 9191 Main St, 9292 Main St, 9393 Main St, 9494 Main St, 9595 Main St, 9696 Main St, 9797 Main St, 9898 Main St, 9999 Main St. The list is followed by a section titled "List of names and addresses" which contains a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column. The names are: J. A. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Brown, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Gray, J. H. White, J. I. Black, J. J. Green, J. K. Gray, J. L. White, J. M. Black, J. N. Green, J. O. Gray, J. P. White, J. Q. Black, J. R. Green, J. S. Gray, J. T. White, J. U. Black, J. V. Green, J. W. Gray, J. X. White, J. Y. Black, J. Z. Green, J. A. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Brown, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Gray, J. H. White, J. I. Black, J. J. Green, J. K. Gray, J. L. White, J. M. Black, J. N. Green, J. O. Gray, J. P. White, J. Q. Black, J. R. Green, J. S. Gray, J. T. White, J. U. Black, J. V. Green, J. W. Gray, J. X. White, J. Y. Black, J. Z. Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Main St, 789 Main St, 101 Main St, 202 Main St, 303 Main St, 404 Main St, 505 Main St, 606 Main St, 707 Main St, 808 Main St, 909 Main St, 1010 Main St, 1111 Main St, 1212 Main St, 1313 Main St, 1414 Main St, 1515 Main St, 1616 Main St, 1717 Main St, 1818 Main St, 1919 Main St, 2020 Main St, 2121 Main St, 2222 Main St, 2323 Main St, 2424 Main St, 2525 Main St, 2626 Main St, 2727 Main St, 2828 Main St, 2929 Main St, 3030 Main St, 3131 Main St, 3232 Main St, 3333 Main St, 3434 Main St, 3535 Main St, 3636 Main St, 3737 Main St, 3838 Main St, 3939 Main St, 4040 Main St, 4141 Main St, 4242 Main St, 4343 Main St, 4444 Main St, 4545 Main St, 4646 Main St, 4747 Main St, 4848 Main St, 4949 Main St, 5050 Main St, 5151 Main St, 5252 Main St, 5353 Main St, 5454 Main St, 5555 Main St, 5656 Main St, 5757 Main St, 5858 Main St, 5959 Main St, 6060 Main St, 6161 Main St, 6262 Main St, 6363 Main St, 6464 Main St, 6565 Main St, 6666 Main St, 6767 Main St, 6868 Main St, 6969 Main St, 7070 Main St, 7171 Main St, 7272 Main St, 7373 Main St, 7474 Main St, 7575 Main St, 7676 Main St, 7777 Main St, 7878 Main St, 7979 Main St, 8080 Main St, 8181 Main St, 8282 Main St, 8383 Main St, 8484 Main St, 8585 Main St, 8686 Main St, 8787 Main St, 8888 Main St, 8989 Main St, 9090 Main St, 9191 Main St, 9292 Main St, 9393 Main St, 9494 Main St, 9595 Main St, 9696 Main St, 9797 Main St, 9898 Main St, 9999 Main St.

فائدہ ضرور اسے پیشکار وعدہ اللہ یونانی

(True copy.)

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK.

SECRET

رویکار یہی بنی کہ اس وقت کے حالات و نظام کو دیکھ کر
 میں اس کو کم سے کم کیا جیسا کہ حکم عدالت کے ورنہ
 تاریخ کے تقیم کے ۱۰ ستمبر ۱۸۴۸ء کے مطابق یہی ہو گیا
 تھا کہ ۲۵ روز بعد ۲۵ ستمبر ۱۸۴۸ء کے مطابق یہی ہو گیا
 ہوا کہ شاہزادہ مسعود واریت الدین فیروز طابع سلطان سائل
 مذہبی سرور ناقدہ راہی وکیل سائل کے حاضر ہوئی سوائے
 سائل بظاہر ضعیف حکم سے صاحب شمس جیج ضلع ہست ۲۳ چہار
 برگزہ مسعود واریت کے حکم سے شاہزادہ جواد علی مسعود واریت
 اصالتاً طابع سائل کے لئے میں حکم سے صاحب نو چند آری کے
 مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
 قطعہ کیفیت اس وقت کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
 شمس جیج ضلع واریت کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
 سند ۱۸۴۸ء کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
 مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
 انگریزی کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے
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 مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے مسعود واریت کے

طریق مقابلہ میں وکیل سائل کے متقدمہ فیصلہ کریں اور
اساتذہ حاضرین کے مہربانہ جو مسامحہ اور اسباب سائل
کے قرق شی سو فی الفور خلاص دین بافت پر ہیڈنگ انگریزی
پے مہربانہ اگے صاحبہ شش ضاع ہست چہار پر گنتہ کے
تہجد یا جائے فقط اور نقول واپس دیا جائے فقط
مقابلہ نمودہ اشرف علی و میرداد ارشش مستران صدر
راقم سید غلام یحییٰ نقولیس سررشتہ

شاہزادہ محمد مہدی سائل

بتاریخ ہشتم ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ء مہربانہ از اجلاس
جذاب ابرکرم سے قضا حسب حاکم حکم شدہ بحیثیت حصول
نقل آن سند مہربانہ کاغذ اساتذہ داخل کردہ شدہ فقط
فی التاریخ یازدہم ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ء

الہ

راے مہربانہ سید تحصیل

شاہزادہ محمد مہدی سائل میں بندہ امضاءست

۱۸ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ء کو اساتذہ نمود

الہ

غلام حیدر سید پریس صدر کلکتہ

۱۸ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ء کو سوازی سے قطعہ کاغذ
اساتذہ سے بہت بہتہ آید واسطی لینے نقل روکاری
مستورہ ہشتاد و ستمبر سنہ روانہ شدہ سائل معرفتہ مہربانہ
سرباقہ راے وکیل سائل کے داخل ہوا فقط

الہ

اشرف علی مستران

اٹھارہویں ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۴۸ء کو یہ نقل روکاری
تیار کر کے مہربانہ راے وکیل سائل حوالی کیا
کیا فقط

الہ

ہد ہر راے پیش کار صدر

نمبر ۱۰۳۸

سنہ ۱۸۵۱ء متفرقہ الہ

بہو نیندر راے پیشکار مقابلہ نمود موش لعل چودہری
مستران عدالت دیوانی

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. STUART,

Assistant Register.

روکاری منزل عدالت دیوانی صدر مقام کلکتہ نشست
میں ابرکرم سے قضا حسب حاکم عدالت مذکورہ واقع
تاریخ تیسویں ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۵۱ء مہربانہ مطابق
نویں ماہ پوس سنہ ۱۲۵۸ء ہنگلہ روز منہ شنبہ
مستبان یوسف سلطان
راے مہربانہ سید وکیل سائل کے حاضر راے سوال

مقام بله نمود

Fort William, the 28th September, 1842.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt Political Department. of your letter, dated 8th Instant, and in reply to acquaint you, that the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the appropriation of the stipend of the deceased youngest daughter of the late Tippoo Sultan, as proposed by you, viz.

Co's Rs. 860 0 0

P 2

2. The balance, or Rs. 533-5-4, per mensem, to revert to Government, after realizing the advance of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, made on account of the deceased's funeral expences.

3. His Honor, agreeably to your suggestion, directs that the guard hitherto allowed for the protection of the late Princess, at an expence of Rs. 37 per mensem, be discontinued.

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

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To

MAJOR J. W. J. OUSELEY,

Superintendent of the Muzore Princes.

Fort William, the 23rd November, 1842.

Sir,

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Deputy-Political Department Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 9th July and the 29th ultimo, relative to the appropriation of the stipend enjoyed by the late daughter of Ghulam Mahomed and wife of Ruheemodeen.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that, under the explanation contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the distribution of the stipend of the deceased daughter of Prince Ghulam Mahomed, in the manner recommended in the 3rd para. of your letter, dated 26th of April last, viz:—

To two grown-up sons of Prince Ghulam Mahomed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	B.		Rs.	A.	P.	B.
At	32	15	4	8	of	43	11	2	13
	16	7	8	5	of	32	15	1	17

Total Co.'s Rs. 93 14 2 13

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

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

اقبال مطابق اصل

(True copy.)

شاہزادہ صاحب بسیار مہربان

استظہار منشاء سلامت

از انجا کہ بالفعل مزید رسیدن آن مہربان مع التخیروالعالیات
در قریب باور کہ جائے اقامت آن مہربان قیودین شدہ است
و از انجا کہ بہر حال خطاطہ و سنیہ ماثور گردید

لذا در دل خود چنان قرار داد که بهمین تقریباً باز
 به ریعه محبت نامه با ارقام مراتب محبت دریافت
 بطمانیت آنمهربان بردارد آنمهربان چنین کلي. و ارفد
 که خاطر اینجانب همواره در برابر او ایستاد و لایله و سستی
 و خیر خواهی متوجه و مصروف خواهد بود و بهر صورت
 منظور خاطر که مکان سکونت در آنچه بقراحت باشد حتی
 المقتدر و بعمل آید چنانچه حکم هم نموده بود که در تدبیر
 و بند و بست آن دقیقه از فایق سعی و مستمداً فرو گذاشت
 نگردد از آنجا که همت اهالی سرکار کسینگی انگریز بهادر
 همواره در ریاض رفاه و خدمت و آرام آنمهربان مصروف خواهد
 بود و از ظروف لغتی کر نیل تا قن بهادر فیض جمیع و جوده پیوسته
 لوازم حسن سلوک در حق آنمهربان سر می خواهد کرد و
 در محضورت رجای وائق است که در اینجا هیچ نوع قصد و
 تکلیف عاقد حال آنمهربان نخواهد کرد و حتی الامکان از
 رعایت رفاه و فارغ البانی آنمهربان سر در واقعی در دل
 محبت منزل حاصل خواهد کرد و اینجانب را یقین است
 که اطوار برگزیده و صفات پسندیده آنمهربان همواره
 مستوجب ظهور و از یاد لوازم دوستی و محبت اینجانب
 خواهد کرد و آنچه بالتخصیص موجب خوشنودی خاطر
 دوستی می تواند بود این است که بصفا کمال و به
 خجسته راز و اسرار و کر نیل صاحب موصوف طریق اعتماد
 و اعتبار کالی مسلوک دارند و صاحب موصوف آنچه مراتب
 صلاح دینی آنمهربان از روی ایمان و شایسته مشخص که گاهی بر زبان

از آنرا بسع قبول اصفا نمایند و قصد که همیشه هر چه
 بمشخص شاه کردی باشد آنمهربان آنرا معرفت صاحب
 موصوف بمعرض اظهار خواهند در آورد و او را در مشخص
 چنانست که در اندک روز با وسال چیزیست تبرک بطریق
 نشان دوستی خود معرفت شخصی صاحب معتد خود
 سرور افزای خاطر خود خواهند کرد و قصد که پیوسته
 اینجانب را خواهان خیریتها انگاشته با ارقام مکاتبات
 مسرت آیات مسرور و مبتهج مینموده باشند زیاده چه
 بر طراز

بر طراز

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

*Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable
 the Court of Directors, in the Political De-
 partment, under date the 19th July, 1848,
 No. 15.*

It would simplify your accounts very much,
 if you did not grant in pensions fractional
 parts of a rupee. For instance, in the case
 abovementioned, if it had been proper to
 grant pensions to all, the amount should have
 been Rs. 12 and not Rs. 12-1-4.

(True Extract)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH,
 Supt. of the Mysore Princes.

1848

191004

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 28th February, 1843.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have much pleasure in sending to you, at your request, the accompanying letter of introduction to Lord Ellenborough.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

MY DEAR LORD ELLENBOROUGH,

Prince Gholam Mahomed has earnestly requested me to give him a letter of introduction to you. It will of course be proper, that every public subject be communicated with you only through Major Ouseley, the Political Agent and the Political Secretary, but I may well, and I willingly introduce him to you as one of the elder of the Mysore Princes, who bears a highly respectable character, whom I have often received in my society, and whose propriety of demeanor and of manner is universally felt and acknowledged.

I am very faithfully,

AUCKLAND.

*Govt. House, }
Feby. 28, 1843. }*

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HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 1st July, 1844.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have just had the honor to receive the kind letter your Highness has addressed to me on my approaching departure for England, and sincerely thank you for your good wishes. I will have the pleasure of presenting your Highness myself to the new Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who is my oldest and best friend, and I am sure you will always find him anxious to afford your Highness and your family every mark of his consideration and respect.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Highness's sincere friend,

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 27th July, 1844.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness's letter of this day's date, remind-

ing me of my promise to introduce your Highness to the new Governor-General.

This I shall have much pleasure in doing on Monday, if your Highness will have the goodness to come to Government House at a quarter before eleven o'clock, which time (eleven o'clock) is fixed for the levee.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Highness's faithful friend,

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I can no longer resist the earnest desire of the Begums to have the guard restored, and will issue the necessary orders to that effect.

Believe me,

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

14th January, 1846.

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To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 8th January, 1848.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I shall have much pleasure in introducing your Highness to my successor, Lord Dalhousie, shortly after his arrival, and also hope to see you at the Ball, which will, probably, take place on the day following.

I need not assure you that it will always give me much pleasure to hear of the welfare of yourself and your Highness's family.

Believe me, my dear Prince,

Your's most faithfully,

(Signed) HARDINGE.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 10th June, 1852.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

It has afforded me great pleasure to advance, in any way, the wishes of your High-

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ness, for whom, in common with the Government and the community among whom you have lived, I entertain so much and such sincere respect.

If you will let me know about a month before you propose to leave Calcutta, I will very gladly enclose to you a few letters for persons whom you may like to know in England, and in every way in which I can help to make your journey easy and agreeable to you, you may command my services.

With many thanks for your good wishes towards myself and my family,

I beg to remain your Highness' sincere friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

Govt. House, 6th Dec., 1853.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

The letters which you wish to have for the Governor of Madras, and for the Government Officers on the way to England, will be sent to you. I have much pleasure in enclosing to you some other letters also.

You are already well acquainted with Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, Sir James Hogg, and many others, who could be of use to you in England. I have added a letter for the present Chairman of the Court of Directors, Mr. Ellice, and for the President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood. I promised to give you a letter for the Duke of Wellington. He has left us, but I enclose one to his son, the present Duke.

Let me wish you, and your son, Prince Feroze Shah, a pleasant voyage and visit to England. If it please God that I live to return to my own country, I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you there.

If, however, we should not meet, I wish to

take this opportunity of offering you an assurance of my respect and esteem, and of the pleasure with which I shall always remember my acquaintance with you.

I beg my regards to Prince Feroze Shah, and I remain,

My dear Prince Gholam,

Your sincere and faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BENGAL.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dated, Fort William, 16th, Jan., 1854.

Sir,

Education. I am directed by the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to transmit herewith a copy of the papers noted in the margin, containing a memorial from Prince Gholam Mahomed and other principal members of the Mysore Family proposing that the Russapugh School be conducted on the principle of the Nizami's Seminary at Moorshedabad, or on that of the Martiniere, viz:—that the present Institution should be made a Boarding School calculated to provide proper accommodation and instruction for a reasonable number of their children under the constant superintendence of a Resident Christian Teacher, and that the School should be open for a larger number of pupils as Day Scholars, Mahomedan's being free, and Hindoos admitted on half the present rate of fee.

2. The Council will observe that the memorialists suggest that the expenses of this Institution should be defrayed in addition to the sum already allowed by Government for the Russapuglah School, from the Interest accruing on Prince Jamah Uddeen's bequest, but this bequest I am directed to state is in the hands of the Supreme Court, and is disposable only under the strict terms of the will, according to a scheme which has been proposed by the Advocate-General, and is now understood to be under the consideration of the Master in Equity to whom the matter has been referred by the Court. No part of this fund is therefore available for the purpose of improving the Russapuglah School.

3. But the object of inducing the young members of the Mysore Family to qualify themselves for engaging in the business of life, instead of remaining helplessly dependent on the bounty of Government, is one of which the importance has been admitted and insisted on by the Court of Directors, and as the establishment of a Boarding School where they may be at all times under the charge of a responsible Master and away from the degrading influence of their homes, would doubtless be an effica-

cious means to that end, *His Honour will be prepared to recommend an expenditure out of the savings from the fund originally designed for the support of the family for that purpose.*

4. His Honor requests that the Council of Education in communication with Major Cavanagh, will mature a definite plan for the attainment of the object indicated, and submit it for the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C BEADON,

Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

(Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed for information.)

(Signed) O. CAVENAGH, Major,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

SUPDT. MYSORE PRINCES OFFICE,

Dum Dum, 14th Feby., 1854.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,

1st April, 1854.

(Immediate.)

GENTLEMEN.

Maharajah Gholam Mahomed, Son,
and five Servants, being expected at your
Port in the vessel "*Ripon*" at Alexandria.

We direct you to cause every facility and
respect to be shewn in the passage of their
personal baggage, and to deliver duty free
the Tobacco and Shawls intended for their
private use.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREEMANTLE,
E. SAURIN.

SOUTHLAMPTON.

(The above being a true copy.)
W. D. MECKER.

To

THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES C. MELVILLE,
SECRETARY, EAST INDIA HOUSE.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Being now in England, with the sanction
and leave of the Governor-General, and there-
fore under the protection of the Honorable Court
of Directors, I deem it my duty to forward to
you for transmission to the Most Noble the
Governor-General of India, the original of a
letter addressed to His Lordship, which I re-
quest may be sent with the public dispatches,
and I enclosed a copy of the same for the in-
formation of the Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, VERE STREET,

27th May, 1854.

TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, G.C.B.,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c. &c.

21st May, 1854.

MY LORD,

I hope your Lordship will permit me to offer my grateful thanks for the kind permission given to me to visit this wonderful country of England, and its magnificent City of London, and for the great favor conferred upon me in the letters of introduction from your Lordship, of which I was the bearer, to persons of the highest distinction in the Government and Society of this Kingdom.

2. I have in consequence been honored by being presented to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to receive me at dinner, at her royal table, and at balls, distinctions which I feel that I owe entirely to the kind manner in which your Lordship was pleased to speak of me in those letters.

3. Before I left Calcutta I addressed a memorial to your Lordship on the subject of the unfortunate position of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, and I was informed that the representations it contained, were made by your

Lordship's Government the subject of a special reference to the Honorable Court of Directors.

4. Your Lordship has always been disposed to lend a favorable ear to the representations of the members of this family, and although I was unable to wait in Calcutta for the reply to this reference, I had every hope that the result, under your Lordship's recommendation, would have tended to place the concerns of the family on a footing satisfactory to them, and consistent with the high character of the British Government for justice and liberality.

5. Upon my arrival in London, therefore, I deemed it my duty to make immediate enquiries as to the result of your Lordship's reference, and the fate of my memorial. I was informed kindly by the Chairman of the East India Company that the orders had been sent out to India; but upon my applying for a copy of those orders, I have received an intimation that it is inconsistent with the practice of the Court to furnish a copy, and that I must wait a communication from your Lordship, either direct to myself, or in reply to the Court's orders. The Chairman, however, has kindly told me that the purport of those orders is not favourable, and I am led to apprehend from his communication, that the authorities in this country are under a misapprehension in respect to the real nature of the position and

claims of our family, which is the reason of my troubling your Lordship with this further letter.

6. When the City and Fort of Seringapatam fell to the victorious arms of the East India Company, a Treaty of Partition was made between the Company and its Allies for the Division of the Country so obtained by conquest, and in that Treaty a separate portion of Territory was taken by the East India Company as a provision for the family and dependants of my late father, Tippoo Sultan, under stipulations that left the application of the funds to the discretion of the Indian Government, subject only to the obligation of dealing fairly and liberally with the members of that family.

7. Colonel Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, was the British officer on whom devolved the duty of submitting a scheme of appropriation of the funds so set apart by Treaty.

8. In his report on this subject your Lordship will find a liberal and just acknowledgment of the position and claims of the family upon the fund in question. We were removed, as your Lordship is aware, for reasons of State policy, from Seringapatam to Vellore, and were there retained for the same reasons under strict surveillance, but all our wants were liberally provided for under the arrangement of Sir

Arthur Wellesley, and although the expenditure was kept considerably within the limits of the fund, the reason assigned was the necessity of making provision for the probability of further claims, and for an eventual increase in the number of the Family, as well as for the Junior Members, of which I was one, requiring after reaching majority separate establishments, and more ample provision for their maintenance.

9. While matters were in this state, evil disposed persons fomented disaffection and mutiny amongst the East India Company's native troops in garrison at Vellore, and they rose against their officers, and tried to destroy the Europeans, and to make themselves masters of the Fort. In the course of this disturbance, the dangers of which we shared with all others residing within the Fort, some of the mutineers made use of the name of a member of our family, and so raised a suspicion that was quite unfounded, of our having been instigators of the plot and conspiracy that produced that outbreak.

10. It was in consequence determined, after the mutiny was suppressed, in order to prevent a similar use being again made of our name, to bring us away from Vellore, and to require all the members of the family to fix their residence in Calcutta.

11. This resolution having been carried into effect in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, it fell to Lord Minto, then Governor-General, to settle finally our position in that city, and our future relations with the Government of the East India Company. His Lordship accordingly in October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, recorded a long Minute reviewing all that had passed, and distinctly declaring that he did not consider the claims of the family upon the liberality of the Government, and upon the fund at its disposal, to be diminished or at all injured or affected by the occurrences at Vellore, and he laid down rules, under which each member of the family, who was at the head of a separate establishment, was placed in the enjoyment of a fixed income for life, from the time of his coming of age, subject to the condition that, upon his decease, the fresh appropriation should be at the discretion of the Government.

12. This Minute of Lord Minto has always been considered by ourselves, as by the Authorities in Calcutta, as the Charter of our Claims, and as the basis of all arrangements for our benefit.

13. One important addition was made in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, when the Honorable Court of Directors were

pleased to sanction the allotment of a provision for sons arrived at maturity during the life of their fathers; in all other respects, the arrangements of that Minute have continued to the present day.

14. As a proof of the respect and estimation in which the Honorable Court have ever held the Minute in question, I beg gratefully to call to your recollection, that they desired its provisions to be strictly carried out, and ordered to be paid to myself the arrears of an increased stipend which Lord Minto had allotted to me, as to be drawn on my coming of age, the Court liberally fixing an earlier period for the majority than the Local Government had before decided. It is upon these arrears that I have asked for interest also to be allowed to me; in like manner benefits were assigned, on more than one occasion, to other members of the family, with the avowed intention of adhering strictly to Lord Minto's Minute and arrangements, and of giving to us all the full measure of its benefits.

15. I now learn, however, to my great mortification and astonishment, that the reply to my Memorial, praying for a more liberal provision to be made, especially for the junior members of the family, brings into question the right of the family to receive, prospectively and in perpetuity, any permanent provision out

of the fund in question, which was created by the stipulations of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and has regularly ever since, up to the present day, been realised from the territory, and brought to credit in the accounts of the East India Company's Government, as a deposit especially appropriate to that object.

16. It is maintained even, as I have been given to understand, that whatever rights we might have been considered to possess under the terms of the Treaty, and the arrangements made to carry it out, were forfeited, by reason of the events that occurred at Vellore, and the part some Members of the Family are erroneously stated to have taken in those events. But I feel well assured that your Lordship, after perusing the Minute of Lord Minto, above referred to, will not take this unfavourable view of our case; nor suffer the innocent and unfortunate Members of this Family to be made the sacrifice of such a misconception.

17. His Lordship in that minute distinctly states in more than one place, that the *claims of the family upon the justice and liberality of the Government, could not be affected* by any proceedings adverse to the Government, in which individual members of it might have engaged, even though such misconduct had been proved against them, *which it was not*, and all the

arrangements indeed, made by his Lordship had specially in view, to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Seringapatam in our favour, on the assumption of its being in full force and effect, and his Lordship not only did not consider and declare the funds set apart by that Treaty for our suitable maintenance to have lapsed, and to be confiscated in consequence of such alleged misconduct, but made the allotment of stipends to individuals, present and prospective, with particular reference to the annual amount so placed at the disposal of the Government for the benefit of the family; and the deposit fund continued to be realized and carried to account as a trust fund in deposit for that special purpose, and is still so borne on the public accounts of the East India Company, of which an abstract is annually laid before Parliament. (See extract at end.)

18. But I have been further informed, that the Court of Directors also allege, "that the stipulations made by Lord Minto in one thousand eight hundred and seven, had reference solely to the Princes then living, that in that year certain allowances were granted to them by his Lordship, but on a distinct understanding, that such allowances were for their own lives only, and that they were to be subject to reductions on their death, which shews that Lord Minto never

intended to continue the allowances to the descendants of the Princes to whom he granted them."

19. I earnestly intreat of your Lordship to read again carefully the whole of Lord Minto's Minute, and to consider whether there is any one single word from the beginning to the end to indicate that his Lordship, or any Member of the Government of that day, had the least idea or intention of making the fund placed at its disposal by the Treaty of Seringapatam a source of pecuniary profit to the East India Company, by appropriating as a lapse to the Government, on the decease of each individual, the pensions and allowances granted by him to each of the sons of Tippeo Sultan. No such intention is anywhere indicated, even in the case that they should die childless, much less when they should leave sons and daughters, who in the nature of things, deprived as they were of all inheritance, or share in the personal property of their grandfather, could have nothing to look to for their maintenance *but this appropriated fund.*

20. Lord Minto, it is true, gave to each of the sons of Tippeo Sultan only a life provision, which he declared to be forfeitable for misconduct, and secured against every other contingency.

21. But he declared also, that on the decease

of each recipient, the stipend should pass under the review of the Government of the day, to be re-assignable *with increase or reduction, according to the condition of the children and dependants left* by the incumbent, and with reference to the general claims of other members of the late Sultan's family. He declared that each incumbent's property and his stipend, should be restricted to his life, not from any design to appropriate it as a lapse, but in order that there might be no right of sale or assignment in perpetuity, that it might not be taken by creditors under decrees of court for debt, and that claims of inheritance might not be set up to defeat the power of Government to make specially for each case the arrangements most beneficial for the family.

22. All this was wise as well as liberal, and we cheerfully submitted to the conditions.

23. It is now near fifty years since these arrangements were made by Lord Minto, for the appropriation of the funds *set apart* for the maintenance of the family of Tippoo Sultan and his dependants. In the whole of this period, up to the present day, the right of the Government to take the benefit of a lapse upon the decease of a stipendiary, as a source of revenue to the State, has never been asserted, *nor has this fund been*

dealt with as a financial resource of the Government, even in times of the greatest embarrassment.

24. The British Nation has now triumphed everywhere, and has before it a prospect of permanent peace, prosperity and redundant treasuries. The present, therefore, we humbly submit, is not a time for the assertion of new claims in the nature of confiscations, *on the ground of increasing Government exigencies*, and we confidently trust your Lordship will not apply such new principles of lapse and appropriation to the fund, *which is the only source of provision prospectively to our family.*

25. Your Lordship's Government has never taken this view of the liabilities of the fund, but has always treated it as a *sacred appropriated trust*; so much so, that very recently, when it was a question in what manner to provide a better means of instruction for members of the family, your Lordship's Secretary distinctly re-

ferred to the fund in question, as still held by Government in deposit; and declared this to be an expenditure that might fitly be thrown upon it.

26. But if your Lordship, as we fervently hope, retains the same sentiments towards the fund, and towards the family of Tippoo Sultan,

that have been displayed and recorded by your Lordship's predecessors and by your Lordship, from Lord Minto even to the present day, it cannot fail to be apparent to your discernment, that while the fund has continued to accumulate so as to reach a large amount, in the *deposit account of the Government*, it is a hard thing for the members of the family to see that the total of the allowances made to them is continually diminishing, and to find themselves straightened in circumstances, and unable to maintain their credit in the world, and their position in society, because of their narrow means.

27. It is far from our wish to be withdrawn from the guardianship of the Government, or to claim participation in the Fund as an *independent property*. All I ask for myself, and for my blood relations is, that the Government may deal with us with its accustomed liberality, and continuing to regard the fund *which it holds in deposit* as a trust appropriable always as heretofore at its discretion, will make distribution of it in that spirit, letting the most worthy members of the family feel the benefit of its generosity, and withholding its liberality only from the undeserving.

28. Being now in England, I deem it my duty to submit a copy of this letter to the Honorable Court of Directors, for their informa-



See Letter of Mr. Sec. Beadon, dated 16th Jan., 1854, addressed to the Secretary to the Council of Education, par. 3rd.

tion, and to ask the Court to forward this original to your Lordship.

29. But I am quite aware that I can expect no decision or order from the Honorable Court, until your Lordship shall have made your determination, and submitted your recommendations for the future.

30. May I therefore hope that in considering the case, with reference to the late Orders of the Honorable Court, the circumstances to which I have ventured to refer in this humble representation, will not be overlooked, and that I and my sons, and all the members of my family, may ever be regarded as zealous well-wishers of the Government of the East India Company, and anxious at all times to conform with its desires.

31. The particular requests that I have to submit are partly known to your Lordship, but without your Lordship's express permission I refrain from entering upon them on the present occasion; should your Lordship, however, regard favorably the claims of the family upon the fund as a deposit appropriable for their benefit while deserving, an increase and equalization of the stipends of members equal in descent, and an assignment of funds to provide for the erection and repair of suitable residences, as well as to relieve some who are much

distressed from debts and embarrassments, are matters of pressing urgency; and it is my confident hope that your Lordship will recommend the appropriation of a sum of five or six lacks of rupees out of the past accumulations of the fund to this latter object, leaving to me as head of the family, the suggestion of the manner in which the amount may best be applied and distributed amongst ourselves.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed)

GHOLAM MOHUMED.

*Abstract from the East India Annual Revenue Account, (Madras Presidency),
ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 16 May, 1854—Page 12.*

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No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

					1849/50.	1850/51.	1851/52.	1852/53.
REVENUES:					Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Mint Duties -	-	-	-	-	62,612	86,543	81,965	1,72,067
Post-office Collections -	-	-	-	-	4,03,773	4,02,498	4,18,319	4,13,021
Stamp Duties -	-	-	-	-	4,20,363	4,70,928	4,98,881	4,82,868
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain by Exchange Operations between	-	-	-	-	-	2,53,281	2,99,533	3,80,120
India and England -	-	-	-	-	1,21,714	1,09,710	1,28,870	1,07,968
Judicial Fees and Fines -	-	-	-	-	347,94,373	351,59,696	361,06,460	368,78,112
Land Revenue -	-	-	-	-	24,56,133	24,20,661	24,18,406	24,21,574
Abkarry and Small Farms and Licences -	-	-	-	-	11,55,191	11,49,425	11,92,579	11,84,608
Moturpha -	-	-	-	-	2,47,478	2,61,622	2,95,970	2,91,662
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -	-	-	-	-	10,27,101	11,07,250	11,56,807	12,07,970
Customs -	-	-	-	-	8,81,065	8,37,929	8,96,775	6,31,621
Sale of Tobacco -	-	-	-	-	46,45,926	47,76,305	48,34,277	50,42,653
Sale of Salt -	-	-	-	-	69,062	76,851	70,658	64,192
Marine Duties -	-	-	-	-	34,46,430	34,46,431	34,46,430	34,46,431
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin -	-	-	-	-	3,28,269	3,14,204	4,86,395	4,55,610
Interest on Arrears of Revenue, &c. (including Interest on Debt due by the Nizam's Government -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES - - Co's Rupees.					5,00,59,499	5,08,73,334	5,23,32,325	5,31,80,777
Deduct,					Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Mysore Princes -	51,11,703	50,96,754	50,41,914	51,63,686				
Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore -	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189				
Interest and Charges paid on the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore. -	2,11,982	2,20,472	2,14,619	2,12,796				
					56,04,954	56,98,415	55,37,722	56,57,671

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To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
&c., &c., &c.,
Oriental Hotel, London.

Govt House, Calcutta,
July 22nd 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I had the pleasure of receiving by last mail a letter from you enclosing a Memorial addressed to myself. Without loss of time I laid it before the Govt of India. It is now under consideration, and will be replied to as soon as may be practicable.

Believe me to be, my dear Prince,

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
 &c., &c. &c.,
 Oriental Hotel, London.

Gov^t House, Calcutta.
Aug. 16, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 6th July, and have placed the printed paper it enclosed with the other documents to which you refer.

I remain your sincere friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

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To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
 &c., &c. &c.,
 Oriental Hotel, London.

Gov^t House, Calcutta.
Aug. 29, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received your letter of 19th July, and hasten to relieve your mind by assuring you that your printing any letters from me, has given me no offence whatever. The letters only show my respect and regard for you, and I am quite willing that all the world should see that I entertain those feelings towards you. My kinsman, Major Ramsay, I hope will have satisfied you as to what my feelings would be, but I lose no time in re-assuring you myself. Pray offer my best regards to your son, Prince Feroze Shah, and believe me, always your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
&c., &c., &c.,
Oriental Hotel, London.

Gov^t House, Calcutta,
October 31, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

It gave me great pleasure to find from your letter of 19th Aug., that your visit to England continued to be agreeable to you. The winter, I am afraid, when it comes, will not be so pleasant for you. The answer to your Memorial has not yet been sent to the Court of Directors. It shall go as soon as possible, but you have raised a large question, and the reply to it must extend over a great many years, and when there is so much and such pressing business of other kinds, it takes some time to prepare such a reply. There shall be no delay which can possibly be avoided. I think nothing has happened here which is worth telling you. I remain, dear Prince Gholam, with my best regards to Prince Feroze Shah,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE

To
The Honourable Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.
Secretary to the East India House,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,

There was a sum of money belonging to the estate of my late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, which was in the hands of the late Sir Thomas Turton, in his capacity of Registrar and Public Administrator at Calcutta. After eight years of litigation in the Supreme Court, my brother's will was modified by a decree which gave two-thirds to his family (from which they were ordered to pay all charges of description, which was very heavy on them), and allowed one-third clear to be willed away in charitable bequests, which is agreeable to the Mahomedan law. In conformity with that decree, his grandchildren have obtained their share of all the invested funds which stood in my brother's name, but the uninvested balance, which was misappropriated, has not yet been accounted for to them. My great-nephew has written to me, stating his pecuniary distress for want of this amount, and expressing surprise that it should have been withheld. May I take the liberty to inquire from you, whether it has not been ordered that Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations shall be made good from the public

money, because, unless I have been misinformed on this point, it is my intention to advise my great nephew and his sister, who are now the representatives of my deceased brother, to apply to Government to obtain the amount which will be due to them out of this balance, also under the decree of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; and if not asking too much, may I ask you to inform me how, and to whom, I am to apply.

I remain yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHAMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

22 July, 1854.

To

*His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
&c., &c., &c.*

*East India House,
12th August, 1854.*

SIR,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Highness's letter

of the 22nd ultimo, representing that a sum of money belonging to the estate of your late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, which was in the hands of Sir Thomas Turton, in his capacity of Registrar and Public Administrator at Calcutta, and misappropriated by him, has not yet been accounted for, inquiring whether orders have not been issued to make good Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations from the public money, and asking to be informed to whom, and in what manner application should be made for the amount in question.

In reply, I am commanded to acquaint you that the East India Company are not responsible for the misappropriation, by Sir Thomas Turton, of funds pertaining to the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, the same not having come into his possession in his official capacity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES O. MELVILLE.

To

*The Honorable Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.,
Secretary to the East India House,
&c., &c., &c.*

Sir,

Having been recently furnished by my great nephew, the grandson of Prince Jamah Odeen, deceased, with copies of letters that have passed between his solicitor (Mr. Sandes) and the Public Administrator at Calcutta, I beg leave, in continuation of my letter dated 22nd July, 1854, to enclose copies of the same, and to submit the following observations with reference to your reply dated 12th August, 1854.

Sir Thomas Turton, as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, had a compulsory jurisdiction of the estates of Europeans and Christians dying within the Bengal Presidency, or dying elsewhere and leaving property there. He had no compulsory jurisdiction over the estates of Hindoos and Mussulmans. When he administered to such estates it was with *assent* of heirs and parties interested, or by some agreement, the heir or executor of one of them being under no obligation to go to the Supreme Court and take out probate or letters of administration before collecting debts and dividing the property.

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When Sir Thomas Turton was a public defaulter, and the matter came before Parliament, it was ordered that the Indian Government should be answerable for the losses upon all estates that were placed by the law in his hands, but not for those which came there by consent or agreement of parties; these were left to seek remedy against Sir Thomas Turton, as their ordinary trustee, and by the process applicable to such cases.

The estate of the Prince Jamah Odeen appears to have been regarded as one of optional placement in the hands of the former Registrar, and not to have been taken by Sir Thomas Turton under his legal powers; therefore, the amount for which he is in default on this estate, has not yet been replaced from the Treasury under the resolution of the English Parliament. The same principle appears to have been acted upon by the Government of India. By the first Act passed by that Government, viz., Act V. 1851, all the defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton were placed upon the same footing; but by Act XIII., passed in the same year, the distinction was made, and the estates mentioned in Schedules B and D of the previous Act were excluded from this liberal arrangement. The estate of Prince Jamah Odeen was unfortunately in Schedule D.

But this case has great peculiarity. First, Prince Jamah Odeen died at Paris in the year 1842, having had his domicile in London. He left a will disposing of his whole property in bequests for charitable purposes, to the prejudice of his heirs-at-law. By this will the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes was officially made executor of the estate. The will was opened by Col. J. W. J. Ouseley in that capacity at Calcutta. Its legal validity was disputed by the heirs there residing, and, upon reference to the local Government, the heirs were referred to the Supreme Court, to have their legal rights there determined. *It was in consequence of this act of the Government* that the property was placed in Sir Thomas Turton's hands as Registrar and Public Administrator. The heirs and others interested had no option; the whole funds were in the hands of the Government agents, or of the savings' bank; not any part of them delivered over by members of the family to be administered or divided by Sir Thomas Turton as their trustee.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta did not finally decide the case until 1849, that is seven years after the Prince's decease. By that decision, the will was held good over one-third of the property only, and the right of the heirs over the rest was

declared, after discharging all costs. But through Sir Thomas Turton's defaulting, there is a sum of rupees 35,380 of the estate, besides interest, which sum was left by the deceased, and collected by the Public Administrator, and is still unaccounted for.

It is submitted, that if the Parliamentary Order for replacing the sums made away with by this officer, and the acts of the Indian Government founded thereon does not apply to the case of this estate, because he was not a European or Christian, still the estate comes within the spirit of that order, because it was not placed in his hands by any voluntary act of the heirs and parties, but by the acts of the Government and of the Supreme Court.

And if the funds furnished by the Public Treasury to replace these defalcations will not suffice to meet this case, or have been already appropriated otherwise, still that it is a proper charge to be thrown upon the Mysore Fund, which is amply sufficient to provide whatever may be required for the purpose.

As a further proof of the irregularities practised in this case, Col. H. Huthwaite (then Major Huthwaite), Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, in a letter dated 27th August, 1823, directed to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department, mentions in

his Statement No. 2, the family of Prince Jamah Odeen, in which is included Shah Allum, since dead, but whose son and daughter, the legal heirs of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, are now living. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the property was by Government placed in the hands of the Registrar, Sir Thomas Turton.

The property thus left by the Prince Jamah Odeen formed part of the arrears which Government, with its usual liberality and justice, had paid him in 1836 and 1838, as it was not probable the Prince, out of his usual stipend, could have amassed such an amount; besides his was not a large family, as will be seen by referring to the above letter and statement of Major Huthwaite to Mr. Secretary Swinton.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

26-Sep-1854.

[TRUE COPY.]

No. 2096.

*To the Administrator General of Bengal
and
The Accountant-General to the Government of India.*

Calcutta, 21 July, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of Prince Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum, who are two of the parties beneficially entitled to the estate of His Highness the late Prince Jamah Odeen, deceased, we beg to submit to you that the Commissioners who were appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to inquire and report to the Supreme Court upon the accounts of Sir Thomas E. M. Turton, found by their Report, dated the 25th day of January, 1849, that there was in the hands of the said Sir Thomas E. M. Turton on the 25th day of February, 1848, when he ceased to hold the office of Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, the sum of Company's rupees 35,380—2—8 belonging to, and forming part of, the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen.

And we beg also to inform you that, by a decree of the Supreme Court, on the 30th day of July, 1850, in the suit instituted for the purpose of distributing the said estate, it was ordered

that Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, a defendant in the said suit, should pay to the Government agent for the time being, to the credit of the said cause, one-third of the clear residue of the said estate, and that the same should be carried to a separate account to be called "Prince Jamah Odeen's Charity," and that the said Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes should pay one-eighth of the remaining two-thirds of the said clear residue to Bunnee Begum and Mcharbanoo Begum, in equal proportions, and pay the remaining seven-eighths of the said two-thirds to our clients, Prince Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum, in the following proportions (that is to say): two-thirds of the said seven-eighths to the said Prince Aftab Odeen, and one-third to the said Jebunnessa Begum.

We beg, therefore, most respectfully to request, on behalf of our clients, that you will be pleased to pay and distribute the said sum of Company's rupees 35,380—2—8 amongst them, and the other parties entitled thereto, in the shares and proportions directed by the said decree.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) SANDES AND WATTS.

[True Copy.]

Estate of Prince Jamah Odeen.

Messrs. Sandes and Watts.

Sirs,

With reference to your letter of this date, applying for payment, under Act V. of 1851, of the sum of rupees 35,380—2—8, the balance due to this estate, by Sir T. Turton, on the 25th of February, 1848, when he ceased to hold office, I beg to inform you that Act V. of 1851 has been repealed by Act XIII. of 1851, so far as relates to the estates in Schedules B and D annexed to the Report of the Commissioners, and that this estate being in Schedule D, the amount due by Sir Thomas Turton is not payable by the Government. Your request cannot, therefore, be complied with.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. F. G. SANDES,
Administrator-General.

Calcutta, 21 July, 1854.

[TRUE COPY.]

No. 651.

To
Messrs. Sandes and Watts,
Calcutta.

Office of Account,
General Department.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter, No. 2096, dated 21st instant, addressed jointly to the Administrator-General and myself, and which the Administrator-General has handed over to me for reply, I have the honour to inform you that the claim prepared by you on behalf of the representatives of the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen is inadmissible under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1851, which repeals so much of Act V. of 1851 as relates to the Schedules B and D appended to the Report of the Commissioners on the defalcations of Sir T Turton.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Off^r Accountant to the Gov^t of Bengal

Fort William, 22nd July, 1851.

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[TRUE COPY.]

To
His Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed,
Esq., Esq., Esq.,
Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

East India House.

21 Dec., 1854.

SIR,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 26th September, submitting the grounds upon which the representatives of your late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen, claim to be reimbursed the amount of the uninvested balances belonging to the estate which remained in the hands of Sir Thomas Turton in his capacity of Ecclesiastical Registrar and Public Administrator, at the period of his defalcation. In reply, I am commanded to acquaint you that the Court, upon a full consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, have instructed the Government of India to place the estate of the late Prince Jamah Odeen in the position in which it

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would have stood had Sir Thomas Turton not become a defaulter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

*To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court
of Directors of the Honourable East India
Company.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have now been in England eleven months, in expectation of learning the decision of your Honourable Court, and of the Government and Authorities of India, upon the questions submitted for consideration in my Memorials laid before that Government in Dec., 1851, and 10th March, 1853; and although, agreeably to the intimation conveyed to me when I solicited the Court for information as to the result, upon

my first arrival in London I immediately addressed the Governor-General on the subject, I have not yet been fortunate enough to receive any reply, or obtain official communication of any kind from his Lordship, or from the Government of India.

In the meantime, I have been waiting here at considerable inconvenience and expense, and under the apprehension that the authorities in India may not intend to take these matters again under consideration, or may have deemed themselves precluded from doing so, from some misunderstanding of the orders addressed to them by your Honourable Court, I take the liberty of again bringing my case, and that of the other members of the family of Tippoo Sultan, before your Honourable Court, and of earnestly soliciting such orders upon it as will release me from my present uncertainty, and permit me to return to my family in Calcutta.

I beg it may be distinctly understood that, in submitting the grounds on which I have asked for increased allowances to some members of the family, I make no claim of right, either on my own part, or theirs, to anything specific. I am well aware that the Government of India, under your direction and orders, is vested with full power to regulate the stipends of every individual member, and it is far from our wish to be exempt from

this discretionary power, or to hold the stipends on any other terms than those settled in the minute of Lord Minto, of October, 1807, which meet, I am informed, with your full and entire approval.

But I trust that the Authorities here, and in India, will not regard the members of the Sultaun's family in the light of ordinary pensioners and stipendiaries, who derive their allowances from the bounty of Government, independently of other claim than that addressed to its generosity. The funds allotted for our support are special, and recognized in the Partition Treaty between the East India Company and the Nizam, under which the Mysore Territory is still appropriated. In this view the hereditary claim of our children stands on quite different grounds from that of other stipendiaries, whose allowances, being paid from the revenue of the State, could not be continued without injury to the public resources. In our case, the whole are provided from a fund, separated from those resources, and the only question is to allot adequate allowances to those entitled, in such a manner, as not to exceed the limit of the fund on one hand, and on the other to enable the members of the family to live on a footing of respectability, without inducements to excess. While I am the only surviving son of Tippeo

Sultaun, his grandsons are in number only twenty-five, whose ages vary from fifty-eight to forty-five; there are none younger, nor is the number likely to increase; and I humbly submit, that it will not be unreasonable in the present condition of the fund, to ask that all the grandsons shall be placed on such a footing, as to circumstances, as to be able to live in a becoming manner, and that none on this principle ought to receive less than rupees 600 *per mensem*, which is *very moderate*; there are some who receive now rupees 543—8, to whom the increase to rupees 600 *per mensem* will not make much difference. Their sisters are rather more in number, and their ages are from sixty-two to forty-five; many of them are childless widows, as will be seen by the accompanying list; the highest receives rupees 261 *per mensem*, and I humbly submit that they should all receive the same amount of rupees 261 *per mensem*, and thus be placed on the same footing, as they are of the same blood and rank. From the Annual Mysore Fund, Government expends about *two-thirds for all our support*, and the balance will be more than sufficient for the above purposes, leaving still a balance to accumulate, if that should be deemed advisable.

In the next place, I would suggest that the rank and character of the family would be

promoted by certain members of it being selected to act as advisers of our superintendent, and as a permanent family council to settle their trivial disputes and disagreements (to which all families are liable). To those selected for this Council, increased rank, consideration, and a special additional stipend might be allotted; and if this were established, the hope of obtaining the distinction would operate as a wholesome inducement to correct habits and create a desire to win esteem in the junior princes. There are several of the grandsons well qualified to execute this trust, and whom I can confidently recommend for this distinction. The number of great-grandsons are only fifteen, and the great-granddaughters are fewer still, as will be seen by the list sent herewith.

Of these, only two sons and one daughter are young; the rest are all grown up men and women, averaging more than twenty years of age. I take the liberty to mention these particulars, as they may be useful in assisting the deliberations of the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject, and take the liberty to append for ready reference a list of all the members of the family, with the allowances at present drawn by each. But the most important question with the grandsons of the late Sultaun, is to obtain a recognition of their rank as *princes*

no 3

of *sovereign descent*, as observed in all civilized countries, in consequence of their peculiar condition. Upon this point I have caused to be prepared by a professional gentlemen a memorial, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

The above are the matters of general bearing to the interests of the family of the Sultaun, which I am most anxious to submit for the consideration and final orders of the Court. But there are also some matters of personal interest to myself and others, which I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous if I take this opportunity also to bring forward.

First.—I have built and dedicated a mosque and some godowns on ground purchased with my own funds, in Dhurremtolla Street, Calcutta. It is subject to an annual ground rent to Government of rupees 5, and the godowns are assessed for municipal purposes at rupees 13, quarterly; but, as the buildings are devoted to public religious purposes, I am very anxious to have them exempted from these charges.

Second.—The Government have been kind enough to provide the family with a medical attendant from their service at rupees 400 *per mensem*, and until recently his prescriptions were made for us at the Government dispensary gratuitously; but this has now been discontinued, which is a great inconvenience to our family.

If it be against rule to make up medicine for us in the Government Dispensary, a monthly allowance might be made to cover this expense, and obtain the object from some other establishment, and eventually the salary allowed to our medical attendant might be made to cover this charge.

Third.—The ground purchased by the Government for a cemetery for the family is now fully occupied; and the burial ground requires enlargement, which I hope may be regarded a fit object to be effected by an appropriation from the Mysore Fund.

Fourth.—The expenses of the funeral ceremonies on the decease of any member of the family, ought, I consider, to be provided from the Mysore Fund, without charge to the monthly allowances settled on the heirs. These, as well as the Fatchah, and other weekly, monthly, and yearly religious ceremonies, also lighting, repairing, and keeping the tombs and graves in good order of four of the deceased sons of the late Tippoo Sultan, and one deceased daughter, amounts to rupees 434—8, and the tombs, &c. of all the rest of the late Princes have nothing allowed for their religious ceremonies, repairs, &c. Under these circumstances I propose that Government add rupees 65—8, to the above sum, and let the said Committee of the Mysore Princes have the entire management of the same, who

will see that the usual ceremonies are performed carefully for the whole of the Mysore family now dead, or who may hereafter die, at Russapuglah, which will relieve Government and the Honourable Court from further trouble in such matters, while under this new plan all will share alike and partake of the kindness of the Government.

Fifth.—In 1811 Government purchased ground at Russapuglah for rupees 4500 of the Mysore Fund, and built thereon three small lower roomed houses, and gave the same as residences to three families of the Mysore Princes. These houses are now almost in ruins, nobody being interested in repairing them, because they belong to no one. I therefore, on the occupiers' behalf, solicit that the Honourable Court, exercising its usual liberality, will kindly relinquish the same to the parties at present occupying the premises, such kindness having been already shewn to all others of the Mysore family.

Sixth.—I would also beg to suggest that at the time of the marriage of any member of the Mysore family a sum may be advanced from the Mysore Fund for the marriage ceremonies, either as a free gift, or under the condition that it shall be refunded in twelve months. It is the custom of the grand-children, &c., to intermarry; very few of the female members of the family have married out of it; a dower for such as do, in aid

of marriage, might conveniently be provided in the shape of Government paper, and vested in the names of the Family Council, under the control of Government through the Superintendent.

I have thus taken the liberty to lay before your Honourable Court a statement of the principal matters to which I solicit your favourable consideration and orders.

The great inconvenience of our suffering from the delay and suspense I have experienced, while waiting a communication from the authorities in India, emboldens me to request that your Honourable Court, whose orders have always regulated all matters connected with the Sultaun's family, will take the subject under your early consideration, and that I may be favoured with such a reply as will enable me to return to India without much further delay.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours most respectfully and gratefully,

GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London,

13th Feb., 1855.

N.B.—Names of the four deceased sons and daughter of the late Sultaun, above alluded

to, for whose ceremonies at their tombs the undermentioned sums are expended :

		Rupees. Annas.	
In Aug., 1854, the	Prince Moizedeen	100	0
Hon. Court justly	„ Moheodeen	104	8
ordered the resto-	„ Ahmad	100	0
ration of Prince	„ Mooneeroodeen	80	0
Ahmud's Fatimah	Princess	50	0
money.		434	8

By the Mahomedan law, all children are considered legitimate, whether born, as the English term it, in wedlock or not. The Mysore Treaty, in 1799, mentioned two lacs of star pagodas to be set aside for the support of the family of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, and no question arose as to their legitimacy. In 1836, 1838, and 1845, according to our law, at the deaths of Princes Mooneeroodeen and Seebhan, their children's stipends were fixed by Government without any difference as to legitimacy, in corroboration of which, see Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, dated 19th July, 1836, in reply to Colonel J. Caulfield's letter, dated 27th May, 1836, paragraph 24; and Mr. Secretary H. T. Prinsep's letter, in 1838, to Colonel J. Caulfield. Superintendent as to

the arrangement of the stipend of the former prince; and Mr. Secretary F. J. Halliday's letter to the Superintendent dated 19th Nov. 1845, relating to the arrangement of the stipend of the latter prince; which letters are quite sufficient, I imagine, to remove the doubts (if any) as to the said legitimacy. (All of the said Secretaries to Government were well acquainted with the Mahomedan laws.) In 1843, under the superintendancy of Colonel Ouseley, at the death of Prince Gholam Tippoo, his stipend was distributed amongst his children without any difference as to legitimacy. However, I propose that from this period the stipends of such children as may be born out of the pale of wedlock shall be fixed at half that received by the sons and daughters of married, or Nikah ladies, and which will be found to check illegitimacy; though, thank God, *my children are all legitimate.*

The present amount of the Mysore Deposit Fund in the hands of Government, is fifty seven lacs (57,00,000) of rupees, more or less; from which I ask, for the liquidation of the debts due, and for repairing the residences of the Mysore family, the sum of 6 lacs (6,00,000) of rupees as requested by me in my letter dated 21st May, 1854, to Lord Dalhousie, a copy of which is sent herewith.

As to the rights of children, whether born by Shadde or by mothers, see Sir W. R. Macnaghten's work Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law page 85 case 6 "The Children by Shadde are to inherit equally with other children"

And it is the right of the lowest Mahomedan in India to be heard. 357 in matters of this kind

according to his own Law. See Reg IV of 1793 Sec 15.

Names of the surviving Grandsons of the late

Tippoo Sultaun.

	Rupees.	Annas.
Prince Mookeem Odeen	543	8
Prince Unver Odeen	543	8
Prince Nizam Odeen	543	8
Prince Moouim Odeen	491	4
Prince Sayed Odeen	313	8
Prince Boorhan Odeen	313	8
Prince Shab Odeen	313	8
Prince Busheer Odeen	350	0
Prince Mahmood Shah	350	0
Prince Ruffee Odeen	261	4
Prince Ruhim Odeen	261	4
Prince Julal Odeen	190	0
Prince Anzim Odeen	190	0
Prince Pak Auctar	150	0
Prince Allah Nuvage	150	0
Prince Nooroolhuck	210	12
Prince Feroze Shah (Son of Prince Gholam Mohamed)	232	10
Prince Hullim Ozamah (Son of Prince Gholam Mohamed)	232	10
Prince Alle Gowher	132	0
Prince Feroze Shah (Son of the late Prince Yasseen).	132	0
Prince Khyroolah Khan	450	0

	Rupees.	Annas.
Prince Kootub Odeen .	313	8
Prince Auzeem Odeen .	261	4
Prince Mahdee .	190	0
Prince Bahram Shah .	132	0

(These 4 aged Princes have no issue, and no expectation)

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The surviving Granddaughters of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

	Rupees.	Annas.		Rupees.
10 Daughters of the late Prince Fatty Hyder .	962	0	3 of these old Ladies have no children, 5 receive 84 rupees each	420
			And the other 5 receive amongst them about	542
				<u>962</u>
2 Daughters of the late Prince Mohi Odeen, each 110 rupees 8 annas .	221	0	Both of these old Ladies have no issue, and one is a widow.	

Rupees. Annas.

2 Daughters of the late Prince Moizedeen, each 109 rupees 11 annas.	219	7	
5 Daughters of the late Prince Yasseen, each 66 rupees .	330	0	Three of these old Ladies have no issue, and four of them are widows; their father received 2,090 rupees.
5 Daughters of the late Prince Soobhan, each 75 rupees .	375	0	One of these old Ladies has no issue, and one is a widow; their father received 2,090 rupees.
3 Daughters of the late Prince Ahmud, each 115 rupees .	345	0	Two of these old Ladies have no issue, and one is a widow; their father received 2,090 rupees monthly.
2 Daughters of the late Prince Shookroallah, each 120 rupees	240	0	One of these Ladies is unmarried.
2 Daughters of Prince Gholam Mohumed, each 116 rupees .	232	0	Both are widows.

Rupees. Annas.		
2 Daughters of the late Prince Mooner Odeen, each 261 rupees 4 annas .	522 8	These old widow Ladies have no issue.
2 Daughters of the late Prince Soorooddeen, each 261 rupees 4 annas .	522 8	
	<u>3,969 7</u>	One of these old Ladies has no issue, the other has only one son 21 years of age.

 Of the above mentioned Begums, none are less than 44 years of age, and none above the age of 62.

The Great Grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, who receive a Stipend from Government since their Father's death.

Rupees. Annas.		
Ferrukseer, (very ill, not expected to live, has neither mother, wife, nor children) .	190 0	Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Tippoo.
Khysur	190 0	
Shah Allum . . .	156 12	Son of the late Prince Gholam Dustgeer.
Feroze Shah . . .	100 0	Son of the late Prince Jaffer Odeen.
Hydur Sheekoh . .	62 13	Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Sultaun.
Mahumed Sheekoh . . .	62 13	
Suffder Sheekoh . .	62 13	
Ahmud Sheekoh . .	62 13	
Two Sons of the late Prince Mahumed Allie, each 100 rupees	200 0	
Nusseer Odeen . .		Sons of the late Sultaun Hoossen.
Hyder	76 0	
And his Brother . .	76 0	

Rupees. Annas.		
A Son of the late Sharreyar (no stipend).		Grandsons of the late Prince Yasseen.
A Son of the late Prince Kykoo-bad	50 0	
Aftab Odeen	50 0	Grandson of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, who received rupees 2090 monthly.
	<u>1340 0</u>	

 I suggest that the above Great Grandsons should be placed all on the same footing, and receive the same amount: viz., at the least 200 rupees *per mensem*, which is very moderate.

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The Great Granddaughters of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Rupees. Annas.		
A Daughter of the late Prince Jaffeer Odeen	50 0	
3 Daughters of the late Sultaun Hossin, each 38 rupees	114 0	
2 Daughters of the late Prince Russched Odeen, each 30 rupees	60 0	
1 Daughter of the late Mahumed Sultaun	21 0	
1 Daughter of the late Prince Golam Tippoo	95 0	
1 Daughter of the late Prince Kykoobad	25 0	
1 Granddaughter of the late Prince Jamah Odeen, who received 2090 rupees monthly	25 0	
	<u>390 0</u>	

I beg to suggest that the above Ladies should be placed all on the same footing, and receive the like amount, viz., at the least 100 rupees *per mensem*. 

 *The Grandson and Grand-daughter of Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan, or Nephew and Niece of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and Son, Daughter, and Widow Begum of the late Kureem Shah.*

	Rupees. Annas.	
Nawaub Golam Ally (60 years of age), Son of Kureem Shah	731	8
His Sister, an aged Widow Lady (has no issue)	104	8
Their Mother, the Widow Begum of Nawaub Kureem Shah (aged about 80 years)	104	8
	<u>940</u>	<u>8</u>

 The above old Gentlemen and Ladies are truly deserving the kindness of Government. I have not fixed any limited sum for their increased stipends, but leave their case, like my own, in the generous and liberal hands of the Honourable Court. Their debts, of course, will be liquidated, with the debts of the other Princes.

To the Honourable the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors for the affairs of the Honourable East India Company.

The Memorial of Prince Gholam Muhammed, only surviving son of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and Grandson of Hyder Ally Khan, for himself, and the other members of their respective families:

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That on the 1st December, 1851, your Memorialist forwarded a Memorial to the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, for transmission to your Honourable Court. In that Memorial he referred in general terms to certain Articles of the Partition Treaty of Mysore, by which an annual sum of two lacs of star pagodas was set apart for the suitable maintenance of the above mentioned families, and to the savings which had accumulated from the said annual sum, and had been placed to the credit of a separate fund, called "The Mysore Fund," and your Memorialist prayed your Honourable Court

that an account might be taken of the said accumulations, and that, after all suitable deductions, the balance should be applied in terms of the said Treaty, and of a certain Resolution of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, dated the 19th October, 1807.

In answer to his Memorial, your Memorialist received a letter from the Under Secretary to the Governor, forwarding extract of a Despatch from your Honourable Court, dated the 18th of August, 1852, in which you were pleased to direct that your Memorialist should be informed that "The sum of two lacs of star pagodas, which by an arrangement with the British Government and the Nizam, was assigned to cover the expenses of a provision for the family of Tippoo Sultaun, has not been regarded as the amount to be permanently expended for that purpose; and that the claim now preferred by him, retrospectively and prospectively in behalf of the descendants of Tippoo, is wholly inadmissible."

Your Memorialist, believing that your Honourable Court had not fully apprehended the nature or the object of his application, addressed a Letter on the 10th of March, 1853, to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, pointing out what he thought your misapprehension of his claim, and requesting that his Lordship

would be pleased again to forward his Memorial for re-consideration by your Honourable Court. Your Memorialist had previously applied for permission to visit this country, and an extract from your Honourable Court's Despatch of the 20th of October, 1852, in which you were pleased to accede to his application, having been communicated to him, he took his passage for this country, where he arrived on the 4th of April last. Soon after his arrival, he was informed on applying at the India House, that a despatch had been recently forwarded from your Honourable Court to the Government of India, in which you were pleased to observe on the subject of the Memorial, that "By the Treaty of 1799, the stipends granted to Tippoo Sultaun's family were also declared to be subject to reduction or resumption in the event of their being concerned in any hostile attempt against the British Government, such as actually occurred."

Your Memorialist presumes that the occurrence alluded to in your Honourable Court's Despatch, is the outbreak which took place so far back as the year 1806 in the fortress of Vellore, among some of the dependants of the families, and in which your Memorialist's late brother, Prince Moizooddeen, was supposed to have been implicated. Your Memorialist was too young at the time to have any personal recollection of the

transaction, but he begs respectfully to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the conduct of the Indian Government on that occasion, as indicating its opinion, either that the event itself could not fairly be characterised as "a hostile attempt against the authority of the contracting parties," or that the proof of Prince Moizooddeen's implication in it was insufficient to justify the British Government in releasing itself from the obligations of the Treaty; at all events, though the families were removed from Vellore to Calcutta, and some slight reductions were made in the allowances of the elder Princes, suitable to the change of their residence, the British Government of the time did not enforce the penalty of the Sixth Article of the Treaty against the innocent members of the family; and even as regarded Prince Moizooddeen himself, though he was kept for some time in confinement, yet the Government of Bengal at length determined to release him, and did restore him to the same footing as his surviving brothers of the same grade. All this was done by the Indian Governments of the time, who had the best means of knowing the whole of the case; and your Memorialist respectfully submits that it is now too late, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, to go back to the transaction in question, and refer to it as affording

any sanction for a resumption of the stipend of the present members of the family, all of whom, but one, were unborn at the time, and that one (your Memorialist) a person who was never so much as charged with any personal implication in it.

Your Memorialist therefore hopes that he may still be permitted to refer to the Treaty of 1799 as the subsisting Charter of his own rights, and those of the other members of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan; and he respectfully submits to your Honourable Court that the questions for your consideration are still the same as those suggested in his former Memorial, and his Letter of the 10th of March, 1853, to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, namely: What is the just construction of the Treaty as far as regards the family of the late Tippoo Sultan, and has that construction been fairly carried out in the treatment which the members of the family have experienced at the hands of the Bengal Government?

Before referring more particularly to the terms of the Treaty itself, your Memorialist begs leave to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the letter addressed by the Earl of Mornington to the Commissioners of Mysore, dated 4th of June, 1799. In that letter he expressed the most generous solicitude for the honourable

treatment of the Sultaun's family. Having determined on their removal to Vellore, he points to his illustrious brother, then the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, whom he had selected for "this painful but indispensable measure," as one "likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion;" and he directs "that no reasonable expense was to be spared to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations," announcing it as his "intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance;" he authorizes Colonel Wellesley to make the allotment "of a separate stipend to each branch of the family, as well as 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." This was apparently the only limit placed to Colonel Wellesley's discretion, and he accordingly proceeded to make, what he considered, a suitable provision for the present and future wants of the family, not following blindly the generous impulse communicated to him by his brother, but carefully taking into his consideration the whole circumstances of the case. Tippoo Sultaun left twelve sons, of whom four were at Vellore, and eight at Seringapatam. Of the former the youngest had attained the age of fifteen years

and all of them had "been accustomed to a degree of state which it would" have been "indelicate to deprive them." Their stipends were accordingly fixed at the annual sum of 50,000 rupees each. "The same reasons did not apply to the younger sons, who had scarcely ever been allowed to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana." What deduction would have been made on this account by Col. Wellesley in fixing their stipends does not appear, as they were all too young to have separate establishments of their own, the eldest of them being only about eleven years of age. But the sum which he set apart for the maintenance of the whole family, was sufficient to provide them with establishments nearly as liberal as those of their elder brothers. "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. It was, however, thought advisable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expences of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the Sultaun (eight in number), as they shall advance in years." The whole sum allotted was two lacs of star pagodas, which was more than double the above sum, though

less by one half than the *minimum* fixed by the Governor-General.

These details are taken from the "Memorial explanatory of the Partition Treaty," and are of some importance as shewing the views of its framers in such parts of the Treaty as were intended to make provision for the wants of the families. Your Memorialist now begs to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the Treaty itself. Its main object was to dispose of the territories conquered from your Memorialist's father. By the First Article, certain parts of the territories were transferred in perpetual sovereignty to the East India Company. "The said 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 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 lacs of star pagodas." The reservation is contained in the Sixth Article, which is as follows: "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

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the said family." The article then proceeds to state the penalty for any hostile attempt on the part of the said family against the authority of the contracting parties, to which your Memorialist has already alluded. The Sixth Article was a necessary corollary to the first, and would have been quite unnecessary but for the engagement with the Nizam on the part of the East India Company to apply the annual sum of *not less* than two lacs of pagodas for the maintenance of the families. So far as the families were concerned, the words "suitable maintenance" were sufficient without any qualification; for that which was only suitable for twelve persons, would have been more than suitable if the number seriously diminished; and would have become altogether extravagant, and possibly dangerous to the peace of the contracting parties, if the large sum of two lacs of star pagodas had become the right of one or two persons. But it was necessary to guard each of the contracting parties from all interference by the other, in the event of certain contingencies which might possibly happen. This was to be done by separate Articles, and the Sixth Article of the Partition Treaty was inserted by anticipation to explain more fully what the contingencies were.

Your Memorialist therefore respectfully sub-

mits that there is nothing in the Sixth Article to qualify or narrow the provisions made by the First for the maintenance of the families, and nothing whatever in both the Articles combined together, and as strictly as possible, against the interests of the families, to justify the supposition that the provision was intended for those persons only who were in existence, or was meant to be subject to any serious diminution so long as births supplied the vacancies made by death, and there was no diminution of the original number. Such a construction, he submits, to be utterly incompatible with the permanent character of the fund provided for their maintenance, and the principle on which the conquered territories were divided, as more clearly developed in the Explanatory Memorial. The first article of this document is as follows:

“The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company assumed in the first and second Article 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 or jaghire of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.” This principle is carried out in the first and second articles with mercantile accuracy, for it is shewn, by a balance of accounts, that, though the territories allotted to

the East India Company yielded a larger revenue by 170,838 Canteria pagodas than those allotted to the Nizam, yet as the burden on the latter was only 70,000 Canteria pagodas, while that on the former was 240,000 Canteria pagodas, the Nizam was an actual gainer on the whole by 162 Canteria pagodas yearly. Now if it be supposed that the burdens were limited to the lives of the persons to be provided for on either side, or were even intended to be modified “on each occasion of the decease of a stipendiary,” though he left children, the lapse of a single generation would have utterly destroyed that equality which was the very principle of the partition, and have turned the balance permanently against the Nizam by the whole 170,838 Canteria pagodas in favour of the Company. It is difficult to conceive that this was the view taken by the Nizam of the first and second articles, even with any additional light supposed to be cast upon them by the sixth; and it is quite impossible to believe that there was any mental reservation of this sort in the mind of the Governor-General, when he laid down the principle of the Treaty. To suppose this would be to convert his liberality to the family of his conquered enemy into a fraud against his ally the Nizam, and a mere pretext for obtaining a larger share of territory for the Company than he could venture to claim

openly. This is not to be imagined; and a construction of the treaty that would bring so scandalous an imputation on one of the most illustrious of your Governors-General, and magnanimous of men, ought not to be entertained for a moment. What, then, it may be asked, was the intention of the contracting parties with regard to the future generation of the family for whose maintenance the Company engaged effectually to provide, and so ample and permanent a provision was made by the Treaty. This your Memorialist submits is to be found in the meaning of the words "families" and "family," which are used throughout the Treaty and the Explanatory Memorial, as well as the Governor-General's instructions to the Commissioners, as indicative of the objects of the provision. There must have been a copy of the Treaty furnished to the Nizam in his own language. It is most probable that the original Treaty, signed by both parties, was in the Persian language, which affords several words nearly synonymous with "family." Of these, not knowing what word was actually used, your Memorialist respectfully submits that the very narrowest in its signification which he thinks it possible could have been employed, is "furzundau" or children; that is, the children of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun. But even this word, as it has been frequently interpreted

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by the Company's Courts of Justice, is held to include—(See *Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law*, by Sir W. H. Macnaghten, p. 333)—all the descendants of a person connected with him through males, and in this sense, it is considerably within the meaning of the English word "family." So that considering the term, whether in English or in Persian, it is impossible to suppose keeping in view the permanent character of the provisions that the framers of the Treaty did not mean to include all the future generations of the family who should be connected in the manner above mentioned with Hyder Ali Khan, and Tippoo Sultaun. Your Memorialist is willing to take this very limited construction of the word "family," and he respectfully submits, for the consideration of your Honourable Court, that so long as there will be in existence, in the generations yet to come, any individual who can trace his connection through males with the original stock, he will be entitled in his own right, and act by virtue of any representation of an intermediate ancestor, to be effectually and suitably maintained out of the permanent fund provided for the support of the whole family, of which he will be a member, subject, no doubt, to this necessary qualification, that whatever be the number of the family, the maintenance of the whole cannot exceed the sum originally set

apart by the Treaty, nor the maintenance of any member of the family exceed what may fairly be deemed to be effectual and suitable.

Your Memorialist having thus fixed, as he hopes, the meaning of the word "family," will now proceed to submit for the consideration of your Honourable Court what he deems to be the fair interpretation of the word "suitable;" and, following the same principle as in the case of the other term, he will limit himself to the *minimum* amount of signification which he thinks can possibly be put on the term, with a due regard to the rules of fair interpretation. With regard to the four elder of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, the meaning of the words "suitable maintenance" was fixed by the framers of the Treaty. For those who had "been accustomed to a degree of state of which it would be indelicate to deprive them," annual stipends of 50,000 rupees each were no more than suitable, according to the deliberate judgment of Colonel Wellesley, and his co-commissioners. And it is of great importance to keep in view that the whole fund was fixed at the sum of two lacs of star pagodas annually, and extra territory was taken to yield a surplus revenue to that amount, solely because such was necessary according to the ideas which they entertained of the words "suitable maintenance." But for their notions on the subject, the East

India Company would never have had this extra territory; for it must have been shared with their ally the Nizam, on the principle of equal partition. It was not till about five or six years after, that it became necessary to provide separate establishments for the three next of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun. By this time, all highly-wrought feelings of generosity had subsided, and there was nothing to disturb the Commissioners in taking a sober view of the actual condition of the family and their future prospects. The annual stipend for the three sons of the Sultaun was accordingly fixed by the Commissioners of that time at no more than half the sum allotted to the four elder, or 25,000 rupees for each. It is quite obvious that, in fixing this sum, the Commissioners had no regard to the rank from which it can hardly be said that these younger sons had fallen; for they had never known what it was to be the sons of a sovereign ruler. But it was not thought necessary to degrade them below the rank of private gentlemen, and the sums fixed for their maintenance were quite sufficient to supply them with the comforts and some of the luxuries enjoyed by persons in the better orders of society. Your Memorialist was not one of those whose allowances were then fixed at the annual sum of 25,000 rupees each. But the principle then laid down by the Com-

missioners was so far adopted by the Supreme Government of Bengal with regard to him and his other brothers, after the transference of the family to that Presidency, that it was determined that all the sons of Tippoo Sultaun should receive separate stipends of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, on their respectively attaining the age of fifteen years. It was not, however, without the intervention of your Honourable Court, nor till the year 1835, though your Memorialist had attained the age of fifteen years in 1810, that he was retrospectively admitted to the benefit of this arrangement, and, when so admitted, it was without any allowance for interest, though he had been kept out of his just rights for more than twenty years, during which he had been obliged to borrow, for the necessities of his increasing family, at rates of interest never less than 36 per cent. per annum.

At the time of the removal of the family to Bengal, some changes were made in the details of the maintenance to be allowed to its separate members, and a hereditary principle was introduced, which, if carried out so as to limit the provision for the future descendants of each branch to the sums fixed for their heads, would, your Memorialist submits, be contrary to the true intent of the treaty, which was effectually to provide a *suitable* maintenance for all, if the

whole fund should be sufficient to afford it. The surviving princes were ranged into three classes. The first was composed of the two remaining out of the four elder princes whose stipends had been originally fixed at 50,000 rupees annually, but they were now reduced to an average of about 30,000 rupees for the same period. The second was composed of the princes next to these in years, and whose stipends had been fixed at Vellore at 25,000 rupees annually, but were now reduced to 2000 rupees *per mensem*. The third class was composed of the remaining sons whose allowances were fixed at 1000 rupees *per mensem*, though it was intended that they should be raised to the second rank when they attained the proper age. "The hereditary principle" adverted to was contained in the fourth of certain resolutions then passed by the Supreme Government with regard to the family, which was as follows. "That no addition is to be made, or any reduction, on account of any change in the numbers comprising the families, by marriage, births, deaths, or otherwise, or on account of any other change of circumstances, but the allowances are to be considered the estates of the persons to whom they are assigned, for the deficiencies of which Government will not provide." By thus converting the allowances into *estates* of the persons to whom they were assigned,

they became clearly hereditary, and that construction has been acted upon by the Government of Bengal, and their acts in this respect have been recognised and expressly sanctioned by your Honourable Court. The word "heirs" your Memorialist respectfully submits, must be construed according to the law of the parties to whom the estates were assigned, which in this case was the Mahomedan Law, and by that law the residue of the estate of a person who dies without leaving any children, after deducting one eighth for his widow or widows, and certain shares for his parents if they survive him, passes to his brothers. When there is one daughter, and no son, she has a half; and when there are two or more daughters, they have two-thirds—the residue going, in each case, to the brothers. The children of daughters too, who, though by ceasing to be members of the Sultaun's family they might have had no right to maintenance under the Partition Treaty, would by this modification of it become necessarily entitled to so much of the estate assigned to their maternal grandfathers, as had by succession become the estates of their mothers. On the whole, this resolution of the Supreme Court, if fairly construed, would have been highly beneficial to the members of the family, and your Memorialist in particular, who has survived all his brothers, would be entitled

to the residue of all the sums assigned to them respectfully as their separate estates, in those cases in which they have died without leaving any children, and to large portions of them, in the cases where they have been survived only by daughters, after deducting an eighth in all cases where the party may have left a wife or wives.

This would have been the legal effect of converting the stipends into estates, but the Government reserved to itself, by the Sixth Resolution, some power of modifying the strict effect of law. This was done by the Sixth Resolution, which was as follows: "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." This enabled the Government to make such distribution of the estate as it might deem proper among the heirs themselves. But it was a power that was evidently intended for their benefit alone, and it cannot be supposed that there was any intention on the part of the Government that a power to make provision for other parties should ever be so worked, as to accrue to its own benefit, by any permanent reduction from funds which it had erected into private estates by the Fourth Resolution.

When the above arrangement was made, there were none of the sons of the late Sultaun who had children old enough to require separate establishments of their own; but in course of time it was found necessary to make some separate provision for the Sultaun's grandsons, who had come to man's estate. The principle that they were entitled to some sort of maintenance out of the general fund, without waiting for the decease of their parents, was at length tardily admitted by the Government of Bengal. This was no more than justice to the parents; for the stipend of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, which had been fixed as a suitable maintenance for them, ceased to be so when they had to provide out of it appropriate establishments for their grown-up sons. Justice to the grandsons would have equally required the assignment of a "suitable maintenance" for them also out of the general fund, as they were, equally with their fathers, members of the late Sultaun's family. The sums actually assigned to them were, however, far short of this; for all that was determined in their favour was "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." It was not till the year 1841 that this very imperfect and tardy measure of

justice was extended to the grandsons of the late Sultaun; and your Memorialist respectfully submits that he and the others of his late brothers who had grown-up sons, for whom they were obliged to provide establishments out of their own allowances, long anterior to this arrangement, are entitled to its benefit retrospectively from the times that their sons became respectively of the age of fifteen years.

The arrangement above mentioned was sanctioned by your Honourable Court in your despatch of the 21st April, 1841, but with a qualification, which made another most material change in the condition of the Sultaun's family. Before advertng to the particular part of the despatch which is contained in the nineteenth paragraph, your Memorialist begs respectfully to call your attention for a moment to some expressions in the preceding paragraph, which indicate the feeling with which your honourable predecessors had by this time began to contemplate the members of this unhappy family.

The eighteenth paragraph commences with advertng to a commutation of the stipends of the Mysore Princes, proposed by Colonel Caulfield, which was abandoned from its being unacceptable to the parties concerned. These parties were the Princes themselves, and the reason

assigned for abandoning the plan shows the consideration with which they were treated up to this time by the Bengal Government. The paragraph then alludes to means under the consideration of the same Government, "of improving the condition of the stipendiaries," and to certain propositions "by Captain Ouseley for adding to the allowances of the poorer members of the family, from the amount of the stipends which have at different times lapsed to Government," all showing, as your Memorialist gratefully acknowledges, the beneficent feelings entertained up to this time by the Bengal Government towards the family. To the above propositions your Honourable predecessors refused their compliance for reasons which are thus stated:—"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 expense a constantly increasing body of idle, and, therefore, in most cases, worthless pensioners." Your Memorialist will advert to this passage again, but in the meantime he solicits attention to the last sentence, because he thinks that to it, and the tenor of the despatch generally, may be ascribed

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in some measure what he considers a change in the feelings of the Bengal Government to the members of the family, and the harsh treatment which some of them have since experienced at its hands.

After the above expression of the Court's opinion with regard to the family generally, the despatch then proceeds in the nineteenth paragraph to give its sanction to the plan of granting "allowances not exceeding in the aggregate one-third of their father's stipends to sons on their coming of age" in the following terms:—"On this principle, allowances have at once been granted to the amount of Company's rupees 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 the children."

The indication of the Court's opinion, contained in the last sentence, has been understood by the Bengal Government as a cancellation of the principle of hereditary succession, and, accordingly, they have not only felt themselves at entire liberty "to consider the amount of stipend on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary,"

but to consider it with a view to resumption for the benefit of Government, and the interposition of some kind of check upon an "unlimited increase of families." The manner in which this has been done will be sufficiently exemplified by a single instance; and your Memorialist takes the most recent example, which is, that of the disposal of his late brother, Prince Mahomed Seebhan's stipend at the time of his death.

The allowances granted to his children and dependant relatives were as follows:—

	Company's rupees.		
Widow Begum	300		
4 sons, rupees 150—2—6 each .	600	10	
5 daughters, rupees 75—1—2 each	375	5	10
1 stepmother	50		
1 Khawass, the mother of Prince Seebhan's son, named Pak Akhtur	35		
1 ditto of the late Tippoo Sultan	25		
1 infant grandson, and his mother a Khawass of the late Shah-zadah Rusheed-ood-deen .	20		
Total . . .	1445	15	10

"According to the above distribution there will be a

"Stipend of the deceased, and the grant of one-third to his children, rupees	2786	10	8	} Saving of Company's rupees 1340—10—10 as shewn in the margin, which will of course revert to Government.
"Deduct now sanctioned	1445	15	10	
Saving Company's rupees	1340	10	10	

The above extract is taken from Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter to the Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, dated 19th of November, 1845. The principle allowances were regulated according to Mahomedan law, by which sons are entitled to double shares with daughters, and a widow is entitled to an eighth share of her husband's estate. But in this case, the widow's share was taken as an eighth of the whole of her husband's stipend instead of an eighth of rupees 1445—15—10, which was the sum divided among his heirs as his estate. She had thus rupees 300, instead of rupees 180 *per mensem*, at the expense of the other heirs. Two of the sons have since died without children, but one has left a widow. After deducting an

eighth of rupees 150 *per mensem* as the share of this widow, the remainder of their stipends has been resumed by Government. The step-mother and two Khawasses are also now dead, and their stipends have been resumed in like manner; so that the resumpions already amount to rupees 390 *per mensem*, and when the Begum dies, there will be a further accession of rupees 300, making together rupees 690 *per mensem*. On the principle of hereditary succession laid down by Lord Minto's Resolutions, the whole rupees 2000 *per mensem* would have ultimately devolved on the children of your Memorialist's late brother, the Prince Soobhan Mahomed, according to the modification of the principle introduced by the despatch of the 21st of April, 1841; the whole of that sum will be absorbed in a single generation, and the surviving children are already left with somewhat less than the pittance granted to sons alone during the lifetime of their father.

Your Memorialist looks to a similar fate for his own children. It is true that his sons have somewhat more at present than has been allotted to the children of his late brother; but so had his brothers' children also in their father's lifetime; and it was that very provision which was considered a sufficient reason and compensation for reduction at their father's death. Your

Memorialist cannot but look with alarm to the fearful prospect thus placed before his own sons. They are now treated with nearly the same consideration as himself, that is, as the descendants of a sovereign ruler; but he has nothing to leave them, and he has no right to expect that at his death they will be treated differently from the children of his late brother. A munificent provision, it is true, was made for them by the Marquis of Wellesley; but of that they were deprived by the Resolutions of Lord Minto. A moderate allowance was still secured to them by these Resolutions, but from that they were cut off by the despatch of the 21st April, 1841. That despatch emanated from the predecessors of your Honourable Court, and it is therefore to your Honourable Court alone that he can apply for redress. The Bengal Government is powerless in the matter. There may have been some harshness in their proceedings to the children of the late Prince Soobhan; but they were taught by the despatch to look with a Pharaoh's eye on the increase of the whole family. The descendants of the late Sultaun were denounced as a "body of idle and worthless pensioners, whom it was neither policy nor humanity to perpetuate at the public expense;" and it was impossible not to infer that it was the wish of your honourable predecessors that some means

should be adopted to check their unhappy tendency to increase. That could be done only by discouraging marriage; but when resolved upon it was better to do the thing effectually at once. Among Mahomedans equality is deemed almost essential to marriage, and it is the duty of a parent to find equal matches for all his children. Your Memorialist and his late brothers were enabled to perform this duty in some manner out of their more liberal allowances. But this will be impossible for their sons when reduced to pittance of rupees 150 a month. In such circumstances marriages must cease, and it is therefore probable that with the existing generation the family of Tippoo Sultan will become entirely extinct.

Your Memorialist now begs leave to revert to that sentence of the despatch in which your honourable predecessors asserted their right to be clear "not only to resume stipend on failure of heirs, but to reconsider their amount on each occasion of the death of a stipendiary;" that is, to consider with a view to reduction for the benefit of Government, as the phrase has been construed by the Bengal Government. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that this was a mistake on the part of your honourable predecessors, and that the Mysore Treaty gave no such power as is here assumed. Moreover, that if it

had, the Resolutions of Lord Minto formed a valid engagement on the part of Government, and could not justly be set aside without an adequate consideration, or the consent of the whole family. Your Memorialist respectfully reminds your Honourable Court that the stipends which were thus to be *resumed* had not been granted by the East India Company, nor by any preceding Government to whose right they had succeeded. They were purely a creation of the Partition Treaty, and the result of a *joint sacrifice* of territory by the *Honourable Company* and *His Highness the Nizam*. That but for the Sultan's family the sacrifice would never have been made, and that it could never have been contemplated by the parties that this part of the Treaty should have been so worked as to be made subservient to the interest of the East India Company. Even in the case of an hostile attempt by any member of the family, there is nothing said of *resumption*, and the idea of an appropriation by the East India Company, except in the case of an entire failure of objects, your Memorialist verily believes never entered into the heads of any of the parties. The word *resume* is not used at all; it is only the word *suspend*, which has quite a different signification. And though the word "*entirely*" is added to "*suspend*," that cannot alter its essential meaning, and stretch it into a

power to resume, which implies appropriation. Your Memorialist therefore respectfully submits that your honourable predecessors entirely mistook the relation in which they were placed by the Mysore Treaty, with respect to the provision thereby made for the family of the late Sultaun. They were only the trustees, or administrators, of the fund provided by that Treaty, with a right of reversion, it is true, in the entire failure of the family for whom the provision was made, but a right which must necessarily remain in abeyance so long as there is a possibility of heirs. In the meantime, on a partial failure by the decease of any son of the late Sultaun without children, they had only a right to suspend; and all the stipends so suspended should be retained as a fund to supplement the exigencies of the family. So long as in the generations of the future there will be a single individual entitled by the Mahomedan law and customs to be considered a member of the family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, he will be entitled to look to this fund, with all its vast accumulations, as a security for the suitable maintenance of himself and his descendants who can trace their connection through males with the parent stock. The lapsed stipends are in this respect strictly of the same character as the Sultans Fund in Chancery,

or the Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England, and cannot with justice be appropriated to the purposes of the State until the lapse of such a time as will preclude the chance of a maintenance being ever claimed out of them by persons who can shew a valid title.

That this is not an overstrained view to take of the lapsed stipends, is shewn, as your Memorialist submits, by the manner in which they have been treated by the Indian Government with the sanction of your Honourable Court. They have never been *resumed*, nor ever touched, but are still kept sacred and separate from the revenues of Government under the name of the *Mysore Fund*. Accordingly, when it was determined to make allowances to grandsons during the lifetime of their fathers, it was from the "funds realized from lapsed stipends" that the allowances were made. In the year 1839 these funds had amounted to fifty-five lacs of rupees; they are still rapidly increasing, and your Memorialist believes that at the present time they cannot be short of sixty lacs. And all this by accumulations of principal alone, without any allowance for interest.

But if it was a mistake in your honourable predecessors to suppose that they had a right to *resume* on failure of heirs, much more was it so to suppose that they had a right to consider

with a view to resumption on the death of a stipendiary, though he left children. Their whole right of consideration in such an event was, your Memorialist submits, a right to be exercised, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the children and the surviving members of the family, who, if their maintenance had fallen short of what was suitable for any want of funds, had a right to increase of stipend if the death of any member of the family afforded the means. All the consideration which the Government could at any time exercise for their own advantage, was comprised in the word "suitable." Everything above a suitable maintenance for all the members of the family, Government is entitled to retain, without any reference to the death of a "particular stipendiary."

While the Mysore Fund has increased to so vast an amount on the one hand, the family, for whom alone the provision was originally made, have sunk in proportion on the other. At first, every member of the family was to have had a maintenance suitable to his condition, and his security for this was the whole fund set apart by the Partition Treaty. Next, the family was divided into branches, and the maintenance and security of each branch were narrowed to a sum of 2000 rupees *per mensem*, which they were

never to exceed; but that sum was erected into an estate, with the right of hereditary succession. Thirdly, this right of hereditary succession was taken away, and the children of each son left at the death of their father at the mercy of the Bengal Government; and, finally, the family has been brought down to so low a condition; that 150 rupees per month, or the salary of a section-writer in Calcutta, is thought a suitable maintenance for a Prince, the grandson of a Sultan, while the Princess, his widow, is deemed to be sufficiently provided for by an allowance of eighteen rupees per month, or somewhere about half the wages of a wife of a private soldier, who takes service in the families of one of the servants of the East India Company.

It is quite impossible to believe that Lord Wellesley or Lord Minto ever contemplated such a result from the arrangements which they were making for the family of Tippoo Sultan.

Your Memorialist will not detain your Honourable Court any longer. The whole case is now before you: it is simply judicial, and is unembarrassed by a single political consideration. So far as the Memorialist and the rest of the family are concerned, the Treaty is a contract between two parties for the benefit of a third;

with only this difference between it and ordinary contracts: that one of the contracting parties has been solely entrusted with the arrangements for carrying it into execution. But this only enhances the obligations of the party so entrusted. He becomes a trustee in the strictest sense of the term, and, as such, is bound to construe in the way least favourable to himself, any clauses in the contract that may seem to make for his own advantage. This is the rule which regulates all trusts. But your Memorialist has no wish to avail himself of it. All he wants is an equal consideration for all the articles of the Treaty, and that attention should not be confined to such parts of it only as admit of being construed in favour of the East India Company.

This, your Memorialist submits, has been too much the case hitherto. But he hopes for better things from your Honourable Court, and to obviate the possibility of any misapprehension of the nature of his claim, he begs leave to state it in the following distinct propositions, for your consideration:—

First.—He submits, that by the Partition Treaty each individual descendant of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, who can shew himself to be, according to Mahomedan law and custom, a member of their family, is entitled to have a suitable maintenance assigned and

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secured to him out of the annual sum of two lacs of star pagodas, set apart by the Treaty, and its accumulations. That this maintenance ought to be such as to enable the individual to maintain the rank of an Indian gentleman, and should not be less than the sum originally fixed by the Mysore Commissioners, and confirmed by Lord Minto, as suitable for the younger sons of the Sultan—namely, 2,000 rupees *per mensem*.

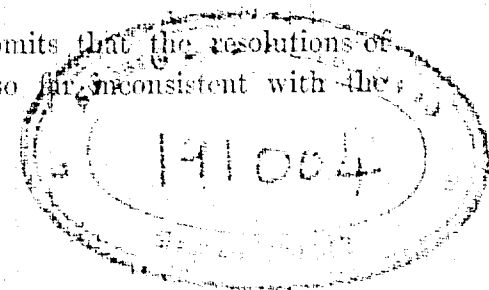
Second.—He submits, as a consequence of the first proposition, that his own sons, and the sons of his late brothers, were entitled to a suitable maintenance as soon as they attained to mature age—which is fixed by the Mahomedan law at puberty—and that such maintenance ought to have been assigned to them respectively from, at latest, the times that they respectively attained the age of fifteen years.

Third.—He submits, that by Lord Minto's resolutions, the sum of 2,000 rupees *per mensem* was assigned to each son as a separate estate, which was not in future to be liable to any increase or reduction: and that at the death of each son, the whole of that annual sum becomes the right and estate of his heirs according to the Mahomedan law.

Fourth.—He submits that the resolutions of Lord Minto were so inconsistent with the

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Partition Treaty in that they made no provision for sons during the lifetime of their fathers.

Lastly.—Your Memorialist submits that he, and the other members of the family are entitled to the full benefits of one or other of the arrangements above mentioned, that is, to the full benefits of the Partition Treaty, as stated in the two first propositions, or of Lord Minto's resolutions, supplemented by a suitable provision for sons during the lifetime of their fathers; and that, whichever of these arrangements may be adopted, your Memorialist, and the other members of his family, are entitled to have that arrangement carried out to all its consequences, according to the strict application of law.

Your Memorialist, therefore, prays your Honourable Court, that you will be pleased to take the whole premises into your consideration, and direct an account to be made up according to one or other of the schemes above mentioned; and if it should appear that there is anything due to your Memorialist, or any member of the family, that you will cause the same to be paid; and that you will further direct such arrangements to be made, with regard to the family, as will secure to all its members in future, their full rights,

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according to whichever of the schemes may appear to your Honourable Court to be most just under all the circumstances of the case.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

13th February, 1855.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

*Oriental Hotel, Vere Street,
15 October, 1854.*

My Lord,

Having received a letter from Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen (the grandson of my late brother, Prince Jamah Odeen), in which he mentions that your Lordship has a doubt as to his and his sister, Jebunnessa Begum, being descended from the late Tippoo Sultaun, and he having requested me (as the head of the Mysore family, and well knowing all particulars) to explain to your lordship the truth of the relationship—I am induced, by the natural affection which I bear them, without partiality, to take this liberty, hoping, at the same time, you will kindly pardon me. Nothing will I conceal from your lordship's just mind, but will briefly and plainly place the matter in a proper view; as the greatest pleasure we can give God is to lend our assistance towards the discovery of truth.

From the birth of Shahzadah Shah Allum (only son of Prince Jamah Odeen, and father of Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum) up to the year 1832 (when Prince Jamah Odeen made a will to the prejudice of his heirs-at-law)

the sole excuse the Prince Jamah Odeen had for so doing was the disobedience of his son, Shahzadah Shah Allum—the father being of a saving disposition, and the son of a liberal one—these caused his offences), the Prince Jamah Odeen himself and all superintendants acknowledged Shahzadah Shah Allum in their reports and annual statements to Government as the only son of the said Prince Jamah Odeen; as will be seen by the letter and statement of Major H. Huthwaite to Mr. G. Swinton, Government-Secretary in Political Department, dated 27th August, 1823—Statement No. 2, and page 117, of the book which I had the pleasure of sending your Lordship on the 19th July last.

The property thus left by the Prince Jamah Odeen was partly formed by the arrears which Government, with its usual liberality and justice, had paid him in 1836 and 1838—he, Prince Jamah Odeen, having allowed interest to accrue thereon—as it was not probable the Prince, out of his usual stipend, could have saved such an amount, besides which, his was a small family.

As each worthy superintendant gave charge to their successors, they also gave lists or statements of the individuals forming the Mysore family, in all of which Shahzadah Shah Allum was included, as aforesaid, as the only son of Prince Jamah Odeen.

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If there had been the least doubt about the matter, I should never have consented to the marriage of my grandson to Jebunnessa Begum, and my grand-daughter to Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen.

In a decree of the Supreme Court, dated 30th July, 1850, after a lengthened investigation and trial of seven years, Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and Jebunnessa Begum recovered the suit, and were recognised and proved to be the legal heirs of Prince Jamah Odeen—the lawyers in this suit gaining the lion's share.

In conclusion, I hope your Lordship's mind will be fully satisfied by perusing the above statements and records, and not be offended with

Your's most respectfully and sincerely,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

*The Most Noble The Marquis of Dalhousie,
G.C.B., Governor-General of India,
&c., &c., &c.*

No. 186.

*From G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.*

*To
H. H. Prince Gholam Mohamed,
Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.*

*Dated, Fort William, the 12th January, 1855.
Foreign Department.*

Sir,

I duly received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your letter dated London, the 15th October, 1854, in which you endeavour to prove that Sahibzadah Aftab Odeen and his sister Jebunnessa are the legitimate descendants of Tippoo Sultaun.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you that in July last both the above-mentioned individuals petitioned to be recognised as grandchildren of Shahzadah Jamah Odeen, and to succeed to his pension (the greater part of which had reverted to Government, on his death in 1843), on the strength of having obtained by law a portion of their putative grandfather's

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property. It must, however, be borne in mind that they succeeded in getting a share only by compromise. Their petition was rejected, on the ground that had they been able to prove themselves the heirs of the deceased Prince, they would not have surrendered so large a portion of the disputed property by compromise. His Lordship, in Council, has read your statement with the attention it deserves, but can find in it no sufficient reason to induce him to depart from the view taken in disposing of the question in July last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE.
Secretary to the Government of India.

*Fort William,
the 12 January, 1855.*

To
G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Fort William,
in Bengal.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street,
London, 15 March, 1855.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter dated 12 Jan^r last in reply to mine addressed to the Governor General on the 15th Oct. preceding, on the subject of the claim of Sahibzadah Aftabooden and his sister Jebunnessa Begum to be regarded as Grandchildren of the late Prince Jamahooden, a deceased son of Tippoo Sultaun.

You state in this letter that the petition of these persons "was rejected on the ground that had they been able to prove themselves the heirs of the deceased Prince, they would not have surrendered so large a portion of the disputed property by compromise." Since, therefore, the Decree of the Supreme Court in their favour was obtained by this compromise, it can be regarded as no proof of right.

I would not have presumed to reply to such a communication, if it did not seem to me that

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there is some error in the above statement. I inclose a copy of the Decree of the Supreme Court which I fortunately have in my possession. It will be seen that the matter at issue was whether the Will of Prince Jamah Odeen should stand good in bar of the entire right of the heirs-at-law. This point was decided according to the well-known principles of Mahomedan Law: viz., that a man leaving heirs cannot alienate from them more than one third of his estate. One third therefore of the property left by Prince Jamahooden was adjudged to charitable purposes in conformity with the will, the remaining two-thirds was adjudged to the heirs.

And because, beside the Sahibzadah Aftabooden and his sister, two widows had claimed a share of the property, it was arranged by compromise between the parties that one-eighth of the remaining two-thirds of the whole estate should be allotted to these two widows, and the remaining seven-eighths be divided according to Mahomedan Law between the grand-children, in the proportion of a double share or two-thirds to the grandson and one-third to the granddaughter.

Under this decision, therefore, my grand-nephew Aftabooden and his sister obtained the full proportion that by law they were entitled to, with reservation only of one-eighth for the two

widows. It must evidently, therefore, have been from inadvertence, or an erroneous impression of the nature of the Decree, that you have considered the portion they surrendered by arrangement (which was only one-eighth) so large as to imply a doubtful title to the inheritance.

I hope you will excuse me for making this explanation and obtain the permission of the Governor-General in Council to bring the question of their right again under consideration.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

No. 3713.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply to state that the necessary orders have this day been issued for the payment from the General Treasury, through the Solicitor of the East India Company, to Messrs. Sandes and Watts, Solicitors, on behalf of the representatives of Prince Jamah-ood-deen of the money due to the Estate of the Prince.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
The 27th September, 1855.

(True Copy.)

East India House, 29th June, 1855.

To

His HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 13th of February, 1855, enclosing a Memorial, soliciting in general terms that their indulgent consideration should be extended to yourself and the members of your family. In reply, I am commanded to communicate to you the following observations:

The Court have invariably discouraged the transmission of Memorials to them through any other channel than that of the Indian Governments. But in consideration of your rank and character they have waived this general objection in your favour. They observe with satisfaction that you disavow all intention to prefer "any claim of right either on your own part or on that of other members of the family to any thing specific." The Court feel bound to record their adherence to the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute of the 19th October, 1807, as well as to the proposed gradual extinction of

their position of dependance. The Government of India will be instructed to deal as liberally with the members of your family as may appear strictly consistent with this view.

In recognition of your position as the only surviving son of Tippoo Sultan, and the respectability of your character, the Court have determined to direct the Government of India to make an addition to your pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, to commence from the date of your arrival in India, and as a further mark of their approbation, and to enable you to return to India in a manner suitable to your rank and position in society, they have resolved to present you with the sum of three thousand pounds (£3,000.)

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Copy.)

FROM

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, 5th July, 1855.

To

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India House.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 29th June last, communicating to me the observations

of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on my letter of the 13th February, 1855, and the Memorial which accompanied it, and informing me that the Court had determined to direct the Government of India to make an addition to my stipend of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and as a further mark of their approbation had resolved to present me with the sum of three thousand pounds to enable me to return to India in a manner suitable to my rank and position in society.

In reply, I beg that you will convey to the Court, the expression of my grateful thanks, for the benefits thus conferred on myself, which were quite unsolicited on my part, and greatly exceed anything that I ventured to hope for from the Court's liberality.

My object in coming to this country was to benefit the members of my late father's family, of which, in the course of Providence, I have become the head. It affords me therefore a great satisfaction on their account to be assured that the Court feel themselves bound to record their adherence to the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute of the 19th of October, 1807, as well as to the proposed gradual extinction of the dependant position of the family, and that the Government of India will be instructed to deal

as liberally with the members of our family as may appear strictly consistent with this view.

There can be no more certain means of securing the future independence of the family than by the keeping quite separate from the Revenues of the State, the Funds originally set apart by the Mysore Treaty of 1799, solely with the view of making a suitable provision for them, and trust that I may be allowed, without offence, to express my fervent hope that this is implied in the Court's determination to adhere to the principles of Lord Minto's Minute.

Being now about to return to India, I beg also to return my thanks to the Members of the Court, for the great personal kindness and courtesy that I have so uniformly received from them during my residence in this country, and I request that I may be honored with letters addressed to the British Authorities on the route, similar to those furnished to me by the Governor-General of India for my voyage to this country.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) GHOLAM MAHOMED.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India Company,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.,

SIR,

I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to forward to you the accompanying letters, addressed to their Agent in Egypt, to the Political Resident at Aden, and to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

The Court, at the same time; desire me to express their sincere satisfaction at having the opportunity afforded them of evincing their respect by the issue of instructions, ordering that on your passage to India, you shall be received by their Officers in a manner consistent with your rank and character.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Highness's most obedient,

and humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

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East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,

Secy. to the East India Company.

TO

CAPTAIN HENRY JOHNSON,

Agent to the East India Company in Egypt—at Alexandria.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Feroze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,
Secy. to the East India Company.

TO

W. H. COGHLAN, Esq.,
Political Resident at Aden.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that, His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Feroze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

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East India House, 7th July, 1855.

FROM

SIR J. C. MELVILL, K. C. B.,
Secretary to the East India Company,

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
At Calcutta.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you that, His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, a Member of the Mysore Family, accompanied by his son, Prince Feroze Shah, purposes to leave London on the 18th of this month, on his return to India, and the Court have commanded me to request that, on the arrival of the Princes, within the sphere of your Agency, you will shew them the consideration which is due to their rank and character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

Calcutta, July 30th, 1855.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B.,

Governor General of India,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of June 19th, but I have not received the copy of your Memorial to which you refer.

By this Mail you will receive an Official Letter from me, in reply to your former Memorial, I am sorry that there should have been so much delay in replying to it. But it has not been occasioned by me—my views were recorded at the beginning of the year, and the papers have since been in the hands of my colleagues. You are already aware of my opinion that the claim which you put forward in your Memorial, and which had already been rejected by the Court, could not be maintained, I have now to add that my colleagues are unanimous in the same opinion.

But although we cannot admit the validity of your claim, as it is put in your Memorial, we

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should all rejoice in seeing some personal favor shewn to yourself by the Court in acknowledgment of the respect and esteem in which you are held by us all, and by none more than by myself. I have expressed this feeling to the Court in strong terms, and I sincerely hope that it may be attended to.

I shall be very happy to meet you again at Calcutta on my return there in November next.

I beg my kind regards to Prince Feroze Shah.

Believe me to be always

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

No. 3237.

Fort William, the 7th September, 1855.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, Esq.,

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

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to furnish you with a copy of the letter to your address from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone.

dated the 31st July last, No. 414, which has been forwarded to you in England, and to intimate that since that letter was despatched, instructions have been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, authorizing an addition of 1,000 Rs. a month to your stipend.

2. His Honor in Council desires me to convey to you his congratulations on the occasion of this grant. It will have effect from the 1st instant.

3. The other points submitted by you to the Hon'ble Court, in your Memorial, dated the 13th February, a copy of which has been forwarded to this Government, will form the subject of an immediate reference to the Most Noble the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

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

Fort William, the 7th Sept., 1855.

(Copy.)

No. 414.

Cotacamund, the 31st July, 1855.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

With the Governor General,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated London, the 21st May, 1854, in which you say that you have been told the substance of the decision to which the Hon'ble Court have come upon your recent Memorial, and that you apprehend that the Hon'ble Court must have been "under a misapprehension in respect to the real nature of the position and claims" of your family: on this ground you proceed to re-state your claims, and request His Lordship in Council to re-consider the Resolution of Lord Minto's Government in 1807, regarding your rights and those of your family—which Resolution you term "the Charter" of your claims; and you express your

hope that after its perusal your case may be recommended by the Governor-General in Council once more to the re-consideration of the Hon'ble Court. In conclusion you ask 5 or 6 lacs of Rupees, out of the accumulated savings referred to, which may be distributed amongst the family in such manner as you may suggest.

2nd. Having carefully studied the papers in the case, His Lordship and the Members of the Council are unable to perceive that the Hon'ble Court have misapprehended, in the least degree, the grounds upon which their decision has been based.

3rd. The Treaty relied on was not made with the family of Tippoo Sultan, or with any one on the part of that family. It was a Treaty with the Nizam, the sole purpose of which was to regulate the partition of the conquered territory between the two parties to the Treaty who, as allies, had made the conquest. In estimating the values of the respective shares in the partition made of the conquered territory, credit to a certain amount was taken by the British Government for the cost of maintaining Tippoo Sultan's family, whose maintenance that Government took upon itself, and on the other hand credit was taken by the Nizam to a certain amount for the cost of maintaining a certain Chief, whose maintenance the

next

Nizam took upon himself; and a part of the conquered territory was apportioned accordingly.

4th. A claim *under Treaty* cannot be founded upon this partition Treaty, on the part of persons who were no parties to it; and whose names were only mentioned in it because of the benevolence of those who were the parties to it. Noticing the fact that the claimants were no parties to the Treaty on which they rely, the Hon'ble Court have remarked that the Treaty expressly provided for the limitation or entire suspension of the stipend, in the event of any member of the Mysore family becoming implicated in any hostile attempt against either of the conquering powers; that afterwards a member of the family was proved to be implicated in such a hostile attempt, viz., the Vellore Mutiny; in consequence of which the provisions in the Treaty in favor of the family ceased to have effect, and the allowances of the family were withdrawn in 1806, that subsequently, viz., in October 1807, smaller allowances, irrespective of the amount mentioned in the Treaty, were given to the Princes, "only for the lives of the Princes respectively;" and that these allowances were accepted as life grants, and the Government has never renounced its undoubted right to do what it pleases in respect of them on the death of a stipendiary.

5th. This argument, founded upon the effect of the Vellore Mutiny, the express words of the Government Resolution of 1807, and the practice of about half a century, in no one year of which has the amount mentioned in the Treaty ever been expended upon the family, seems to His Lordship conclusive.

6th. You make a point of the innocence of the Princes generally of the Vellore Mutiny, and of their uniform loyalty and good conduct ever since that time. The fact must be admitted to the fullest extent. But it does not operate in the manner which the Mysore family intend; that is to say, as an argument addressed to the generosity of the British Government against taking advantage of the letter of the provisions of the Treaty, in order to take away the permanent and hereditary property of a whole family, only because of the guilt of one member of it. His Lordship would hold his present opinion of the invalidity of your claim, if there had never been a Vellore Mutiny.

7th. His Lordship holds it to be an extravagant and indefensible assertion to say that, the British Government either engaged or intended at the time of the partition Treaty of 1799, to charge permanently the public revenue of India with seven lacs of Rupees a year, as the heredi-

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tary property of the descendants of Hyder Ali (of whom Tippoo Sultan was one) from generation to generation for all ages to come, upon the single condition of their continuing loyal.

8th. His Lordship has carefully read the whole of Lord Wellesley's correspondence upon the subject, and from first to last he does not find one word to warrant the belief, that such a notion as making a permanent hereditary provision for these persons and their descendants in all time coming was ever contemplated by that Statesman. All his promises and arrangements were with reference to the individuals of the family then in existence before him. In first announcing his intentions towards "the Sultan's family," he authorizes the allotment of a stipend "to each of them," i. e., to each of the family, but says not a word about stipends to their heirs.

9th. His Lordship can hardly think it possible to have expressed the personal character of the provision contemplated by the Treaty, and its effect for the lives only of the recipients, more distinctly than in these words in Article VI. of the Treaty, "The English East India Company Bahadur shall be at liberty to make such deductions from time to time from the sunis allotted by the first article of this Treaty, for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo

‘ Sultan, as may be proper in consequence of the
 ‘ decease of any member of the said families.”
 The corresponding engagement which was undertaken by the Nizam to provide liberally for the support of Meer Kummer-oo-deen Khan, “ and of his family and relations,” required no such special clause respecting deductions, because it was specified that this provision, which was to the extent of 2,45,000 Rupees, should be in the form of a Jageer, which, properly speaking, is a *life* grant of the revenues of land. The inference that the corresponding provision which the other party undertook to make was also personal, is irresistible.

10th. Neither is His Lordship left to conjecture as to Lord Wellesley’s conception of the future results of the arrangement he was making, in respect to the parties to the Treaty on the one hand, and the recipients of their bounty on the other hand. In a letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, written when the Nizam was showing some hesitation in agreeing to the Treaty, Lord Wellesley wrote: “ It may be observed on the part
 ‘ of the Nizam that under the power reserved to
 ‘ the Company in the 6th Article, the Company
 ‘ may derive a greater benefit from its share of territory than that which now appears upon the
 ‘ face of the Treaty, because the Company having

‘ reserved in certain contingencies the power of
 ‘ diminishing the allowances of the deposed
 ‘ family, is not to be accountable to the Nizam
 ‘ for any such contingent advantage. On the
 ‘ other hand, it is apparent that the Nizam will
 ‘ be entitled to similar advantages with regard
 ‘ to the Jageer of Kummer-oo-deen which His
 ‘ Highness, under his rights of sovereignty over
 ‘ Kummer-oo-deen, will at any time possess the
 ‘ power of limiting or suspending, although no
 ‘ such power be expressly reserved in the
 ‘ Treaty.”

11th. That both parties to the Treaty understood at the time that they were both making such provisions for families as would be reduced from time to time, is proved by the first of the separate articles agreed to by both parties, under date the 22nd of June, 1799, which is in these words:
 “ With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between His Highness the
 ‘ Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Aseph Jah Bahadoor
 ‘ and the Hon’ble East India Company Bahadoor,
 ‘ that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations and dependants of the late Hyder Ali
 ‘ Khan and Tippoo Sultan, or the personal Jageer
 ‘ of Meer Kummer-oo-deen Khan, shall hereafter
 ‘ be diminished in consequence of any one of

' the stipulations of the Treaty of Mysore, the
' contracting parties shall not be accountable to
' each other on this head."

12th. The general question, *viz.*, whether any thing in the nature of a claim on the part of the Mysore family in common, or of any member of it, to the whole balance of the annual sum of seven lacs of Rupees, or to any portion of it, has been already definitively, and after a review of judgment determined in the negative by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and after giving the case his most careful and deliberate consideration, His Lordship feels it incumbent on him, for the reasons above enumerated, to decline to refer the question a third time to the Home Government. Neither can His Lordship see any ground for a grant of five or six lacs of Rupees of public money to individuals of your family who may be in want of money, because they have outrun their income. His Lordship in Council will, however, represent to the Hon'ble Court that, of all those individuals whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for, your Highness alone remains alive; and if on the grounds of your high character, and of your being now the single head of the whole family, as well as of the praiseworthy example you have uniformly set to all your Countrymen, and especially to Princes and Chiefs

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in positions similar to your own, the Hon'ble Court should be pleased to add something to your own life stipend, such an additional proof of its kindness and generosity would be gratifying to all who know you, and to none more than to His Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor-General

Ootacamund, }
31st July, 1855. }

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor-General

(True Copy.)

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

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

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No. 3238.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.,

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

TO

MAJOR C. HERBERT,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes,

Fort William, the 7th September, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed to apprise you that the
Foreign Department. Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to make
 an addition of 1,000 Rs. a month to the stipend
 of Prince Gholam Mahomed. The increase will
 take effect from the 1st Instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,

*Fort William,
 7th Sept., 1855.*

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

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No. 179 of 1855.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince
 Gholam Mahomed for his information.

Supdt. Mysore Prince's } C. HERBERT, Major,
Office, dated Balligunge, } *Offg. Supdt., Mysore*
11th September, 1855. } *Princes.*

No. 3300.

FROM

J. W. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.,

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

TO

MAJOR C. HERBERT,

Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes,

Fort William, 12th September, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the re-
Foreign Department. ceipt of your letter, dated 8th
 Instant, No. 19, together with
 its enclosure, from Prince Gholam Mahomed, re-
 porting his and his son's arrival from England on
 the 30th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that
 as the Prince arrived in the month of August,
 his allowance will be increased by Rupees 1,000
 a month from the 1st August, instead of from the
 1st September, on which date it was supposed he

had arrived, when my letter, No. 3238, of 7th Instant, was written.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the
Govt. of India.
Fort William, }
12th September, 1855. }

(True Copy.)

C. HERBERT, Major,
Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

(True Copy.)

No. 3855.

FROM

CECIL BEADON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India

TO

MAJOR C. HERBERT,
Offg. Supdt., Mysore Princes,
Fort William, 26th October, 1855.

SIR,

In continuation of Mr. Dalrymple's letters, noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the desire of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the President in Council has been pleased to resolve that the stipends of all the surviving grand-sons of Tippoo Sultan shall be raised to the uniform rate

Foreign Department.

No. 3238, 7th September, 1855.
No. 3300, 12th Ditto, Ditto.

of Directors, the Presi-

of Rupees 600 a month, and that the increase shall take effect from this date.

2. His Honor in Council, in granting this boon to the grand-sons of the late Tippoo Sultan without distinction, desires that it may be intimated to all the members of the family, that children who may hereafter be born of Khowasses will not, under any circumstances, be entitled to pensions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, }
26th October, 1855. }

No. 197 of 1855.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahomed and all the Members of the Mysore Family for their information.

(Signed) C. HERBERT, Major,

Supdt. Mysore Prince's } Offg. Supdt. Mysore
Office, dated Bally- } Princes.
gunge, 1st Nov., 1855. }

FROM

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

Sir Charles Wood presents his compliments to Prince Gholam Mahomed and has received Her Majesty's commands to invite the Prince, and Prince Feroze Shah, to dine at Buckingham Palace to-morrow, Friday, the 28th, at 8 o'clock. It is not necessary to send any answer. Sir Charles Wood hopes to see the Prince at the Drawing-room to-day. He hopes that the Prince received the intimation that he would be presented at the Entrance Gate.

*Chesham Place, Thursday morn-
ing, 27th April, 1854.*

Government House, June 19th, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

It gave me great pleasure to receive your letters of 1st and 5th May, and to learn that you were passing your time so agreeably in England. My daughters write to me of the pleasure

they had in seeing you, and of your kindness to them.

Your reception, I am glad to see, has been a hospitable and distinguished one, and your invitation to the Queen's table, and your being called to sit at her right hand, was a marked compliment to you, which I am sure you will appreciate.

Prince Feroze Shah too seems to enjoy himself with you. He must not lose his heart to any of the bright eyes he sees in England.

I expected you would find London a good deal more expensive than Russapugla. If you should shorten your stay in England, I shall perhaps be here to welcome you back to the banks of the Hooghly.

I have sent all your letters carefully by a Hurkaru to Russapugla as soon as I received them. So far as I know every thing is going on well. Pray, remember me kindly to your Son, and believe me,

Your sincere Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

FROM

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Chesham Place, Oct. 27, 1854.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I am commanded to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgment for the Book which you requested me to convey to her.

Believe me, with my best respects to Prince Feroze Shah,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

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FROM

COL. THE HON. C. B. PHIPPS,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 13, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received the commands of the Queen to forward to you the accompanying roll of Prints with the kindest remembrances of Her Majesty and the Prince, and their united best wishes for your health and happiness.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Prince,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

FROM

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street London.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 18, 1855.

SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Highness's note and the Volume which you have been good enough to send me. I will take the earliest opportunity of looking over it, and in the meantime beg your Highness to be assured of the interest which I feel in all that concerns your welfare and that of your family.

I beg to thank your son Prince Feroze Shah for the kind expression of his good wishes, and remain,

Your's very faithfully,

(Signed) ALBERT.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.

FROM

COL. THE HON'BLE C. B. PHIPPS,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

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

Osborne, March 17, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

The Queen has commanded me to write to Windsor to direct that a person sent by you to the Castle may have every facility afforded him for taking Drawings from any of the Standards of Tippoo Sultan that you may wish.

I am very sorry there should have been any mistake as to the transmission of your Highness's Entrée Card for the last Levees. These Cards are not issued from my Office, but I will at once send to the Board of Green Cloth to guard against any such omission in future.

I beg that your Highness will do me the favor to present my respects to your son Prince Feroze Shah, and believe me to be

Your faithful Servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street, London.

Lord Lansdowne presents his compliments to H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed and desires to acknowledge the honor of his letter inclosing printed papers and correspondence relative to the family of the late Tippoo Saib, and desires to assure him that he will give the best attention in his power to these documents. Lord Lansdowne thinks it right however to state that he is no way officially concerned with the affairs of India, and much as he desires that strict justice should be done to all lawful claims preferred by H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed and his family, founded upon past agreements, can only express that anxiety to the President of the Board of Control who he is certain, from his knowledge of him, will be disposed to do what is fair and liberal in this matter; and Lord Lansdowne will be sincerely glad to hear that the arrangements

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made, prove to be satisfactory to the family of the late Tippoo Saib.

*Lansdowne House, Thursday
morning, 14th June, 1855.* }

Belgrave Square, 6th July, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNTESS COMBERMERE,

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

How can I thank you sufficiently, most kind and revered Prince, for your beautiful present. It is most acceptable to me on every account, and by its brightness and elegance will excite thoughts of your beautiful Country where alone such textures can be fabricated. Pray do not forget there, the friendship with which you have honored us, and be assured that when I wear your beautiful gifts, as well as at all other times, I shall think of you and the Prince Feroze Shah, and wish you every happiness and a speedy return to England. With again a repetition of thanks,

I am desired by Lord Combermere to offer you his kind regards and respects, and his regret that your Highness's departure should prevent our having the honor of seeing you at Combermere Abbey.

Your Highness's
Very obliged and attached,
(Signed) M. COMBERMERE.

Belgrave Square, July 6th, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT COMBERMERE,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,

Governor General of India

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR LORD,

Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's favorable notice the Princes Gholam Mahomed and Feroze Shah, Son and Grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan.

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I beg to take this opportunity of congratulating your Lordship upon your appointment, and of wishing you may enjoy your health in India.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Lord,

Your very faithful and obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

St. James's Square, July 7th, 1855.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

THE COUNTESS OF DERBY,

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR,

Lord Derby and I request you will do us the favor to accept the Clock that accompanies this note, as a Souvenir of your friends in England. We shall be extremely happy to see your Highness and Prince Feroze Shah, whenever you return to this country, and I must once more express my grateful thanks for all your kindness

and for the very beautiful presents you have had the goodness to give me. Lord Derby unites with me in kind regards to Prince Feroze Shah as well as to yourself.

Believe me,

Your most sincerely obliged,

(Signed) EMMA DERBY.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

Apsley House, July 9th, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

Enclosed I send a letter for Viscount

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Canning, and it will give me pleasure to call on him with you to introduce you.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

London, July 9th, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,

&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I take the liberty to introduce to you their Highnesses Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, Princes of Mysore, who came to England with letters from Lord Dal-

housie, speaking most highly of them. He wrote among other things that "they are the most respectable of their class."

My father and uncle, as they will explain to you, took an interest in their case.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Buckingham Palace, July 9, 1855.

FROM

COL. THE HON'BLE C. B. PHIPPS,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

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

Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have received the commands of Her Majesty the Queen to forward to your Highness the accompanying Candelabrum of Dresden China which Her Majesty wishes you to take with you to India as a Memorial of your visit to England and of Her Majesty's best wishes for your health and happiness in your native country.

Her Majesty has commanded me at the same time to send a Vase of the same material to your

Son Prince Feroze Shah, with an equal expression of Her Majesty's good wishes.

I write this just as I am leaving London for Osborne, where my family has been for the last week, I fear therefore that I shall have no opportunity of seeing you again, but for them and myself I must send you every expression of regard and respect.

Believe me always, my dear Prince,

Your Highness's

Very faithful Servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.

Apsley House, July 14, 1855.

FROM

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

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

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I beg you will do me the honor to accept the enclosed box containing the hair of my

father in the lid, and the expression of my hope that we may hereafter have frequent opportunities of conversing respecting him whom I may say we equally, with respectful regret, love and admire.

I am, my dear Prince,
Your's most faithfully,
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,
&c., &c., &c.
Oriental Hotel, Vere Street.

FROM

THE RIGHT HON'BLE
SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE
VISCOUNT CANNING,
&c., &c., &c.

Admiralty, July 16, 1855

DEAR CANNING,

Prince Gholam Mahomed and his Son Prince Feroze Shah, the Son and Grandson of Tippoo Saib, were strongly recommended to me by Lord Dalhousie. They have been some time

here, and are now returning to India, the matter on which they came having been satisfactorily arranged. Prince Gholam Mahomed is anxious that I should give him a letter of introduction to you, which I have great pleasure in doing, as I have been much pleased with him ever since he came to this country.

Your's truly,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

VISCOUNT CANNING,
&c., &c., &c.

Duarobin Castle, October 1, 1855.

FROM

HER GRACE
THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

TO

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

Russapuglah, Calcutta.

SIR,

I was much pleased to receive your letter with the happy tidings of your Highness and your Son. I will not fail to mention your good wishes to Her Majesty the Queen. I have writ-

ten to Lady Canning the inclosed note in your Highness's, and have also written letters.

I beg my remembrances to Prince Feroze Shah, and have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your Highness's,

Sincere Friend,

(Signed) H. SUTHERLAND.

Dundee, 7th October, 1855.

FROM

HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
VISCOUNTESS CANNING.

MY DEAR LADY CANNING,

I wrote to you in England and I hope you will also forgive my giving a letter to Prince Ghulam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah to introduce them to your kind notice. I have felt much interest in them.

Believe me,

My dear Lady Canning,

Your's very sincerely,

(Signed) HARRIETT SUTHERLAND.

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FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Coochber, Oct. 9, 1855.

DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have just received your letter of September 24th, and congratulate you on your safe return to Russapuglah.

Effect will be given to the Despatch of the Honorable Court in the proper manner.

I inclose to you Col. Oliphant's letter, as you express a wish to possess it.

By the end of November I expect to be again in Calcutta.

I remain,

Dear Prince Ghulam,

Your faithful Friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Russapuglah, Calcutta.

FROM

COL. J. OLIPHANT,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.

East India House, 27th April, 1855.

DEAR LORD DALHOUSIE,

It will I am sure give you great satisfaction to know from me that Prince Gholam Mahomed and his Son Prince Ferôze Shah have shown themselves to be well deserving of the high character given to them by your Lordship and other members of your Government, on the occasion of their quitting India to visit this country. Their public and private conduct during their stay here has been remarkable for a consistent propriety which has won for them the good opinion of all. They have received every attention not only from the Court of Directors and the President of the Board, but the Queen and Prince Albert have treated them with the greatest distinction, and taken a warm interest in their welfare. I trust that these Princes return to their own country impressed with a favorable opinion of what they have seen here, and I am satisfied

that they well deserve the consideration shown to them, as well by your Government as by the authorities here.

Believe me to remain,

Dear Lord Dalhousie,

Your's very truly,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,
&c., &c., &c.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Govt. House, 14th Dec., 1856.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

Lady Susan and I shall be very happy to attend your Ball on the day you propose, the 21st of January.

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Rassapuglah, Calcutta.

FROM

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

&c., &c., &c.

TO

H. H. PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

*Russapuglah, Calcutta.**Government House, January, 21st, 1856.*

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I am exceedingly sorry to say what I know will cause disappointment to you as it is a source of mortification to myself. It must be said, however, for I can delay no longer acquainting you that it will be impossible for me to attend your Ball this evening, as I hoped and wished to do. Since the last Ball in Government House, I have been almost constantly confined to the Sofa. I have never dined out of my own room. I have been obliged to decline other entertainments, and I was even unable to dine with the Chief Justice, as I had promised to do on Friday last. It is with very sincere regret that I intimate my inability to attend your Ball. I will make the only repara-

tion in my power by paying you a visit at your house, some day before I leave India.

My daughter Lady Susan will come to Russapuglah this evening accompanied by my kinsman Colonel Ramsay.

Believe me,

Dear Prince Gholam,

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,

To

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED,

Dated Fort William, the 30th April, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you a Copy
General Political. of the Decree of the

Prince Aftabooddeen by
 Prince Raheemoddeen his next
 friend,

against
 Sir Thomas Edward Michell
 Turtou, Baronet, Prince Yas-
 seen, Bunnee Begum, Mehar-
 banoo Begum, Jehanbanoo
 Begum and Jebunnessa Ba-
 gum.

By Original,
 and
 Prince Aftabooddeen,
 against

Maurice FitzGerald Sandes
 Esq, James William Colville
 Esq, Advocate General, Prince
 Yasseen, Bunnee Begum, Me-
 harbanoo Begum, Jehan-
 banoo Begum and Jebunnessa
 Begum.

By Supplemental Bill.

Supreme Court in the
 case noted in the Mar-
 gin, and to request that
 you will be good enough
 to state for the Lieute-
 nant Governor's infor-
 mation, whether you are
 willing to act as a Trustee
 in the matter referred
 to in the Decree.

2. It will be requi-
 site for the Trustees to
 communicate with the

Company's Solicitor, Mr. Sandes, who, on being
 informed of their having accepted the trust, will

realise and make over to them the Money now in Court.

3. A letter similar to this has been addressed to the Lord Bishop and also to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN EQUITY.

Victoria by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, Queen, Defender of
the Faith and so forth.

Sittings after 4th Term 1854.

PRINCE AFTABOODEEN BY PRINCE RAHUMODEEN
his next friend,

Against

SIR THOMAS EDWARD MICHELL TURTON, BARONET, PRINCE YASSEEN, BUNNEE BEGUM, MEHARBANOO BEGUM, JEHANBANOO BEGUM and JEBUNNESSA BEGUM,

By Original Bill,

AND

PRINCE AFTABOODEEN,

Against

MAURICE FITZGERALD SANDES, ESQUIRE, JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE GENERAL, PRINCE YASSEEN, BUNNEE BEGUM, MEHARBANOO BEGUM, JEHANBANOO BEGUM and JEBUNNESSA BEGUM,

By Supplemental Bill.

Upon reading on the part of the Advocate General a notice from Mr. Henry Swinhee, Attorney

for the said Advocate General to Messrs. Sandes and Watts, Attorneys for the Complainants to Messrs. Paul, Lyons and Bell, Attorneys for the Defendant Bunnee Begum to Mr. Robert Sandes Attorney for the Defendants Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum and Jebunnessa Begum and to Messrs. Thomas Bruce Swinhoe and Son Attorneys for the Defendant Maurice FitzGerald Sandes an Affidavit of Petitioner Doss sworn the eleventh day of December instant of the due service thereof and a petition of the said Advocate General and a Certificate of the Accountant General of this Court all filed on the eleventh day of December instant and upon reading Office Copy of a Report of the Master of this Court made and filed on the twenty-seventh day of October last and upon reading on the part of the said Complainant Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendant Bunnee Begum Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendants Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum and Jebunnessa Begum Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate

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General and upon reading on the part of the said Defendant Maurice FitzGerald Sandes Office Copies of the said notice and of the grounds thereof as read on behalf of the said Advocate General and upon hearing what was alleged by the Advocates for all parties. It is ordered that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the time being the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and Prince Gholam Mohamed be and they are hereby appointed Trustees for the purpose of receiving the funds hereinafter mentioned; and it is further ordered that the Government Agent for the time being with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court do in the first place out of the funds now in Court to the credit of the separate account in these Causes entitled Prince Jamah Odeen's charity pay to the Solicitors of all parties their respective costs of the decretal order of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty and of the reference had thereunder and also of and incidental to this application when taxed respectively by the Taxing Officer of this Court and in the next place pay endorse and deliver over to the said Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta the said Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and the said Prince Gholam Mohamed the residue of the said

Funds to be held by them and the Trustees for the time being in trust to invest the same in Government Securities of the East India Company in such manner as to yield as near as may be an equal quarterly income and after payment of the salary hereinafter mentioned to an Accountant to pay the income of the said Fund quarterly to the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society in Calcutta who shall distribute the same during each quarter without distinction of Creed or Caste in alms to the poor in such manner and at such times and place during the said quarter as to the said Society shall seem fit, so nevertheless that no greater sum than the sum of Company's Rupees five shall be given to any one of such poor persons at any one time, and it is further ordered that the said District Charitable Society do on the fifteenth day of January and on the fifteenth day of July of each and every year deliver to the said Trustees on account of their administration specifying therein in what way and among whom the said income shall from time to time have been distributed by them and it is further ordered that the said Trustees do within a convenient time (not exceeding one month) after the receipt by them of the said half-yearly accounts of the said Society file such accounts together with their own account of the said Charity.

Fund and income thereof with the Accountant General of this Court and it is further ordered that the said Trustees be at liberty (if necessary) to appoint a person to keep the accounts of the said Fund and to pay him out of the said income a salary not exceeding the sum of Company's Rupees Twenty per month, and it is further ordered that the Government of Bengal be at liberty from time to time to fill up add to or alter the number of the said Trustees without any further application to the Court and it is further ordered that the said Government of Bengal do from time to time in case of vacancy by the death or resignation or incapacity of the said Prince Gholam Mohumed appoint some one of the Testator's relations as long as there are any resident in Calcutta or in the neighbourhood thereof to be one of such Trustees jointly with the Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Calcutta for the time being and it is further ordered that two of the Trustees of the said Fund are to form a quorum and it is further ordered that the said Government Agent be at liberty to sell so much of the Company's Papers belonging to the Funds now in his hands standing to the credit of the said separate account as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid upon the motion of Mr. Prinsep, Advocate General in person, of Mr. Bell

Advocate for the said Defendant Bunnec Begum,
of Mr. Ritchie, Advocate for the said Com-
plainants of Mr. Stack, Advocate for the said
Meharbanoo Begum, Jehanbanoo Begum and
Jebunnessa Begum and of Mr. Cowie, Advocate
for the said Maurice FitzGerald Sandes.

Witness Sir Lawrence Peel, Knight, Chief
Justice at Fort William aforesaid the Eighteenth
day of December in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JOHN COCHRANE,

Registrar.

SWINHOE, *Attorney.*

SANDES AND WATTS, *Attorneys.*

PAUL, LYONS AND BELL, *Attorneys.*

R. SANDES, *Attorney.*

T. B. SWINHOE AND SON, *Attorneys.*

No. 190.

TO CAPTAIN RALEIGH,

Commanding Calcutta Native Militia.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Most Noble
the Governor General I am desired to direct that
the Guard, from the Regiment under your com-
mand, furnished for the protection of His High-
ness Prince Gholam Mohumed, may be con-
tinued as usual at Russapuglah, during that
Prince's absence on a visit to England.

I am Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed) H. P. BURN,

Town Major.

14th February, 1854.

With reference to the above Order, an Order
has been written in the Regimental Order Book
of the Militia, for the information and guidance
of the Officers belonging to it, which Order is as
follows:—

Regimental Orders, 15th February, 1854.

Under instructions from the Town Major, Fort
William, the Guard now furnished for the pro-
tection of His Highness Prince Gholam Mo-
hamed, will be continued as usual at Russapug-

lah, during the Prince's absence on a visit to England.

A further Guard consisting of 1 Subahdar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 40 Sepoys will attend at His Highness's residence, to-morrow morning, precisely at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 o'clock, to keep the peace during the distribution of charities by His Highness.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL HAWKINS,

Supt. of the affairs of the Mysore Princes.

IR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, submitting statement of the sums advanced by Government on account of the family of the late Prince Iohee-oodeen, and of the amount of the stoppages in liquidation of those advances; and soliciting the instructions of Government regarding the future appropriation of the stoppages in question, and to communicate to you the orders and resolutions of His Lordship in Council on the several points submitted by you.

2. By the statement transmitted in your letter above acknowledged, it appears, that all the sums advanced by Government have been liquidated with the exception of Rs. 10,000, being the price paid for the house and garden at Bollygunge. As that estate has now been taken

B

for the accommodation of the Princes Ghulam
Mohumed and Ghulam Ahmed, His Lordship in
Council concur in the propriety of your sugges-
tion that the family of Mchec-codeen should be
relieved from that portion of the debt, and ac-
cordingly authorizes you to transfer the amount
in question to the *Debt of the Mysore Princes*
in the general account with Government.

3. With respect to the future appropriation of
the stoppages of Rs. 400 per month from the
allowance to the family of the late Prince, I am
directed to inform you that under a considera-
tion of the circumstances stated by you, the Go-
vernor General in Council is pleased to authorize
the full amount of the allowance of Rs. 2,500
per mensem to be drawn on account of the
family from the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Secy. to Government.

Council Chamber, }
8th Jan., 1813. }

No. 1798.

To

T. F. M. REID, Esq.,

Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Judicial Department.

SIR,

With reference to your latter, (2050)
dated the 21st ultimo, and its enclosures, I am
directed by the Honorable the Governor of Ben-
gal to request that you will inform the Court
that his Honor is of opinion that the proposed
institution of the suit alluded to in your letter,
against a member of the Mysore Family, may be
referred to the Superintendent of the Mysore
Princes for arbitration; but should that procedure
be considered objectionable, the complaining party
may be left to seek for redress in the ordinary
course of justice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, }
10th Sept., 1835. }

No. 168.

To

COL. CAULFIELD,

Supt., Mysore Princes.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a complaint in original of a Civil Action preferred against one of the Mysore Princes, and shall feel much obliged if possible by your adjusting the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MARTIN,

Officiating Judge.

21st May, 1836.

(Copy.)

To

J. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,**&c., &c., &c.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter to my address of the 16th ultimo, relative to the seizure by the Sheriff of Calcutta, under process of the Supreme Court, of the pension of one of the Mysore Princes, and desiring my opinion thereon.

I am not aware that the general question of the liability of such stipends to be seized and expended under process, has arisen in the Court. The point therefore must be open to such doubt as may attach to all cases which depends entirely upon principle—and subject to such doubt, my opinion is given, if it can be seized and expended, it must be as a "debt," under the 15th Section of the Charter; now I do not consider such stipends or pensions to be "debt," and therefore I am of opinion that they cannot be seized. It is quite clear that whether such stipends can be seized or not, the attempted seizure of the stipend in future is a mere nullity, nothing can be seized and expended in this way, except a known ascertained and existing debt or balance due at the time of seizure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. E. M. TURTON,*Acting Advocate General.*

Calcutta, }
8th Dec., 1840. }

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY,*Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Calcutta, April 3, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Yesterday I laid before the Board your letter regarding the Carriage-tax, with which you have been charged, and am happy to inform you that they were pleased to remit the amount.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. L. O'BECKETT,

Clerk.

TO HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

&c. &c.

Extracts from the Hon'ble Court of Directors' Despatch, dated 30th August, 1854, to the Indian Government.

Major Cavenagh divided the monthly allowance of Rs. 100 granted for the tomb expenses of the late Prince Ahmed, between his two surviving heirs, because they were on bad terms—

“We do not think that this circumstance was a sufficient reason for resuming the allowance altogether.”

Major Cavenagh states that the Fatiha allow-

ances of Mysore Princes generally have not been wholly expended for the purpose—

“This statement furnishes a reason not for resuming one particular allowance, but for considering the subject generally.”

Major Cavenagh recommended that all grants should be resumed on the demise of the present recipients. This authority was at once granted to him without further enquiry:—“We must observe however that the maintenance of the tombs of their ancestors is considered by Mussulmans to be a religious duty, and although it is better to avoid making grants expressly for the purpose, it will be necessary that the obligation devolving on the descendants of these stipendiaries should be considered in fixing the amount of their stipends. We think also that the family of Prince Ahmed should, like others, retain for the existing generation the allowance granted for this purpose. You have granted Rs. 500 for the funeral expenses of Sahibzada Shoukutooddeen instead of an advance receivable from the Heirs. We think that this should henceforth be the general rule.”

East India House, 7th April, 1855.

DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

I cannot send you the accompanying letter to the Governor General without expressing to you the great satisfaction I have had in having become personally known to you. It has been a pleasing part of my duty as Chairman of the East India Company to have had much official intercourse with you, and I can truly say that you and your son have inspired me with the same sentiments of respect and friendship towards you, which we know by his letter, are entertained by Lord Dalhousie and the Members of his Government. With my best wishes for yourself and Prince Feroze Shah,

Believe me to be,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

&c.

&c.

East India House, 27th April, 1855.

DEAR LORD DALHOUSIE,

It will, I am sure, give you great satisfaction to know from me that Prince Gholam Mohamed

and his son Prince Feroze Shah have shown themselves to be well deserving of the high character given to them by your Lordship and other members of your Government on the occasion of their quitting India to visit this country. Their public and private conduct during their stay here has been remarkable for a consistent propriety which has won for them the good opinion of all. They have received every attention, not only from the Court of Directors and the President of the Board, but the Queen and Prince Albert have treated them with the greatest distinction, and taken a warm interest in their welfare. I trust that these Princes return to their own country impressed with a favorable opinion of what they have seen here, and I am satisfied that they will deserve the consideration shown to them as well by your Government as by the authorities here.

Believe me, to remain,

Dear Lord Dalhousie,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE,
Governor General of India,

&c.

&c.

Coober, 9th October, 1855.

DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have just received your letter of September 24th, and congratulate you on your safe return to Russapuglah.

Effect will be given to the dispatch of the Honorable Court in the proper manner.

I enclose to you Col. Oliphant's letter as you express a wish to possess it.

By the end of November I expect to be again in Calcutta.

I remain,

Dear Prince Gholam,

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c.

Ootacamund, 2nd May, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 24th March, I think I mentioned to you that I had recorded my opinion on your memorial many months ago. I do not know what the Members of Council may have said upon it.

For my own part I must frankly say to you what has already been said to you by the Government of Bengal, that I think the claim you have put forward on account of your family is not tenable on any ground. If the Court should be pleased to shew consideration to yourself personally, nobody would hear it with greater pleasure than myself; but the claim made for the Mysore family cannot, in my opinion, be maintained. My health suffered very much before I left Calcutta, I am recovering in these hills, but very slowly. I beg to be kindly remembered to Prince Feroze Shah, and remain always

Your very faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

East India House, 21st June, 1855.

MY DEAR LOW,

I send you this note by Prince Gholam Mohumed, who with his son is on the eve of departure for Calcutta, having at length succeeded in getting from the Court a recognition in some degree of the position befitting the son of Tippoo. You will see by the dispatch that we have increased his personal salary, and also that of all

the grandsons recommending general liberal treatment, and I trust you will do the needful in regard to the grand-daughters giving each of them an allowance in a corresponding scale of liberality. We did not think it right to enter into the smaller requests made by the Prince the Khubestan, Fatiah, Medicines, &c., believing that your Government will at once accede to requests reasonable in themselves, and which as they attach importance to them, it would be cruel to refuse. You have no notion how much attention have been paid to them here from the Queen downwards. She expressed to me her sympathy with their situation, and I confess I could not but admit that the pittance we gave was unworthy of the Great Indian Government, and unsuitable to men who were recognized as Princes. They have behaved with the greatest decorum, and won good opinions from all, and fully justified the high character given by Lord Dalhousie in his letters to many of us. Pray attend to their requests and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT,

Major General.

THE HON'BLE J. LOW,
&c., &c.

East India House, 22nd June, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,

Although I have written to Lord Dalhousie to bear testimony to the excellent conduct of Prince Gholam Mohumed and his son during their residence in England, yet as you will be President when the Prince arrives in Calcutta, it is right I should send by him a few lines to tell you that he carries with him the good wishes of all in this Court, and I may say from the Queen downwards. We have given good proof of our respect for him and his family in the arrangements regarding pensions which have just passed the Court, the details of which we hope you will carry out with similar liberality. The minor matters about the Burial ground, the Tomb, and the matter of medicine, I should suppose you will find no difficulty in granting.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

THE HON'BLE J. A. DORIN,
&c. &c.

East India House, 22nd June, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,

When Prince Gholam Mohumed and his son came to this country, they brought letters from the Governor General, and some of the Members of Council, making honorable mention of the high reputation which they had maintained during their residence at Calcutta, and commending them to our attention here. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to say that during their stay amongst us here, their conduct has been every thing that we could wish, and Her Majesty has shown them marked attention on all occasions, as indeed we have all done; I hope the liberal treatment we have shown them in the increase to their pensions will be followed by similar liberality on the part of the Supreme Government; and when you are a Member of it, I trust you will consider them deserving of the consideration and respect due to the son and grandson of Tipoo Sooltan.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

HENRY RICKETTS, ESQUIRE,

&c., &c.

East India House, 26th June, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

I have the pleasure of enclosing letters for the Governor General and some of the members of the Supreme Government, which I beg you will do me the favor to present on your arrival in Calcutta, and I sincerely trust that you and Prince Feroze Shah will, on your return to India, be treated with that respect and attention you so well deserve. It will be a great pleasure to you hereafter to call to mind with what marked distinction you and the Shahzada have been treated by the Queen, the Prince, and all the Members of the Royal Family; and I hope also that the Court of Directors may not be forgotten by you, having given substantial proof of their respect for and friendly feeling towards your Highness, and the other members of the Mysore Family in the recent orders they have issued for the increase of their stipendiary allowances. With every good wish for your health and happiness, as also for that of your son.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

&c., &c.

East India House, 30th June, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,

Prince Ghulam Mohammed and his son Prince Feroze Shah are on the eve of returning to Calcutta, having obtained from the Court an increase generally to the stipends of the Mysore Family, so as to enable them to live in a manner more befitting their rank as immediate descendants of Tippoo Sooltan. They have been kept here I fear at a very heavy expense for a very long time, so I hope you will kindly exert your influence to get the orders carried through in India as speedily as possible, so as in some measure to make up for the delay here. The conduct of the Prince and his son, during their residence amongst us, has given us every satisfaction, nothing could have been better.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. OLIPHANT

C. BEADON, Esq.

&c. &c.

Calcutta, 10th Sept., 1855

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I return Colonel Oliphant's letter which you were so good as to bring me, and which I have read with much pleasure. I shall send an answer to Colonel Oliphant by the next Steamer.

I shall be most happy to see you and your son on any day after this week, and at any hour it may be most convenient to you to name.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c.

Belgrave Square, July 6, 1855.

MY DEAR LORD,

Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's favorable notice the Princes Ghulam Mohammed and Feroze Shah, Son and Grandson of the late Tippoo Sooltan.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Lord,

Yours very faithful and obedient,

(Signed) COMBERMERE.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CANNING,

Governor General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

East India House, 11th July, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I send you letters to Mr. Halliday and Mr. Dorin, in which I have told them of the gratifying reception which both you and the Prince Feroze Shah have met with in England, and of the exemplary conduct by which you have secured the respect and regard of all parties.

With my best remembrances to your son, believe me to remain,

My dear Prince,

Your faithful and sincere friend,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c. &c.

East India House, 11th July, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,

Prince Gholam Mohumed is desirous upon his return to India that you should know from me how he and his son Prince Feroze Shah have been received in England.

I have great pleasure in saying to you that the reception of both Princes in the highest quarters and by all parties has been most cordial, that their conduct has uniformly been exemplary, and

that they have obtained for themselves universal respect and regard.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

THE HONORABLE J. A. DORIN,

&c. &c.

East India House, 11th July, 1855

DEAR MR. HALLIDAY,

Prince Gholam Mohumed is desirous upon his return to Bengal that you should know how he and his son the Prince Feroze Shah have been received in England. I have great pleasure in saying that the reception of both Princes in the highest quarters and by all parties has been most cordial, that their conduct has uniformly been exemplary, and that they have obtained for themselves universal respect and regard.

Believe me to remain,

Dear Mr. Halliday,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

THE HON'BLE F. J. HALLIDAY,

&c. &c.

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Admiralty, July 16, 1855,

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I enclose a letter to Lord Canning, who will, I am sure, have pleasure in shewing you every attention.

If I should not see you again, which, with my constant occupation, is not improbable; allow me to express my best wishes for your health and a good voyage to India, and that you may also find in good health all those who are dear to you there.

I have the honor, to be,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES. WOOD.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c.

London, 22, Sussex Square, July 17, 1855,

MY DEAR DORIN,

This is to introduce to you Prince Gholam Mohumed, and his son Prince Ferozo Shah, the descendants of Tippoo Sultan. You must remember them at Russapuglah. They have been long anxious for the increase of their allowances on the terms settled in the minute of Lord Minto of October, 1807, and the Court of Directors have at length granted them some in-

crease, and have referred the settlement of all minor points to the favorable decision of the Indian Government. The fact is that the Mysore Princes, since their arrival here, have behaved so well, and have excited so much interest in their favor that the Directors are glad to get them out of the way, and to compromise their claims on almost any terms. The Princes having accordingly been led to believe that the Indian Supreme Council will acquiesce in all the subordinate claims set forth in Prince Gholam Mohumed's letter of the 13th February last, are about to return to India, taking with them private letters from the late Chairman and others in favor of their claims.

Believe me, my Dear Dorin,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) W. W. BIRD.

THE HONORABLE J. A. DORIN,

&c. &c.,

Allipore, 18th September, 1855,

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I send you the two letters. I am very glad to have an opportunity of reading your memorial in which I am much interested.

We have excellent accounts of our children in England.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRED. J. HALLIDAY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

London, 22, Sussex Square, 17th July, 1855.

MY DEAR HALLIDAY,

Prince Gholam Mohammed and his son Prince Feroze Shah, on their return to Calcutta, have requested me to give them a letter to you. They have been to England as you are aware to lay their claims for arrears of stipend before the Court of Directors, and they have pleaded their cause so judiciously, and have excited so much interest in their favor that the Court have no longer been able to turn a deaf ear to their claims, and have been obliged to admit that they are entitled to the terms settled by Lord Minto in his Minute of October, 1807. They have accordingly increased Prince Gholam Mohumed's salary to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, given him Rs. 30,000 for passage money, and recommended him to the Council of India for the favorable consideration of the several claims contained in his letter to the Court of the 13th February last. Under these circumstances the Princes are returning to Calcutta, having received the greatest attention from the Queen, Prince Albert, and the

Aristocracy at large, who all appear to think that the Court in Leadenhall Street have treated them very scurvily.

Believe me,

My dear Halliday,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) W. W. BIRD.

THE HON'BLE F. J. HALLIDAY,

&c. &c.

The Neilgherries, 25th September, 1855.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 8th instant, and beg to congratulate you on your safe return to India. You will have received since your arrival letters which I wrote to you regarding your affairs, which I was glad to see settled so favorable for yourself and your family.

My daughter begs to thank you for your note, and wishes to be kindly remembered to you. I beg my best regards to Prince Feroze Shah, and in the expectation of seeing you again at the end of November.

I remain,

Dear Prince Gholam,

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c.

Government House, 24th July, 1856.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

I do not know whether the proposal which I am about to make is likely to be agreeable to you, but it will be a great satisfaction to myself if you should be disposed to receive it favorably.

I shall have occasion before long to nominate the members of the Senate of the Calcutta University. The number of that body will be between thirty and forty. The duty will be the General Government and Superintendence of the University, which as you doubtless know is to be opened as widely as possible for the benefit of every class and creed.

Accordingly the Senate itself will be chosen from persons of all religions, the most influential representatives of each being so far as may be possible selected for it.

The labor and responsibility of a Senator will not necessarily be very onerous.

If under these circumstances I should succeed in prevailing upon you to allow your name to be placed upon the list of the Senate, I shall feel that I have done all in my power to

insure respect to the University from a large and important division of the people of India.

Believe me to be,

My dear Prince,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CANNING.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

(Copy.)

FROM

W. RITCHIE, Esq.,

Advocate General.

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.

Sec. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Department.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 1318, dated the 26th March, I have the honor to state that I am of opinion that the stipends of the Mysore Princes and of other persons similarly situated with reference to the Government of this country, cannot be legally attached under the process of any Court for debts due from such Princes or persons; and that the attachment referred to by

Major Bowie, as having been issued by the Sheriff, is wholly inoperative.

2. The right to seize debts under the process of the Supreme Court, no longer rests exclusively upon the provisions of the Charter of 1774, as it did when Sir Thomas Turton gave his opinion on the subject, but it rests now on the recent Act VI. of 1855, as well as on the Charter. The Act however appears to me to introduce no material alteration in this respect, as it only substitutes the expression debts, belonging to the execution debtor for less accurate expression debts of such debtor contained in the 15th Section of the Charter, and it does not extend the class of claims belonging to the debtor, which are subjected to seizure beyond the debts due to him; and I quite concur in the opinion expressed by Sir T. Turton, that stipends payable by the Government of India to the Mysore Princes, or to the descendants or families of any of the former sovereigns or rulers of India, are not debt belonging to such Princes or persons, and are not seizeable by the Sheriff.

3. Every reason of public policy that tends to exempt pensions or salaries granted to Military or other Officers of the State, making the

grant appears to apply with equal, if not greater force, to stipends granted by the State to the descendants and representatives of former sovereigns whose territories have been acquired by it through conquest or cession. But independently of reasons of public policy, the grant of such a stipend clearly appears in the language of Chief Justice Tindal. (In *Gibson versus East India Company* 5th August, N. C., 262) to range itself under that class of obligations which is described as imperfect obligations. Although binding in moral equity and conscience, and to be a grant which the East India Company as Governors, are bound to make good but of which the performance is to be sought for by petition, memorial or remonstrance, not by action in a Court of Law. Viewed in that light it cannot possibly be treated as a debt due or belonging to the judgment debtor, or as subject to seizure, under the Charter or the Act, but is exempt from process in the same manner as upon the principles laid down by Chief Justice Tindal the retiring pension of a Military Officer would be exempt. And as in the more recent case in the same Court (*Innes versus The East India Company*, 28th January, 1856) the superannuation allowance awarded by the Court of Directors to

a retired Clerk in the India House, was held exempt from attachment under the English common Law Procedure Act of 1854, which is quite as stringent in its operation upon debts as the Indian Act or Charter.

4. For similar reasons, I am of opinion that the claim to such stipends cannot be attached under the process of any of the East India Company's Courts. Those Courts are not bound by the Act of 1855, or by any legislative enactment, regulating the effect of executions issued by them. But they have adopted rules similar in principle to those of the English Courts, where by the pay of a sepoy the salary of a Military Officer, and pensions granted by the Government for past service, are exempted from attachment and by analogy to which I think the stipends of state-pensioners must be held exempted.

5. The exemption extends I think both in the Queen's and the Company's Courts as well to the instalments of the stipends that have become due before the attachment, and that still remain unpaid in the hands of the Government as to future accruing instalments. But a question of some difficulty arises with respect to the instalments which have been paid into the hands of the

Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and have not been paid over to the judgment debtor at the time of the attachment being served on the Superintendent. As to such instalments it may be contended that they no longer remain in the hands of the Government as unpaid stipends, but that they have been paid over by the Government to an Agent for the Princes to be held to the extent of the amount of the stipend payable on account of the Judgment Debtor for his use and benefit, and that therefore such sums are liable to attachment in the hands of the Superintendent in the same manner as the same sums if once received by the Princes, and paid over by them to their Banker or Agent on their account, would be liable to attachment as debts due to the Judgment Debtor.

6. I am of opinion however even as to such instalments in the hands of the Superintendent that they cannot be considered as debts due from him, or as liable to attachment, unless he has done some act or made some communication to the Judgment Debtor, by which he has assented to hold the fund as specifically appropriated to and on account of such Debtor, and has ceased to hold it merely as an Officer of Government or sub-

ject to any orders it may make, revoking or varying its application. But as I understand from Major Bowie that in practice no such assent is expressed, or specific appropriation is made; the only Act by which the several Princes of the Mysore Family know that their stipend has been received by the Superintendent being the actual payment of such stipend to them. The Superintendent is an officer of the Government, and not an Agent of the Princes; and moreover it appears that he does not receive any specific amount or account of the individual Prince, but that he draws the aggregate of the stipends payable to all the members of the Mysore family upon a Bill made out and receipted by him, whereby the component parts are treated as payable to the different branches of the family; but which smaller sums even do not appear in the Bill as appropriated to the individual Prince (except in the case of Prince Gholam Mohamed) but only as an allowance for the family of a late Prince—of which family the Judgment Debtor is but one member, he being only entitled to a share of such allowance according to a further subdivision. Under these circumstances I am clearly of opinion that the fractional share of the Judgment Debtor in the sum received by the Superin-

tendent, cannot, while in the Superintendent's hands, be treated as a debt due to the Judgment Debtor or be seized under process against him.

7. The only serious doubt I have had in the case has been whether if payment be made to the Prince himself after notice from the Sheriff, attaching the amounts the latter may not successfully contend, that the fact of payment to the Judgment Debtor personally shews that the amount was irrevocably appropriated by the Superintendent to the use of the Judgment Debtor. And that the moment such appropriation took place, the notice of the Sheriff attached upon the claim as a debt; but on the whole I do not think that the payment can have any such effect. The claim of the Prince never existed as a debt up to the moment of the actual payment to him, and the payment of the amount expressly by way of stipend through the Superintendent cannot alter the character of the thing paid or make, that a debt which was previously only payable as a gratuity. The payment of the stipend from the Treasury direct, clearly could have no such effect, and the payment by the Superintendent seems to me on the whole to stand on the same footing.

8. Moreover there seems ground for holding that the payment is not paid to the Prince individually for his own benefit, but as trustee for others as well as himself; it seems that as the Prince's sons attain the age of fifteen, they are entitled to one-third of the allowance granted to him, but that until then the Prince has himself to support them from the allowance made to him. The payment therefore appears to be made for the support of the Prince's Family as well as for his own; and the Government of whom the family are objects of bounty is interested in seeing that the family is maintained out of the stipend thus paid. The payment therefore can scarcely be treated as standing on the same footing as payable to an individual for his own purposes.

9. For these reasons I think the proper course will be for the Superintendent to write to the Sheriff, informing him that the notice of attachment issued by him is considered invalid, and that the Government cannot report it or sanction payment to the Sheriff, that if the Sheriff think the attachment can be sustained, the proper course will be to apply to the Supreme Court, in order to obtain a decision on the subject, that if such application is made, the Superintendent will be pre-

pared at once to meet it, and that if it be not made within a reasonable time, say a fortnight, the notice of attachment will be treated as wholly withdrawn and abandoned. In the meantime I think that if the stipend can be withheld from the Prince, without causing any actual distress to him or his family, it will be well to withhold it, as the Sheriff's case will be weaker, if no payment has been made than if the stipend has been actually paid after receipt of the Sheriff's notice. But if any actual distress will be occasioned by withholding the pension, I think, it may be safely paid to the Prince, as my own opinion certainly is that whether paid or not, the Sheriff's application ought to fail; and even if the Court should entertain a different opinion, the amount which in that case will have been paid twice over for the month of February, may be recovered from the next instalment.

10. If any special circumstances exist, giving a creditor an equitable claim to the interference of the Government with regard to the payment of the pension, they should be brought to the notice of the Government by memorial or petition

by such creditor, and cannot be brought within the cognizance of the Court.

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

(Signed) W. RITCHIE,
Advocate General.

Calcutta, 1st April, 1857.

(Copy)

No. 1792.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

TO

THE SEPT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, 17th April, 1857.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

In forwarding for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a Resolution this day recorded by the Governor General in Council relative to the stipends of the Mysore Family residing in Bengal, I am directed to request that you will communicate the contents thereof to the Prince Gholam Mohamed for his information, and for the information of the family

generally; and that in concert with Prince Gholam Mohamed you will prepare in the annexed form separate lists (1) of the Grandsons; (2) Grand daughters; (3) Great Grandsons; (4) Great Grand daughters of Tippoo Sultan; (5) of the Begums and Khowasses receiving stipends, and (6) of other members of the Mysore Family, not included in any of the foregoing, to whom stipends have been assigned or may be assignable under this Resolution.

2. I am to add that this Resolution supersedes the orders of Government, dated 5th February, 1840, (except in so far as they are held in force by Clause 9 of this Resolution) and all other orders relative to the grant and distribution of stipends to the Mysore Family.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) C. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, 17th April, 1857.

(Copy)

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, Foreign Department, the 17th
April, 1857.

Read again the following Papers:

1. The Provisional Resolution, dated 28th

March, 1856, regarding the stipends of the Mysore Family.

2. Letter No. 43, dated 8th April, 1856, to the Honorable Court of Directors.

3. Reply to above from the Honorable Court No. 1, of 1857, dated 2nd January.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the grant of stipends to the Members of the Mysore Family shall be guided by the following rules :—

1st. That in pursuance of the instructions conveyed in the Honorable Court's Dispatch, No. 16, of 1855, dated the 4th July, the sum of rupees 1,000 per mensem shall be added to the allowance (Rs. 2,096) now received by Prince GholamMohammed, the only surviving son of Tippoo Sultan; the said increase to have effect from 1st August 1855.

2nd. That the allowances received before the 26th October 1855, by the Grandsons of Tippoo Sultan, varying from Rs. 543-8 to Rs. 182 be equalized, and a uniform stipend of Rs. 600 per mensem be assigned to each such grandson for his life lapsing at his death.

3rd. That the allowances now received by the Grand daughters of Tippoo Sultan, varying from Rs. 261 to Rs. 66 per mensem be equalized, and a

uniform stipend of Rs. 261 be assigned to each of the said grand daughters for her life time lapsing at her death.

4th. That on the death of any of the grandsons or granddaughters of Tippoo Sultan, they being the children of sons of the said Tippoo Sultan, the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes shall report the number and names and relationship of those relations who have been supported on the stipend of such deceased person, and that it shall be competent to the Government of India on a consideration of all the circumstances then existing to assign to each or any of them, such pension or pensions as it may think proper.

And whereas by Clauses 7 and 8 of this resolution, the existing stipends of the great grandsons and great granddaughters of Tippoo Sultan, being children of sons of the said Tippoo Sultan, (whose fathers are now deceased) are to be raised to Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively; it is resolved that on the decease of any grandson being the son of the said Tippoo Sultan, the Government shall be at liberty to assign to the sons and daughters (now living, and not being sons and daughters born of Khavassas) of such grandson, pensions of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 per mensem respec-

tively, granting to the other relations who may have been supported on the stipend of the deceased, such allowances as it may think proper.

And it is further resolved that on application to that effect being duly made, the Government shall be competent once for all to commute the amount of pension which would be receivable by any great granddaughter of Tippoo Sultan, according to the foregoing resolution, to one sum payable to her during the life-time of her father, by way of an advance for marriage and dower.

5th. That it be distinctly understood and explained to the members of the Mysore Family that children born of Khowasses after 26th October, 1855, will not be entitled to any stipend or other provision whatsoever.

6th. That it be further understood and explained that the stipends of all Begums and Khowasses will lapse absolutely, and finally on the death of the stipendiaries severally.

7th. That the allowances now received by the great grandsons of Tippoo Sultan, being the sons of a son of the said Tippoo Sultan, whose fathers are now deceased be equalized, and a uniform stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem be assigned to each of such great grandsons for his life-time.

8th. That the allowances now received by the great granddaughters of Tippoo Sultan being the children of a son of the said Tippoo Sultan, whose fathers are now deceased be equalized, and a uniform stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem be assigned to each of such great granddaughter for her life-time.

9th. That the great grandsons and great granddaughters of Tippoo Sultan being the children of sons of the said Tippoo Sultan, whose fathers are living, and who may be in receipt of allowances under the operation of the orders of Government, dated 5th February 1840, shall in the spirit of those orders, receive during the life-time of their father a maintenance in the aggregate equal to one-third of the augmented stipend which will accrue to such father in accordance with the 2nd clause of this Resolution, and no more. Provided that on the death of such father the rule prescribed by Clause 4 of this rule shall become applicable to such great grandsons and great granddaughters.

That on special consideration the allowances now received by Nawab Gholam Alec, the nephew, and by his sister the niece of Tippoo Sultan, and

(Copy.)

No. 1792. A.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

To

THE SUBDT. OF THE MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, 17th April, 1857.

Sir,

In a representation to the Hon'ble Court
of Directors, dated the
Foreign Department. 13th February, 1855, the

Prince Gholam Mohumed preferred certain specific

I. Exemption from Ground
rent and Municipal Assessment for
the Mosque and Godowns in
Dhurumtollah.

II. A monthly allowance for
medicines.

III. Another Cemetery.

IV. An allowance of Rs. 500
for funeral expenses, Fatihaz and
other religious ceremonies, also
lighting, repairing and keeping
the tombs and graves in good
order.

V. A present of 3 houses
belonging to Government at pre-
sent occupied by some of the
Family.

VI. Advances for marriage
expenses and a dowry for females
who marry out of the Family.

requests as stated in the
margin. These having
been under the consider-
ation of the Government
of India, I am now
directed to communicate
to you the following
orders of the Governor
General in Council for
the information of the
Prince.

2nd. The first request involving considerations
of Municipal Government cannot be granted.

3rd. Looking to the ample stipends received
by the members of the Mysore Family, His Lord-

ship in Council declines compliance with the second request.

4th. Measures will be taken for enlarging the present cemetery or obtaining land for another, which is the third request.

5th. An allowance of Rs. 500 is sanctioned by His Lordship in Council for the funeral and other expenses enumerated in the Prince's fourth request. It must be understood that the allowance will be given so long as pensions continue to be paid, and no longer.

6th. Instructions will be issued to the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor in conformity with the 5th request for the transfer of three lower-roomed houses mentioned by the Prince, to the present occupiers. A copy of my letter to Mr. Sandes is enclosed.

7th. The 6th request has been provided for by the last part of Clause IV. of the Resolution forwarded to you with my separate letter of this date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 17th April, 1857.

(Copy.)

No. 1794.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

TO

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SOLICITOR,

Dated Fort William, 17th April, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request that you will place yourself in communication with Major Bowie, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes with a view to the preparation of the necessary deeds conveying to certain members of that family, three lower roomed houses at Russapuglah, belonging to Government, at present in their occupation.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Government of India.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Government of India.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE, Major,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

Fort William, the 17th April, 1857.

(Copy.)

No 53 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,
&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I have very great pleasure in informing your Highness that yesterday I received a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, with a copy of the Government Resolution, regarding the increase of stipends to yourself, the Grand-sons, Grand-daughters, Great-Grand-sons and Great-Grand-daughters of the late Tippoo Sultan, also to the increase of stipends to Nawab Gholam Alli, Fatimah Begum, and their mother Khairunnissa Begum.

2. It gives me, I assure you, the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be able to send for your information, and for the other members of the Family concerned, such good tidings; and I feel quite sure you will all acknowledge the great liberality of the Honorable Court of Directors in England and of this Government.

3. I herewith send you copies of the Resolution and letter to my address from the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India which I shall feel greatly obliged by your explaining to

all members of the Family to whom it may concern. With kind regards to Prince Feroze Shah and the rest of the Family, and with my best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of you all.

Believe me, my dear Prince,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort Wil- }
liam, the 24th April, 1857. }*

Copy.

No. 6 of 1857.

FROM

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE, A. D. C.,

Supdt. Mysore Princes,

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,

*Secy. to the Government of India,**Dated Fort William, the 25th April, 1857.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1792, dated 17th instant, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by the

Foreign Department.

Governor General in Council on that date relative to the stipends of the Mysore Family residing in Bengal.

In it there is no date mentioned as to when the increase to the stipends of the Grand-daughters, Great-grand-sons, Great-grand-daughters, Nowab Gholam Alli, his sister, and their mother, is to take effect. I presume it is intended to give effect to the benefits conferred in the Resolution on the above-named stipendiaries from the 26th October, 1855, when the addition to the stipends of the Grandsons took effect, but before making out my Bills for the amount I think it right to request you to do me the favor of submitting the question to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE, Major,
Supdt. Mysore Princes

Supdt. Mysore
Princes' Office, dated }
Fort William, the
25th April, 1857. }

290

No 2210.

FROM

THE SECT. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

TO

THE SUPDT. OF MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, the 8th May, 1857

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated 25th April,

Foreign Department.

I am directed to state that it was the intention

of the Governor General in Council that the increased allowances granted to the several members of the Mysore Family in the Resolution of Government, dated the 17th April, should take effect from the 26th October 1855.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Government of India.

(True copies.)

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,
Supdt. Mysore Princes.

Fort William, }
the 8th May, 1857. }

Copy.

TO HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHOMED,

&c., &c., &c.

*Russapuglah, Mysore Princes' Office,
28th April, 1857.*

MY DEAR PRINCE,

To-day you will have received a copy of the Resolution with my letter of the 24th instant.

May I request the favor of your assembling all the Members of the Family whom it may concern for the purpose of explaining the great boon which has been granted to them, and if you will afterwards let me know that you have done so, and that they all understand the benefits bestowed on them by the Resolution I shall be greatly obliged.

I think you must all agree with me in thinking that the Court of Directors in England and this Government have been most liberal, and that your warmest thanks are due to both Governments for the kind manner in which they have considered the interests of the Mysore Family.

Again, I beg to offer my sincere congratulations to your Highness and the rest of this Family,

concerned, and with my kindest regards, remain,
my dear Prince,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes

(Copy.)

Russapuglah, 11th May, 1857.

To

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE, A. D. C.,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

MY SINCERE FRIEND,

I beg to inform you that I have examined the lists of the Members of the Mysore Family and found the same correct, with the exception of a few mistakes as to names, &c., but I have, in red ink, made the same perfect.

By such lists I find that the Great-grand-daughters of the late Sultan, (whose fathers are living) are not to receive any portion of the Rs. 200 to be received by their Father for their support. I now wish to urge my reasons for imagining such arrangement imperfect, and think when you have read this letter you will agree with me that they are entitled to their shares.

First of all I must state that the said Rs. 200 (being one-third of their father's stipend) is to be paid by the authority of this Government's Resolution of the 17th April, 1857, in which Resolution you will find Clause 9, to mention these words—"That the Great-grand-sons, and *great-Grand-daughters* of Tippoo Sultan being the children of sons of the said Tippoo Sultan, *whose Fathers are living*, and who may be in receipt of allowances under the operation of the orders of Government, dated 5th February, 1840, shall in the spirit of those orders receive during the *life-time of their Fathers*, a maintenance in the aggregate equal to one-third of the augmented stipend, which will accrue to such Father in accordance with the 2nd Clause of this Resolution, and no more. Provided that on the death of such Father the rate prescribed by Clause 4, of this Rule shall become applicable to such Great-grand-sons, and *Great-grand-daughters*."

I therefore beg to suggest that the sons and daughters of an existing Grandson of Tippoo Sultan are entitled to receive the one-third of their Father's stipend, such one-third amounting to Rs. 200, and whether the children of such existing Grandson of the late Sultan, *be few or many*, the Rs. 200 will have to be *divided amongst*

them, and on their Father's death, they will receive—Great-grandsons Rs. 200 and Great-grand-daughters Rs. 100 per mensem.

Hoping you have considered over my letters of the 7th instant, and that the same will with this meet with your concurrence.

I remain ever,

Your sincere and grateful friend,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Copy.

No. 65 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

With reference to your additions in the lists of Great-grand-sons and Great-grand-daughters, I beg to say that the births of the children so entered were never reported in *proper time* or *form* to me, or my predecessors, and although I am for acting as fairly as I possibly can by the Family, I must look to the interests of Government, I therefore must request you to bring or send me such evidence of the births of those children whose names you have added, as to leave no

doubt on my mind of the correctness of the statement. I am fully prepared to take your word for it, but think you will agree with me, that it will be much better to have the testimony of three or four other Members of the Family, along with your own to show to Government if called upon so to do. At the same time that you send me the testimony respecting the births, I shall feel obliged by your sending me evidence of the date of the marriages of the Parents. I shall write to you on other subjects ere long.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William, }
the 13th May, 1857.*

MEMO.

Youngest son and two daughters of Sahibzadah Hulleemuzamah.

Youngest daughter of Sahibzadah Feroze Shah, son of the late Prince Yasseen.

Youngest daughter of Sahibzadah Ruffeecoodeen.

Copy.

No. 67 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I now write, to say that having well considered over your two letters to me of the 7th instant, I have come to the conclusion that I should not be right in recommending all your wishes, expressed in those letters to Government.

2. The Government after mature deliberation have considered your Memorial of the 13th February 1855 in, I think, a most liberal and kind manner. The resolution of the 17th April is plain enough, and I feel that I have nothing to do, but to see it carried out in the fairest manner possible.

3. The only point on which I could, in returning your thanks to Government for the boon conferred on the Family, touch, would be that of an allowance for medicines which I shall have no objection to do. I shall therefore feel obliged by your sending me another letter of thanks for the Government, in which this subject alone is mentioned.

4. The Resolution of the 17th April distinctly makes mention of only your Highness, Grandsons, &c., of the late Tippoo Sultan, and Nowab Ghulam Alli, his sister and their mother as those of the Family, who are to benefit by it, and as the Government had your Memorial before them as well as the lists of all persons connected with the Family, when the Resolution was drawn up, I cannot take upon myself to re-open the question.

5. I hope you will agree with me in the foregoing. With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William,
14th May, 1857.*

Copy.

No. 68 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED:

MY DEAR PRINCE,

With reference to your letter, dated 11th instant, regarding the distribution of the one-third

to the Daughters as well as to the Sons, I beg to say that I can see no justice in your view of the case.

2. By the orders of Government, dated 29th January 1850, daughters whose Fathers were living received nothing under the old Resolution, as your Highness is doubtless well aware of. It cannot therefore be the intention of Government, that Daughters similarly situated should now be entitled to share in the one-third granted to the grown-up sons of living Fathers, for surely if they were expected to provide for their daughters, when they themselves were in the receipt of smaller stipends, so much the more so will the Government expect that they provide for them now that their pensions are increased.

Believe me, my dear Prince,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William,
the 15th May, 1857.*

Copy.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CANNING,
Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have the sincere pleasure of informing your Lordship, that I duly received a letter from Major Bowie, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, dated 24th ult., with copies of the Resolution and letter to his address from Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, Foreign Secretary to your Government, relative to the intended increased stipends, &c., for members of this family and other benefits about to be bestowed on them.

I have assembled together all the members of the family who are concerned, and explained to them the numerous kindnesses they are about to experience.

On behalf of them I beg to offer theirs and my sincere and heartfelt thanks to your Lordship, the Members of your Council, and the Honorable Court of Directors for your many generous and just boons.

I have to speak of my request for a monthly allowance for medicine for this family, and which request, I am sorry to say, your Lordship's Government declines compliance with, I beg most ur-

gently to again express my sincere hope that such request may again be considered and kindly granted. Your Lordship's Government has now given the means to enable the members of this family to enjoy some of the comforts of life, but of what avail are such comforts in the hour of sickness. Without the medicine allowance your Lordship's Government will have soon to further extend the boundaries of the Cemetery. I do therefore sincerely pray, that this reasonable request be granted, which will be a great blessing to all of this family.

Again tendering our thanks to your Lordship, the Members of your Council, and the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Russapuglah, }
16th May, 1857. }

Copy.

No. 69 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,
&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

On the 25th ult., I wrote to the Secretary to Government to know from what date the in-

crease to the stipends was to take effect. I now have the pleasure to send you copies of my letter and the answer to it, which I received the day before yesterday. The news will be pleasing to those concerned to hear.

With kind regards, believe me,

My dear Prince,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William,
the 18th May, 1857.*

Copy.

FROM

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,
&c., &c., &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD CANNING,
Governor General of India.
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,

For the last sixty years the Mysore Family have been under the parental care of this Government receiving all its wants and necessa-

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ries, in fact its very existence has been fostered by such care, and for which we are all deeply grateful. We are indeed fortunate in falling into the hands of such a generous liberal-minded and civilized nation, and it is our heartfelt prayer to God that the British flag may ever wave triumphant over its enemies.

We have heard that various persons have deemed it but proper to offer their assistance to uphold (if necessary) the just and generous name of England in this country. I and my Family old and young have nothing to offer but our lives, but we willingly offer them and will be ready at any time to risk the same in the defence of this our parent Government.

I humbly think great harm is done by the Press disseminating loose and idle reports, which really serve no end but to encourage the disaffected, and give them ideas which otherwise they would never think of, besides offending the well-wishers of Government.

I beg to remain,

My Lord,

Your most grateful
and sincere wellwisher,
GHOLAM MOHUMED.

(Signed)

*Russapuglah,)
25th May, 1857. }*

Copy.

Government House, Calcutta, May 29, 1857.

DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

I am very thankful to you for your letter of the 25th instant.

The expressions of confidence and good will towards the British Government which are contained in it do not surprise me, coming from your Highness whose attachment to England and to all that belongs to it I well know, but I fully appreciate the present considerate and timely proof of this which your letter conveys.

The disturbances in some of the regiments in the Northwest Provinces will speedily be put an end to, but I shall not soon forget your friendly and gratifying declaration of your affection for the name and authority of England.

I am sorry to say that there is much truth in what you say of the effects of the Press.

Believe me,

My dear Prince Gholam,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) CANNING

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c., &c., &c.

Copy.

No. 74 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

With reference to your letter dated the 18th, May, I now write to say that on a careful consideration of the 9th clause of the Government Resolution of the 17th April, and of all previous orders in connection with the old Resolution, dated 5th February, 1840, which are held in force by the aforesaid Clause, I am of opinion that I am perfectly right in saying that Great Grand-daughters whose Fathers are still alive will not be entitled to share in the one-third of their Father's stipend set aside for the grown-up sons. I am sorry to be obliged to differ with your Highness on this point, but in my own mind the point is so clear that it leaves no sort of doubt in it as to what the wishes of Government are and would be, should the question be referred. The Clause in question distinctly states that only those who *may* be in the receipt of allowances under the operation of the order, dated 5th February, 1840, shall in the spirit of those orders receive during the life-time of their Father a maintenance in the aggregate equal to one-third of the

augmented stipend, &c., &c., now the word *may* denotes that only those who are *already* in the receipt of stipends under the old resolution shall continue to receive them, but it certainly does not include those who before the new resolution was published were not entitled to receive any portion of the one-third under the old Resolution. I hope you will see the justice of my remarks. I regret to say the bill for arrears has been delayed in consequence of my wishing to be quite certain in my own mind on this subject before sending it in. Hoping to hear from your Highness soon, and with kind regards.

Believe me, always yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supt. Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Prince's }
Office, the 29th May, }
1857.*

Copy.

No. 77 of 1857.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,
&c., &c., &c.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I shall feel much obliged by your giving me the names of the Sahibzadahs you propose to

be on the Committee for expending the Fatihah allowance. As I wish to have a Receipt Book, with the names of all the Committee entered in it, so that each may give a receipt for the whole.

2. I shall also feel obliged by your making arrangements as to whom the amount shall be paid to in the first instance. I have no wish to interfere in the matter, and I have no doubt it can be arranged amicably amongst yourselves.

With kind regards, believe me,

My dear Prince,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE.

Supt. Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, the 1st June, 1857. }*

Copy.

To

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE, A. D. C.,

Supt. Mysore Princes,

Russapuglah, 5th June, 1857,

&c., &c., &c.

MY SINCERE FRIEND,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your kind letter of the 1st instant.

On the 2nd instant I convened a meeting at my house here of all the Members of this Family, who should form the Committee for expending the monthly *Fatihah* allowances, so kindly given by this Government and the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

They all attended with the exception of Princes Nizamooddeen and Syedooddeen (the latter gentleman was prevented by his Daughter-in-law having the small-pox, but he has sent me word he is perfectly willing to act in such Committee,) and were all of course happy and willing to form such Committee.

Though Princes Nizamooddeen and Syedooddeen did not attend the above meeting, still I have put their names down as of the Committee, and I tell you this, so that when the Receipt Book is sent them for their signatures, and they should decline signing, you will not be surprized at it.

Underneath is a list of the members of the Committee, and I think it but proper, that they should all do, this act of kindness being intended for the observance of the *Fatihahs* or the religious ceremonies of all of this Family.

In the event of the death of any of the Committee, their places are to be filled up by great Grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan chosen by the Committee.

Wishing you and your family health and happiness—I remain,

My dear Prince,

Your wellwisher,

(Signed) AUGUSTA.

Duchess of Cambridge.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED.

Copy.

No. 3347.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

To

THE SUPT. MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, the 21st August 1857.

SIR,

I am directed to intimate to you for the information of Prince Gholam Mohumed that the Governor General in Council has authorized the purchase of 12 Beegahs of land, which is considered sufficient for an additional cemetery for the Mysore Family.

Foreign Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Fort William,

The 21st August, 1857. }

No. 132, of 1857.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince
Gholam Mohamed for information.

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William, }
the 24th August, 1857.*

(Copy.)

No. 3470.

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TO

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes,

Dated Fort William, 28th August, 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
Foreign Department receipt of your letter
dated 10th ultimo, No.

7 A, and in reply to inform you that the Governor
General in Council sanctions the proposals made

by you in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paras. thereof
for the distribution among the great grandsons
and Great grand-daughters of Tippoo Sultan, of
the amount sanctioned for their maintenance in
the 9th Clause of the Resolution of Government,
dated 17th April, 1857, being one-third of the
augmented stipend granted to the Family.

2nd. His Lordship in Council is also pleased
to sanction the allowance for medicines solicited
by Prince Gholam Mahomed.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, the }
28th August, 1857. }*

(True Copy.)

C. V. BOWIE,

Supt. Mysore Princes.

Government House, October 31, 1857.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

I have the pleasure to send to your High-
ness a letter from H. B. H. the Prince Consort
which came to-day with the Governor General's
English Despatches, and I take the opportunity

to express my sincere hope, that your Highness and Prince Feroze Shah are well.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness's faithful friend,
(Signed) GERALD C. TALBOT.

Balmoral, September 16, 1857.

SIR,

I have to thank you for your kind congratulations upon the birth of Princess Beatrice and the Queen's recovery, and also for your kind wishes with regard to the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

It has given to the Queen and myself much pleasure to hear, that the visit to England of yourself and your son the Prince Feroze Shah has been agreeable to you, and the Queen is very glad if by any attention on her part she has added to the happiness of members of so distinguished a family in India.

The Queen joins me in every good wish to yourself, your son and family.

Ever, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) ALBERT.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 4447

FROM

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ.,
Secy. to the Government of India,

TO

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE,
Supt. Mysore Princes,

Dated Fort William, the 6th Nov., 1857.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th ultimo, No. 19, and

Foreign Department.
in reply to inform you that the Governor General in Council sanctions a Contract being entered into with Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for the supply of medicines to the Mysore Family for six months, at Rupees 100 per mensem, subject to report and reconsideration at the expiry of that period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William,
The 6th November, 1857. }*

No. 183 of 1857.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince
Gholam Mohumed for information.

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supt. Mysore Princes.

*Supt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, dated Fort William,
the 12th November, 1857. }*

Buckingham Palace, February 2, 1858.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM,

The Queen has commanded me to thank
you for the beautiful Muslin worked in gold by
your daughters, which you have sent to Her Ma-
jesty, and also for your letter so full of kind ex-
pressions.

Every thing connected with the Marriage of
the Princess Royal has gone off as well as pos-
sible, and Her Royal Highness has set out for her
new home to-day amidst the warmest acclama-
tions of the subjects of Her Mother. God grant
her a happy life, of which indeed there is every
promise for Prince Frederic William seems in
all ways worthy of her.

The Queen naturally feels sorrowful at parting
with her daughter, but she looks forward confi-
dently to her future happiness.

The events in India have indeed been most
lamentable, but Her Majesty was sure that you
would regard such atrocities with horror, and
that your cordial support of Her Majesty's do-
minion would be undiminished.

The Prince Consort and the Royal Family
send many kind messages to yourself and your
son.

I owe you a letter upon my own account,
which I shall take another opportunity of an-
swering.

Pray, believe me to be,

My dear Prince,

Very faithfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

His Highness,
PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,
&c. &c. }

St. James's Palace, Feb. 4, 1858.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

I have had the pleasure of receiving
your letter of the 9th of November, with the
two pieces of Muslin worked by your daughters
and a Benares Scarf.

The work does great credit to the ingenuity of the young ladies, and I beg you will express my own and my daughter Princess Mary's admiration of their skill, and accept at the same time our united thanks as well for the Muslin, as for the Scarf, which is quite beautiful, and which I have already worn at one of the festivities which have recently taken place, in honor of the Princess Royal's Marriage. Did not all the papers contain so detailed an account of these festivities, I should have attempted to give you some particulars respecting them, but feeling sure that you will have read a full description of them, I will only add that they were very magnificent.

The atrocious acts of the Bengal Sepoys have roused the just indignation of the whole English Nation, whilst at the sametime the loyal conduct of most of the Indian Princes and the generality of the population meets here with a grateful acknowledgment, and we all trust that order and confidence will be restored throughout the Country within the next month.

I hope that nothing will occur to prevent you from carrying out your plan of visiting England, in the course of this or the beginning of next

year, as it will afford me great pleasure to see you and your son Prince Feroze Shah again.

I remain,

My dear Prince Gholam Mohamed,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) AUGUSTA,

Duchess of Cambridge.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GOLAM MOHUMED,

&c., &c.

No. 2351.

From

The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

The Offg. Supdt. of the Mysore Princes.

Dated Fort William, 2nd July, 1858.

Sir,

The Hon'ble Court of Directors having
Foreign Department. instructed the Govern-
ment of India to admit

Aftab-oo-deen and his sister, the children of Bud-
der-ood-deen, who was the disavowed son of Prince
Jamic-ood-deen, to a participation in all the ad-
vantages enjoyed by other Members of the fami-
ly in a similar degree of relationship to Tippoo
Sultan, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Pre-
sident in Council to request that you will inti-

mate the same to Prince Gholam Mohumed in reply to his Memorial, dated the 17th October 1857, and discharge the pensions of the above two individuals at the enhanced rate of Rupees 200 and 100 respectively from the 26th October, 1855.

I have the honor to be &c,
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
the 2nd July, 1858. }

No. 84, of 1858.

Copy forwarded for the information of His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed.

G. DELANE, Captain,

Offg. Supdt. Mysore Princes.

Supdt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
dated Fort William,
the 6th July, 1858. }

No. 209.

To

*The Officiating Superintendent,
Mysore Princes, Fort William.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 101, of the 6th instant, I will instruct all the Courts with-
Civil Side.

in this division whenever they require to take the evidence of the Members of that family to proceed by Commission in all ordinary cases.

2. The original enclosure which accompanied your letter is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. LATOUR,

Judge.

Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, }
Judge's Court,
the 9th Aug., 1858. }

No. 107 of 1855.

Copy forwarded to His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed for information.

(Signed) G. DELANE, Captain,

Offg. Supt., Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes, }
Office, the 12th Aug., 1858. }

No. 3520.

To

F. C. SANDS, Esq.,

SOLICITOR TO THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

Dated Fort William, 9th October, 1858.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Secretary Edmon-
ston's letter, dated 17th
Foreign Department. April, 1857, No. 1794,

conveying instructions for the formal transfer of three houses belonging to Government to certain Members of the Mysore Princes, I am directed by the President in Council to inform you that Princes Ruffeadeen and Azimodeen have sold their shares to Prince Ruheemodeen, and that Nawab Gholam Ali has bestowed his share on his wife. The Deed of Gift should therefore be prepared in the names of the two persons above indicated.

2. Prince Mookkeemodeen having declined to avail himself of the liberality of Government the portion of the property which would have fallen to his share, will not be conveyed to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, }
19th October, 1858. }

Forwarded for H. H. Prince Gholam Mohamed's information.

(Signed) C. V. BOWLE,

Supt. Mysore Princes.

Allahabad, October 27, 1858.

MY DEAR PRINCE,

I think that you must have received before this in an official form my sanction of your proposed visit to England. I give it most willingly.

You will I trust be able to carry with you the assurance of a steadily progressing pacification of Oude and of all other disturbed districts in India.

The only part of your arrangements which seems to me questionable, is, that you will find yourself arriving in London in the month of March, I do not envy you that.

I beg you to present my compliments to Prince Feroze Shah, and to believe me,

My dear Prince,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) CANNING.

HIS HIGHNESS

PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

&c., &c.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL *has received the Commands of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN to make known the following gracious PROCLAMATION of HER MAJESTY to the PRINCES, the CHIEFS and the PEOPLE OF INDIA.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL,
TO THE PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES THEREOF IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AND AUSTRALASIA, QUEEN DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, WE have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to take upon Ourselves the Government of the Territories in INDIA heretofore administered in trust for Us by the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY :

Now, therefore, WE do by these Presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, WE have taken upon Ourselves the said Government ; and WE hereby call upon all Our Subjects within the said Territories to be

faithful, and to bear true Allegiance to Us, Our ³⁰⁸ ~~self~~ ^{to} submit themselves to ~~the~~ ^{such} ~~us~~ ^{from} whom WE may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the Government of Our said Territories, in Our name and on Our behalf :

And WE reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said VISCOUNT CANNING, to be Our first Viceroy and Governor General in and over Our said Territories, and to administer the Government thereof in Our name, and generally to act in Our name and on Our behalf, subject to such Orders and Regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from Us through one of Our principal Secretaries of State :

And WE do hereby confirm in their several Offices, Civil and Military, all Persons now employed in the Service of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, subject to Our future pleasure, and to such Laws and Regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

WE hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made

with them by or under the authority of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and by Us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and WE look for the like observance on their part.

WE desire no extension of Our present territorial Possessions ; and while WE will permit no aggression upon Our Dominions or Our Rights to be attempted with impunity, WE shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. WE shall respect the Rights, Dignity, and Honor of Native Princes as Our own ; and WE desire that they, as well as Our own Subjects, should enjoy that Prosperity and that social Advancement which can only be secured by internal Peace and good Government.

WE hold Ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian Territories by the same Obligations of Duty which bind Us to all Our other Subjects ; and those Obligations, by the Blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD, WE shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, WE disclaim alike the Right and the Desire, to impose our Convictions on any of Our Subjects. WE declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any

wise favored, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their Religious Faith or Observances ; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law : and WE do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or Worship of our Subjects, on pain of Our highest Displeasure.

And it is Our further Will that, so far as may be, Our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in Our Service, the Duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

WE know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the Lands inherited by them from their Ancestors ; and WE desire to protect them in all Rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State : and WE will that generally, in framing and administering the Law, due regard be paid to the ancient Rights, Usages, and Customs of India.

WE deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious Men, who have deceived their Country-

men by false reports, and led them into open Rebellion. Our Power has been shown by the Suppression of that Rebellion in the field : We desire to show our Mercy, by pardoning the Offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of Duty.

Already in one Province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the Pacification of Our Indian Dominions, Our Viceroy and Governor General has held out the expectation of Pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those, who, in the late unhappy Disturbances, have been guilty of Offences against our Government, and has declared the Punishment which will be inflicted on those, whose Crimes place them beyond the reach of Forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of Our Viceroy and Governor General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows :

Our Clemency will be extended to all Offenders, save and except those who have been, or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the Murder of British Subjects. With regard to such, the demands of Justice forbid the exercise of Mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to Murderers, knowing them to be such, or who

may have acted as Leaders or Instigators in Revolt, their Lives alone can be guaranteed ; but in apportioning the Penalty due to such Persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their Allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose Crimes may appear to have originated in too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing Men.

To all others in Arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional Pardon, Amnesty, and Oblivion of all Offence against Ourselves, Our Crown and Dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is Our Royal pleasure, that these Terms of Grace and Amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their Conditions before the First Day of January next.

When, by the Blessing of PROVIDENCE, internal Tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest Desire to stimulate the peaceful Industry of INDIA, to promote Works of Public Utility and Improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all Our Subjects resident therein. In their Prosperity will be Our Strength ; in their Contentment, Our Security ; and in their Gratitude, Our best Reward. And may the God

of all Power grant to Us, and to those in authority under Us, Strength to carry out these Our Wishes for the good of Our People.

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, 1ST
NOVEMBER 1858.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN having declared that it is Her gracious pleasure to take upon Herself the Government of the British Territories in INDIA, the Viceroy and Governor General hereby notifies, that from this Day all Acts of the Government of INDIA will be done in the name of the QUEEN alone.

From this Day all Men of every Race and Class who under the administration of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY have joined to uphold the Honor and Power of ENGLAND will be the Servants of the QUEEN alone.

The Governor General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious Will and Pleasure of the QUEEN, as set forth in Her Royal Proclamation.

From the many Millions of her Majesty's Native Subjects in India, the Governor General will now and at all times, exact a loyal Obedience to the Call which, in words full of Benevolence and Mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their Allegiance and Faithfulness.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

With the Governor General.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1858.

MY DEAR PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED,

I have been longer in replying to your letter and returning its enclosures than I wished, but the postponement of your departure from Calcutta, will, I trust, have made this no inconvenience to you.

I was very glad to hear your decision upon this point, because, it will enable me to have the pleasure of seeing you before you set out for England, and I am sure you have done wisely to time your arrival there after March.

I willingly send you the letters you suggest. It is likely that you are already ac-

intended with some of the persons to whom they are addressed, and in any case you are so well known and are so certain to be welcomed by your old friends in England, that fresh introductions will be little needed by you. But I am not less happy to comply with your expressed wish.

You will be able, I am glad to say, to carry on England steadily improving accounts of returning peace and security. The progress made on both sides of the Ganges and the Jumna is thoroughly satisfactory.

I beg you to present my regards to Prince Feroze Shah, and with many thanks for your good wishes towards Lady Canning and myself, I am

My Dear Prince Ghulam Mohamed,

Your sincere friend,

(Signed) CANNING.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED,

&c., &c.,

Allahabad, 29th Dec. 1853.

DEAR LORD STANLEY,

I do not know whether in India or in England you have become acquainted with Prince Ghulam Mohamed, one of the sons of Tippoo

Sultan, but it is right that he should not leave India, without a letter of recommendation to you. He is about to pay a second visit to England, accompanied by one of his sons Prince Feroze Shah.

There is no native gentleman whose character stands higher, both with his fellow countrymen and with Englishmen, and I believe that the Queen has no more loyal subject in any part of her dominions.

Believe me,

Dear Lord Stanley,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CANNING.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY,

&c., &c., &c.,

East India House.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1853,

MY DEAR LORD PALMERSTON,

I have little doubt that Prince Ghulam Mohamed, son of Tippoo Sultan, is already known to you as he was for some months in England in 1855.

But I wish that he should not leave India without a line of recommendation to you from myself, for he is not only the representative of a

* famous name, but a gentleman of the highest character and of the truest loyalty.

He is universally respected in this country.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CANNING.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

&c., &c.

Piccadilly.

Allahabad, 29th Dec. 1858.

MY DEAR GRANVILLE,

I wish to recommend to your notice Prince Gholam Mohamed, son of Tippoo Sultan of Seringapatam.

He and his son Prince Feroze Shah were in London four years ago. They are now returning there and as there is no Indian Gentleman more respected than Prince Gholam Mohamed in this country, and none more truly loyal, I beg to recommend him to your kind attention.

Ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) CANNING.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GRANVILLE,

&c., &c.

Bruton Street.

attention. He is the representative of a great name, being son of Tippoo Sultan, and a Gentleman of the highest character, respected alike by his fellow countrymen and by all Englishman who know him.

Ever sincerely yours,

(Signed) CANNING.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE W. E. GLADSTONE,
Carlton Terrace.

No. 4290.

FROM

THE OFFG. UNDER-SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

TO

The Supdt. Mysore Princes,

Dated Fort William, the 29th December, 1858.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter, dated 15th
Foreign Department. instant, No. 31, and in
reply to state, that the necessary steps will be
taken through the Financial Department to meet
the wishes of Prince, Gholam Mchumed for the
payment of a portion of his own and Sahibzadah
Feroke Bukht's stipend at the Indian House in
London.

to be exempted from the payment of the Chowkedaree Tax, I am directed by the Hon. the President in Council to transmit for the information of the Prince, the accompanying Extract (para. 57) from a Despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 62 of 1858, dated 1st September, being in reply to his memorial.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN.

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

*Fort William, }
The 5th of Nov. 1858. }*

Extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 62 of 1858, dated the 1st September.

Para. 57. You will inform Prince Gholam Mohamed, that the family as Citizens of the Community must be subject to the same charges which are borne by its other members for the necessary purposes of Government.

(True Extract)

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN.

Offg. Under-Secy. to Government of India.

No. 146 of 1858.

Copy forwarded for the information of his Highness Prince Gholam Mohamed.

(Signed) C. V. BOWEN.

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' }
Office, the 12th Nov., 1858. }*

No. 3939.

FROM

THE OFFG. UNDER SECT. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

To

THE SUPDT. OF MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, the 26th Nov., 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 20th September last, No. 22,

Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to request that you will inform Prince Gholam Mohamed, that he has the permission of this Government to

visit England for two years, and to take with him the Members of his Family.

2. The authorities on the route have been addressed as on the former occasion of the Prince's proceeding to England. Duplicates of the letters are herewith forwarded for delivery to His Highness.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

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

*Fort William, }
The 26th Nov., 1858. }*

No. 150 of 1858.

Copy of the foregoing with enclosures forwarded for the information of His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed.

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

*Supdt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
The 30th Nov., 1858. }*

(DUPLICATE.)

No. 3938.

FROM

THE OFFG. UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

Egypt.

Dated Fort William, the 26th Nov., 1858,
Sir,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,

Foreign Department

a member of the Mysore
Family, having obtained

the permission of Government to visit England, I am directed by the President 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 obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

*Fort William, }
The 26th Nov. 1858. }*

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(DUPLICATE.)

No. 3937.

FROM
THE OFFG. UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,
TO

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT ADEN,

Dated Fort William, the 26th Nov., 1858.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed, a
Foreign Department member of the Mysore
Family, having obtained
the permission of Government to visit England, I
am directed by the President in Council to re-
quest that on the arrival of the Prince within your
jurisdiction, he may be received with the consider-
ation due to his rank and character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servt.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

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

*Fort William,
The 26th Nov., 1858.*

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(DUPLICATE.)

No. 3936.

FROM

R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

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

TO

T. PYCROFT, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Dated Fort William, the 26th Nov., 1858.

SIR,

His Highness Prince Gholam Mohumed,
Foreign Department a Member of the Mysore
Family, having obtained
the permission of Government to visit England, I
am directed by the President in Council to request
that on the arrival of the Prince within the juris-
diction of the Government of Fort St. George,
he may be received with the consideration due to
his rank and character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

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

*Fort William,
the 26th Nov., 1858.*

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No 4126.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

To

THE SUPDT. OF MYSORE PRINCES,

Dated Fort William, the 17th Dec., 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated the 13th

November, No. 27, I am

Foreign Department.

directed to acquaint you

that in the opinion of the President in Council, the grant of half the pension enjoyed by the late Sahibzadah Hyder Shekoh to his children is a sufficient and liberal allowance, and he accordingly sanctions the payment to them of Rs. 100 per mensem from the date of their

father's demise in the proportions noted in the margin.*

* Mahomed Shah 60 10 6.
Azizah Begum 33 5 4.

2. It must be distinctly understood that these are only life pensions granted on special grounds; and that the boy should be educated with a view to earning a livelihood in a suitable

line of life, in order that he may be able to provide for any family he may leave at his death.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy)

C. V. BOWIE, Major,

Supt. Mysore Princes.

Fort William,
The 17th Dec., 1858.

No. 163 OF 1858.

To

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE GHODAM MOHAMED,
MY DEAR PRINCE,

Will you kindly have the accompanying letter regarding the children of great Grandsons and others properly explained to the great Grandsons, and let me know that it has been done. I shall feel obliged by your paying the sum of Rs.

240. the arrears of pension to the children of the late Sahibzadah Hyder Shekoh, and returning me a receipt for the same.

With kind regards,
Believe me to remain,

My dear Prince,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE,

Supdt. Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office, }
Fort William, 31st Dec. 1858. }

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICEROY AND
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*The Memorial of PRINCE
GHOLAM MOHAMED, only
surviving son of the
late Tippoo Sultan, and
Grandson of the late
Hyder Ali Khan, for
himself and for the
other members of their
respective families.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist and the other Mysore Princes feel proud in acknowledging themselves to be the grateful, loyal, and faithful subjects of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria (on whom together with the Royal Family) and on her extensive dominions may the Almighty God shower down blessings innumerable.

Your Memorialist having full reliance on the promises given in Her most Gracious Majesty's Proclamation which was made public in this City on the 1st day of November, namely, that "We hereby announce to the native Princes of India

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" that all Treaties and Engagements made with
" them by or under the authority of the Hon. East
" India Company are by Us accepted, and will be
" scrupulously maintained, and we look for the
" like observance on their part, and " we shall res-
" pect the Rights, Dignity, and Honor of native
" Princes as our own," begs to tender the grateful
thanks of himself and of the other Mysore Princes,
for this gracious consideration of Her Majesty the
Queen towards them.

Your Memorialist also takes advantage of the
present opportunity of laying before your Lord-
ship and eventually before the Home Government
the claims of the Mysore Family for just and
favorable consideration.

Your Memorialist has maturely considered all
that has hitherto passed between himself and the
Hon. Directors of the late East India Company
and its local Government in respect to the appa-
rent rights of the families of the late Hyder Ali
Khan and Tippoo Sultan to the enjoyment of the
Deposit in the hands of the Government which
is denominated "*The Mysore Deposit Fund*," and
which Fund was created by the annual savings
effected from the annuity set aside by the "*Parti-
tion Treaty of Mysore*," for the sole suitable
maintenance of these families.

The more your Memorialist has referred to this
Treaty (which is the subsisting Charter of this
Family's rights) and to the Public documents,
both previous and subsequent to its execution,
the more is he strengthened in his opinion and
belief that the Mysore Family has an undoubted
right to the enjoyment of the full annuity which
was determined and settled by that Treaty.

Your Memorialist being now (by the will of
the Almighty) the head of these families,
considers it to be a sacred duty he owes to
them, to return once more to the question res-
pecting their interests, and as he cannot expect
from the ordinary course of human events to
number many more years to his life, he feels desir-
ous before the time arrives, when he shall also join
his fore-fathers, to bring the matter relative to
the present and future maintenance of these
families from the source specially appointed for
that purpose to a speedy and favorable issue, so
that at his last moments he may feel happy at
having fulfilled his duty towards the descendants
of their common ancestor Hyder Ali Khan, and
at the same time be grateful to the Government
for the accomplishment of this just object.

Your Memorialist in order to make his state-
ment clear will necessarily have to repeat some

of the facts and arguments hitherto employed in support of the matter at issue. He will moreover strive to be brief as possible on all points bearing on the subject and avoid encroaching unnecessarily on your Lordship's valuable time.

On the 4th May 1799 your Memorialist's unfortunate father (Tippoo Sultan) by the result of a war with the late Hon. East India Company, not only lost his dominions and personal property but also his life. His descendants were thereby deprived of their birthrights, and the British Power obtained an ascendancy in Southern India. This success however on the part of Britain did not extinguish from the breast of the noble conquerors the civilized feelings of mercy and justice towards the fallen House, and accordingly when the Mysore dominions were being partitioned between the late Hon. East India Company and its allies, the former generously secured the means whereby the descendants and near relatives of the fallen foe should be maintained "suitable to their former rank and expectations."

Your Memorialist now begs to refer your Lordship to the 6th Para. of the "Instructions," which were issued by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, the then Governor General to the Com-

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missioners of Mysore, bearing date the 4th June, 1799, which formed the basis of the "Partition Treaty" between the late Hon. East India Company and the allies, this paragraph determined, "that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three and at the utmost *four lacs* of Pagodas" thus fixing the minimum and maximum amounts necessary for the maintenance of the Mysore Family.

The Commissioners however after due deliberation and by the concurrence of the British Allies, limited the maintenance at "an annual sum of *not less than two lacs of sterling pagodas*," and accordingly they obtained from the late Hon. East India Company an accession of Territory estimated to yield that annual value evidently with the object and intention that this maintenance should be permanently secured for the benefit of the families of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan, and that the charge should in no way be a burden on that portion of the territory which would otherwise have fallen to the lot of the late Hon. East India Company.

This undoubted fact is apparent in the following statement which your Memorialist extracts from the article I of the said "Partition Treaty :—" Estimated value of district enumerated in

" Schedule A according to the state-	
" ment of Tippoo Sultan in 1792,	
" Canteria Pagodas"	7,77,000
" Deduct provision for the Families of	
" Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan	
" Two Lacs of Star Pagodas in Can-	
" teria Pagodas"	2,40,000
" REMAINS for the East India Company"	5,37,000

In the same manner your Memorialist observes that the Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur (a party to the Treaty in question) was relieved from the burden of providing for the support of Kummerodeen Bahadur (the relative and vizier of your Memorialist's father) a prisoner of war who was assigned to the charge of the said Nawab, and a portion of territory (estimated to yield an annual sum of 70,000 Canteria Pagodas) was allotted to this Ally. This will be seen in the following extract from article II. of the "Partition Treaty," already referred to

" Estimated value of territory speci-	
" fied in Schedule B according to the	
" statement of Tippoo Sultan in 1792"	6,07,332
" Deduct personal jahgeer to Kumme-	
" rooden Bahadoor rupees 2,10,000, or	

" Canteria Pagodas"	70,000
" REMAINS to Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowlah	
" Asoph Jah Bahadur"	5,37,332

These two statements substantiate in the clearest manner possible the objects and intention of the said "Partition Treaty," namely, that each of the contracting parties should possess an "*equal share*" of the conquered dominions, which were to be divided between them, plus a tract of country equivalent to the charge for the maintenance of their respective prisoners of war, so that no portion of such an obligation should trench on the legitimate and bona fide revenue of either of the contracting parties, and your Memorialist begs to draw particular attention to the word "*Remains*," employed in the statements just cited, which he believes fixes unmistakeably the actual purport of the *deduction* made from the gross estimated revenues of the partitioned territory.

Should further evidence be needed to establish this important fact so necessary for the proper comprehension of the question at issue, your memorialist will quote the first Para. of the "memorandum explanatory of the Partition Treaty of Mysore," it is as follows: "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 the unencumbered territorial
revenue, deduction being made from both sides
“ of the amount of the pension for Jaghires, of
“ which each party has agreed to bear the charge.”

It therefore follows that an *encumbered portion of territory* exists in the possession of the British Government, the Revenue of which was 2,00,000 star pagodas=2,40,000 Canteria pagodas,=7,20,000 sicca rupees=7,68,000 Company's Rupees, which was absolutely set apart for the purpose of the annual maintenance in a suitable manner of the families of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultan, and accordingly it could never have been intended to form any portion of the public revenue of the late Hon. East India Company.

To divert this revenue to any other purpose than for that which it was intended by the “partition treaty,” your Memorialist fears that it would be viewed morally if not legally as a breach of trust, or in other words a misappropriation of an income which was allotted for a specific purpose.

Your Memorialist confesses that no such act has yet been committed since there exists at credit in the Public Accounts on behalf of this trust,

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and under the head of “Mysore Deposit Fund,” a very large amount of unappropriated money, which he respectfully submits should be strictly employed for the sole benefit of the Mysore Family, whose undoubted right to it cannot and will not it is hoped be denied.

To aver that the meaning and intent of such a head as “Mysore Deposit Fund” in the Public Accounts is for the purpose of facilitating an adjustment of the Revenue Accounts between Madras and Bengal or the Government of India would, your Memorialist submits be an untenable defence, your Memorialist would observe that were the Government to appropriate to itself any portion of the revenue which was set aside by treaty for the maintenance of the Mysore Family, such portion would then have formed an integral part of the *Public Revenue of Madras*, and could not consequently have needed a separate head in an account there or even elsewhere, the fact of a distinction having been made of such a revenue and the *Deposit Account*, having been established and kept up for many years as a Fund unmistakeably points out the special character of the said Deposit, for the word “*Fund*” implies a repository of money for some special purpose.

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Your Memorialist believes that in 1855 a motion was made in Parliament to the following effect "that a detailed account be laid before the House of the said appropriation from 1799 to 1854 and of the payments annually made therefrom, and of the Mysore Fund created by the transfer of the unappropriated annual residue," but he is not aware whether this account has been rendered by the late Hon. East India Company.

However from the general accounts relative to the revenue of India for the years 1852-1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56, which were rendered by the late Hon. East India Company to Parliament, it seems that out of the annual maintenance money fixed by the "Partition treaty," namely, in British currency £76,800, only £65,625 were stated to have been appropriated annually for that purpose, shewing thereby an annual residue of £11,175, which being multiplied by the period of 59 years which has elapsed since the date of the said treaty, produces the sum of £659,325, which with the exception of a few trifling instances have not your Memorialist believes been devoted to the purpose for which the revenue was intended.

Your Memorialist as the head of the family

for which the provision was specially made by the "Partition treaty," most respectfully submits he has some right to enquire on behalf of his family and the families composing the body of Mysore Princes, for what purpose the savings credited to the "Mysore Deposit Fund" is intended if it be not for the general welfare of the family.

It has already been pointed out by your Memorialist that no part of this assigned annual revenue belongs to the late Honorable East India Company, and it may be observed in this place that were this annuity absorbed in the Public Revenue, the partition of the conquered dominions could not be said to have been *equal* between the late Honorable East India Company and its ally the Nizam, for if it be said that both the powers had a right to set aside the permanent claims of the *state* Prisoners of war and their descendants, the revenue of the late Honorable East India Company would exceed that of the Nizam by about 1,70,000 Cantaria pagodas, = 5,10,000, sicca rupees = 5,44,000, company's rupees or £54,400, a result which your Memorialist submits is opposed to the expression "*equal share*" and to the principle laid down by the Earl of Mornington for the construction of the "*Treaty*."

Government from time to time in its correspondence has always alluded to the "Mysore Deposit Fund," as being the source from which all expenses of this family were to be defrayed, see Mr. Sec. Adam's letter to Col. T. Hawkins, our Superintendent, dated 8th January 1813, extract para. 2 "and accordingly authorizes you to transfer for the amount in question to the *Debit of the Mysore Princes in the general account with Government*," also see Mr. Sec. Beadon's letter, to the Sec. to the Council of Education, dated 16th January 1854, extract of which is as follows:—
 "His Honor will be prepared to recommend an expenditure out of the savings from the Fund originally designed for the support of the Family for that purpose."

Such "Mysore Deposit Fund" was purely a creation of the "Partition Treaty," and the result of a joint sacrifice of territory by the late Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Nizam. That but for the Sultan's Family the sacrifice would never have been made, and that it could never have been contemplated by the contracting parties, that this part of the treaty should have been so worked as to be made subservient to the interest and benefit of the late Hon'ble East India Company, and the loss of the Nizam.

The whole case is now explained, it is simply judicial, and is unembarrassed by a single political consideration. So far as your memorialist and the rest of this family are concerned, the Treaty is a contract between two parties for the benefit of a third, with only this difference between it and ordinary contracts, that one of the contracting parties has been solely entrusted with the arrangements for carrying it into execution. But this only enhances the obligations of the party so entrusted. *He becomes a Trustee in the strictest sense of the term*, and as such is bound to construe in the way least favorable to himself any clauses in the Contract that may seem to make for his own advantage. This is the rule which regulates all trusts. But all your Memorialist wants is an equal consideration for all the articles of the Treaty, and that attention should not be confined to such parts of it only as admit of being construed in favor of the late Hon'ble East India Company.

Having established the permanent right of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan to the entire revenue set aside solely for their maintenance. Your Memorialist takes this present favorable opportunity of suggesting to your Lordship the manner in which the accumulation in the

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"Mysore Deposit Fund" and the future annual residue, if any, could be advantageously employed for the benefit of the Mysore Family. Your Memorialist, as well as the other Princes are not desirous that the sum which is in the "Mysore Deposit Fund," should be wasted by any unnecessary expenditure on the Princes, but that a portion of it namely, six lacs of Company's Rupees (£60,000 which had been solicited on a former occasion, should be immediately expended for the repairs of their respective almost dilapidated dwellings, which necessary work they were unable to accomplish solely in consequence of the late Government having withheld from them the annual sum of 1,11,750 Company's Rupees (the residue credited to the "Mysore Deposit Fund") as also for the liquidation of debts contracted by them owing to the same cause.

The remainder of this Deposit Fund your Memorialist would desire should remain in the care of Her Majesty's Government for the future wants of the Mysore Family.

In order to carry out the above proposition without entailing any unnecessary trouble on the Government, your Memorialist would suggest the formation of a Committee of a few members of the Mysore Family whose duty it shall be under

the supervision of the Superintendent (or other Officer the Government may be pleased to appoint) to apportion the Deposit and future income to the Family.

As to the annual "unappropriated residue" of 1,11,750 Company's Rupees, your Memorialist considers it should be equally distributed in increasing the annuities of the Mysore family, and that such enhanced annuities shall be considered the "Estates" of the respective families to which their heirs and successors shall be entitled to inherit in the manner the Mahomedan Law provides in such cases.

In making these distributions your Memorialist further desires that the families of the respective houses of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippee Sultan should be treated as equal, since all have descended from one common ancestor, namely, Hyder Alli Khan.

Your Memorialist in conclusion prays that your Lordship will be pleased to take the matters set forth in this memorial into your mature and favorable consideration, and be pleased to transmit the memorial to the Home authorities, accompanied by your Lordship's report, that the Mysore Deposit fund be disposed of in the manner suggested by your Memorialist, and that in

future the entire annual revenue, namely, two lacs of star pagodas equivalent to seven lacs and sixty-eight thousand Company's Rupees be equally distributed among the families of the Mysore Princes in augmented annuities as their Estates.

And your Memorialist, and the other members of the innocent Mysore Family who have been loyal and dutiful for sixty years to the British Government, of which they are truly proud will always pray for the permanence and prosperity of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's reign over all her dominions.

RUSSAFUGLAH, }
16th Dec., 1858. }

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Russapuglah, 11th January, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

You will kindly excuse my troubling you on the following subject on behalf of my nephews, (grand-sons of Tippoo Sultan,) which I hope you will after mature deliberation favorably recommend to the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

The request is that my nephews should be addressed as Princes or Shahzadahs, which up to the time of Sir Herbert Maddock, they were designated by.—While he was acting Governor, two of the Mysore Family disputed at a public party (of Sir Herbert's,) with a third person, and at such conduct His Honor was displeased, and ordered that in future they were to be styled Sahibzadahs, which is commonly used when addressing the son of a Moonshee or Moulvee. Afterwards at my recommendation His Honor received their apologies, and invited my offending nephews to other parties, the correspondence on the matter I have shewn you. It seems unreasonable that because of this one slight offence, all my nephews should lose their rank or title.

In all civilized countries rank is considered a birthright which cannot be taken away. Pro-

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perty, estates, all may be lost, but rank still remains.

I humbly desire that my nephews may be styled by the name proper to be bestowed on the grand-sons of a sovereign ruler which Tipoo Sultan was.

Her Gracious Majesty, the Royal Family, the English Aristocracy, the Hon. Court of Directors, (in public and private,) all address my son as Prince Feroze Shaw, and are well aware of the proper mode of addressing the descendants of a Sultan. My nephews all desire and deserve the same rank.

Many Indians visit England, but they are not styled Princes by Her Majesty and others, thus shewing the English at home are observant of the true style of designation.

In Her Majesty's Proclamation it says—"We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honor of native Princes as our own," which words embolden me to ask that the Mysore Family should not lose their titles of Princes.

I am proud to say that in all Her Majesty's dominions there does not exist a more loyal, true, and grateful family, than this, ready at all times to sacrifice our lives for the upholding of Her

Majesty's authority in India, or elsewhere, and which loyalty, &c., deserves at least the preservation of our titles.

Many Indians in up-country for similar loyalty have had titles, jaghires, &c., presented them by this generous Government; we do not ask for presents, but are only anxious to retain our titles.

I would not urge this matter if it were any loss or detriment to Government, but it is only asking for the observance of Her Majesty's Proclamation when alluding to the Princes of India.

I earnestly hope that this disgrace may be removed from the innocent Mysore Family, and that they may be styled as above humbly requested.

Trusting this boon will be granted before my leaving India on my intended visit to wonderful England.

I remain,

My dear friend,

Yours gratefully,

GHOLAM MOHAMED.

MAJOR C. V. BOWIE, A. D. C.

Superintendent Mysore Princes.

do, do.

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MEMORIAL 320

OF

PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR,

LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

1859.

28 3 231

[Copy]

The Oriental Hotel, Vere Street,

May 16, 1859.

Sir,

I beg you will submit to the Secretary of State for India, for his consideration in Council, the enclosed Memorial on the subject of the present and future condition of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, of the latter of whom I am now the only surviving son.

The indulgent consideration with which I was treated by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company when before in England, gives me the hope that Lord Stanley will receive this Memorial.

Sir James Melvill, the Secretary of the Court of Directors, in his letter to me, dated 29th June, 1855, stated that "in consideration of my rank and character the Court waived the general objection (to receiving Memorials through any other channel than that of the Indian Government) in my favour," and gave its consideration to the matters I then represented without deeming it necessary to wait for any specific report on the subject from the Governor-General in Council. As the matters brought under consideration in the enclosed Memorial have

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already been the subject of frequent discussion between the Indian Government and the Home authorities, and all the documents and references necessary to their full and perfect understanding are forthcoming in this country, it is my earnest request and hope, that the Secretary of State for India will with the aid of his Council feel himself prepared to take the Memorial at once into consideration, calling upon me for any further explanations that the case may seem to require, and will issue thereupon such orders and instructions as to his wisdom and sense of justice may seem proper.

Again begging of you to take an early opportunity of laying the Memorial before the Secretary of State in Council, I request you will accept my thanks for the consideration already shown to me on various occasions, and my excuses for giving you this further trouble.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

To J. C. Melvill, Esq.,

Secretary to

The Secretary of State for India
in Council,

India Office.

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MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India
in Council.

The Memorial of PRINCE GHOLAM MOHUMED, only surviving Son of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and Grandson of the late Hyder Ali Khan, for himself and for the other Members of their respective Families,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That on the 6th February, 1859, your Memorialist aced in the hands of Major Bowie, the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, a Memorial, for transmission to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and eventually to the Home authorities, which the Superintendent returned to your Memorialist on the following day, declining to forward it, for the reasons assigned in the following

Letter from Major Bowie to His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed.

My dear Prince,

I have read over the Memorial which you left with me yesterday, and as I was, and still am, under the impression that the affairs of the Mysore Family, as to money matters, were finally settled in 1855 and 1857, when the Government most liberally

granted to your Highness an additional sum of rupees one thousand (1000 Co.'s Rs.) monthly, and the additional sum of rupees fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-two and fifteen annas and one pie (Co.'s Rs. 15532 15 1) to the other members of the Family, by raising the stipends of all grandsons to Rs. 600 each per mensem, and placing the great-grandsons on a much better footing, with regard to stipends, than they were ever on before, I fail to see that I should either be doing my duty, or a service to you, by forwarding the Memorial in question, which I herewith beg to return. I may add, that I do not think you are doing a right thing, in bringing forward a question which has, to all purposes, been long ago settled, or in laying claim to a sum of money which by no possible means can you lay claim to with any justice.

I remain, my dear Prince,

Ever yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE, Major,
Superintendent Mysore Princes.

Supt. Mysore Princes' Office,
Port William, Feb. 7, 1859.

P.S. Since writing the above

This refusal on the part of the Superintendent to permit the Memorial to be sent through the regular channel, has necessitated a direct appeal to your Lordship in Council, for your Memorialist considers it a sacred duty imposed upon him, as head of the Mysore Families, to return once more to the question of their just rights and expectations; and as he cannot hope to number many more years to his life, he is desirous, before the time arrives when he shall also join his forefathers, that the present and future maintenance of these Families should be finally and permanently settled in a satisfactory manner, so that at his last moments he may feel the happiness of having fulfilled his duty towards the descendants of their common ancestor, Hyder Ali Khan, and at the same time be grateful to your Government for the accomplishment of this just object.

I have read over Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, No. 414, of the 31st July, 1855, which makes me more firm in my opinion, that your Memorial should not be forwarded, for it proves to me that your claim is one which cannot for one moment stand good, and that it is also one which you have, either in this shape or some other, already had forwarded twice before. In case you should have lost or forgotten the letter just made mention of, I will do myself the pleasure of sending your Highness a copy of it tomorrow.

(Signed) C. V. BOWIE, Major,
Superintendent Mysore Princes.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.,
to His Highness Prince Ghulam
Mohamed.

Ootacamund, July 31, 1855.

Sir,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated London, 21st May, 1854, in which you say that you have been told the substance of the decision to which the Honourable Court have come upon your recent Memorial, and that you apprehend that the Honourable

Your Memorialist has studied with the deepest attention the letter (referred to by Major Bowie) from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, of 31st July, 1855, conveying the reply of the Governor-General in Council to your Memorialists' letter of 21st May, 1854, in which he submitted a statement of the real nature of the position and claims of the Mysore Family, which he had reason to apprehend the late Court of Directors

Court must have been under misapprehension in respect to the real nature of the position and claims of your Family: on this ground you proceed to restate your claims, and request his Lordship in Council to reconsider the resolution of Lord Minto's Government in 1807 regarding your rights and those of your Family, which resolution you term "the Charter" of your claims, and you express your hope that after its perusal your case may be recommended by the Governor-General in Council, once more to the reconsideration of the Honourable Court. In conclusion, you ask five or six lacs of rupees out of the accumulated savings referred to, which may be distributed amongst the Family in such manner as you may suggest.

2nd. Having carefully studied the Papers in the case, his Lordship and the members of the Council are unable to perceive that the Honourable Court have misapprehended in the least degree the grounds upon which their decision has been based.

3rd. The treaty relied on was not made with the Family of Tippoo Sultaun, or with any one

had in some degree misunderstood: but as the arguments adduced in Mr. Edmonstone's letter against the validity of those claims have failed to convince him that the prayer of his Memorial ought to have been rejected, he respectfully requests your Lordship in Council to take the whole subject into your consideration, trusting that he will be able to show, from the official documents and correspondence at the time when the treaty was made, that it was the undoubted intention of Lord Wellesley (the then Governor-General) to make a permanent and hereditary provision for the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, out of the territories conquered from your Memorialist's father.

Your Memorialist respectfully submits, that the object of the treaty was not confined

on the part of that family; it was a treaty with the Nizam, the sole purpose of which was to regulate the partition of the conquered territory between the *two parties* to the treaty, who, as allies, had made the conquest. In estimating the values of the respective shares in the partition made of the conquered territory, credit to a certain amount was taken by the British Government for the cost of maintaining Tippoo Sultaun's Family, whose maintenance that Government took upon itself; and, on the other hand, credit was taken by the Nizam to a certain amount, for the cost of maintaining a certain chief, whose maintenance the Nizam took upon himself, and a part of the conquered territory was appropriated accordingly.

to the mere partition of territory between the Company and the Nizam. It was based upon motives of state policy, which Lord Wellesley communicated to "the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore," in his letter to them, under date 20th May, 1799, from which the following is an extract:—

"That mode of settlement is to be preferred, which shall secure the most speedy restoration of peace and order, with the greatest practicable security for the continuance of both: for this purpose, not only the interests of the Company, but those of the Nizam of the Mahrattas, and of the leading chieftains in Mysore, must be conciliated."

Accordingly, the Partition Treaty made provision for—

1st. A cession of territory to the Company, burdened with a provision for the Families of Mysore.

2nd. A cession of territory to the Nizam, burdened with a provision for Cammarood Deen Khan, his Family, and relations. See Art. 2.

3rd. A cession of territory, for the establishment of a separate kingdom in Mysore, burdened (in the subsidiary treaty) with a provision for certain chieftains of Tippoo Sultaun. Arts. 4, 5.

4th. A cession of territory to his Highness the Peshwa, al-

though he had neither participated in the expense or danger of the war. Art. 7.

The provision for your Memorialist's Family is contained in the first article of the Treaty, in the following words:—

"The East India Company engages 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 of the late Tippoo Sultann, and to apply to this purpose (with the reservation hereinafter stated) an annual sum of not less than two lacs of star pagodas."

4th. A claim *under treaty*, cannot be founded upon this Partition Treaty, on the part of persons who were no parties to it, and whose names were only mentioned in it because of the benevolence of those who were the parties to it. Notising the fact that the claimants were no parties to the treaty on which they rely, the Honourable Court have remarked, that the treaty expressly provided for the limitation or entire suspension of the stipend in the event of any member of the Mysore Family becoming implicated in any hostile attempt against either of the conquering powers: that afterwards a member of the Family was proved to be implicated in such a hostile attempt, viz. the Vellore Meeting: in consequence of which the provisions in the treaty in favour of

Your Memorialist could not have believed that the obligation to fulfil this solemn engagement could for one moment have been questioned: nor can he understand the force of the reasoning, "that a claim under treaty cannot be founded upon this Partition Treaty, by persons who were no parties to it, and whose names were only mentioned because of the benevolence of those who were parties to it." It was a contract between two parties for the benefit of a third, and your Memorialist submits, that the good faith of the East India Company, *being, in fact, sole trustee*, was as much pledged to perform this part of the treaty as if it had been made

the Family, ceased to have effect, and the allowances of the Family were withdrawn in 1806: that subsequently, viz. in October, 1807, smaller allowances, irrespective of the amount mentioned in the treaty, were given to the princes, "only for the lives of the princes respectively," and that these allowances were accepted as life grants, and the Government has never renounced its undoubted right to do what it pleases in respect of them, on the death of a stipendiary.

in terms for the benefit of the other contracting party.

There was no necessity to have undertaken the obligation at all, nor to have included it in the treaty, but once undertaken, it was proclaimed to all the world, and surely its fulfilment became imperative.

If the argument had been that, in consequence of the mutiny at Vellore, the Mysore Family had, by a violation of Art. 6, forfeited their right to claim under treaty, your Memorialist could have understood it; but that is not the ground taken by the Governor-General in Council, and though this ground is alluded to by "the Court," as having been proved against a member of your Memorialist's Family, the Government of the time did not appear to think that the event referred to could be characterized as a "hostile attempt against the authority of the contracting parties," nor that the evidence of Prince Moizoddéan's implication in it was sufficient to justify the Government in releasing itself from the obligations of the treaty, in favour of the parties comprehended in its terms. The Families were, it is true, removed from Vellore to Calcutta, but the Governor-General, Lord Minto, in his minute of October, 1807, recorded his opinion on the subject in the following terms:—

"They (the Families of Hyder and Tippoo) 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 Family. We have to inquire what change in these

"principles the events of Vellore and the transplantation of the 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 adverted 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 acquire an augmentation of restraint."

In respect to allowances, Lord Minto observed, "I really think that the present amount of allowances to the sons of Tippoo, in all cases except that of Fattch 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 (50,000 rupees a year) I entirely approve of, because these 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."

Your Memorialist submits that there is nothing in these extracts to bear out the statement of the Honourable Court, that in consequence of the mutiny "the provisions in the treaty ceased to have effect." Specific allowances to the individual members of the Family were not fixed by treaty, and the right of Government to apportion what they considered a "suitable maintenance" for the different princes, out of the amount mentioned in the Treaty, has never been called in question by the Family. Government were at perfect liberty to diminish the amount fixed in the first instance for the elder princes, provided the diminished allowance was still in accordance with the requirements of the treaty, and the "whole of the Families" were duly provided for.

It is to be observed that, although the sum allotted by Lord Minto to each prince was declared to be only for life, on which much stress is laid, yet in the very next paragraph his Lordship intimates, "that on their decease, Government reserved the power of making provision for the widows, descendants, or other members of these Families, as shall be deemed proper under the circumstances."

All this was wise and proper, and none of these arrangements imply that Lord Minto, or any member of his Government, had the intention of setting aside the treaty, or in any way of diminishing the amount of benefit secured by it to the Family of Mysore.

5th. This argument, founded upon the effect of the Vellore mutiny, the express words of the Government resolution of 1807, and the practice of half a century, in no one year of which has the amount mentioned in the treaty ever been expended upon the Family, seems, to his Lordship, conclusive.

The mere fact that for "half a century," that is, since the time of the mutiny, "the amount mentioned in the treaty has never been in any one year expended on the Family," is no proof to your Memorialist of the invalidity of their claim. There was the same state of things before the mutiny took place, as appears from the following extract of a letter of the late Duke of Wellington, under date the 29th November, 1799:—

"I have the honour to enclose you a statement of the fund provided by treaty for the Family of Tippoo Sultaun. You will perceive that, although the provision made for every person connected with the Family is handsome, there is a large balance in favour of the Company, and Government will be enabled to provide equally handsomely for the younger branches of the Family as they advance in years."

And again, in a letter to his brother, dated Seringapatam, 9th June, 1801:—

"Some of the little boys are going away in a few days; and from a conversation which I had this day with Marriott, who is here in charge of the Family, I find that it is intended to propose to provide for the three eldest of these boys at present, by taking away from Futtch Hyder, etc., now at Vellore, 1000 rupees per mensem each, which sum is to be given to those now going down. I hope you will take care that that shall not be done. *The Family don't now spend more than half the sum allotted to them by treaty, and there surely can be no grounds for this shameful breach of faith with persons in our power.*"

It appears not improbable to your Memorialist that in no one year before the mutiny, any more than after it, had the full amount mentioned in the Treaty been ever expended upon the Family; nevertheless, if the provision for all the members was "suitable," the obligations of the Treaty were no doubt fulfilled.

6th. You make a point of the innocence of the princes generally of the Vellore mutiny, and of their uniform loyalty and good conduct ever since that time. The fact must be admitted to the fullest extent, but it does not operate in the manner which the Mysore family intend, that is to say, as an argument addressed to the generosity of the British Government against taking advantage of the letter of the provisions of the treaty, in order to take away the permanent heredi-

But it is unnecessary to dwell longer on the subject of the Vellore Mutiny, as the Governor-General proceeds to say that he would have considered the claims of the Mysore Family invalid, even if there had never been a mutiny.

tary property of a whole Family, only because of the guilt of one member of it. His Lordship would hold his present opinion of the invalidity of your claim, if there had never been a Vellore mutiny.

7th. His Lordship holds it to be an extravagant and indefensible assertion, to say that the British Government either engaged or intended, at the time of the Partition Treaty of 1799, to charge permanently the public revenue of India with seven lacs of rupees a year, as the hereditary property of the descendants of Hyder Ali Khan (of whom Tippoo Sultan was one), from generation to generation, for all ages to come, upon the single condition of their continuing loyal.

It appears to your Memorialist, that the Governor-General here seems to judge of the past too much from the impressions of the present time. The true mode of determining what the Governor-General of 1799 engaged to do, and really intended, is by reference to the minutes and correspondence of the day. There can be no other evidence to be depended on, and fortunately this exists in the present instance either in Parliamentary documents or in publications of an authority beyond all question.

Judging from these, and especially from the letters of Lord Wellesley and his illustrious brother, your Memorialist firmly believes it to have been Lord Wellesley's intention, in partitioning out the conquered territory of Mysore, to make therefrom a permanent hereditary provision for the deposed Family, of whom his Lordship thus wrote to the Court of Directors on the 3rd August, 1799:—"It would have been more grateful to my mind (securing a munificent provision for the ancient Family of Mysore) to have restored that of Tippoo to the throne; but

"considerations of policy, etc. etc., induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendants of the Rajahs of Mysore to the heir of Tippeo Sultaun. I determined, at the same time, to grant to the Families of Hyder Ali and Tippeo Sultaun a more magnificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the same liberality for the principal Mahomedan officers and chiefs of the state who had survived the Sultan, and for the families of all those who had fallen in the course of the war."

The late Governor-General uses the words, "upon the single condition of their continuing loyal." When such words were used, loyalty was more generally felt through India than it has been, unhappily, since; but the words being used brings to your Memorialist's mind the fact of Government having since generously and justly rewarded, by khelats, jaghires, titles, etc., those Indians who have remained loyal during the late unfortunate disturbances in India. Your Memorialist, and the other members of the Mysore Family, whose loyalty and attachment to the English rule in India is well and firmly known, do not seek any reward for such loyalty, but only ask for the promises to be fulfilled which were given and made by the Partition Treaty of 1799, confirmed by her Gracious Majesty's proclamation of 1st November, 1858.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the treaty, his Lordship recorded the following explanatory memorandum:—"The principle of partition between the Nizam and Company, assumed in the 1st and 2nd 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 pensions for jaghires, of which each party was to bear the charge."

The estimated value of districts assigned to the Company and Nizam is thus stated in the 1st and 2nd articles of the Treaty:—

"Districts enumerated in Schedule A.

"Canteria pagodas . 7,77,000
"Deduct provision for the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippeo Sultaun, two laes of star pagodas,—
Canteria pagodas . 2,40,000

"Remains for the Company . . . 5,37,000

"Districts enumerated in Schedule B.

"Canteria pagodas . 6,07,332
"Deduct personal jaghire to Kummer-oo-deen Bahadur, Rs. 2,10,000, or
Canteria pagodas . 70,000

"Remains to the Nizam . . . 5,37,332

In announcing this to the Court of Directors, under date 3rd August, 1799, his Lordship observed:—"It was desirable that the territorial revenue retained in sovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) should not exceed the Nizam's portion; and accordingly I determined that this principle should be observed in the partition, reserving however to the Company, as a just indemnification for their superior share in the expenses and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagement to be contracted with the new Government of Mysore." And he thus summed up the financial results in his letter of the same date:—"By the Partition Treaty of Mysore you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue to the annual amount of star pagodas . . . 6,47,644
"By the Subsidiary Treaty of Srirangapatam you have secured an annual subsidy of star pagodas . . 7,00,000
"Making together the sum of star pagodas . . . 13,47,644
"And leaving, after deducting the provision allotted

"for the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo

Sultana, amounting to 2,00,000

"An annual increase of your funds in this quarter of

"India of star pagodas 11,47,641

"Or £159,056."

The late Governor-General seems to your Memorialist to regard the territory, taken in order that its revenue might be appropriated specifically for the maintenance of the Family of the deposed sovereign, as if it were an acquisition made generally for the benefit of the East India Company, and which it was optional with the Government of the day to enumber with stipends or not, at its pleasure; but your Memorialist submits, in opposition to this opinion, that the sum of seven lacs of rupees (two lacs star pagodas) was over and above the territorial revenue acquired by the East India Company for its proper use. It was a charge annexed to the assignment of the districts, for the express and sole purpose of providing for the maintenance of the Mysore Family; and to divert this revenue to the use of the Company, except under the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty (which his Lordship repudiates) would, your Memorialist apprehends, be considered a misappropriation of an income which was allotted for a specific purpose.

8th. His Lordship has carefully read the whole of Lord Wellesley's correspondence upon the subject, and, from first to last, he does not find one word to warrant the belief that such a notion, as making a permanent hereditary provision for these persons and their descendants, was ever contemplated by that

Your Memorialist can find nothing in Lord Wellesley's despatches to warrant the conclusion that the object was to provide solely for the "individuals of the Families then in existence before him." His Lordship writes thus, 30th June, 1799:—"The whole of the deposed Family will therefore

statesman. All his promises and arrangements were with reference to the individuals of the Families then in existence before him.

In first announcing his intentions towards "the Sultan's Family," he authorizes the allotment of a stipend "to each of them," i.e. to each of the Family, but says not a word about stipends to their heirs.

"be settled at Vellore, and no reasonable expense will be refused by me which can contribute to their comfort or accommodation on a *munificent scale suited to the rank in which they were born.*" And on the 4th June, to the Commissioners:—"Colonel Wellesley will judge whether it may be necessary to give

"either to the whole, or 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 as for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the Family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four lacs of pagodas. 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 assurance of protection and indulgence to every branch of the Family."

Your Memorialist believes that the above quotations will leave on the mind of your Lordship in Council a very different impression from that which the few words quoted in Mr. Edmonstone's letter are calculated to convey.

9th. His Lordship can hardly think it possible to have expressed the personal character of the provision contemplated by the treaty, and its effect, for the lives

Your Memorialist submits that there is nothing in the 6th article of the treaty to justify the conclusion that the provision was only intended for "per-

only of the recipients, more distinctly than in these words in Art. 6 of the Treaty:—"The English East India Company Bahadoor shall be at liberty to make such deductions, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the 1st article of this treaty, for the maintenance of the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippee Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said Families." The corresponding engagement which was undertaken by the Nizam, to provide liberally for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan and of his Family and relations, required no such special clause respecting deductions, because it was specified that this provision, which was to the extent of rupees 2,45,000, should be in the form of a jagheer, which, properly speaking, is a life-grant of the revenues of land. The inference that the corresponding provision which the other party undertook to make, was also personal, is irresistible.

tate: those granted by Lord Lake, after the Mahratta war, in the territory west of the Jumna, were all of this character, and

"sons then in existence," or that it was meant to be subject to any serious amount of diminution, so long as births supplied the vacancies by death, and there was no diminution of the original numbers to be provided for. Such a construction would be at variance with the plain meaning of the 1st article, whereby provision was made for the "suitable maintenance of the whole of the Families," and would be in direct opposition to the principle of partition between the Company and the Nizam. For if the burdens had been limited to the lives of the persons then in existence, the lapse of a single generation would have destroyed that equality of appropriation, which was the very basis of the treaty.

With reference to the argument founded on the assertion that Kummur-oo-deen Khan's provision was only for life, your Memorialist submits that a jaghire, especially a khas or personal one, is very frequently a perpetual and transferable es-

though called jaghires, have been continued to the Families of the grantees, and the late East India Company has recognized many other such, after the extinction of the Native Governments by which they were originally granted, so that they are now considered as family properties of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeeded as a matter of course.

The necessity of conciliating Meer Kummur-oo-deen was thought by the authorities of the time of the utmost importance, and the Duke of Wellington, on the 13th May, 1799, thus wrote to the Governor-General regarding him:—"He has rendered us a service almost as great as any of those rendered by his Highness the Nizam. But the Nizam may be satisfied by another part of the territory, and in that case there can be no doubt of the propriety of rewarding Kummur-oo-deen Khan" (by giving him the jaghire he wished).

Accordingly there was granted by the 2nd article of the Treaty, for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan, and of his Family and relations, a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rs. 210,000, or canteria pagodas 70,000, over and above and exclusive of a (Serinjam) jaghire which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign, etc. etc."

In what way a jaghire for the support not only of Kummur-oo-deen, but of his Family and relations, can be termed a "life-grant," your Memorialist is at a loss to understand.

10th. Neither is his Lordship left to conjecture as to Lord Wellesley's conception of the future results of the arrangement he was making, in respect to the parties to the treaty, on the one hand, and the recipients of their

Your Lordship's attention is requested to the following further extracts, on the same subject, from Lord Wellesley's letter to the Resident at Hyderabad of 30th June, 1799:—"Meer Allum (on the part of

bounty, on the other hand. In a letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, written when the Nizam was showing some hesitation in agreeing to the Treaty, Lord Wellesley wrote:—"It may be observed, on the part of the Nizam, that under the power reserved to the Company in the 6th article, the Company may derive a greater benefit from its share of territory than that which now appears upon the face of the treaty, because the Company having reserved, in certain contingencies, the power of diminishing the allowance of the deposed Family, is not to be accountable to the Nizam for any such contingent advantages; on the other hand, it is apparent that the Nizam will be entitled to similar advantages, with regard to the jagheer of Kunmur-oo-deen Khan, which his Highness, under his right of sovereignty over Kunmur-oo-deen, will at any time possess the power of limiting or suspending, although no such power is expressly reserved in the Treaty."

"the Nizam) having objected to the operation of the 6th article of the Treaty, offered, on the part of the Company, to render annually to the Nizam an account of the expense of maintaining the deposed Family, and to divide equally with his Highness any contingent saving within the sum stipulated by the Treaty for their annual maintenance, provided his Highness would consent to pay half of any eventual excess beyond the stipulated sum. Meer Akbar declined this equitable proposal, and agreed to the articles in their present form."

His Lordship's belief is here clearly expressed, that the whole of the stipulated sum would be required for the suitable maintenance of the Families; he even intimated to the Resident, as an argument to be urged on the Nizam, that a contingent increase in the expense of maintaining the deposed Family, was by no means improbable, all of which, your

Memorialist submits, is incompatible with the supposition that the provision was intended only

for the "persons then in existence;" unless, indeed, it were possible to believe that there was any mental reservation in the mind of the Governor-General when he laid down the principle of the Treaty, to suppose which would be to accuse that high-minded nobleman of practising a deception upon his ally the Nizam by a pretended liberality to the deposed Family, and of acquiring under this pretext a larger share of territory for the Company than he could openly obtain; a supposition which it is impossible for one moment to entertain. The views of Lord Minto too on this point are clearly ascertained from his minute of October, 1807. Arguing in favour of settling fixed allowances on heads of families, Lord Minto observes:—"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 of its numbers, marriages, births, funerals, and other domestic occurrences, is an inconvenience from which the new plan is entirely exempted."

"It cannot but be felt that the bare statement of the proposition to retain twelve Families composed at present of upwards of 300 persons, 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, 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."

Your Lordship in Council will at once perceive that the obligation of providing for the whole of the Families, so far as the provision set apart by the treaty for that purpose might afford the means, is never once questioned. How to apportion the allowances was the embarrassment; and Lord Minto thought

that by his new plan "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."

Your Memorialist entreats your Lordship in Council to peruse with care the whole of Lord Minto's minute, which has always been considered by his Family, as also by the Court of Directors and the authorities in Calcutta, as the basis of all arrangements for the benefit of the Families. Not one word is to be found in it to the effect that the rights of the Family under the treaty had been forfeited, or that such rights did not extend to heirs, or that in restricting the pensions to the life of the recipient, it was with a view to the appropriation of any part of it at his death, as a lapse for the benefit of the state.

11th. That both parties to the treaty understood at the time, that they were both making such provision for Families as would be reduced from time to time, is proved by the first of the separate articles agreed to by both parties, under date 22nd of June, 1793.

With a view to the prevention of future altercation, it is agreed between his Highness Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behadoor, and the Honourable East India Company Behadoor, that to whatever amount the stipends, appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations,

Your Memorialist begs respectfully to point out, that this conclusion of the late Governor-General is at variance with that which must be drawn from the words used by Lord Wellesley in his Instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad, for his guidance in discussing the treaty with his Highness the Nizam, viz. "that a contingent increase in the expense of maintaining the Family was by no means "improbable." The stipends, *might*, no doubt, be diminished,

and dependants of the late Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal jugheer of Kummur-co-deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any one of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

"in consequence of any one of "the stipulations of the treaty;" but the real object of the separate article was a political one, which is thus stated in the memorandum of explanation which accompanied the Treaty: "Separate Articles.

"Article 1st.

"This article was inserted "with a view to exclude the

"Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the Families of "Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun; its operation is reciprocal, "as it renounces the Company's right of interference between "Nizam Ali and Kummur-co-deen Khan."

12th. The general question, viz. whether anything in the nature of a claim on the part of the Mysore Family in common, or of any member of it, to the whole balance of the annual sum of seven lacs of rupees, or to any portion of it, has been already definitively, and after a review of judgment, determined in the negative by the Honourable the Court of Directors; and, after giving the case his most careful and deliberate consideration, his Lordship feels it incumbent on him, for the reasons above enumerated, to decline to refer the question a third time to the

As head of the Families for which the provision was specially made under the Partition Treaty, your Memorialist has considered it to be a duty incumbent upon him in behalf of all those interested, again to endeavour to establish their just rights before your Lordship in Council, notwithstanding that on previous occasions he may have failed to convince the Governor-General or the late Court of Directors of the justice of his claims; more especially as he was not aware of many of the reasons operating

Home Government. Neither can his Lordship see any ground for a grant of five or six lacs of rupees of public money to individuals of your Family who may be in want of money, because they have outrun their income. His Lordship in Council will, however, represent to the Honourable Court, that, of all those individuals whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for, your Highness alone remains alive; and it, on the grounds of your high character, and of your being now the single head of the whole Family, as well as of the praiseworthy example you have uniformly set to all your countrymen, and especially to princes and chiefs in positions similar to your own, the Honourable Court should be pleased to add something to your own life-stipend, such an additional proof of its kindness and generosity would be gratifying to all who know you, and to none more than his Lordship.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to the Government of
India with the Governor-
General.

Ootacamund, July 31, 1855.

to the prejudice of those claims in the minds of the Governor-General in Council, until he became acquainted with them through Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, and which it has now been his object to refute.

Your Lordship in Council cannot fail to perceive how much the views of the Supreme Government of 1855 are at variance with those of the Governor-General of 1799, as shown in the correspondence of Lord Wellesley and his illustrious brother. That correspondence your Memorialist respectfully submits has established:—

1st. That the true intention of the treaty was to make a permanent provision for the whole of the Families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, as long as there were any individuals living to claim a "suitable maintenance," and that the limitation of the provision "to the individuals of the Families then in existence" (as argued by Lord Dalhousie) is nowhere to be traced in Lord Wellesley's recorded sentiments, and is op-

posed to the whole tenour of his noble conduct to the Family of the deposed sovereign.

2nd. That neither by the mutiny at Vellore nor by any other occurrence, have the rights of the Family under the Treaty been forfeited, or the benefits of its provisions been limited in the smallest degree.

The claim of right thus established, is confined to what Government may deem a "suitable maintenance," and is not such as will entitle any individual of the Family to ask an allowance that can be dealt with as a property, susceptible of alienation by sale or mortgagage, or to pass by specific law of inheritance. Up to this day, though the full annual amount has not been appropriated, yet the manner in which the accounts of the reserved portion of the revenues (*viz.* two lacs of star pagodas per annum), acquired under the Partition Treaty of 1799, have been kept, shows distinctly that it was regarded as an assignment for a specific purpose, *viz.* to be expended at the discretion of Government in providing a "suitable maintenance" for all the members of the Mysore Family.

But your Memorialist humbly submits, that on the part of the Government of Calcutta, impressions at different times prevailed, which led to very narrow provision being made for various members of the Family; and upon the decease of near descendants of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, who had for life enjoyed liberal provision, their Families were left in such pecuniary distress that the incurring of debt was unavoidable.

The Honourable Court of Directors, by their despatch of May, 1855, fixing a uniform allowance for the descendants of the former sovereigns, according to the nearness of blood, without reference to any specific apportionment of their fathers' allowances, appear fully to have recognized the justice of this principle; and your Memorialist gratefully acknowledges the benefit which has resulted to all the junior members of the Family from this

measure. But your Memorialist further submits, that the same spirit of liberality should be extended for the relief of these unfortunate individuals who, until that liberal provision was made, had been left in the distressed circumstances to which he has above referred; and that with reference to the large accumulations which have taken place, from the practice of diminishing stipends on the occasion of each death, provision should be made out of that accumulation, as well for the payment of necessarily incurred debts, as for the erection or repairs of suitable buildings for their places of residence.

Government has frequently, in its correspondence on the subject, alluded to the Mysore Deposit Fund as being the source from which all expenses of the Family were to be defrayed. Thus, in Mr. Secretary Adams's Letter to Colonel Hawkins, the Superintendent, dated the 8th January, 1813, extract par. 2, the expression is used, "and authorizes you to transfer the amount in question to the debit of the Mysore Princes in the general account with Government." See also Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter to the Council of Education, dated 16th January, 1854, extract of which is as follows:—"His Honour will be prepared to recommend an expenditure" (to provide means of instruction for members of the Family) "out of the savings from the fund originally designed for the support of the Family." And although your Memorialist is unable to state the present amount of that fund, having observed that for the last three years the Indian accounts submitted annually to Parliament have not contained the item under the same head as heretofore, yet there can be no doubt that the amount is ample; your Memorialist therefore again respectfully submits that out of it the sum of six lacs of rupees should be appropriated for the purposes above mentioned, the apportionment to be made by the Superintendent, under your Memorialist's advice, assisted by any Committee of the Family that the Governor-General in his wisdom may be pleased

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to appoint. The remainder of this Deposit Fund your Memorialist would desire should remain in the care of her Majesty's Government for the future wants of the Family.

Your Memorialist and the other members of the Families of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippee Sultaun, feel pride in acknowledging themselves to be the grateful, loyal, and faithful subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on whom, together with the Prince Consort and the Royal children, and on her extensive dominions, may the Almighty God shower down blessings innumerable!

They tender their grateful thanks for her gracious Proclamation to the Native Princes of India, "That all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the East India Company, are by us accepted, and we look for the like observance on their part," and "we shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own."

Your Memorialist *believes implicitly* this most gracious promise.

He has ever experienced from his Sovereign a reception suited to the rank in which he was born, which has been soothing to his feelings and most gratifying to his pride: and he confidently relies that he will receive from your Lordship in Council a like generous treatment.

He therefore prays that your Lordship will be pleased to take the matters set forth in this Memorial into your mature and favourable consideration, and direct that in future annuities may be distributed among members of the Family with a liberal reference to the amount of annual revenue appropriated to the purpose by the Treaty of Mysore, so as to give to them all a "suitable maintenance" (the descendants of Hyder Ali Khan being treated as equal with the family of

Tippoo Sultan), and that the sum of six lacs of rupees should be immediately appropriated out of the "Mysore Deposit Fund" for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

And your Memorialist and the other members of the innocent Mysore Family, who have been loyal and dutiful for the sixty years they have been subjects of the British Government, of which they are truly proud, will always pray for the permanence and prosperity of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's reign over all her extensive dominions.

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

15, Connaught Square, Hyde Park,
June 1st, 1859.

Sir,

In continuation of the Memorial addressed by me to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council on the 16th ultimo, I have prepared the accompanying Letter, discussing the several questions more in detail, and stating more specifically the points to which I solicit the consideration of Lord Stanley, and the requests I am desirous to prefer. Permit me to ask of you the favour of laying this Letter also before his Lordship in Council, when the Memorial may be under consideration.

When I presented to the Honourable Court of Directors my Memorial, dated 13th February, 1855, it was accompanied by a letter, mentioning all particulars as in this case. Offering my sincere apologies for the intrusion,

I remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

To J. C. Melvill, Esq.,

Secretary to

The Secretary of State for India
in Council.

*To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, H. M. Secretary of State
for India in Council.*

MY LORD,

When I was last in England I had a Memorial, dated 13th February, 1855, prepared on behalf of myself and the members of the Family of my grandfather Hyder Ali Khan and father Tippoo Sultaun, in which was set forth at some length our claims under the Partition Treaty of Mysore and Lord Minto's Resolution of the 19th October, 1807. And being very desirous to return to India with as little delay as possible, I forwarded my Memorial to the late Court of Directors of the East India Company, with a letter dated the 13th February, 1855, in which I preferred a request that a sum of six lacs of rupees might be granted out of the accumulations of the Mysore Fund for the payment of debts which had been incurred by members of the Family, and for the repairs of our residences, and I suggested the sums of 600 rupees and 200 rupees per mensem as the lowest which would be adequate for the decent maintenance of each of the grandsons and great-grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

I received an answer to my Memorial and Letter, from Secretary Sir James Cosmo Melvill, dated the 29th June, 1855, in which it was stated that "the Court feel bound to record their adherence to the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute of the 16th October, 1807, as well as to the proposed gradual extinction of their position of dependence," and that "the Government of India will be instructed to deal as liberally with the members of your Family as may appear strictly consistent with this view."

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I then returned to Calcutta, where I arrived in the end of August, 1855, but it was not till the month of April, 1857, that I received, through Major Bowie, the superintendent of the Mysore Princes, a copy of certain Resolutions which had been passed by the Government of India, for the purpose, as I presume, of giving effect to the Court's instructions referred to in the last part of the above extract from Sir J. C. Melvill's letter. Being requested by Major Bowie to assemble the members of the Family, "for the purpose of explaining to them the great boon that had been conferred on them," I accordingly did so, and told them "of the numerous kindnesses they were about to experience," and then, in a letter addressed on the 16th of May following to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I formally tendered their and my own thanks for the favours conferred on them. At this time I had no opportunity of examining the Resolutions very closely and comparing them with the hopes held out to me in Sir J. C. Melvill's letter. The mutiny followed, and I could not at such a time, with any propriety, trouble the Government with the private affairs of my Family. But when it was entirely suppressed, I then felt myself at liberty to bring them forward, and placed in the hands of Major Bowie a Memorial, which he refused to forward. I have thus been obliged again to undertake the long voyage to this country, for the purpose of laying my case before her Majesty's Government.

The suggestion contained in my letter of the 13th February, 1855, consisted of two parts: the one was of certain sums as *minimum* allowances for the grandsons and great-grandsons of Tippoo Sultaun, the other was that a grant of six lacs of rupees should be made for the payment of debts and repairs of residences. The Government of India has adopted the former part of my suggestion, but has taken no notice of the latter. The very small additions made to previous allowances have thus been rendered of no effect, and such of the members of the Family

us were in debt have been left in the same helpless state of embarrassment as before,—nay, their condition in some respect is worse; for, besides accumulations of interest, their creditors now seeing no prospect of payment, have begun to press them more urgently, and an attempt was lately made to attach the stipend of one of the members of the Family, under the process of the Supreme Court. It is true that the Advocate-General has given his opinion that interests of this nature cannot lawfully be seized under the process of any Court; but his opinion may be disregarded by the Mofussil Courts, who, I am informed, are not bound by any law in matters of this kind; and at all events, though it may be held that the stipends cannot be attached, this will afford no security to the person, and the members of my Family who have been so unfortunate as to get into debt, may be kept in prison under the process of any Court, until their debts are paid in full. Even supposing that the Government had accepted the other part of my suggestion, and made the desired grant for payment of debts and repairs of residences, that would not now be sufficient without an increase of monthly allowances. There is no doubt of the fact, however it may be accounted for, that a very great rise has taken place in the expense of living generally throughout the British territories, but more particularly at Calcutta, within the last three years. The price of many of the ordinary articles of food has more than doubled. Fowls, which form an important part of the consumption of Mussulman families, and were usually to be had from six to eight for a rupee, are now a rupee the couple, and the inferior kinds of rice, which used to be sold at a rupee the maund, cannot now be had under three rupees eight annas for the same quantity. This being the principal article of food among the lower classes, the wages of servants have in consequence nearly doubled. The allowances therefore which I suggested in 1855, as barely sufficient for a decent maintenance, have now in 1859 become utterly inadequate.

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I will now compare "the promises and principles of Lord Minto's Minute," to which the late Court professed their determination to adhere, with the Resolutions of the Government of India under date the 17th April, 1857. After referring to "the tender and liberal treatment which the conquered family had in reality experienced" up to the events of Vellore, his Lordship was pleased to observe, notwithstanding those events, "It still becomes us to show as much generosity to the families as is consistent with public security;" this was the promise, and the principle by which he proposed to give it effect was to settle a "fixed allowance on each of the Princes," which was "to be considered their Estate." His Lordship does not seem to have directly prepared any measure for "the gradual extinction of their position of dependence." But that was implied in the allotment of separate stipends which were permanent provisions for each of the sons, and of the respective families they might have, and were always treated as such until the Court's Despatch, No. 8 of 1841. In that Despatch it was stated, while allowing some slight modifications of Lord Minto's system, that the Court was of opinion that "the system which they" (that is, the modifications) "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 necessary to be divided among his "children." These orders were understood by the Government of India as requiring that upon each death some part of the stipend should be saved for the financial benefit of the State, and it was chiefly to obviate the consequences of this departure from the principle of Lord Minto's Minute, and to arrest, if possible, the downward progress of my Family, that I was induced to make my first voyage to this country, and I deemed that my object had been fully secured by the frank and honest assurance conveyed to me in Sir J. C. Melvill's letter. I am therefore the

more disappointed in now finding, on a more careful examination of the Resolutions of the Indian Government, what appears to me to be a return to the principle of the Court's Despatch of 1841, that is, a total abandonment of the system of hereditary *succession*; while there is nothing in them that can be construed as having the slightest reference to the gradual extinction of the position of dependence of the members of the Family. Thus, in the second and third Resolutions, where provision is made for stipends of Rs. 600 and Rs. 201 to the grandsons and grand-daughters of the late Tippoo Sultan respectively, it is distinctly stated that these shall lapse at their death. So also, by the 7th and 8th Resolutions the stipends of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 for the great-grandsons and great-granddaughters of the late Sultan are only to be for his or her lifetime. And as if to guard against any possible increase of their number, care is taken by the 4th Resolution to limit these provisions to the sons and daughters (now living and not being sons and daughters of khawasses), and there is absolutely no provision whatever for any person now unborn. It is true that half the pension of Prince Hyder Shekoh (one of the great-grandsons of Tippoo Sultan), who died in the end of last year, has been granted to his children, being a son and daughter, in the proportion of Rs. 66 10 8 to the former, and Rs. 33 5 4 to the latter. But it has been distinctly intimated that these provisions are only life pensions, and granted on special grounds. So that, whether I view the Resolutions by themselves or take them in connection with this practical application, I see great reason to apprehend that it is the intention of the Government of India, either that the legal provision made by the Mysore treaty for the "suitable maintenance" of the conquered Family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan shall entirely cease with the lives of persons now in existence, or that if continued to the descendants of any of them, it will be with such a reduction of each succeeding generation as must soon

bring them down to the lowest position in the social scale, until they can be safely dispersed among the common herd of mankind. To my mind, my Lord, the last part of this alternative is worse than the first, and I believe it would be so considered by my countrymen generally, whether Mussulmans or Hindoos, to whom Family Honour is *cherished* life. But I am afraid that this is a principle which will never be sufficiently appreciated by the people of this country, though to a neglect of it in their treatment of the natives of India, recent disastrous events in that country may, in my humble apprehension, in some degree, though perhaps remotely, be ascribed.

I am confirmed in the desponding view that I take of the future destinies of my unfortunate Family, by two other recent occurrences in their history. One of these is, that while her Majesty is most graciously pleased to style my son a Prince, inviting him to her Court, and treating him while there as such, the Government of India have for some time been in the practice of using the word "Sahibzadah," when referring to him and the other grandsons of Tippoo Sultan. This term means literally the son of a gentleman, and when applied to my son is as derogatory to me as to him; but though I have brought the matter to the notice of Government through Major Bowie, I have as yet received no assurance that the obnoxious style will be abandoned, and the Princes, my sons and nephews, be addressed or referred to by their proper titles.

The other circumstance referred to is the recent suppression of all mention of "the Mysore Fund" in the returns annually made to Parliament. The revenues of the territories which were set apart by the Partition Treaty for the suitable maintenance of the Family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, and which but for them must, according to the principle of that treaty, have been shared with the Nizam, had up to a recent period*

* 25th June, 1857, for the year 1855-56.

been carried to a separate account, which was debited with all disbursements for the Family and their dependants, and the balance was carried on from year to year, and appeared in the accounts rendered annually to Parliament under the head of the Mysore Fund.* It was thus clearly indicated that the amount at the credit of that Fund was not to be taken into the yearly estimate of the ways and means of the Indian Government, but was to be kept sacred for the purposes for which the revenues from whence it was derived had been originally set apart, and could not honestly be intermeddled with, except on the condition of refund, if these purposes should ever require it. I have accordingly always regarded the annual appearance of the Mysore Fund in the Parliamentary Returns, ever swelling as it did from year to year, as an acknowledgment of the rights of my Family, and their great safeguard by placing them under the supervision and protection of Parliament itself, and of public opinion in this country. My consternation is now the greater at its sudden disappearance from the public accounts, and connecting this with the Resolutions of the Government of India, I cannot help regarding both as indicative of a settled determination on the part of the Home authorities, as well as those abroad, to repudiate the trust voluntarily assumed under the Partition Treaty, and either to cast off the Family altogether on the death of the last survivor of those now in existence, or to reduce their descendants to the condition of mere eleemosynary dependants on the bounty of the State.

* Regarding the Mysore Deposit Fund, it is often referred to in Vol. I. of the Supplementary Despatches and Memoranda of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, as under:—

His letter to the Earl of Mornington, dated 8th May, 1799, p. 214.

His letter to the Secretary of Government, Fort St. George, dated 16th December, 1799, p. 415.

His letters to Lieut.-Colonel Devoton, dated 10th and 19th January, 1800, pp. 428 and 441.

The suppression of the Mysore Fund from the Parliamentary Returns must, I fear, be regarded as the act of the Home authorities, or at any rate as sanctioned by them, and the Resolutions of the Indian Government on the subject of stipends must also have had their sanction, for they are headed by references to Despatches to and from the late Court of Directors. There is no remedy therefore except with your Lordship in Council, and I trust that I shall not be met by the old objection, that my application must pass through the regular channels, that is, should first be presented to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. The only regular access for me or the members of my Family to that body is through the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and he has refused to forward my application or to be a party in opening a matter which he has erroneously considered to be already settled.

Before concluding, I beg leave to refer to a passage in her Majesty's most gracious Proclamation, on assuming the Government of the British territories in India, because I confess it has greatly raised the hopes of the members of the Family, and also because it is in some degree susceptible of being perverted to their disadvantage. The passage is as follows:—"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India, that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part." Now it has been said by an authority no less than that of the late Governor-General, in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter to me of the 31st July, 1855, a copy of which was doubtless transmitted to the Home authorities, and may have some influence on your Lordship's mind, "that the Treaty 'relied upon' by me (that is, the Partition Treaty of Mysore) 'was not made with any one on the part of that Family.' And it may possibly now be argued that the treaty in question is not

one of these engagements that her Majesty has graciously declared it to be her intention scrupulously to maintain. But I am informed that this is an objection which applies more to the legal remedy than to the moral obligation of such engagements, and that in fact some of the most important engagements of every-day life in this country are liable to the same kind of objection. I allude to what are called Trusts, particularly those for the benefit of the weak and the unborn. They cannot be enforced in what are called the Courts of Common Law; but for that very reason there is a remedy for them in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

But I am under no apprehension that this objection can have any weight with your Lordship, as it applies only to the form, and not to the substance of the obligation, and by another passage in the same Proclamation, her Majesty has solemnly declared, "We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

I will not trouble your Lordship further. I refer you for details to my former Memorial to the late Court of Directors, dated the 13th February, 1855, and also to that dated 16th May, 1855, addressed to your Lordship, which latter I have had prepared chiefly by way of answer to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 31st July, 1855.

I conclude with earnestly begging your Lordship's favourable consideration of the following requests, which I prefer more on behalf of the other members than myself,—of the conquered family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan. I have nothing to ask on my own account, having always met with kindness and consideration from the authorities abroad and at home, for which as it becomes me, I shall ever feel grateful.

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First. I have to request that a grant of six lacs of rupees may be made from the accumulations of the Mysore Fund for the payment of debts and repairs of residences. The debts were incurred in consequence of the insufficiency of allowances previously to 26th October, 1855, and have since greatly increased by accumulations of interest at rates seldom below 24 per cent. per annum, so much so, that the sum for which I then asked will not, I fear, suffice for their liquidation now.

Second. That the allowances recently made to the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the late Tippoo Sultan be further raised in proportion to the rise in the price of provisions generally. In almost every article this has more than doubled, and I would suggest Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 per mensem as the lowest additions to the allowances of grandsons and great-grandsons that would be required on that account, with half for females. My cousin Golan Alee, about 64 years old, grandson of Hyder Ali Khan, who receives Rs. 4000 per mensem, I solicit may have an addition to his stipend of Rs. 500, for the same reasons above mentioned. His stipend will, even then, be on a lower scale than his late cousins, the sons of the Sultan. Previous to my Memorial, dated 13th February, 1855, being presented, the great-grandsons of Hyder Ali Khan, or grandsons of Tippoo Sultan, were receiving all various stipends, some getting as low as Rs. 132 per mensem. Noorulhuck, great-grandson of Hyder Ali Khan, and grandnephew of the Sultan, was receiving Rs. 250, he being then, in a comparative sense, in better circumstances than the grandsons of the Sultan. I am sorry to say that Noorulhuck still receives but Rs. 250, which is not a "suitable maintenance," and my desire is that all the great-grandsons of Hyder Ali Khan, whether through his son Kurreem Shah or his son Tippoo Sultan, be treated alike.

Third. That the Resolutions of the Government of India, under date the 17th April, 1857, be amended and made strictly

conformable with Lord Minto's Minute and Sir James Melvill's letter, which being an express engagement to deal liberally with the family in perpetuity, is within the letter, as well as the spirit, of her Majesty's most gracious Proclamation; and, in particular, that means may be adopted to provide for the gradual extinction of the position of dependency of the members of the Family, so far as may not be inconsistent with their claims to a suitable provision from a fund of which the Government is, of necessity, the trustee. This I consider of great importance. The words in the Mysore treaty are, a "suitable maintenance," which gives some discretion to the Government for the time. But I contend that the discretion ought not to be exercised for its own financial benefit, as has been done by lowering the condition of the persons for whom the "suitable maintenance" is to be provided.

In this country the rank of a father descends upon the eldest son alone,—with us it descends upon all; but there is no doubt that, in both cases, it descends wholly without diminution. The Resolutions of the Government of India appear to me therefore to be opposed to the practice of that country and of this.

Lastly, I have to request that the account of the Mysore Fund be made up, and the amount at credit be published from year to year in the returns of Indian revenue rendered to Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

15, Connaught Square, Hyde Park,
1st June, 1859.

15, Connaught Square,
13th June, 1859.

Sir,

In the belief that the names of the members of the Mysore Family, whose stipends were increased by order of the Court of Directors in 1855, may be found useful, I have now the pleasure of enclosing a list of their names, which I beg you will do me the favour of laying before the Secretary of State for India in Council, in addition to my Memorial and letter last submitted.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GHOLAM MOHUMED.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.,

Secretary to

The Secretary of State for India in Council,
India Office.

*Names of the surviving Great-Grandsons of Hyder Ali Khan and
Grandsons of Tippoo Sultan.*

(These Princes each receive Rs. 600 per mensem, with the exception of Noorulhuck, the particulars of whose case are mentioned in my letter dated 1st June, 1859.)

Prince Mookceemooddeen.

Prince Unver Shah.

Prince Moommooddeen.

Prince Sayedooddeen.

Prince Boorhancodeen.

Prince Shahabcodeen.

Prince Busheroodeen.
 Prince Mahmood Shah.
 Prince Ruffeeroodeen.
 Prince Raheemooden.
 Prince Jaleboodeen.
 Prince Anzimoodeen.
 Prince Pak Auctar.
 Prince Allah Nuvage.
 Prince Noorullah.
 Prince Feroze Shah, son of Prince Gholam Mohumed.
 Prince Hulleemozama.
 Prince Feroze Shah, son of the late Prince Yasseen.
 Prince Bahram Shah.
 Prince Kyroolah.
 Prince Kootubooden.
 Prince Mahdee.
 Prince Anzeemooden.
 Prince Nizamooden. (Died in 1859.)
 Prince Ali Govher. (Died in 1858.)

} These three Princes have no issue and
 } no expectation.

*List of surviving Great-Granddaughters of Hyder Ali Khan, or
Granddaughters of Tippoo Sultaun.*

(Of these ladies, none are less than 48 years of age, and none above the age of 66. They receive Rs. 261 each per mensem.)

- 10 Daughters of the late Prince Fattah Hyder. (One of these ladies died in 1858 without issue.)
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Moheeroodeen. (Both these ladies have no issue, and one is a widow.)
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Moizeeroodeen. (One has no issue.)
 5 Daughters of the late Prince Yasseen. (Three of these ladies have no issue, and four of them are widows.)

- 5 Daughters of the late Prince Soobhan. (One of these ladies died in 1857 without issue, and two are widows.)
 3 Daughters of the late Prince Ahmud. (Two of these ladies have no issue, and one is a widow.)
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Shookroollah. (One of these ladies is unmarried.)
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Sooroodeen. (One of these ladies died in 1858; the other has no issue.)
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Mooneeroodeen. (These ladies are widows, and have no issue.)
 2 Daughters of Prince Gholam Mohumed. (Both widows.)

Great-Grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, who receive Rs. 200 each per mensem.

Mahomed Khysur.
 Shah Alum.
 Aftabooden.
 Feroze Shah, son of the late Prince Jaffiroodeen.
 Mahomed Shekoh.
 Ahmud Shekoh.
 Saffder Shekoh.
 Allah Inaith.
 Musserooden Hyder.
 Feroze Buckt.
 Secunder Shah.
 Shumsoodeen. } Sons of the late Prince Nizamooden, who died
 Fackeroodeen. } 8th April, 1859.

Great-Granddaughters of the late Tippoo Sultaun, who receive Rs. 100 each per mensem.

- A Daughter of the late Prince Jaffiroodeen.
 3 Daughters of the late Sultan Hoossen.
 2 Daughters of the late Prince Russchedoon.

- 1 Daughter of the late Mahomed Sultan.
- 2 Daughters of the late Prince Kykobad.
- 1 Daughter of the late Prince Nizamooddeen, who died 8th April 1839.

Grandson of Hyder Ali Khan, or Nephew of the late Tippoo Sultan, and Son of the late Kurreeem Shah.

Golam Ally, receives Rs. 1000 per mensem. (Aged 64.)

His Sister, receives Rs. 200 per mensem; widow, and has 1 issue. (Aged 63.)

MEMORANDUM OF QUOTATIONS.

THE estimated value of districts assigned to the East India Company and the Nizam is thus stated in the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Mysore Treaty of 1799:—

<i>" Districts enumerated in Schedule A.</i>	<i>" Districts enumerated in Schedule B.</i>
" Canteria pagodas 7,77,000	" Canteria pagodas 6,07,332
" Deduct provision " for the families of " <i>Hyder Alli Khan</i> " <i>and Tippoo Sul-</i> " <i>taun, two lacs of</i> " <i>star pagodas, Can-</i> " <i>teria pagodas</i> . 2,40,000	" Deduct personal " jaghire to Kum- " merooddeen Baha- " dur, Rs. 2,10,000, " or Canteria pa- " godas 70,000
" <i>Remains for the</i> " <i>Company.</i> . . 5,37,000	" <i>Remains to the</i> " <i>Nizam</i> . . . 5,37,332

Accordingly two lacs of star pagodas, equal to £76,800, was annually appropriated for the "suitable maintenance" of the families.

The amount really expended has not been so much as fixed; the difference or balance has been carried annually to a Fund known as the "Appropriated Mysore Deposit Fund," and an account of the Fund has appeared every year in the East India Company's printed Returns to Parliament up to 1855.

Regarding the Mysore Family's rights to the Fund, beg to make the following quotations:—

1. In Vol. I. of the Supplementary Despatches and Memoranda of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, appears his Letter to the Earl of Mornington, dated 4th May, 1799, page 214, part of which runs thus:—

“My system is to take it all as a conquest, subject to the following restrictions: 1st. *The family of Tippoo ought to be provided for.* His women and those of his father ought to have suitable jaghires. Each of his sons ought to have a large jaghire.”

2. Extract from Lord Wellesley's Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, 30th June, 1799:—

“Mear Allum (on the part of the Nizam) having objected to the operation of the 6th Article of the Treaty, I offered, on the part of the Company, to render annually to the Nizam an account of the expense of maintaining the deposed family, and to divide equally with his Highness any contingent saving within the *sum stipulated by the Treaty* for their annual maintenance, *provided his Highness would consent to pay half of any eventual excess beyond the stipulated sum.*”

3. Lord Wellesley's Letter to the Court of Directors, 3rd August, 1799:—

“It would have been more grateful to my mind (securing a munificent provision for the ancient family of Mysore) to have restored that of Tippoo to the

“throne, but considerations of policy, etc., induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendants of the Rajahs of Mysore to the heir of Tippoo Sultaun. I determined at the same time to grant to the families of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultaun a more magnificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign.”

4. Extract from a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington to the Governor-General, dated Seringapatam, 19th August, 1799:—

“I take the liberty of recommending to your Lordship that out of the Fund allotted for the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, &c.

5. Extract from a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington, 29th November, 1799, page 402 of Vol. I. of said Despatches:—

“I have the honor to enclose you a statement of the Fund provided by Treaty for the family of Tippoo Sultaun. You will perceive that although the provision made for every person connected with the family is handsome, there is a large balance in favour of the Company, and Government will be enabled to provide equally handsomely for the younger branches of the family as they advance in years.”

6. Extracts from a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington to the Secretary of Government, Fort St. George, 16th December, 1799, page 415, Vol. I. of said Despatches:—

"These expenses fall upon the *Fund provided by Treaty for the support of the family of Tippoo Sultaun.*"
 Again: "It will be necessary that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council should decide upon the manner of settling the accounts of this *Family Fund* in future. There can be no doubt but that they ought to go through the hands of one person, otherwise the state of the *Fund*, from which there are so many small drains, can never be ascertained. And as the *disbursements fall neither upon the Civil nor Military Fund*, that one person ought to send his accounts to Government, under the head of '*Accounts of the Fund provided by Treaty for the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun.*'"
 Again: "I propose to obtain from Mr. Gordon an account of all sums which he has paid on account of the *Family Fund.*"

7. Extract from a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington to Lieut.-Colonel Doveton, dated 10th January, 1800, page 428, Vol. I. of said Despatches:—

"Dear Sir,—By letters received from Government I learn that it is intended that you should pay the pensions of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Alli Khan, and other charges falling upon what is called '*The Fund provided by Treaty for the families of Tippoo Sultaun,*'" &c., &c.

8. Extract of a Letter from and to the same Gentleman, dated 19th January, 1800, page 441, Vol. I. of said Despatches:—

"I am glad that you approve of the method of



"settling the accounts of the *Family Fund* which have proposed."

9. Copy of a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington to W. H. Gordon, Esq., dated Seringapatam, 20th March 1800:—

"Government having approved of Captain Marriott coming here to take charge of the Mahals of Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Alli, and of the younger Princes, beg that you will pay him the following sums for their use, which have hitherto been paid to me by order of the Commissioner for the Affairs of Mysore:

"For the ratib of the Mahals 300 *rupees per diem*, to commence from the 21st instant inclusive.

"For the servants and for annuities for certain women in the Mahals of Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Alli 316 *Canteria pagodas per month*, to commence from the 1st March.

"For the servants and attendants on the Princes 450 *rupees per month*, to commence from the 1st March."

10. Extract from a Letter of the late Duke of Wellington to his brother, Lord Wellesley, 9th June, 1801, page 436, Vol. II. of said Despatches:—

"*The family don't now spend more than half the sum allotted to them by Treaty, and there surely can be no grounds for this shameful breach of faith with persons in our power.*"

11. Extract from Answers to Queries from Captain

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"Mysore Deposit Fund" and the future annual residue, if any, could be advantageously employed for the benefit of the Mysore Family. Your Memorialist, as well as the other Princes are not desirous that the sum which is in the "Mysore Deposit Fund," should be wasted by any unnecessary expenditure on the Princes, but that a portion of it namely, six lacs of Company's Rupees (£60,000 which had been solicited on a former occasion, should be immediately expended for the repairs of their respective almost dilapidated dwellings, which necessary work they were unable to accomplish solely in consequence of the late Government having withheld from them the annual sum of 1,11,750 Company's Rupees (the residue credited to the "Mysore Deposit Fund") as also for the liquidation of debts contracted by them owing to the same cause.

The remainder of this Deposit Fund your Memorialist would desire should remain in the care of Her Majesty's Government for the future wants of the Mysore Family.

In order to carry out the above proposition without entailing any unnecessary trouble on the Government, your Memorialist would suggest the formation of a Committee of a few members of the Mysore Family whose duty it shall be under

the supervision of the Superintendent (or other Officer the Government may be pleased to appoint) to apportion the Deposit and future income to the Family.

As to the annual "unappropriated residue" of 1,11,750 Company's Rupees, your Memorialist considers it should be equally distributed in increasing the annuities of the Mysore family, and that such enhanced annuities shall be considered the "Estates" of the respective families to which their heirs and successors shall be entitled to inherit in the manner the Mahomedan Law provides in such cases.

In making these distributions your Memorialist further desires that the families of the respective houses of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippee Sultan should be treated as equal, since all have descended from one common ancestor, namely, Hyder Alli Khan.

Your Memorialist in conclusion prays that your Lordship will be pleased to take the matters set forth in this memorial into your mature and favorable consideration, and be pleased to transmit the memorial to the Home authorities, accompanied by your Lordship's report, that the Mysore Deposit fund be disposed of in the manner suggested by your Memorialist, and that in

only of the recipients, more distinctly than in these words in Art. 6 of the Treaty:—"The English East India Company Bahadoor shall be at liberty to make such deductions, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the 1st article of this treaty, for the maintenance of the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippee Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said Families." The corresponding engagement which was undertaken by the Nizam, to provide liberally for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan and of his Family and relations, required no such special clause respecting deductions, because it was specified that this provision, which was to the extent of rupees 2,45,000, should be in the form of a jagheer, which, properly speaking, is a life-grant of the revenues of land. The inference that the corresponding provision which the other party undertook to make, was also personal, is irresistible.

tate: those granted by Lord Lake, after the Mahratta war, in the territory west of the Jumna, were all of this character, and

"sons then in existence," or that it was meant to be subject to any serious amount of diminution, so long as births supplied the vacancies by death, and there was no diminution of the original numbers to be provided for. Such a construction would be at variance with the plain meaning of the 1st article, whereby provision was made for the "suitable maintenance of the whole of the Families," and would be in direct opposition to the principle of partition between the Company and the Nizam. For if the burdens had been limited to the lives of the persons then in existence, the lapse of a single generation would have destroyed that equality of appropriation, which was the very basis of the treaty.

With reference to the argument founded on the assertion that Kummur-oo-deen Khan's provision was only for life, your Memorialist submits that a jaghire, especially a khas or personal one, is very frequently a perpetual and transferable es-

though called jaghires, have been continued to the Families of the grantees, and the late East India Company has recognized many other such, after the extinction of the Native Governments by which they were originally granted, so that they are now considered as family properties of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeeded as a matter of course.

The necessity of conciliating Meer Kummur-oo-deen was thought by the authorities of the time of the utmost importance, and the Duke of Wellington, on the 13th May, 1799, thus wrote to the Governor-General regarding him:—"He has rendered us a service almost as great as any of those rendered by his Highness the Nizam. But the Nizam *may* be satisfied by another part of the territory, and in that case there can be no doubt of the propriety of rewarding Kummur-oo-deen Khan" (by giving him the jaghire he wished).

Accordingly there was granted by the 2nd article of the Treaty, for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan, *and of his Family and relations*, a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rs. 210,000, or canteria pagodas 70,000, over and above and exclusive of a (Serinjam) jaghire which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign, etc. etc."

In what way a jaghire for the support not only of Kummur-oo-deen, but of *his Family and relations*, can be termed a "life-grant," your Memorialist is at a loss to understand.

10th. Neither is his Lordship left to conjecture as to Lord Wellesley's conception of the future results of the arrangement he was making, in respect to the parties to the treaty, on the one hand, and the recipients of their

Your Lordship's attention is requested to the following further extracts, on the same subject, from Lord Wellesley's letter to the Resident at Hyderabad of 30th June, 1799:—"Meer Allum (on the part of

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"Mysore Deposit Fund" and the future annual residue, if any, could be advantageously employed for the benefit of the Mysore Family. Your Memorialist, as well as the other Princes are not desirous that the sum which is in the "Mysore Deposit Fund," should be wasted by any unnecessary expenditure on the Princes, but that a portion of it namely, six lacs of Company's Rupees (£60,000 which had been solicited on a former occasion, should be immediately expended for the repairs of their respective almost dilapidated dwellings, which necessary work they were unable to accomplish solely in consequence of the late Government having withheld from them the annual sum of 1,11,750 Company's Rupees (the residue credited to the "Mysore Deposit Fund") as also for the liquidation of debts contracted by them owing to the same cause.

The remainder of this Deposit Fund your Memorialist would desire should remain in the care of Her Majesty's Government for the future wants of the Mysore Family.

In order to carry out the above proposition without entailing any unnecessary trouble on the Government, your Memorialist would suggest the formation of a Committee of a few members of the Mysore Family whose duty it shall be under

the supervision of the Superintendent (or other Officer the Government may be pleased to appoint) to apportion the Deposit and future income to the Family.

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In making these distributions your Memorialist further desires that the families of the respective houses of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippee Sultan should be treated as equal, since all have descended from one common ancestor, namely, Hyder Alli Khan.

Your Memorialist in conclusion prays that your Lordship will be pleased to take the matters set forth in this memorial into your mature and favorable consideration, and be pleased to transmit the memorial to the Home authorities, accompanied by your Lordship's report, that the Mysore Deposit fund be disposed of in the manner suggested by your Memorialist, and that in

"considerations of policy, etc. etc., induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendants of the Rajahs of Mysore to the heir of Tippeo Sultaun. I determined, at the same time, to grant to the Families of Hyder Ali and Tippeo Sultaun a more magnificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the same liberality for the principal Mahomedan officers and chiefs of the state who had survived the Sultan, and for the families of all those who had fallen in the course of the war."

The late Governor-General uses the words, "upon the single condition of their continuing loyal." When such words were used, loyalty was more generally felt through India than it has been, unhappily, since; but the words being used brings to your Memorialist's mind the fact of Government having since generously and justly rewarded, by khelats, jaghires, titles, etc., those Indians who have remained loyal during the late unfortunate disturbances in India. Your Memorialist, and the other members of the Mysore Family, whose loyalty and attachment to the English rule in India is well and firmly known, do not seek any reward for such loyalty, but only ask for the promises to be fulfilled which were given and made by the Partition Treaty of 1799, confirmed by her Gracious Majesty's proclamation of 1st November, 1858.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the treaty, his Lordship recorded the following explanatory memorandum:—"The principle of partition between the Nizam and Company, assumed in the 1st and 2nd 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 pensions for jaghires, of which each party was to bear the charge."

The estimated value of districts assigned to the Company and Nizam is thus stated in the 1st and 2nd articles of the Treaty:—

Districts enumerated in Schedule A.

"Canteria pagodas . 7,77,000
"Deduct provision for the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippeo Sultaun, two laes of star pagodas,—
Canteria pagodas . 2,40,000

"Remains for the Company . . . 5,37,000

Districts enumerated in Schedule B.

"Canteria pagodas . 6,07,332
"Deduct personal jaghire to Kummer-oo-deen Bahadur, Rs. 2,10,000, or
Canteria pagodas . 70,000

"Remains to the Nizam . . . 5,37,332

In announcing this to the Court of Directors, under date 3rd August, 1799, his Lordship observed:—"It was desirable that the territorial revenue retained in sovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) should not exceed the Nizam's portion; and accordingly I determined that this principle should be observed in the partition, reserving however to the Company, as a just indemnification for their superior share in the expenses and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagement to be contracted with the new Government of Mysore." And he thus summed up the financial results in his letter of the same date:—"By the Partition Treaty of Mysore you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue to the annual amount of star pagodas . . . 6,47,644
"By the Subsidiary Treaty of Srirangapatam you have secured an annual subsidy of star pagodas . . 7,00,000
"Making together the sum of star pagodas . . . 13,47,644
"And leaving, after deducting the provision allotted

"for the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo

Sultana, amounting to 2,00,000

"An annual increase of your funds in this quarter of

"India of star pagodas 11,47,641

"Or £159,056."

The late Governor-General seems to your Memorialist to regard the territory, taken in order that its revenue might be appropriated specifically for the maintenance of the Family of the deposed sovereign, as if it were an acquisition made generally for the benefit of the East India Company, and which it was optional with the Government of the day to enumber with stipends or not, at its pleasure; but your Memorialist submits, in opposition to this opinion, that the sum of seven lacs of rupees (two lacs star pagodas) was over and above the territorial revenue acquired by the East India Company for its proper use. It was a charge annexed to the assignment of the districts, for the express and sole purpose of providing for the maintenance of the Mysore Family; and to divert this revenue to the use of the Company, except under the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty (which his Lordship repudiates) would, your Memorialist apprehends, be considered a misappropriation of an income which was allotted for a specific purpose.

8th. His Lordship has carefully read the whole of Lord Wellesley's correspondence upon the subject, and, from first to last, he does not find one word to warrant the belief that such a notion, as making a permanent hereditary provision for these persons and their descendants, was ever contemplated by that

Your Memorialist can find nothing in Lord Wellesley's despatches to warrant the conclusion that the object was to provide solely for the "individuals of the Families then in existence before him." His Lordship writes thus, 30th June, 1799:—"The whole of the deposed Family will therefore

statesman. All his promises and arrangements were with reference to the individuals of the Families then in existence before him.

In first announcing his intentions towards "the Sultan's Family," he authorizes the allotment of a stipend "to each of them," i.e. to each of the Family, but says not a word about stipends to their heirs.

"be settled at Vellore, and no reasonable expense will be refused by me which can contribute to their comfort or accommodation on a *munificent scale suited to the rank in which they were born.*" And on the 4th June, to the Commissioners:—"Colonel Wellesley will judge whether it may be necessary to give

"either to the whole, or 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 as for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the Family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four lacs of pagodas. 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 assurance of protection and indulgence to *every branch* of the Family."

Your Memorialist believes that the above quotations will leave on the mind of your Lordship in Council a very different impression from that which the few words quoted in Mr. Edmonstone's letter are calculated to convey.

9th. His Lordship can hardly think it possible to have expressed the personal character of the provision contemplated by the treaty, and its effect, for the lives

Your Memorialist submits that there is nothing in the 6th article of the treaty to justify the conclusion that the provision was only intended for "per-

only of the recipients, more distinctly than in these words in Art. 6 of the Treaty:—"The English East India Company Bahadoor shall be at liberty to make such deductions, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the 1st article of this treaty, for the maintenance of the Families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippee Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said Families." The corresponding engagement which was undertaken by the Nizam, to provide liberally for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan and of his Family and relations, required no such special clause respecting deductions, because it was specified that this provision, which was to the extent of rupees 2,45,000, should be in the form of a jagheer, which, properly speaking, is a life-grant of the revenues of land. The inference that the corresponding provision which the other party undertook to make, was also personal, is irresistible.

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"sons then in existence," or that it was meant to be subject to any serious amount of diminution, so long as births supplied the vacancies by death, and there was no diminution of the original numbers to be provided for. Such a construction would be at variance with the plain meaning of the 1st article, whereby provision was made for the "suitable maintenance of the whole of the Families," and would be in direct opposition to the principle of partition between the Company and the Nizam. For if the burdens had been limited to the lives of the persons then in existence, the lapse of a single generation would have destroyed that equality of appropriation, which was the very basis of the treaty.

With reference to the argument founded on the assertion that Kummur-oo-deen Khan's provision was only for life, your Memorialist submits that a jaghire, especially a khas or personal one, is very frequently a perpetual and transferable es-

though called jaghires, have been continued to the Families of the grantees, and the late East India Company has recognized many other such, after the extinction of the Native Governments by which they were originally granted, so that they are now considered as family properties of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeeded as a matter of course.

The necessity of conciliating Meer Kummur-oo-deen was thought by the authorities of the time of the utmost importance, and the Duke of Wellington, on the 13th May, 1799, thus wrote to the Governor-General regarding him:—"He has rendered us a service almost as great as any of those rendered by his Highness the Nizam. But the Nizam *may* be satisfied by another part of the territory, and in that case there can be no doubt of the propriety of rewarding Kummur-oo-deen Khan" (by giving him the jaghire he wished).

Accordingly there was granted by the 2nd article of the Treaty, for the support of Meer Kummur-oo-deen Khan, *and of his Family and relations*, a personal jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rs. 210,000, or canterias pagodas 70,000, over and above and exclusive of a (Serinjam) jaghire which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign, etc. etc."

In what way a jaghire for the support not only of Kummur-oo-deen, but of *his Family and relations*, can be termed a "life-grant," your Memorialist is at a loss to understand.

10th. Neither is his Lordship left to conjecture as to Lord Wellesley's conception of the future results of the arrangement he was making, in respect to the parties to the treaty, on the one hand, and the recipients of their

Your Lordship's attention is requested to the following further extracts, on the same subject, from Lord Wellesley's letter to the Resident at Hyderabad of 30th June, 1799:—"Meer Allum (on the part of

bounty, on the other hand. In a letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, written when the Nizam was showing some hesitation in agreeing to the Treaty, Lord Wellesley wrote:—"It may be observed, on the part of the Nizam, that under the power reserved to the Company in the 6th article, the Company may derive a greater benefit from its share of territory than that which now appears upon the face of the treaty, because the Company having reserved, in certain contingencies, the power of diminishing the allowance of the deposed Family, is not to be accountable to the Nizam for any such contingent advantages; on the other hand, it is apparent that the Nizam will be entitled to similar advantages, with regard to the jagheer of Kunmur-oo-deen Khan, which his Highness, under his right of sovereignty over Kunmur-oo-deen, will at any time possess the power of limiting or suspending, although no such power is expressly reserved in the Treaty."

"the Nizam) having objected to the operation of the 6th article of the Treaty, offered, on the part of the Company, to render annually to the Nizam an account of the expense of maintaining the deposed Family, and to divide equally with his Highness any contingent saving within the sum stipulated by the Treaty for their annual maintenance, provided his Highness would consent to pay half of any eventual excess beyond the stipulated sum. Meer Akbar declined this equitable proposal, and agreed to the articles in their present form."

His Lordship's belief is here clearly expressed, that the whole of the stipulated sum would be required for the suitable maintenance of the Families; he even intimated to the Resident, as an argument to be urged on the Nizam, that a contingent increase in the expense of maintaining the deposed Family, was by no means improbable, all of which, your

Memorialist submits, is incompatible with the supposition that the provision was intended only

for the "persons then in existence;" unless, indeed, it were possible to believe that there was any mental reservation in the mind of the Governor-General when he laid down the principle of the Treaty, to suppose which would be to accuse that high-minded nobleman of practising a deception upon his ally the Nizam by a pretended liberality to the deposed Family, and of acquiring under this pretext a larger share of territory for the Company than he could openly obtain; a supposition which it is impossible for one moment to entertain. The views of Lord Minto too on this point are clearly ascertained from his minute of October, 1807. Arguing in favour of settling fixed allowances on heads of families, Lord Minto observes:—"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 of its numbers, marriages, births, funerals, and other domestic occurrences, is an inconvenience from which the new plan is entirely exempted."

"It cannot but be felt that the bare statement of the proposition to retain twelve Families composed at present of upwards of 300 persons, 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, 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."

Your Lordship in Council will at once perceive that the obligation of providing for the whole of the Families, so far as the provision set apart by the treaty for that purpose might afford the means, is never once questioned. How to apportion the allowances was the embarrassment; and Lord Minto thought

that by his new plan "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."

Your Memorialist entreats your Lordship in Council to peruse with care the whole of Lord Minto's minute, which has always been considered by his Family, as also by the Court of Directors and the authorities in Calcutta, as the basis of all arrangements for the benefit of the Families. Not one word is to be found in it to the effect that the rights of the Family under the treaty had been forfeited, or that such rights did not extend to heirs, or that in restricting the pensions to the life of the recipient, it was with a view to the appropriation of any part of it at his death, as a lapse for the benefit of the state.

11th. That both parties to the treaty understood at the time, that they were both making such provision for Families as would be reduced from time to time, is proved by the first of the separate articles agreed to by both parties, under date 22nd of June, 1793.

With a view to the prevention of future altercation, it is agreed between his Highness Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behadoor, and the Honourable East India Company Behadoor, that to whatever amount the stipends, appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations,

Your Memorialist begs respectfully to point out, that this conclusion of the late Governor-General is at variance with that which must be drawn from the words used by Lord Wellesley in his Instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad, for his guidance in discussing the treaty with his Highness the Nizam, viz. "that a contingent increase in the expense of maintaining the Family was by no means "improbable." The stipends, *might*, no doubt, be diminished,

and dependants of the late Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal jugheer of Kummur-co-deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any one of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

"in consequence of any one of "the stipulations of the treaty;" but the real object of the separate article was a political one, which is thus stated in the memorandum of explanation which accompanied the Treaty: "Separate Articles.

"Article 1st.

"This article was inserted "with a view to exclude the

"Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the Families of "Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun; its operation is reciprocal, "as it renounces the Company's right of interference between "Nizam Ali and Kummur-co-deen Khan."

12th. The general question, viz. whether anything in the nature of a claim on the part of the Mysore Family in common, or of any member of it, to the whole balance of the annual sum of seven lacs of rupees, or to any portion of it, has been already definitively, and after a review of judgment, determined in the negative by the Honourable the Court of Directors; and, after giving the case his most careful and deliberate consideration, his Lordship feels it incumbent on him, for the reasons above enumerated, to decline to refer the question a third time to the

As head of the Families for which the provision was specially made under the Partition Treaty, your Memorialist has considered it to be a duty incumbent upon him in behalf of all those interested, again to endeavour to establish their just rights before your Lordship in Council, notwithstanding that on previous occasions he may have failed to convince the Governor-General or the late Court of Directors of the justice of his claims; more especially as he was not aware of many of the reasons operating

Home Government. Neither can his Lordship see any ground for a grant of five or six lacs of rupees of public money to individuals of your Family who may be in want of money, because they have outrun their income. His Lordship in Council will, however, represent to the Honourable Court, that, of all those individuals whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for, your Highness alone remains alive; and it, on the grounds of your high character, and of your being now the single head of the whole Family, as well as of the praiseworthy example you have uniformly set to all your countrymen, and especially to princes and chiefs in positions similar to your own, the Honourable Court should be pleased to add something to your own life-stipend, such an additional proof of its kindness and generosity would be gratifying to all who know you, and to none more than his Lordship.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to the Government of
India with the Governor-
General.

Ootacamund, July 31, 1855.

to the prejudice of those claims in the minds of the Governor-General in Council, until he became acquainted with them through Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, and which it has now been his object to refute.

Your Lordship in Council cannot fail to perceive how much the views of the Supreme Government of 1855 are at variance with those of the Governor-General of 1799, as shown in the correspondence of Lord Wellesley and his illustrious brother. That correspondence your Memorialist respectfully submits has established:—

1st. That the true intention of the treaty was to make a permanent provision for the whole of the Families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, as long as there were any individuals living to claim a "suitable maintenance," and that the limitation of the provision "to the individuals of the Families then in existence" (as argued by Lord Dalhousie) is nowhere to be traced in Lord Wellesley's recorded sentiments, and is op-

posed to the whole tenour of his noble conduct to the Family of the deposed sovereign.

2nd. That neither by the mutiny at Vellore nor by any other occurrence, have the rights of the Family under the Treaty been forfeited, or the benefits of its provisions been limited in the smallest degree.

The claim of right thus established, is confined to what Government may deem a "suitable maintenance," and is not such as will entitle any individual of the Family to ask an allowance that can be dealt with as a property, susceptible of alienation by sale or mortgagage, or to pass by specific law of inheritance. Up to this day, though the full annual amount has not been appropriated, yet the manner in which the accounts of the reserved portion of the revenues (*viz.* two lacs of star pagodas per annum), acquired under the Partition Treaty of 1799, have been kept, shows distinctly that it was regarded as an assignment for a specific purpose, *viz.* to be expended at the discretion of Government in providing a "suitable maintenance" for all the members of the Mysore Family.

But your Memorialist humbly submits, that on the part of the Government of Calcutta, impressions at different times prevailed, which led to very narrow provision being made for various members of the Family; and upon the decease of near descendants of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, who had for life enjoyed liberal provision, their Families were left in such pecuniary distress that the incurring of debt was unavoidable.

The Honourable Court of Directors, by their despatch of May, 1855, fixing a uniform allowance for the descendants of the former sovereigns, according to the nearness of blood, without reference to any specific apportionment of their fathers' allowances, appear fully to have recognized the justice of this principle; and your Memorialist gratefully acknowledges the benefit which has resulted to all the junior members of the Family from this