

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENTG.O. No. *100*Press
~~Mis~~

Dated

*29-1-1933*Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 4644.

FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TO T. PYCROFT, Esquire,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Dated Fort William, the 8th September 1856.

SIR,

Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, noted in the margin, and in reply to observe as follows:—

No. 200, of 10th July 1856,
„ 261, of 22nd August 1856.

2. The Government of Madras are anxious to receive authority to act in the matter of the Tanjore Family, and your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, reporting recent proceedings at Tanjore makes it desirable that this should be given forthwith.

3. In your previous letter, dated the 10th July last, the Government of Madras have sufficiently shewn that the subjects which call for investigation and settlement are so numerous and important as to require to be dealt with by an Officer appointed for that special purpose. The selection of Mr. H. Forbes, late the Resident at Tanjore, for this duty, is a very proper one, and is, accordingly, sanctioned by His Lordship in Council.

4. Of the various questions requiring consideration, those connected with the “ Choultries ” and lands on which balances of Revenue are due, the claims for Pagodas, the rights over villages retained by the Rajah, when the administration of the country was assumed by the British Government, and the abolition of the Rajah's Courts, the Governor General in Council leaves for disposal by the Government of Madras.

5. But the mode in which it may be proposed to deal with the Rajah's debts, and with the State Jewels, Library, and Armoury, should be reported to the Government of India before any measures are taken. As also the apportionment of Pensions, or Gratuities to the Family and Dependants of the Rajah. Upon the last point it will be necessary to lay down the Rules by which the Government of Madras should be guided.

6. A year ago the Honorable Court, in addressing the Government of India upon the subject of a re-adjustment of the stipends paid to the Mysore Family, required that a scheme should be devised which should provide for the gradual discontinuance of the existing system (in which there was nothing fixed or certain as regards the future), and the future absorption of the descendants of Tippoo Sultan among the mass of British Subjects in India.

7. The Government of India thereupon framed certain Rules, applicable to the particular condition of this Family, which were transmitted to the Honorable Court for sanction. It was at the same time proposed that the principle of these Rules should, with the necessary adaptations in each case, be applied to all Political Stipendiaries in India having no hereditary right to their stipends.

8. The Relations whom the Rajah of Tanjore has left are in this position, they are without any rights of inheritance, and in determining the conditions with which Pensions shall be apportioned to them for their own support, and for the support of those dependant upon them, the principle above mentioned, that is, the gradual, but certain, termination of the Pension should be kept in view.

9. This is perfectly compatible with the already declared intention of the Government, from which there can be no departure, to treat the widows, daughters, and dependants of the late Rajah, with kindness and liberality.

10. The claimants upon the consideration of the Government, in the present instance, are described as being of three classes :—

1st. The members of the Rajah's Family, ninety-two in number, and including the Queen Dowager, sixteen wives, two daughters, two sisters, six natural sons, and eleven natural daughters.

2nd. The Relations, numbering 178, and drawing allowances to the amount of Rupees 4,664 a month; and, 3rd. the Servants and Pensioners, no fewer than 9800, receiving salaries and pensions varying from 10 Annas to 700 Rupees a month.

11. In dealing with the first of these classes, the Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Madras will provide that no person of the Rajah's family shall be placed in a worse condition, so far as stipend can secure this, than heretofore. And if there should be members of it, to whom, individually, no allowance in money has hitherto been allotted, and if it should be judged desirable to assign pensions to these, that the sums should be fixed in the spirit of the above Rule.

12. It is next to be considered to what extent the pensions granted to those, who are described as members of the family of the Rajah, shall be heritable. The Madras Government has given no clue to the nature of the Relationship of these ninety-two members to the head of the house, except as regards the thirty-eight individuals enumerated in this despatch. There remain, therefore, fifty-four undescribed. It is probable that very many of these are not so closely connected with the family tree as to give their descendants any title to a continued provision from the Public Revenue, but upon this point no opinion can be pronounced until further information has been received.

13. As regards the near Relatives of the late Rajah who have been specially described, the Governor General in Council requests that the following Rule be adopted, and declared to the Grantee as that which will govern the transmission of each pension upon the death of the person upon whom it is now about to be settled, viz; that upon the demise of a Stipendiary, if a man, it shall be for the Government of Madras to consider whether any and what Descendants or Relations of the deceased were supported by the stipend, and to assign to them reduced allowances, not exceeding in the aggregate a moiety of that which was enjoyed by the first recipient. Further that, upon the death of any person thus admitted to become a Stipendiary, his Descendants and Relations shall be dealt with in like manner, the whole of them receiving in the aggregate not more than a moiety of the stipend, which had been fixed upon him, and that, upon the death of any of those to whom this last and farther reduced rate of pension shall be awarded, no claim shall be recognized in his Descendants to a continuance of an allowance on any scale whatever; and lastly, that in the cases of women of the Rajah's family to whom stipends may now be granted, it shall be for the Government of Madras to enquire, upon the death of any of them, whether any and what relations of the deceased were supported from the stipend, and to give to such as may be judged worthy of consideration, life pensions, the aggregate of which shall not exceed a moiety of that which was accorded to the deceased, but that the transmission shall stop here, and that there shall be no second inheritance of any portion of the stipend.

14. By these Rules, the object recently attained in the case of the Descendants of Tippoo Sultan, security for the cessation of the system of Pensions, will be ensured prospectively, as regards the family of Tanjore. The heirs and relations of the pensioners will know exactly what to expect, and will see before them the time when they must take their places amongst the people of India, and rely upon their own exertions. No change will come unforeseen upon any one. The warning will extend through three generations, making itself sensibly felt upon each succession, and serving, it may be hoped, to dispel gradually the habits of improvident dependence and vicious idleness, which have been found inseparable from Stipendiary Royalty, when maintained indefinitely.

15. The second class consisting of Relations, 178 in number, is not further described in your letter of the 10th July last, No. 200, but it may be assumed that it does not include many who can claim to share largely in the fortunes of the family, seeing that the stipend hitherto enjoyed by each individual scarcely exceeds, on an average, 26 Rupees a month. It is not probable that amongst these any cases will arise which will not be fully met by the grant of a pension for a single life, and in some it may be acceptable that this should be commuted for a gratuity. But upon this point, again, it is necessary that the Government of Madras should report further before any decision can be taken.

16. There remains the class of Servants and Pensioners amounting to about 9800. The Resident has been directed to continue, until further orders, the payment of all customary pensions or salaries to the Family, Dependants and Servants of the late Rajah, but with the understanding that these disbursements are authorized only temporarily.

17. As regards Pensions it will probably be found that most of these must, in the observance of the spirit in which the Government of India desire to deal with all the claimants, be maintained for the lives of the recipients, and that the salaries of the chief Officers of the Rajah's household should be continued to them also as life pensions.

18. For the Servants and Retainers some general rule should be laid down, by which, according to length of Service, a pension or gratuity proportionate to their pay shall be awarded to them.

The following scale would be suitable :—

Under 7 years' service, a gratuity of 3 Months' pay.

From 7 to 15 years' " 6 " "

" 15 to 20 " " 9 " "

" 20 to 25 " " 12 " "

" 25 to 35 " a pension of $\frac{1}{4}$ pay

Above 35 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ pay

19. The Governor General in Council directs me to request that the Government of Madras will have the goodness to express their opinion upon the proposals above made in regard to the mode of dealing with the various claimants. The proposed amount of all Pensions or allowances should be reported for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed.) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th September 1856. }

3
9
No. 4780.

FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TO T. PYCROFT, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Dated Fort William, the 17th September 1856.

SIR,

Foreign Department.

The Governor General in Council has had under his consideration your letter, dated 17th June last, No. 179, together with its enclosures, communicating the views of the Madras Government on several points connected with the present and future position of the different Members of the Carnatic family.

2nd. The first question calling for the decision of Government is the provision for the family of the late Nawab ; but before passing orders upon it, His Lordship in Council thinks it necessary to repeat what has been set forth already in previous correspondence and Minutes of Council, that the Treaty of 1801, upon which alone any right of inheritance could be built, was a personal one between the Honorable Company and Azeem ool Dowlah ; that it lapsed with Azeem ool Dowlah's death, and has never been renewed ; and that the enjoyment of the title and all belonging to it by the two Nawabs who have followed him, was an act of grace and indulgence to those Princes, and carried with it no right of inheritance, and no guarantee to any who might claim to succeed to them. It is necessary to repeat this, because the fact that no such right or guarantee of inheritance exists for any Members of the late Nawab's family, makes it the duty of the Government of India to see that, in providing liberally for that family and for those connected with it, security should be taken that this provision be kept within certain limits not only of amount, but of duration ; and that the future, as well as the immediate possession of the family, be clearly defined.

3rd. Last year the Honorable Court in addressing the Government of India upon the subject of a re-adjustment of the stipends paid to the Mysore family, required that a scheme should be devised for the gradual discontinuance of the existing system, and the future absorption of the descendants of Tippoo Sultan among the mass of British Subjects in India ; accordingly certain rules applicable to the particular condition of that family have been framed and transmitted to the Honorable Court for sanction, as intimated to you in my letter of the 8th instant, No. 4644. It was, at the same time, proposed that the principle of these Rules should, with the necessary adaptations in each case, be applied to all political Stipendiaries in India having no hereditary right to their stipends. The present, therefore, is a case in which, His Lordship in Council thinks, the application of the principle should be made, and if this be kept in view, and the gradual extinction of the stipends provided for, His Lordship in Council sees nothing to object to in the sums at which the Madras Government propose to fix the pensions of the first recipients.

4th. An increase from 48,000 Rupees per annum to One Lac is suggested for Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor. This Prince has little claim to indulgence on the part of the Government of India, and we have ceased to recognize any Authority or Royal dignity as appertaining to his house ; but he is its chief representative, and His Lordship in Council thinks that the Government of Madras are right in proposing that his income should be considerably raised. His Lordship in Council also concurs in the recommendation that the stipend of his brother, Rushed ool Dowlah, should be increased to 24,000 Rupees per annum ; but before giving its assent to the sums proposed, it will be right that the Government of India should have some intimation, approximately at least, of the amount of the funds which will fall to its disposal by the lapse to the public Treasury of one-fifth of the Revenue of the Carnatic, hitherto appro-

applied to the use of the Nawab, making allowance for the probable charges of providing for the family and dependants of the late Prince. I am accordingly directed to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George will be pleased to furnish this information with as little delay as practicable.

5th. The suggestions of the Madras Government in respect to the partition of the stipend of Khayr oon Nissa Begum, the widow of the late Nawab, are also judicious, and are approved of. A fixed sum for Her Highness' own expenditure will thus be awarded to her, and she will be relieved by the Government from making large provision for others now dependant upon her bounty, which at present absorbs a great portion of the pension with which she is credited.

6th. The other Members of the family should continue to receive the stipends allotted to them by the late Nawab according to the statement drawn up by the Chepauk Agent. It is just to them, and it is due to the character of the British Government to whom the undivided possession of their country and of its revenues has now lapsed, that they should be no sufferers, pecuniarily, by the change.

7th. It is necessary, however, to lay down Rules as regards the future prospects of the Members of the family, so far as these are dependent on support from the Public Revenue. His Lordship in Council fully agrees with the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras that it is hard that the father should not know what will be the fate of his children. The cases of the family of Tanjore, and of that of the Nawab of the Carnatic, are in this respect so similar, that His Lordship in Council directs that the Rules laid down in para: 13 of my letter, dated the 8th September, No. 4644, for the Tanjore family, may be held applicable also to the Carnatic family.

8th. These rules are equally applicable to both families, but there is this difference in the two cases; that whereas in Tanjore no legitimate Male Member of the Family remains, the Nawab of the Carnatic has left two Uncles, one of whom is now indisputably the chief representative of his family. Accordingly the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras has suggested that an income should be settled on Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor in lineal descent, leaving it to him to provide for the rest of the family, and imposing no limit of time upon the continuance of the pension. His Lordship in Council cannot sanction the adoption of this course. He is of opinion that Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor's position as foremost of his family will be sufficiently acknowledged by the large amount of his pension, which (subject to the enquiry as to the funds at the disposal of Government) has been already recommended. That pension will bear subdivision for two generations, and yet supply funds adequate to the creditable support of a Native gentleman's family. It appears to his Lordship in Council unnecessary and out of place to provide for more than this in the case of Azeem Jah Bahadoor. To do so, would be to assign to him a separate and a quasi-political position to which he has no title, and to confirm him and his descendants in an inert dependence upon the State, and, therefore, His Lordship in Council would abstain from laying down in his favor any exception to the Rule which has been proposed above.

9th. To the creation of a fund for the support of widows and younger children in lineal descent, His Lordship in Council sees strong objections; whatever the source from which it be taken.

10th. In respect of pensions and gratuities to Officers of the household, Retainers and Servants, I am directed to refer the Government of Madras to the instructions conveyed upon the case of the Tanjore family, with an intimation that the same rules should be followed in the present case.

11th. The next question for decision is as to the settlement of the late Nawab's debts. The enormous amount of these debts, and the circumstances, greatly encouraging recklessness, under which they were contracted, will render a severe scrutiny of the claims necessary. It is proposed by the Government of Madras that this should be entrusted to a Commission, and the Honorable Court have approved the proposal. The selection which has been made of two out of the three Commissioners, one being the Dewan of the late Nawab, and the other the Chepauk Agent, is judicious. As regards the third, the objections pointed out in the Minute of Sir Henry Montgomery and the Honorable Mr. Elliot to the employment of Mr. J. B. Norton, the late Government Pleader, on this charge, are abundantly sufficient, and thereupon it is asked whether, in the opinion of the Government of India, the Commission should be formed without a legal Member, there being in the Presidency no other lawyer whom the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras could recommend with any confidence. Such being the case, the Governor General in Council conceives that the Commission should be formed without a legal Member; but he would

suggest to the Government of Madras whether the want might not in a great degree be supplied by the appointment of a Merchant of intelligence and high character, and in no way connected with the Government. If this should not be practicable, a Member of the Civil Service, practised in hearing evidence, might be put on the Commission.

12th. The title to the Chepauk Palace,—the question whether it be public property or private—and the extent to which there may be liens upon it, will properly be considered by this Committee. The reasons given by the Madras Government for not referring to the Begum as to the future occupation of the Palace, are conclusive—these ladies having had no interest in it whatever.

13th. A question is raised as to retaining a certain number of the Nawab's Troops to form a guard to the Palaces occupied by the Begums. The Governor General in Council is not insensible to the objections to keeping up the semblance of a force for this sole purpose, but he holds it to be of importance, on some occasions, that the respect and consideration which the Government of India desires to show to Princely Families, whose dignity is expiring, should not be always confined to substantial Acts of Munificence alone, but that it should appear in externals, and even in trifles. His Lordship in Council thinks that this is especially desirable where the Harem or the Zenana is concerned; and that in the present instance the case of the two widows of the late Nawab, and of the Begum his Grandmother, deserve to be dealt with in this spirit. Therefore, if it should be found that the withdrawal of the Guard from the Palaces of these Ladies, who through their lives have been habituated to this mark of honor, and to whom it would in all likelihood have been continued, if the successor to the Nawab's authority and dignity had been of his own blood—is painful to them, His Lordship in Council would maintain it even at some little cost and inconvenience. His Lordship in Council presumes that a very few men will suffice, and if care be taken that Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor has no authority over or concern with them whatever, and that they are attached solely to the service of the Begums, His Lordship in Council does not fear that any misapprehension will arise as to the political condition of the family on account of their continuance. Probably they may be placed under the control of the Chepauk Agent, whose Office it will certainly be necessary to maintain.

14th. The question of supplying the place of these guards by Sepoys is very properly set aside by the Government of Madras.

15th. In respect of the Notification by which it is proposed that the reasons by which the British Government has been actuated in dealing with the Arcot Family should be set forth, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that such a document should be prepared and made public, and that, as in the case of the Proclamation of 1801, it should issue from the Government of Madras after approval by the Governor General in Council.

16th. The last point to be noticed is the proposed repeal of the Act I of 1844, by which certain immunities and privileges were secured to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, his family and retainers. The Government of Madras ask whether this Act shall be rescinded absolutely, with retrospective effect, or whether the repeal shall be prospective only, the immunities conferred by it being maintained in favor of the exempted parties as respects debts contracted during the time that it was in force. The Governor General in Council thinks it clear that the repeal of the Law should be prospective only, and that great injustice would be done, if the family of the Nawab were now made liable for debts contracted under the law. The fact that the Nawab greatly abused the privileges which the Law conferred upon him would be no excuse for this injustice.

I have, &c.,

Fort William,
The 17th September 1856,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 306.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Foreign Department.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, communicating the instruction of the Government of India relative to the deputation of Mr. H. Forbes to Tanjore as Commissioner, and on the various questions requiring settlement in connection with the extinction of the Raj.

2. I am directed to state that, under the authority thus conveyed, Mr. Forbes will be directed to proceed as Commissioner to Tanjore at an early date. His reports, and the views upon them of the Madras Government in regard to those subjects which have been reserved by the Government of India for their final decision, will be communicated to you in due course.

3. In paras. 6 to 18 of your letter are laid down the Rules by which this Government should be guided in the apportionment of Pensions or Gratuities to the family and dependants of the late Rajah. After noticing the second classes of claimants, and the mode generally in which each class should be dealt with, the Supreme Government wish the Government of Madras to express their opinion on these proposals. It is added that "the proposed amount of all Pensions or allowances should be reported for the sanction of the Supreme Government."

4. The Madras Government instruct me to state that, in their opinion, the modes in which it is designed to treat the claims of the Tanjore Family and their dependants to pensionary allowances or gratuities, are both equitable in themselves, and admit of ready adaptation to the parties to whom they are meant to apply,—with respect, however, to the condition that no pension or allowance is to be granted without the prior sanction of the Government of India, I am directed to point out that there are at present, as shown in my letter of 10th July last, between 9000 and 10000 persons drawing allowances of some kind or other from the funds of the Raj, and that in regard to all these the Resident, acting under orders of this Government approved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors has, since the demise of the Rajah, been continuing the payment of "all customary pensions, allowances or wages," on the clear understanding, however, that these are to be temporary only, until the decision of the Honorable Court on the whole question be known. If this state of things is to subsist until the Supreme Government can determine, from reports laid before them, what parties shall and what parties shall not be deemed entitled to any provision—and in regard to the former, what the amount and terms of the provision shall in each case be, the result will be probably that, for some time to come, many persons will continue to be supported from the Palace Funds, who will eventually be found to have no claim at all, or at least none that would not be sufficiently met by a few months' gratuity.

5. Under these circumstances I am desired to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, whether this Government might not be authorized at once to discharge all servants and followers of the late Rajah, who have no claim to further indulgence, as well as to dispose of the cases of all whose claims would be adequately compensated by the grant of gratuities not exceeding six months' pay, according to the scale laid down in para. 18 of your letter—all cases in which it is proposed to grant larger gratuities, as well as all cases in which stipends or pensions are recommended, being reserved for report to and confirmation by the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, M
22nd September 1856. J(Signed) T. PYCROFT
Chief Secretary

16

No. 5146.

FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TO T. PYCROFT Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Dated Fort William, the 10th October 1856.

SIR,

Foreign Department. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd Ultimo, No. 306, reporting that Mr. Forbes will be sent to Tanjore directly, under the authority conveyed in my letter dated the 8th Ultimo, No. 4644, and stating that, in the opinion of the Government of Fort Saint George, the Rules proposed for dealing with the claims of the late Tanjore Rajah's family, relations, and dependants are equitable in themselves, and capable of easy adaptation to the circumstances of the Tanjore family.

2nd. With reference, however, to the order conveyed in the last para : of my letter, No. 4644, above cited, that "the proposed amount of all pensions or allowances should be reported for the sanction of the Supreme Government," the Government of Madras apprehend some inconvenience, and suggest that they might be authorized at once to discharge all servants and followers of the late Rajah, who have no claim to further indulgence, as well as to dispose of the cases of all whose claims would be adequately compensated by the grant of gratuities not exceeding six months' pay, according to the scale laid down in para : 18 of my letter ; all cases in which it is proposed to grant larger gratuities, as well as all cases in which stipends or pensions are recommended, being reserved for report to, and confirmation by, the Supreme Government.

3rd. In reply, I am desired to state that the Government of Madras is authorized as above, by the Governor General in Council ; and, in addition, is empowered finally to dispose of *all* cases in which gratuities are claimable according to the scale entered in the 18th para : of my letter, dated the 8th Ultimo, No. 4644. It is observed that there can be no object in a reference to this Government respecting gratuities under that para : seeing that a fixed scale is laid down, and the Government of Fort Saint George can allude to it, as well as the Government of India could.

4th. It does not appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary that the Government of Fort Saint George should report in detail, for the sanction of this Government, on the pensions to be granted to the people included in the 3rd Class (vide para : 10 of my letter dated 8th Ultimo,) viz. the "servants and pensioners, no fewer than, 9800 receiving salaries and pensions varying from 10 Annas to 700 Rupees a month," or on any pensions which are not to last beyond the life of the grantee.

5th. When all claims of the 3rd Class have been adjusted, it is requested that the Government of Fort Saint George will send a list, shewing names, &c., and amount of pension, to complete the record here.

6th. Claims under the 1st and 2nd Classes must be reported for sanction in classified Tabular Statements, when finally settled.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th October 1856. }

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM H. FORBES, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Tanjore.

TO T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Para: 1. The scale of provision for the servants and retainers of the late Rajah, laid down by the Government of India in the 18th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 8th of September last, is apparently applicable to individual services only; but as the majority of the retainers belong to families which have served the Raj for generations, and, as much hardship will be entailed if the bonâ fide service of each individual only is taken into account in fixing pensions, and in allotting gratuities, I have the honor to request that the Government will take the subject into consideration, and that I may be authorized to make allowance for hereditary service, in cases where, although the family may have served the Raj for many years, the individual, whose case is to be disposed of, may have recently succeeded to Office.

2. The question I submit for consideration will affect only the servants and retainers, who are to receive either life pensions, or gratuities, and will have no reference at all to those for whose families provision is to be made beyond the present generation.

Tanjore,
26th November 1856.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. FORBES,
Commissioner.

No. 474.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched, and that copy be furnished to the Commissioner for his information.

No. 475.

FROM T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
In the Foreign Department.

Dated 1st December 1856.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 8th September last, No. 4644, para: 8, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to forward for submission to the Supreme Government the accompanying copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Tanjore, representing that the scale of provision authorized by your instructions is apparently applicable to individual service only, but that the majority of the retainers of the late Tanjore Rajah belong to families which have served the Raj for generations, and that much hardship will be entailed if the bonâ fide service of each individual only is taken into account in fixing pensions, and in allotting gratuities. Mr. Forbes therefore solicits that he may be authorized to make allowance for hereditary service in cases where, though the individual whose claim is to be disposed of may have recently succeeded to Office, the family to which he belongs may have served the Raj for many years.

The Madras Government do not feel themselves at liberty to grant the authority thus applied for, but in submitting the Commissioner's proposal they would beg most strongly to recommend it to the favourable consideration of his Lordship the Governor General in Council. In the event of the application being acceded to, it will, of course, be understood that allowances to be granted will in no case extend beyond the life of the grantee.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
1st December 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6291.

FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TO T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Dated Fort William, 31st December 1856.

SIR,

Foreign Department.

In reply to your letter dated the 1st instant, No. 475, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Tanjore on the subject of the scale of provision sanctioned for the retainers of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and requesting that he may be authorized to make allowance for hereditary service in cases where, although the family may have served the Rajah for many years, the individual whose case is to be disposed of, may have recently succeeded to Office, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor General in Council approves entirely of Mr. Forbes' proposal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st December 1856. }

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Commissioner of Tanjore in reference to his letter of the 26th November last, No. 45.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
12th January 1857. }

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 103

FROM H. FORBES, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner of Tanjore.

TO T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George,

Dated 16th January 1857.

SIR,

Para: 1. I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, a Statement of the pensions and gratuities to which I consider that 921 servants of the late Rajah are entitled, under the Rule laid down in the 18th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 8th of September 1856, No. 4644, and with reference to the permission granted by the Government of India, under date the 31st December 1856, No. 6291, to make allowance for hereditary service.

2. The late Rajah's establishment was latterly divided into three Departments, the Dowlut lushker puttuck, the Dowlut paumlok, and the Huzzoor paumlok.

3. The first, properly speaking, contains the Rajah's relations, and all connected with his Highness' troops, but, as the Government will see, many entertained as sepoys have been employed in services distinct from those for which they were enlisted. To the relations of the Rajah I shall presently refer.

4. The Dowlut paumlok is supposed to contain those servants only who were appointed to Office by the late Rajah, and the Huzzoor paumlok, those who were in Office at the time of His Highness' accession, but in practice these distinctions have been lost sight of, and except that the departments have been kept nominally separate, there is no difference between them.

5. The Dowlut lushker puttuck is the department which I now submit, and I hope it will be found that, in the recommendations which I have made, I have strictly adhered to the orders of the Government of India.

6. The Government will observe that a great Majority are classed as hereditary servants, and knowing that even under our own Government, where fitness for Office is more rigidly required of candidates, claims to public employment are very generally rested on the fact that the claimant's father has already served the State, they will be prepared to find that, under the far less regular administration of a native Government, that claim has been almost universally allowed.

7. Wherever the date of the present incumbent's hereditary service is entered as ancient, it is to be understood that it goes back to a date farther than by the records now in existence can be traced. Wherever the fact of the service being hereditary or not is represented as unknown, I have not felt at liberty to admit it, and wherever the hereditary service has been so short, as, in addition to the service of the present incumbent, to come within any of the limits named by the Government of India, I have allowed the pension due to service within that limit only.

8. Although I now request the sanction of Government to the pensions and gratuities which I recommend, it is possible that hereafter some of those entered in the list may be retained on full pay, as under the orders of the Government of India, that no member of the Rajah's

family shall be placed in a worse position, so far as stipend can secure this, than heretofore, servants must hereafter be allowed to those members of the family to whom a pension may be granted, and some of those entered in the list now submitted, may be among the establishments selected. It is a matter which can be arranged when all the pensions to the family are granted, the grant of general pensions to the retainers need not be retarded on its account.

9. The Government will observe that the relations of the Rajah, who are included in the Dowlut lusher puttuck, are omitted from the present list.

10. I have before me all the information that is necessary to enable me to lay before the Government the case of each individual member of the family, from the nearest to the most distant relative, but I have considered that the Government would wish that this matter should be kept in abeyance until the issue of the Suit, now pending, shall be known.

11. The lists of the Dowlut paumlok and the Huzzoor paumlok are in a state of great forwardness, and I had hoped to submit the former, containing about two thousand names, before I left Tanjore—reports have however been lately spread abroad that the Government have abandoned their intention of contesting the claims brought forward by Kamatchee Boyee Sahibah, and all the Rajah's servants who have heretofore been employed by me, considering it imprudent to be found in my service when the Plaintiff's authority shall be unquestioned, have suddenly left their employment, and some temporary delay will result.

TANJORE,
16th January 1857.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. FORBES,
Commissioner.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 100.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th January 1857.

Read the following letter from the Commissioner of Tanjore.

(Here enter 16th January 1857, No. 103.)

The Commissioner of Tanjore submits a statement of the pensions and gratuities to which he considers that 921 Servants of the late Rajah are entitled under the Rule laid down in the 18th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 8th of September 1856, No. 4644, and with reference to the permission granted by the Government of India under date the 31st December 1856, No. 6291, to make allowance for hereditary service.

2. The scale laid down in Mr. Edmonstone's letter was,

Under 7 years' service a gratuity of 3 months' pay.
From 7 to 15 years..... 6 do.
„ 15 to 20 „..... 9 do.
„ 20 to 25 „..... 12 do.
„ 25 to 35 „, a pension of $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.
Above 35 „..... $\frac{1}{2}$ „

3. The list now submitted is that of the Dowlut lusher puttuck, which comprises the Rajah's relations, and all connected with His Highness' troops, although many entertained as Sepoys have been employed in services distinct from those for which they were enlisted. The former, or the relations, are not included in Mr. Forbes' list, the consideration of their cases being postponed, pending the issue of the suit in the Supreme Court brought by Kamatchee Boyee Sahibah.

4. Wherever the date of the present incumbent's hereditary service is entered as ancient, it is to be understood that it goes back to a date farther than by the records now in existence can be traced; wherever the fact of the service being hereditary or not is represented as unknown, Mr. Forbes did not feel at liberty to admit it; and wherever the hereditary service has been so short, as, in addition to the service of the present incumbent, to come within any of the limits named by the Government of India, he has allowed the pension due to service within that limit only.

5. The Commissioner remarks “Although I now request the sanction of Government to the pensions and gratuities which I recommend, it is possible that hereafter some of those entered in the list may be retained on full pay, as under the orders of the Government of India From Government of India, 8th September 1856, P. 11. “that no member of the Rajah's family shall be placed in a worse position, so far as stipend can secure this, than heretofore, servants must hereafter be allowed to those Members of the family to whom a pension may be granted, and some of those entered in the list now submitted, may be among the establishments selected. It is a matter which can be arranged, when all the pensions of the family are granted, and the grant of general pensions to the retainers need not be retarded on its account.”

6. The Government consider that the chief Members of the late Rajah's family may properly have some Servants allowed them in addition to their actual money stipends, and they will be prepared to recommend this indulgence to the Government of India. The question, however, will come under consideration hereafter, when their proposed stipends shall be submitted to Government, which will be when the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court have been brought to a termination. The Commissioner, in then reporting the money stipend to be granted to each Member, will, as regards those to whom servants are to be allowed, show distinctly what,

in each case, are to be the servants, their salaries, and the considerations under which they have been assigned. This, however, as observed by Mr. Forbes, will not interfere with the disposal of the recommendations now under notice.

7. The Government approve and sanction the gratuities and pensions, as recommended in the List now submitted by the Commissioner. The gratuities should be paid, and the servants dismissed, on receipt of these orders at Tanjore, with payment of arrears of wages due up to date of discharge. The pensions will commence from the beginning of the current month, and the arrears of wages be paid up to the end of the past year.

8. The Commissioner will hereafter propose what arrangements he would advise for the payment of all the stipends and pensions granted in consequence of the extinction of the Raj generally. Meanwhile he will make temporary arrangements for the disbursement of those now sanctioned.

9. It should be clearly explained to all the parties pensioned, now or hereafter, that their Pensions are limited absolutely to their own lives, and will, under no circumstances, be continued even in part to their heirs. They should also be distinctly apprized that the allowances are conferred only during good behaviour, and that they will at any time be wholly discontinued if the misconduct of their recipients should, in the opinion of Government, render such a measure necessary.

N^o 103.

Tanjore

Commissioner's Office

16 January 1854

From H. Forbes Esq

Commissioner of Tanjore

To J. Pycroft Esq

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1

I have the honor to forward,
for submission to Government, a Statement
of the pensions and gratuities to which
I consider that 921 servants of the
late Rajah are entitled under the
rule laid down in the 18th paragraph
of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter
of the 8th of September 1850, N^o 4644,
and with reference to the permission
granted by the Government of India
under date the 31st December 1856, N^o 629.

to make allowance for hereditary service.

2. The late Rajah's establishment was latterly divided into three departments, the Dowlat Lushkier puttuck, the Dowlat paumtuck, and the huzoor paumtuck.

3. The first, properly speaking, contains the Rajah's relations, and all connected with His Highness's troops, but, as the Government will see, many entertained as Sepoys have been employed in services distinct from those for which they were enlisted. To the relations of the Rajah I shall presently refer.

4. The Dowlat paumtuck is supposed

to contain those servants only who were appointed to office by the late Rajah, and the huzoor paumtuck those who were in office at the time of His Highness's accession. but in practice these distinctions have been lost sight of, and except that the departments have been kept nominally separate, there is no difference between them.

5. The dowlat lushkier puttuck is the department which I now submit, and I hope it will be found that in the recommendations which I have made I have strictly adhered to the orders of the Government of India.

6. The Government will observe

observe that a great majority are classed as hereditary servants, and knowing that even under our own Government, where fitness for office is more rigidly required of Candidates, claims to public employment are very generally rested on the fact that the Claimants father has already served the State, they will be prepared to find that, under the far less regular administration of a Native Government, that claim has been almost universally allowed.

7. Wherever the date of the present incumbents hereditary service is entered as Ancient, it is to be understood that it goes back to a date further than

by the records now in existence ¹²³ can be traced. Wherever the fact of the service being hereditary or not is represented as unknown, I have not felt at liberty to admit it, and wherever the hereditary service has been so short, as, in addition to the service of the present incumbent, to come within any of the limits named by the Government of India, I have allowed the pension due to service within that limit only.

8. Altho' I now request the sanction of Government to the pensions and gratuities which I recommend, it is possible that hereafter some of those entered in the list may be retained on file

full pay, as under the orders of the Government of India that no mem-

ber of the Rajah's family shall

be placed in a worse position, so far as stipend can secure this, than heretofore, servants must hereafter

be allowed to those members of the family to whom a pension may be granted, and some of those entered in the list now submitted, may be among the establishments selected.

It is a matter which can be arranged when all the pensions to the family are granted, and the grants of general pensions to the retainers need not be retarded on its account.

The Government will desire that the relations of the Rajah who are included in the Chowdah

from Govt.
of India
8. Sept. 1856
para 11.

last ten pattacks, are omitted from the present list

10. I have before me all the information that is necessary to enable me to lay before the Government the case of each individual member of the Family, from the nearest to the most distant relative, but I have considered that the Government would wish that this matter should be kept in abeyance until the issue of the suit now pending, shall be known.

11. The lists of the Chowdah pattaks and the huzzoor pattaks are in a state of great forwardness, and I had hoped to submit the former, containing about two thousand names, before

I left Tanjore - reports have however
been lately spread abroad that the
Government have abandoned their
intention of contesting the claims
brought forward by Ramatchee
Shayee Sahib, and as the Rajah's
servants who have heretofore been
employed by me, considering it im-
prudent to be found in my
service when the Plaintiffs autho-
rity shall be unquestioned, have
suddenly left their employment,
and some temporary delay will
result.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant.

Tanjore.

16. Jan'y 1857.

Edw. Lee
Commissioner

From Commissioner of Tanjore.
dated 16th January 1834

The Commissioner of Tanjore
submits
a statement of the pensions
and gratuities to which he
considers that the servants
of the late Rajah are entitled
under the State laid down
in the 18th paragraph of
H. Secretary's Commissioned
letter of the 8th of September
1833, and with
reference to the permission
granted by the Government
of India under date the
31st December 1833 to
make allowance for hereditary
service.

The State laid down in the
Commissioner's letter was,

Under 10 years	gratuity of 3 months pay
From 10 to 15 years	6 months pay
15 to 20 years	9 months pay
20 to 25 years	12 months pay
25 to 35 years	18 months pay
Above 35 years	24 months pay

Chief Justice 20th
February 1834
1834/Jan 16/22

depute to 1st 27th
1834/Jan 16/22

Commissioner of Tanjore
1834/Jan 16/22

1834/Jan 16/22

under the State laid down
in the 18th paragraph of
H. Secretary's Commissioned
letter of the 8th of September
1833, and with
reference to the permission
granted by the Government
of India under date the
31st December 1833 to
make allowance for hereditary
service.

3. The list now ^{under} consideration is that of the Dowlat lishker puttuck, ^{which} ~~which~~ comprising the Rajah's relations and all connected with the Highness' troops, altho' many entertained as Sepoys have been employed in services, distinct from those for which they were enlisted. The former, or the relations, are not included in Mr Forbes' list. The consideration of their cases being postponed pending the issue of the suit in the Supreme Court brought by Hamatkee Doye Sahibah.

4. Wherever the date of the present incumbents' hereditary service is entered as ancient, it is to be understood that it goes back to a date farther than by the records now in existence can be traced. Wherever the fact of the service being hereditary is represented as

unknown, Mr Forbes did not feel at liberty to admit it, and wherever the hereditary service has been so short, as, in addition to the service of the present incumbent, to come within any of the limits named by the Government of India, he has allowed the pension due to service within that limit only.

5. As the greater part of those entered in the list are entitled to pension hereditary service and for the most part ancient service, the major part of them are recommended for pension at the highest rate or half their salaries. Their salaries, however, are but small. Those of the 1st Servants in the list amount to Rs 100-8 per mensem or on the average Rs 100 each.

6. The Commissioner remarks - "Altho' I now request the sanction of Govt

to the pensions and gratuities
which I recommend, it is
possible that hereafter some
of those entered in the list
may be retained on full
pay, as under the orders
of the Government of India
that no member of the
Rajah's family shall be
placed in a worse position,
so far as stipend can secure
this, than heretofore, servants
must hereafter be allowed
to those members of the family
to whom a pension may be
granted, and some of those
entered in the list now sub-
mitted, may be among
the establishments selected.
It is a matter which can
be arranged, when all the
pensions of the family are
granted, and the grant of
general pensions to the
retainers need not be re-
corded on its account.

It seems to me
doubtful whether this was
intended by the order of
the

From Govt of India
8th Sept 1850

15th 18
the Govt of India above al-
luded or more was meant
than to secure to the members
of the family the same al-
lowances in money of which
they were in enjoyment,
during the life of the late
Rajah. on that it was de-
signed to assign them es-
tablishments of servants,
in addition - A small amount
of troops has indeed been
allowed to each of the widows
of the late Nawabs. but as
other servants. Whatever
more they require they will
have to entertain at their
own cost.

8. However that may be,
the present list, which seems
to have been correctly framed
according to the Rules of the
Govt of India, may, it is
presumed, be sanctioned -
such pensions not being
for more than one life do
not require the confirmation
of the Govt of India. The list
merely has to be forwarded
for their information.

The number of parties recom-
mended for gratuity and
its aggregate amount - the
number recommended for
10^d or 12^d pension respectively
and the sum total under
each head is not given in
abstract as it might have
been. But, supposing the
whole got to be admitted
to pension and at the
higher rate, it would be
only 4175-8 - 2087 3/4 per
month.

It is to be presumed
that the Commissioner will
hereafter suggest the
arrangements under which
these pensions and gratuities
to be granted to the officers
in the two other Departments
- on one of which the names
are said to be about two
thousand - shall be distributed.

It might be well
if, at some future time when
matters are more settled,
the Collector could induce
as many men as possible

35 P
to accept round sums in
commutation of their
Pensions on the scale observed
with the Carnatic Stipen-
daries and elsewhere. -
He should not, however,
recommend any who are
not likely to make a good
use of the commutation
money granted them. Other-
wise, they will merely
dissipate the money in
present gratification and
then be left to starve.

JP

No 100

Extract from the mins. of Cons.

Dated 29 January, 1851

Read the following
letter from the Commissioner
of Tanjore.

(Here enter 15th Jan'y. 1851 No 103)

The Commissioner of
Tanjore submits a state-
ment of the pensions and
gratuities to which he
considers that the servants
of the late Rajah are en-
titled under the Rule
laid down in the 18th pa-
ragraph of Mr Secretary
Edmondson's letter of the
5th of September 1850, No 4044,
and with reference to the
permission granted by the
Government of India
under date the 31st Dec^r 1850

See
J. B. & Co. 15/1/51

From Govt of India
8th Sept. 1856. para 10

in the list may be retained
"on full pay, as under the
"orders of the Govt of India
"that no member of the
"Rajak's family shall be
"placed in a worse position,
"so far as stipend or secure
"this, than heretofore, servants
"must hereafter be allowed
"to those members of the
"family to whom a pension
"may be granted, and some
"of those entered in the list
"now submitted, may be
"among the establishments
"selected. It is a matter
"which can be arranged,
"when all the pensions of
"the family are granted,
"and the grant of general
"pensions to the retainers,
"need not be retarded on
"its account"

The Govt consider that
the Chief members of the
late Rajak's family may
properly have some
servants allowed them in
addition

22
in addition to their actual
money stipends, and they will
be prepared to recommend
this indulgence to the Govt
of India. The question, however,
will come under consideration
hereafter, when their proposed
stipends shall be submitted
to Govt, which will be when
the proceedings now pending
in the Supreme Court have
been brought to a termination.
The Commissioners, in their
reporting the money stipends,
to be granted to each Member,
will, as regards those to
whom servants are to be
allowed, show distinctly
what, in each case, are to
be the servants. Their salaries
- and the considerations under
which they have ^{been} ~~to be~~ as-
signed. This, however, as ob-
served by Mr. Forbes, will
not interfere with the
disposal of the recommen-
- dations.

dations now under notice.

7 The Government approve and sanction the gratuities and pensions as recommended in the List now submitted by the Commission.

The gratuities should be paid and the servants dismissed on receipt of these orders at Sargone, with payment of arrears of wages due up to date of discharge. The Pensions will commence from the beginning of the current month, and the arrears of wages be paid up to the end of the past year.

8. The Commissioner will hereafter propose what arrangements he shall advise for the payment of all the Expenses and Pensions granted in consequence of the expiration of the term generally known while he will make temporary arrangements

for the disbursement of those now sanctioned.

9 It should be clearly explained to all the parties concerned now or hereafter that their Pensions are limited absolutely to their own lives and will under no circumstances be continued even in part to their heirs. They should also be distinctly apprized that the allowances are conferred only during good behaviour, and that ~~it~~ ^{they} will at any time be wholly discontinued if the misconduct of their recipients should, in the opinion of Govt, render such a measure necessary.

J.P.

Copy to Comr. of Sargone. Decr 29th
Civil Station with Mr. Forbes' Original statement } Entry - Decr 29th
Accountant General.

