M.R.O. 1—30,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

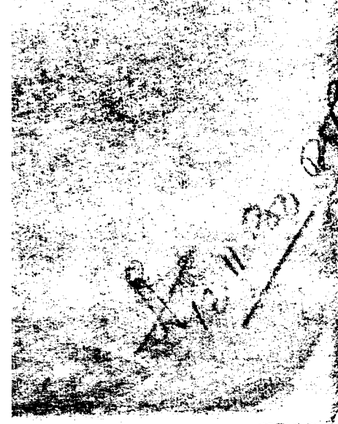
Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 244 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 24. 3 ~~19~~ 1837

Not to be folded or roughly handled



I consider it to be extremely desirable that every precaution should be used for securing the happiness and comfort of the Nabob on the foundation of the present arrangement: in order therefore to preserve His Highness from the errors of his predecessors, to defend him from the machinations of interested persons, to restrain his expenses within the limit of his income, and to impress constantly on his mind the principles of his connection with the British Government, I judge it to be expedient that a person should be appointed to attend His Highness' Durbar and to hold a constant personal communication with him on the part of this Government. The general objects of this arrrangement will be subject to the immediate superintendence of the Governor, and the duties of the subordinate office which I propose to create, will be directed to the maintenance of that intercourse, the timely communication of the intended measures of the Nabob, and to the establishment of an immediate control under circumstances contributing at the same time to the honor and respect due to His Highness' station.

The nature of these duties is such as to require the appointment of a Musselman of good character and understanding rather than of an European gentleman. I have the best opinion of the fidelity of Gholam Hussain, the principal Moonshie in the Persian office, and of his qualifications to discharge the duties of that station with satisfaction to this Government and advantage to the Company. I propose accordingly to nominate Gholam Hussain to attend (under the immediate orders of the Governor) the Durbar of His Highness the Nabob, with a salary of one hundred pagodas per month and with an allowance of fifty pagodas for equipage and servants. These sums of money it is my intention to charge in the fund, to be appropriated to the support of the family and dependents of the Nabob.

The Board will observe by the statements, which I have the honor of communicating to it, that the amount of the proposed pecuniary provision for the family and dependents of the Nabob is less than the amount appropriable to that purpose according to the stipulations of the treaty of [illegible], and the nature of the present arrangement is calculated to secure a gradual diminution of this expenditure. I propose that the payment of the stipends shall commence from the first day of October.

Statement of the pecuniary provision to be made for the surviving branches of the families of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut-ul-Omrah.

1. Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

	Rs.	Rs.
Three Sons by legitimate Marriage, viz.		
Sieful Mulk	50,000	
Hissam-ul-Mulk	50,000	
Nuzim-ul-Mulk	50,000	
		1,50,000
Three Daughters by legitimate Marriage, viz.		
Sultan-il-Nissa Begum	25,000	
Mulluk-il-Nissa Begum	25,000	
Omdut-ul-Nissa Begum	25,000	
		75,000
Ten Sons by Nicka, viz.		
Hussain Nawaz Khan	10,000	
Serafraz Khan	10,000	
Abdool Hamed Khan	10,000	
Abdool Ghuffer Khan	10,000	
Nusser Oollah Khan	10,000	
Gholam Mahomed Khan	10,000	
Ismail Khan	10,000	
Hussain Mahomed Khan	10,000	
Aboo Turab Khan	10,000	
Abdul Mahomed Khan	10,000	
		1,00,000
		3,25,000

Five Nicka Ladies, viz.

	Rs.	Rs.
Riesul Nissa Begum	5,000	
Kubul Nissa Begum	5,000	
Lal Mahal	5,000	
Khuttijah Begum	5,000	
Padsha Begum	5,000	
		25,000

Twelve Daughters by Nicka, viz.

Nejeeb-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Azeez-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Seraj-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Afzul-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Facker-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Dowlat-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Rizzia Begum	5,000	
Reheem-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Fazulut-ul-Nissa Begum	5,000	
Raabia Begum	5,000	
Lutful Nissa Begum	5,000	
Hafizah Begum	5,000	
		60,000

One Grandson by Nicka, viz.

Abdul Basit Khan	3,000

Inferior Nickaie Ladies, viz.

Pursun Beeby	3,000	
Hudjany Beeby	1,200	
Aumeenah Beeby	1,200	
Kamullah Beeby	1,200	
Four Circassians	1,200	
Muddary Begum		
		12,000
The Haram		8,400
Total		4,33,400

2. Family of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Omrah.

The Begum Dolary Begum	25,000

Three Sons by Nicka, viz.

Tadjul Omrah	24,000	
Shah Sawar Jung	10,000	
Baker Hussain Khan	10,000	
		44,000
One Daughter by Nicka, viz.		
Husseebul Nissa		5,000

Four Nickaie Ladies, viz.

Gussaty Begum	5,000	
Colsum Begum	5,000	
Chaloor Begum	5,000	
Mahatab	5,000	
		20,000
One inferior concubine recently admitted into the Mahal with her infant son		2,400
The Haram		4,053
Total		1,06,453

3. The Family of Abdool Wahab Khan, the legitimate Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, viz.

Two Sons by legitimate Marriage, viz.

	Rs.	Rs.
Deleer Jung	24,000	
Khan Jehan Khan	12,000	
		36,000

Four Sons by Nicka, viz.

	Rs.	Rs.
Serafraz Khan	3,000	
Nuddeem Oollah	3,000	
Abdo Rezzak Khan	3,000	
Kurrim odeen Ahmed	2,000	
		11,000
One legitimate wife Lally Begum		6,000

Three Nickaie Ladies, viz.

Allah Rukky	2,000	
Mustura Khanum	1,000	
Sulliale bee	500	
		3,500

Five Daughters, viz.

Kurrimul Nissa	2,000	
Rahmut-ul-Nissa	2,000	
Ahmedy Begum	2,000	
Buddy-ul-Nissa	2,000	
Wujjyal Nissa	2,000	
		10,000
The family of Kadar Khan, a son by Nicka		2,000
Total		68,500

4. The Family of Maphooz Khan, the Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally by Nicka.

	Rs.	Rs.
One son, Maphooz Khan		6,000

Three Daughters, viz.

The wife of Mahomed Morad	2,000	
Do. of Mahomed Ally Khan	2,000	
Beeby Saheb	1,200	
		5,200
Total		11,200

5. Separate connexions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Abdul Khader, the nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate sister	12,000
The family of Jan Jehan Khan, nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate sister	5,000
The family of Sewad Khan, a Nekaie son of Mahomed Ally	5,000
The family of Hussan Ally, a Nekaie son of Mahomed Ally	5,000
The family of Nijeb Ollah Khan, a Nekaie brother of Mahomed Ally	2,000
The family of Budder-ul-Islam Khan, a Nekaie brother of Mahomed Ally	3,000
Total	32,000

6. Officers of the Government of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Omrah, not included in the provision made for the family of His Highness.

	Rs.
Mohtar Jung, Foujdar of Tinnevelly	4,200
Ally Nawaz Khan, Killadar of Arcot	4,200
Tucky Ally Khan, one of the Ministers at Madras	4,200
Meer Assud Oollah Khan	4,200
Kuttul Oboodeen Khan	4,200
Jowaher Ally Khan, Killadar of Kylasgur	1,200
Serafraz Ally Khan, Killadar of Terrivoor	1,200
Baker Gowar, Killadar of Chittoor	1,200
Ameen-ud-deen Ally Khan Behader	2,400
Commandant Mahomed Ibrahim	1,200
Moonshy Gholam Hussain	6,320
Total	34,520

7. THREE RELATIONS OF THE EMPEROR OF DELHI, PENSIONED BY THE NABOB MAHOMED ALLY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Humacoin Bucht	6,000	
Ally Bucht	4,200	
His young Brother	1,200	
		11,400

Recapitulation.

1. The family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally	4,33,400	
2. Do. do. Omdut-ul-Omrah	1,00,453	
3. Do. do. Abdul Wahab Khan	68,500	
4. Do. do. Maphuz Khan	11,200	
5. Separate Connexions	32,000	
6. Officers of the late Government	34,520	
7. Relations of the Emperor	11,400	
Grand Total ..		6,91,473

(Signed) CLIVE,

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 332.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th October 1856.

Read the following papers:—

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, No. 4780.

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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. An increase from 48,000 rupees per annum to one lakh is suggested for Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur. 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, Rusheed-ood-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 appropriated to the use of the Nawab, making allowance for the probable charges of providing for the family and dependents of the late Prince. I am accordingly directed to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George will be pleased to furnish this information with as little delay as practicable.

5. The suggestions of the Madras Government in respect to the partition of the stipend of Khyr-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 dependent upon her bounty, which at present absorbs a great portion of the pension with which she is credited.

6. 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.

7. 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 paragraph 13 of my letter, dated the 8th September, No. 4644, for the Tanjore family, may be held applicable also to the Carnatic family.

8. 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 inquiry as to the funds at the disposal of Government) has been already recommended. That pension will bear subvision for two generations, and yet supply funds adequate to the creditable support of a native ntleman's family. It appears to His Lordship in Council unnecessary and out of place to rovide for more than this in the case of Azeem Jah Bahadoor. To do so would be to assign o 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 Minutes 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 [illegible] 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.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

Extract from a letter from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, the 8th September 1856, No. 4,644.

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 inquire, 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 loyalty, when maintained indefinitely.

Order thereon, 4th October 1856, No. 382.

The Government of India, in the Despatch above recorded, communicate their instructions in regard to certain important questions on which reference had been made to them in connexion with the affairs of the Carnatic Durbar.

2. These questions are:—

The provision to be made for the support of the relatives, servants, and dependents of His late Highness Mahomed Ghouse.

The steps to be taken for the investigation and settlement of the debts of His late Highness.

3. On the first of these topics the Supreme Government premise their orders by referring emphatically to what has been already set forth in previous correspondence and Minutes of Council. "The Treaty of 1801, upon which alone any right of inheritance could be built, was a personal one between the Honorable Company and Azeem-oo-Dowlah; it lapsed with Azeem-oo-Dowlah's death, and has never been renewed, 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." The Government of India repeat this declaration, "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 say 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.

4. Subject to the due observance of these principles, the Supreme Government see nothing to object to in the sums at which the Madras Government propose to fix the pensions of the first recipients, viz., to the continuance to the other members of the family besides Prince Azeem Jah, his brother Rusheed-oo-Dowlah, and H. H. Khyr-oon-Nissa Begum—whose cases are separately noticed—of the stipends allotted to them by the late Nawab according to the statement drawn up by the Chepauk Agent. With regard, however, to the treatment of these allowances on lapse, the Government of India direct that the rules laid down for the Tanjore family may be held applicable also to the Carnatic family. The same rules are also to be applied in respect to pensions and gratuities to officers of the household, retainers, and servants.

From Government of India, 8th September 1856, No. 4644, p. 13.

5. The suggestions of the Madras Government in regard to the partition of the stipend of Khyr-oon-Nissa Begum, the widow of the late Nawab, are approved.

6. With respect to H. H. Prince Azeem Jah and his brother Rusheed-oo-Dowlah, the Supreme Government, while fully recognizing the opinion expressed by this Government that their claims should receive liberal consideration, yet defer giving their assent to the specific stipends proposed for those Princes by the Government of Madras, until they have before them "some intimation, approximately at least, of the amount of the funds which will fall to their disposal by the lapse to the public treasury of one-fifth of the revenue of the Carnatic hitherto appropriated to the use of the Nawab, making allowance for the probable charges of providing for the family and dependents of the late Prince." It is desired that this information be submitted with as little delay as practicable. The conditions in regard to renewal on lapse upon which any stipends that may eventually be decided for Prince Azeem Jah will be conferred upon him are explained in paragraph 8 of the letter from the Supreme Government.

7. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to forward copy of the present letter—of that to which it replies—of the recent communication from the Supreme Government respecting the Tanjore Durbar—and of the Despatch of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 19th March, No. 15 of 1856—to the Chepauk Agent, and to request him to draw up and submit as expeditiously as possible a statement showing those persons, relations, officers, servants or dependents of H. H. the late Nawab who are in his view entitled to provision of some kind, stipend, pension, or gratuity from the State, the amount—following the rules communicated in regard to the family of Tanjore and now extended to that of the Carnatic—which should be awarded them severally, and the reasons for his recommendation in each case.

8. Dr. Balfour will likewise submit intermediately, and with as little delay as practicable, an approximate statement of the probable charges of providing for the family and dependents of the late Nawab, to enable this Government to supply that of India with the information called for in paragraph 4 of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter.

The Accountant-General will be requested to furnish at an early date an account exhibiting, under the several heads, the income derived by the late Nawab from the State, for each of the five years preceding his death.

9. By the rules detailed in the Despatch on Tanjore, the allowances of every kind proposed for the family or dependents of the late Rajah are to be subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government. Until the pleasure of that authority be intimated, it cannot be known with certainty what persons will be deemed entitled to provision at all, or, if so entitled, whether the allowances recommended for them will be approved. For the present, therefore, all parties who, since the demise of the late Nawab, have been supported from the Palace Funds, must continue in enjoyment of the existing allowances, and this consideration will no doubt induce the Agent at Chepauk to be as prompt as possible in the investigation of the several claims that he will have to consider. It is to be observed however that, as regards the Tanjore family, this Government have solicited from that of India discretionary authority for the dismissal at once

without preliminary report of all servants, retainers, &c., who have no title to further provision at all, as also for the disposal of all claims which would be adequately remunerated by gratuities not exceeding six months. Should this application be complied with, the same course will be followed as regards the Carnatic servants or retainers.

10. It would be well if any of His late Highness' sepoys—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—who are fit to take service in the Company's Army, could be induced to enter it. The Agent will propose this to them, and will report the result of his communications on this head, and the arrangements which he would recommend for giving effect to this suggestion.

11. The measures above adverted to, and those to be now noticed in connexion with the inquiry into the Nawab's debts, cannot be taken without, in some degree, disclosing the intentions of the Government towards the Carnatic family, nor is it desirable that the state of suspension in which the family have for some months necessarily been should longer continue. Without, therefore, making any formal announcement of the orders of the Supreme Government, the Chepauk Agent will, nevertheless, possess H. H. Prince Azeem Jah, the Dewan, and the leading members of the family and Durbar, generally with the resolutions of the Honorable Court of Directors and of the Government of India, in respect to their future treatment, viz, that none of the immediate members of the family—those entered in the Agent's list—are to be placed pecuniarily in a worse position than they occupied during the life of the Nawab, and that the claims of his chief officers and servants will be liberally considered. Opposition on the part of any of them to the course thus laid down can hardly be anticipated. In the improbable contingency of any such being meditated, the Agent will not fail to point out its utter futility and how assuredly it would recoil upon those who offered it.

From Government of India, 17th September, para. 6.
" " of " 8th " paras. 11, 16, 17.

12. The Government now turn to the consideration of the late Nawab's debts. The Government of India, it is remarked, approve the selection of the Chepauk Agent and the Dewan as two of the Commissioners for the investigation of these demands. For the third, if there be no member of the legal profession at Madras whom the Local Government would desire to employ on the duty, it is suggested that a merchant of intelligence and high character, and no way connected with the Government, be appointed, or, failing him, a member of the Civil Service, practised in hearing evidence, might be put upon the Commission.

13. When the letter of 17th June last was written, the Governor in Council was under the impression that the time of Mr. Teed was so fully occupied in the discharge of the duties devolving on him in the Supreme Court and as Administrator-General, as to leave him no leisure for the contemplated inquiry into the Carnatic debts. He has since learnt that this is not the case, and that Mr. Teed could take his due share in the labors of the Commission without prejudice to his other avocations. The value of the services of a trained lawyer in researches of this nature is unquestionable. The Government, therefore, resolve to associate Mr. Teed in the Commission.

14. The three Commissioners will draw each a salary of Rupees 700 per mensem. They will submit, for the consideration of Government, the establishment that they would propose to entertain, and the salaries that they would assign them. They will also state at what place they would desire to hold their sittings.

15. The Governor in Council need not impress upon the Commissioners the rigorous scrutiny to which all claims coming before them should be subjected. It will likewise evidently be necessary to fix some time, and that not a distant one, after which no claims should be received. Beyond this the Governor in Council is not now prepared to pass any order. He would wish the Commissioners to meet and confer together on the best mode of conducting their inquiry, reporting the result of their consultations for the consideration of Government, and submitting a sketch of the general principles by which they propose to be guided in their investigations.

16. The Committee will have to consider the title to the Chepauk Palace, whether it be public property or private, and the extent to which there may be liens upon it.

17. No allusion is made by the Supreme Government to the debts of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah. On this subject it will be necessary to make a further reference to Calcutta.

18. The Chepauk Agent will report his opinion in regard to the retention of a certain number of the Nawab's troops as a guard to the palaces occupied by the Begums, and state what number of each rank will be required for the purpose, if the proposal be carried out.

19. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter will be communicated to the Honorable Company's Acting Solicitor, and he will be requested to furnish draft of a short Act for rescinding Act I of 1844. He will observe that the repeal is to be prospective only, so that parties hitherto exempted from process are not to be subjected to it for debts contracted during their period of exemption under the Act, unless, of course, on the condition prescribed by the Act, viz., "by the consent of the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George first had and obtained."

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No. 380.

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, communicating the instructions of the Government of India on several points connected with the Carnatic Family.

2. In paragraph 23 of that letter, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, after premising that the treaty between the Honorable Company and Azeem-ood-Dowlah was a personal one, that it had lapsed on his death, and has never been renewed, and that the enjoyment of the title and all belonging to it by the two Nawaubs 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, proceeds to declare that the principle in regard to the gradual extinction of stipends, which has been applied to those granted to the family of Mysore, will be equally applicable to those which may be awarded to the Carnatic Family. Subject to the operation of this principle, His Lordship the Governor-General in Council sees no objection to the allowances proposed to be assigned to the principal members of the family as entered in the list submitted by the Chepauk Agent. The Agent, I am instructed to state, has been desired to communicate this decision to those members.

3. The Government of India, while admitting the propriety of increasing the allowances of Prince Azeem Jah, uncle of the late Nawaub, and those of his brother Rusheed-ood-Dowlah, defer acting upon the recommendation of the Madras Government in behalf of those Princes, until they have some intimation, approximately at least, of the amount of the funds which will fall to their disposal by the lapse to the Public Treasury of one-fifth of the revenue of the Carnatic, hitherto appropriated to the use of the Nawaub, making allowances for the probable charges of providing for the family and dependents of the late Prince.

4. On receipt of your letter, copy of it and of the papers connected with it was furnished to the Chepauk Agent, and he was desired to draw up and submit, as expeditiously as possible, a statement showing those persons, relations, officers, servants or dependents of His Highness the late Nawaub who, according to the rules communicated in your despatch regarding the Tanjore Family, would be entitled to provision of some kind—stipend, pension or gratuity—from the State, the amount which, agreeably to those rules, should be awarded them severally and the reasons for his recommendation in each case.

5. Dr. Balfour was likewise instructed to submit, with as little delay as practicable, an approximate estimate of the probable aggregate expense of providing for the family and dependents of the late Nawaub, to enable this Government to supply the Government of India with the information called for in paragraph 4 of your letter now acknowledged.

6. Some delay has occurred in meeting this requisition in consequence of the death, since my letter to your address, dated 17th June last, of Her Highness Saeed-oon-Nissa Begum, grandmother of the late Nawaub, and in receipt from him of an allowance of Rs. 12,000 per mensem, or Rs. 1,44,000 annually. It has now become necessary to consider which of the Begum's relatives should be charged with

the care of such of her retainers and dependents as really have a claim to consideration, and what proportion of her late allowance should be continued for the purpose. The Government are in communication with the Agent on the subject, and on its being settled, will lose no time in furnishing the proximate estimate necessary for enabling the Government of India to decide on the stipends to be conferred on Prince Azeem Jah and his brother Rusheed-ood-Dowlah.

7. A Commission has been appointed for investigating the debts of the late Prince. With the Chepauk Agent and the Dewan, whose nomination has already been approved by the Supreme Government, has been associated Mr. C. M. Teed, Master of the Supreme Court and Administrator-General. In reference to this selection, it should be explained that, when my letter of 17th June was despatched, the Madras Government were under the impression that Mr. Teed's duties in the Supreme Court and as Administrator-General would not leave him sufficient leisure for the labors of the Committee. They have since had reason to believe that this is not the case, and that Mr. Teed's services may be made available for the present inquiry; and as there can be no question as to the value of a trained lawyer in the scrutiny of such claims as are likely to be brought forward—a large proportion of which are within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—they have had no hesitation in putting Mr. Teed on the Commission.

8. The Commissioners have been informed that their duties are two-fold—to investigate the debts of the late Nawaub and to take measures for securing the personal property of His Highness alluded to by the Honorable Court as to be first appropriated towards the liquidation of his debts as well as the Sircar or State property, and for inquiring into the asserted liens on both these descriptions of property. The title to the Chepauk Palace and alleged liens on it, referred to in paragraph 12 of your letter, have been specially pointed out to them as subjects for their investigation. They have been desired to submit, for the consideration of Government, the arrangements and course of procedure which they propose to adopt for carrying out these duties.

Despatch, No. 15, of 1856, paragraph 10.

9. Mr. Teed has represented that it would not be possible to do justice to the inquiry into the debts unless the Commissioners are armed with legal powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of papers and accounts and to examine parties on oath, and he has submitted the draft of an Act conferring such powers. As the draft, with a slight addition, seemed to Government to be well suited to its object, it has been forwarded to the Member for Madras of the Legislative Council, who has been requested to take charge of it and to have it passed into a law, under suspension of the Standing Order of the Council, as early as possible. I am desired to transmit copy of Mr. Teed's letter and of the orders passed upon it.

Since this was written, the Government have received from the Commissioners a further communication representing that some measure of larger scope than the bill proposed by Mr. Teed will be necessary. They have therefore instructed their Member to defer proceeding with the submission of that bill to the Council, pending further instructions from this Government.

10. Your letter refers only to the debts of the late Nawaub. It would, however, seem to be the intention of the Court of Directors, as indicated in their despatch of 19th March last, No. 15, paragraph 10, that the debts of Prince Azeem Jah, *contracted by him as Naib-i-Moochtar*, should also be settled. I am desired to solicit instructions whether the inquiry of the Commissioners should not extend to these liabilities also.

11. Dr. Balfour, it may here be stated, has submitted a representation regarding the indebtedness of the late Saeed-oon-Nissa Begum, but has been informed by Government that they cannot recognize any claims to consideration on the part of creditors of stipendiaries. The same view is taken by Government as respects the liabilities which are being considerably incurred by Prince Azeem Jah since he has been relieved of the office of Guardian on the late Nawaub attaining his majority, and has thereby been reduced to the condition of a stipendiary.

12. The Agent has been desired to propose to such of the sepoys of His late Highness' Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, who are fit for service, that they should enter the Company's army.

13. As directed in paragraph 15 of your letter, I am desired to submit for approval the draft of a notification explanatory of the reasons which have actuated the British Government in dealing with the Arcot Family. In forwarding this document, I am, however, desired to state that the views of this Government, in respect to the issuing such a proclamation, have undergone a change, and that they are now of opinion that such a measure is not called for and would not be expedient. They would remark that no such exposition of the motives of Government has been published in the case of the Tanjore Family. It is also to be observed that the preliminary measures, as above described, towards determining the claims to provision of the family and servants and towards arranging the course of procedure for the settlement of the debts, could not be taken without the people becoming acquainted with the general scope of the orders of the Supreme Government, and the principles on which the main questions connected with the Carnatic Family had been decided. This knowledge of the intentions of Government has, as might be expected, occasioned some excitement, which it is trusted is now subsiding, but which would be likely to be revived by any act leading to renewed discussions of such questions.

14. I avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, No. 5146, on the immediate settlement of those claims connected with the Tanjore Durbar which do not involve the grant of more than life pensions. It is intended to follow the same principle in the adjustment of the Carnatic claims to which it is equally applicable.

15. I have to add, in conclusion, that the Honorable Company's Solicitor has been directed to prepare the draft of an Act for rescinding prospectively Act I, 1844.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24*th October* 1856.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

No. 2507.

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

Dated Fort William, 9th May 1856.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

In forwarding, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 15 dated 19th March last, regarding the extinction of the Nawabship of the Carnatic by the death of His Highness Nawab Mahomed Ghouse without direct heirs, I am directed to draw attention to the 10th and 11th paras: thereof, and to invite the suggestions of the Madras Government relative to the future provision for the several Members of the Carnatic family, and to the appointment of a Commission for the investigation of the debts of the late Nawab.

2. His Lordship in Council also requests that the Government of Madras will institute further enquiries regarding the Chepauk Palace, as suggested by the Honorable Court in paragraph 12, and report the result for the orders of the Supreme Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient serv[illegible]

G. F. [illegible]ONSTONE,

Fort William, the 9th May 1856. *Secretary to the Government of India.*

(COPY.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 15 of 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. The Governor General's letter in the Foreign Department, dated the 14th of November (No. 21) 1855, and the Political Letters from the Madras Government dated the 12th of October (No 14) the 20th of November (No 16) and the 4th of December (No 18) 1855, report to us the death, without direct heirs, of His Highness Mahomed Ghouse, Nawab of the Carnatic, and communicate the views of the Governor General, and of the Governor in Council of Madras, respecting the consequences of that event.

2. In the opinion both of the Governor General and of the Madras Government, the dignity of Nawaub of the Carnatic has expired; the Treaties between the British Government and the successive heads of the family of Wallajah are at an end, the British Government are under no obligation to recognize any person as successsor to the rights hitherto enjoyed under those Treaties, and expediency being wholly against such recognition, those authorities are unanimously of opinion that it ought not to take place.

3. We have carefully examined the past history of the relations of the British Government with this family, and have bestowed on the important question referred to us the earnest deliberation due to all questions which can be supposed to involve considerations of public faith.

4. We find that when in 1801, the representative of the junior branch of the family of Wallajah was placed on the musnud by the act of the British Government, a formal announcement was made to the following effect. That the conduct of the two previous Nawabs, Walla-

jah, and Omdut ool Umra, had placed them in the position of public enemies of the British Government, that all antecedent rights of the family had been forfeited, and that the Nawab Azeemood Dowlah was solely indebted for his titular sovereignty, and for the pecuniary and other rights annexed to it, to the grace and favor of the British Government.

5. We find that Azeemood Dowlah fully acknowledged this fact, and that, the original Draft of Treaty prepared by the Madras Government having contained words implying that the British Government did not confer a new, but recognized a pre-existing, right those words were, on that express ground, by the desire of the Marquis Wellesley, struck out, and others substituted which did not contain that implication.

6. The rights of the family, being thus derived from the Treaty of 1801, are necessarily limited by its terms, and those are exclusively personal to Azeemood Dowlah—There is no mention in the Treaty of heirs and successors, nor any stipulation respecting descendants. Two successions indeed have since taken place, but on each of these occasions the question was regarded and treated as one subject to the decision of the British Government. On the first of these occasions the Governor General *acknowledged* the son of Azeem ood-Dowlah as his successor in the rank and title of Nawab of the Carnatic, but the meaning of that ambiguous term was cleared up by the declaration "His Excellency is pleased to *resolve* that the pecuniary provisions "of the Treaty of 1801 shall remain in force." On the last vacancy the family were expressly informed that "it is the *intention of Government* that the late Nabob shall be succeeded in "his State and dignity by his infant son." It was thus distinctly held that the Government might have refused its assent to the succession even of a direct heir; and on the present vacancy there are no direct heirs.

7. In these circumstances, there cannot be any obligation on the British Government to continue the provisions of the Treaty of 1801 in favor of any collateral relative of the deceased Nawaub, while in the absence of obligation, we entirely agree with the Madras Government in the opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to do so. Such titular sovereignties, and the exemption which they are held to confer from the common operation of the law, are always an evil, and in the present case, their effect has (as was truly observed by Lord Harris) been "morally most pernicious" not only by "favouring the accumulation of an idle and dissipated population in the chief city of the Presidency," but by the scandalous want of principle evinced in pecuniary matters, both by the late Nawaub, and by his uncle Azeem Jah, the nearest collateral relative.

8. Azeem Jah has addressed to us a memorial, in which he professes to consider his right to the succession as having been admitted by the Madras Government, and by us. He cites, with this view, an expression in a resolution of Government in 1843 ("the position" which "he holds "in relation to His Highness the Nawab and to his succession to the musnud") and a passage from one of our letters to the Madras Government dated 14th January 1829, in which he is spoken of as "the next heir" in case of the Nawab's demise. The subject then before us was not the succession to the musnud, but the appointment of a physician to the young Nawab, and we had no intention whatever of entering into the question what might be Azeem Jah's rights of inheritance. As the nearest of kin we spoke of him as the heir to whatever could legally be derived from the Nawab by inheritance, but the Nawabship had never been considered by us to be heritable by heirs, as of right.

9. We therefore fully adopt the opinion of the Governor General and of the Madras Government, that the title and dignity of Nawab, and all the advantages annexed to it by the Treaty of 1801, are at an end.

10. We entirely agree in the liberal intentions of the Madras Government in favor of the family. We approve the proposals that "a handsome allowance should be given to the Prince Azeem-jah Bahadoor," that the debts incurred by him as Naib-i-Mookhtar should be investigated by a Commission, and such of them as are deemed legitimate paid by Government, that the same course should be pursued respecting the debts of the late Nawab, his personal property being first appropriated towards their liquidation; that the salaries of the principal officers of the Nawab's Household should be continued for their lives, and that all the servants, attendants, troops and followers should be discharged, pensions, or gratuities, being granted to such as may have an equitable claim to such consideration.

11. We shall only add that in the adjustment of debts, the utmost care should be used to exclude fictitious or improper claims, that only sums should be admitted, which can be proved to have been advanced; that in regard to articles sold, only the fair market price of the day should be allowed, and that our standing order limiting the interest in such cases to a maximum of six per cent simple interest must be scrupulously observed.

12. We perceive that, in the contemplation of the Madras Government, the Palace at Chepauk will at once be at the disposal of the State as public property. Sir Henry Montgomery says that it was mortgaged which might imply that it was considered to be private property. You will institute further enquiries upon this point; but, whatever may be the correct view of the subject, we do not wish to see the ladies of the Nawab's immediate family deprived, against their inclination, of the privilege of residing in that edifice; and the most liberal consideration should be given to any claims they may prefer to portions of the personal property contained in the building.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,
" W. H. SYKES,
" W. J. EASTWICK,
And six others.

London, the 19th March 1856.

(A true copy.)

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

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
11TH JUNE 1856.

No. 35 OF G. A.

FROM SURGEON E. G. BALFOUR,

Government Agent at Chepauk.

To T. PYCROFT, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

In forwarding to you the list required by Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 6th June No. 165 of 1856, I have the honor to explain that these sums were drawn from the one-fifth share of the Carnatic Revenues in accordance with the fifth Article of the Treaty of 1801, and having already alluded to points relating to the late Nawaub's Children and Wives in my letter, dated 20th December 1855, No. 85, I need not now write more than the above.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Government Agent.

Translation of a Persian Statement showing the Members of the Carnatic Family to whom Stipends were granted by His late Highness.

Names.	Amount Rupees.	Remarks.
Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	4,000	
Her Highness the Nabob Begum, Shadee Lady of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	12,000	
Nabob Khyr-oon-Nissa Begum, Shadee Lady of His late Highness Gholam Mahomed Ghous Khan Bahadoor	12,000	
Padsha Begum, Nicka Lady of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	1,000	
Rasheed ood Dowlah Bahadoor, Son of the late Azeem-oon-Nissa Begum, Shadee Lady of Do.	1,000	Including the salaries of the old dependants of the Begum.
Fatimah Begum, daughter of the late Azeem oon Nissa Begum, Shadee Lady of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	4,000	
Mooneer ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, elder son of the late Dowlut oon Nissa Begum, Nicka Lady of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah	571	
Etybar ood Dowlah Bahadoor, younger son of Do. Do. Do.	571	
Ahmedy Begum, elder daughter of Do.	286	
Koolsom Begum, younger Do. of Do.	286	
Ahmud oon Nissa Begum, grand daughter of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	1,000	
Mookhtar oon Nissa Begum, Nicka Lady of the late Nabob Auzum Jah Bahadoor	1,000	
Auzum oon Nissa Begum, Nicka Lady of the late Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghous Khan Bahadoor	4,000	From this sum Rupees 700 is the allowance of the Begum's mother.
Daughters of Mookhtar oon Nissa Begum	500	
Ummatool Fatimah, harum of the late Nabob Auzum Jah Bahadoor	50	
Mahmood Ally Khan, grand son of the late Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	15	
Total... ...	38,679	

Dated 9th June 1856.

Signed) MUDAR OOL OOMRAH.

(A true translation,)

(Signed) MAHMOOD ALLY.

(A true copy.)

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
12TH JUNE 1856.

No 36 OF G. A.

FROM SURGEON E. G. BALFOUR,

Government Agent at Chepauk.

To T. PYCROFT, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

As there may appear to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considerable difficulty in tracing in the list sent yesterday the relationship of the various members of the Wallajah family, who are supported from the fifth share of the Carnatic Revenues guaranteed by the fifth Article of the Treaty of 1801, I have the honor to subjoin a table showing their several names and the relationship they stand to each other, and to the five deceased Nabobs, and have placed against each name the allowance shown in the list sent yesterday, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

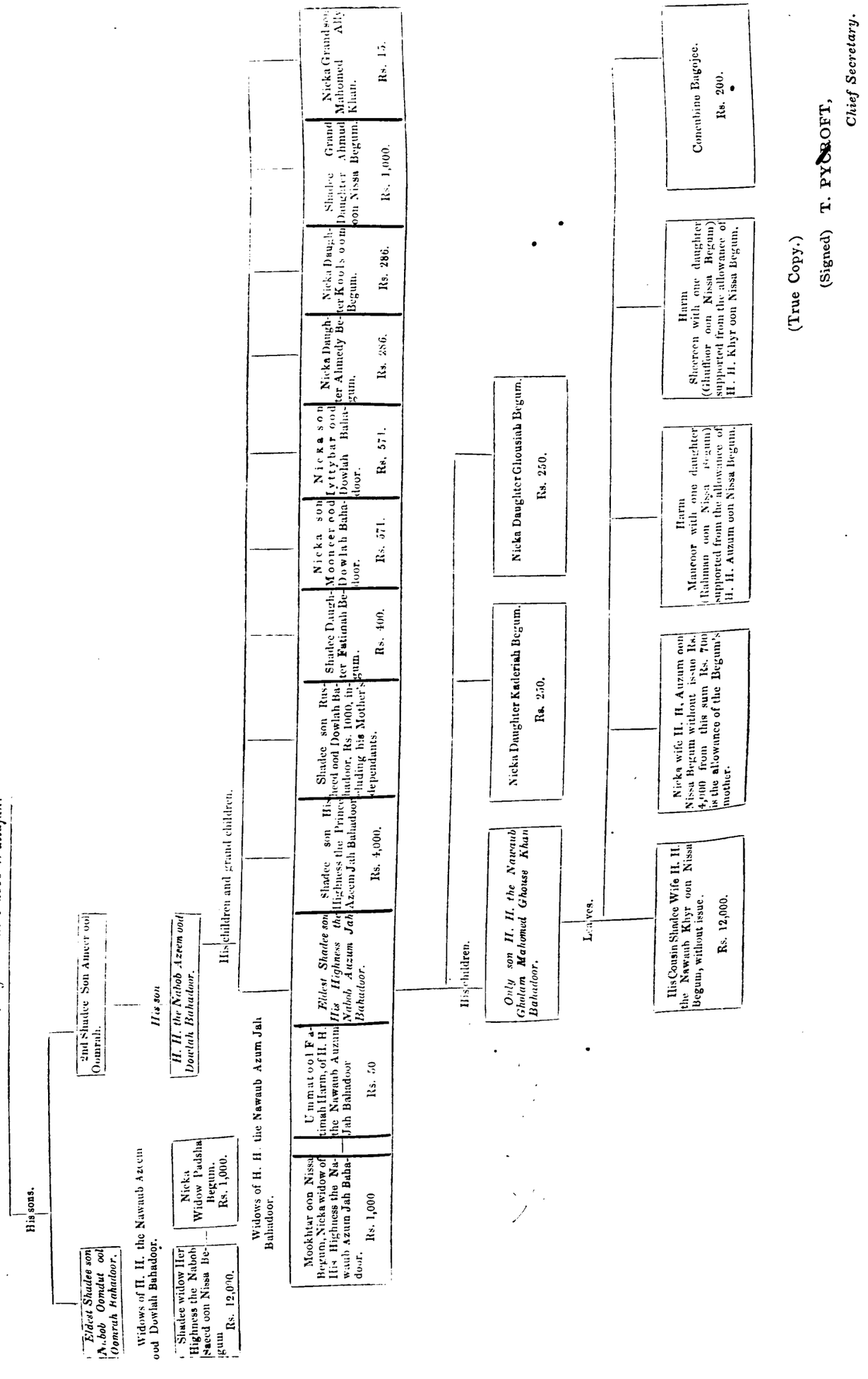
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Government Agent.



(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 179.

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

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th Ultimo, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No 15, dated 19th March last, regarding the extinction of the Nawaubship of the Carnatic by the death of H. H. Nawaub Mahomed Ghouse without direct heirs ; and inviting the suggestions of this Government relative to the future provision for the several members of the Carnatic family, and to the appointment of a Commission for the investigation of the debts of the late Nawaub.

This Government are also requested to institute further inquiries regarding the Chepauk Palace and to report the result for the orders of the Supreme Government.

By the Rt Hon. President, 20th May and 4th June 1856.
By the Honorable W. Elliot 30th May 1856.
By the Honorable Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. 27th May 1856.

2. In reply I am desired to forward, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Minutes which have been recorded by the several Members of this Government on the subject.

3. With respect to the provision to be made for the Carnatic family, the enclosed list prepared by the Government Agent in Chepauk with accompanying Genealogical table shows the immediate members of that Family, widows, children or grand children of the three Nawaubs Azeem oo Dowlah, Auzum Jah Bahadoor and Mahomed Ghouse, to whom separate allowances were paid by H. H. the late Nawaub and the amount of the allowance in each case. With two exceptions the Madras Government would propose to continue these allowances at their present rates as shown in the List.

4. The two exceptions above referred to are the Prince Azeem Jah, Uncle of the late Nawaub, and Rusheed ood Dowlah, the individual standing No. 5 in the List.

5. Prince Azeem Jah has hitherto been in receipt from the late Nawaub of an allowance of Rs. 4,000 per mensem or Rs. 48,000 per annum. Looking to the long continued connection which has subsisted between the British Government and the Arcot family, it appears only befitting that its representative should be treated with liberality, though he may not personally have strong grounds for consideration. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council would therefore suggest that his allowance be fixed at one lac of rupees annually.

6. Rusheed ood Dowlah is next in descent to Prince Azeem Jah, being like him a Shadee son of the Nawaub Azeem oo Dowlah—his present stipend Rs. 1,000 a month is but scanty ; the Government would propose to double it and fix it at Rupees 2,000.

7. The allowance proposed for Kheir ool Nissa Begum, Shadi widow of the late Nawaub, is Rs. 12,000 per mensem or that nominally assigned to her by her late husband. It seems doubtful however whether she was in fact in actual enjoyment of more than Rs. 7,000, the balance Rs. 5,000 being devoted to the support of other members of the family. It will be for consideration whether her allowance from Government should not be settled at the sum of which she has hitherto been in the actual receipt, Government taking upon themselves such payments as it may be proper to make to the persons who have hitherto participated in the allowance.

8. On reference to the list it will be remarked that the majority of the payments are such as will have to be made during the lives only of the present recipients. There are however others, and especially that to be assigned to Prince Azeem Jah, which cannot be so limited, but will have to be continued, with or without deduction, and with or without partition, to the eldest son or to the children of the original grantee.

9. It becomes a question of much importance in such cases to consider whether at the time of the Pension being conferred the terms on which it is to be continued on lapse should be settled and made known to the first recipient, and in that event what the terms should be or whether the Government should decline to bind itself to any conditions or to give any assurances beyond perhaps those of a general character and should leave future events to be dealt with according to circumstances and to the state of affairs at the time of their occurrence. On this point the Madras Government would wish to be favored with the views of the Government of India.

10. With respect to the Commission which has to be appointed to investigate the debts of the late Nawaub and of Prince Azeem Jah, the Right Honorable the President has proposed to nominate as members the Chepauk Agent Dr. Balfour, the Dewan of the deceased Nawaub, and the Government Pleader Mr. J. B. Norton. The selection of the two first is fully concurred in by the 3rd and 4th members of Council. To the appointment of the third, objections have been stated by the Honorable Mr. W. Elliot and by the Honorable Sir H. Montgomery, which will be seen in their Minutes.

11. The question whether the Chepauk Palace was mortgaged by the late Nawaub and in such case what is the nature and extent of the liens upon it, may perhaps most fitly be investigated by the Commissioners. It will be proper however at once to point out that the Honorable Court of Directors appear to be under a misapprehension by supposing that the Palace of Chepauk was inhabited by the family of the late Nawaub. The fact is otherwise. The three Begums, the Grandmother of the late Nawaub, and his two widows, inhabit separate palaces, and, it is believed, have always done so. It was not employed by the late Nawaub himself as a residence but simply as a place of reception on State occasions.

12. Under such circumstances it may not seem to the Government of India necessary to refer to the Begums in respect to the occupation of the Chepauk Palace. It appears to this Government to be objectionable that they should inhabit it. Its occupation would tend only to keep up the Pseudo-political position of the family which it is so desirable to abolish. It would indeed be only with this view that any of the Begums would live in it, moreover it could be inhabited only by one of them. The Grandmother and Shadee widow of Mahomed Ghouse would scarcely tenant the same house; still less would the Shadee widow live under the same roof with the Nicka one.

13. Having thus supplied information on the several questions referred to the Madras Government in your letter, I am desired to advert to a few subordinate points which it seems proper to notice for such orders as may appear to the Supreme Government to be called for.

14. The Begums have hitherto been allowed by the Nawaub guards at their palaces, furnished from his troops, and would probably be mortified if now deprived of this distinction. It will be for consideration whether it should be continued; but if so a portion of the Nawaub's troops must be retained for the purpose on the rest being discharged. To furnish such guards from the Company's army would clearly be objectionable and indeed could not be effected as the strength of the Garrison of Fort. St. George is barely equal to the discharge of their present duties.

15. The office of the Agent at Chepauk must in the opinion of this Government be continued. The principal part of the duties of this Officer is connected with the Carnatic Stipendiaries. There will be no diminution of these and besides the charge of the Carnatic Stipends the Agent will have to be the channel of communication between Government and the various members of the family of the late Nawaub newly admitted to Pensions, and to be the source to which Government must look for information on all matters connected with these Stipendiaries and Pensioners. The salary of the Agent is only Rs. 525 per mensem, the disbursements to the stipendiaries are heavy, and the amount will be greatly increased by the Pensions payable to the members of the family, as also to the various Officers and Servants of the late Nawaub who will have to be pensioned.

16. In conclusion I have to state that this Government have not deemed themselves authorized to divulge the contents of the Honorable Court's Despatch even to the parties most nearly affected by it or to take any steps beyond applying to their Agent for the information contained in the enclosed list. On receiving from the Government of India their further instructions on the questions submitted in this letter, this Government will be prepared to give effect to the various arrangements necessary for carrying out the Honorable Court's orders, including the disposal of the Sircar property; the dismissal of the servants, troops and retainers with grant of pensions or gratuities to those entitled to them. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council would also submit that it would be proper to publish some Notification setting out fully and clearly the reasons which have actuated the Government in their proceedings towards the Arcot family in consequence of the death of H. H. Mahomed Ghouse. The Government will await the pleasure of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council whether the Notification, if it should be thought proper to make it, should be drawn up by the Government of India or be prepared by this Government and submitted for their approval.

17. A further measure will be the rescission of Act I of 1844 or "an Act for securing certain immunities and privileges to H. H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, his family and retinue." It will be for the consideration of the Supreme Government whether the Act should be rescinded absolutely and with retrospective effect or whether the repeal of the enactment should be prospective only and the immunities conferred by it should be maintained in favor of the exempted parties as respects debts contracted during the time that it was in force.

I have &c.,

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 17th June 1856.

No. 332.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 4th October 1856.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 17th September 1856, No. 4780.)

The Government of India in the Despatch above recorded, communicate their instructions in regard to certain important questions on which reference had been made to them in connection with the affairs of the Carnatic Durbar.

2. These questions are :—

The provision to be made for the support of the relatives, servants and dependents of His late Highness Mahomed Ghouse.

The steps to be taken for the investigation and settlement of the debts of His late Highness.

3. On the first of these topics the Supreme Government premise their orders by referring emphatically to what has been already set forth in previous correspondence and Minutes of Council. "The Treaty of 1801, upon which alone any right of inheritance could be built, was "a personal one between the Honorable Company and Azeem oo Dowlah; it lapsed with Azeem "oo Dowlah's death, and has never been renewed, the enjoyment of the title, and all belonging "to it, by the two Nuwaubs 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." The Government of India repeat this declaration, "because the fact that "no such right or guarantee of inheritance exists for any members of the late Nuwaub's family, "makes it the duty of the Government of India to say 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 im- "mediate possession of the family be clearly defined."

4. Subject to the due observance of these principles, the Supreme Government see nothing to object to in the sums at which the Madras Government propose to fix the pensions of the first recipients, *viz.*, to the continuance to the other members of the family besides Prince Azeem Jah, his brother Rusheed oo Dowlah and H. H. Khyr oon Nissa Begum—whose cases are separately noticed—of the stipends allotted to them by the late Nuwaub according to the statement drawn up by the Chepauk Agent. With regard, however, to the treatment of these allowances on lapse, the Government of India direct that the rules laid down for the Tanjore Family may be held applicable also to the Carnatic Family. The same rules are also to be applied in respect to pensions and gratuities to Officers of the household, retainers and servants.

From Government of India, 8th September 1856. No. 4644, p: 13.

5. The suggestions of the Madras Government in regard to the partition of the stipend of Khyr oon Nissa Begum, the widow of her late Nuwaub, are approved.

6. With respect to H. H. Prince Azeem Jah and his brother Rusheed oo Dowlah, the Supreme Government, while fully recognizing the opinion expressed by this Government that their claims should receive liberal consideration, yet defer giving their assent to the specific stipends proposed for those Princes by the Government of Madras; until they have before them "some intimation, approximately at least, of the amount of the funds which will fall to their disposal by the lapse to the Public Treasury of one-fifth of the Revenue of the Carnatic hitherto appropriated to the use of the Nuwaub, making allowance for the probable charges of providing for the family

and dependents of the late Prince." It is desired that this information be submitted with as little delay as practicable. The conditions in regard to renewal on lapse upon which any stipends tha may eventually be decided for Prince Azeem Jah will be conferred upon him are explained i para: 8 of the letter from the Supreme Government.

7. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to forward copy of the pr sent letter—of that to which it replies—of the recent communication from the Supreme Govern ment respecting the Tanjore Durbar—and of the Despatch of the Honorable the Court of Direc tors, dated 19th March, No. 15 of 1856,—to the Chepauk Agent, and to request him to draw up an submit as expeditiously as possible, a statement showing those persons, relations, officers, servant or dependents of H. H. the late Nuwaub who are in his view entitled to provision of some kind stipend, pension or gratuity from the State, the amount,—following the rules communicated in re gard to the family of Tanjore and now extended to that of the Carnatic—which should be awarde them severally—and the reasons for his recommendation in each case.

8. Dr. Balfour will likewise submit intermediately, and with as little delay as practicable an approximate statement of the probable charges of providing for the family and dependent of the late Nuwaub, to enable this Government to supply that of India with the informatio called for in para: 4 of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter.

The Accountant General will be requested to furnish at an early date an Account exhibiting under the several heads, the income derived by the late Nuwaub from the State, for each of th five years preceding his death.

9. By the Rules detailed in the Despatch on Tanjore, the allowances of every kind propo sed for the family or dependents of the late Rajah are to be subject to the confirmation of th Supreme Government. Until the pleasure of that authority be intimated, it cannot be know with certainty what persons will be deemed entitled to provision at all, or, if so entitled, whethe the allowances recommended for them will be approved. For the present therefore all partie who, since the demise of the late Nuwaub, have been supported from the Palace Funds, must con tinue in enjoyment of the existing allowances, and this consideration will no doubt induce th Agent at Chepauk, to be as prompt as possible in the investigation of the several claims that h will have to consider. It is to be observed however that, as regards the Tanjore Family, thi Government have solicited from that of India discretionary authority for the dismissal at onc without preliminary report of all servants, retainers, &c., who have no title to further provision a all, as also for the disposal of all claims which would be adequately remunerated by gratuitie not exceeding six months. Should this application be complied with, the same course will b followed as regards the Carnatic servants or retainers.

10. It would be well if any of his late Highness' Sepoys, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery who are fit to take service in the Company's Army, could be induced to enter it. The Agen will propose this to them and will report the result of his communications on this head and th arrangements which he would recommend for giving effect to this suggestion.

11. The measures above adverted to and those to be now noticed in connection with the ir quiry into the Nuwaub's debts cannot be taken without, in some degree, disclosing the intentio of the Government towards the Carnatic family, nor is it desirable that the state of suspension i which the Family have for some months necessarily been, should longer continue. Without therefo making any formal announcement of the orders of the Supreme Government, the Chepauk Ager will, nevertheless, possess H. H. Prince Azeem Jah, the Dewan and the leading members of th Family and Durbar, generally with the resolutions of the Honorable Court of Directors and

From Government of India, 17th September, para: 6.
From do. 8th do, para: 11, 16, 17.

the Government of India, in respect to their future treatment, *viz.*, tha none of the immediate members of the family—those entered in th Agent's list—are to be placed pecuniarily in a worse position than the occupied during the life of the Nuwaub, and that the claims of his Chi Officers and Servants will be liberally considered. Opposition on the part of any of them to th course thus laid down can hardly be anticipated. In the improbable contingency of any suc being meditated, the Agent will not fail to point out its utter futility and how assuredly it wou recoil upon those who offered it.

12. The Government now turn to the consideration of the late Nuwaub's debts. The G vernment of India, it is remarked, approve the selection of the Chepauk Agent and the Dewan two of the Commissioners for the investigation of these demands. For the third, if there be member of the Legal profession at Madras whom the Local Government would desire to emplo on the duty, it is suggested that a merchant of intelligence and high character, and no way connecte with the Government, be appointed, or failing him, a Member of the Civil Service practiced in hearing evidence, might be put upon the Commission.

13. When the letter of 17th June last was written, the Governor in Council was under the impression that the time of Mr. Teed was so fully occupied in the discharge of the duties devolving on him in the Supreme Court and as Administrator General, as to leave him no leisure for the contemplated inquiry into the Carnatic debts. He has since learnt that this is not the case and that Mr. Teed could take his due share in the labours of the Commission without prejudice to his other avocations. The value of the services of a trained Lawyer in researches of this nature is unquestionable. The Government therefore resolve to associate Mr. Teed in the Commission.

14. The three Commissioners will draw each a salary of Rupees 700 per mensem. They will submit for the consideration of Government the establishment that they would propose to entertain, and the salaries that they would assign them. They will also state at what place they would desire to hold their sittings.

15. The Governor in Council need not impress upon the Commissioners the rigorous scrutiny to which all claims coming before them should be subjected. It will likewise evidently be necessary to fix some time, and that not a distant one, after which no claims should be received. Beyond this the Governor in Council is not now prepared to pass any order. He would wish the Commissioners to meet and confer together on the best mode of conducting their inquiry, reporting the result of their consultations for the consideration of Government, and submitting a sketch of the general principles by which they propose to be guided in their investigations.

16. The Committee will have to consider the title to the Chepauk Palace, whether it be public property or private, and the extent to which there may be liens upon it.

17. No allusion is made by the Supreme Government to the debts of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah. On this subject it will be necessary to make a further reference to Calcutta.

18. The Chepauk Agent will report his opinion in regard to the retention of a certain number of the Nuwaub's Troops as a guard to the Palaces occupied by the Begums, and state what number of each rank will be required for the purpose, if the proposal be carried out.

19. The concluding para: of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter will be communicated to the Honorable Company's Acting Solicitor, and he will be requested to furnish draft of a short Act for rescinding Act 1 of 1844. He will observe that the repeal is to be prospective only, so that parties hitherto exempted from process are not to be subjected to it for debts contracted during their period of exemption under the Act—unless of course on the condition prescribed by the Act, viz. " by the consent of the Goverunor in Council of Fort St. George first had and obtained."

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 379.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 23rd October 1856.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 10th October 1856.)

Resolved that copy of the above letter be communicated to the Commissioner of Tanjore in reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 25th Ultimo, para: 10.

2. Under the authority thus conveyed, the Government empower the Commissioner to proceed at once to discharge all Servants, &c., of the late Rajah who have no claim to Gratuity or Pension, paying them any arrears of wages that may be due to them to the date of their dismissal, for which purpose the Acting Collector will furnish him with the necessary funds.

3. The Commissioner will also proceed as expeditiously as practicable with the settlement of all other claims coming under the third Class. He should, as far as it may be done conveniently, enter first upon the claims of those who are of the shortest period of service, and therefore entitled only to Gratuities. He will report from time to time when he has inquired into a sufficient number of cases, and orders will be sent him upon them. The report may perhaps first be made in the form of a Register.

4. The Commissioner will submit, for the information of the Government of India, the list required in para: 5 of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, on all the claims of the 3rd Class having been adjusted.

5. He will observe that claims under the 1st and 2nd Classes are to be reported for the sanction of the Government of India in classified Tabular Statements, when finally settled.

6. The principle of the orders now received is equally applicable to the settlement of the claims of the Carnatic Family, dependents, &c., resolved therefore that copy of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter be furnished to the Agent at Chepauk, and that he be requested to report, as soon as possible, what persons not entitled to Gratuity or Pensions he would propose at once to dismiss with their arrears of wages due, if any; distinguishing between current arrears, *i. e.* those accruing within one year before the Nuwaub died and those of prior date. He will also be desired to enter as soon as practicable on the investigation of all claims to Gratuity or Pension not renewable, and to submit them from time to time for the orders of Government, with Statement of the arrears of wages or allowances due in these cases also.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No 472.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

In your letter of the 17th September last, No. 4780, it was stated—para: 4—that before giving its consent to the sums proposed to be allotted to H. H. the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor and his brother Rusheed ood Dowlah, 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 appropriated to the use of the Nawaub, making allowance for the probable charges of providing for the family and dependents of the late Prince," I am desired to submit the enclosed statement, prepared from information derived from the Government Agent at Chepauk, which will, it is trusted, afford the required particulars.

2. In my letter of the 24th Ultimo it was represented, para: 6, that since my previous letter of 17th June H. H. Saeed oon Nissa Begum had died, and that it had therefore become necessary to consider which of the Begum's relatives should be charged with the care of such of her retainers and dependents as really had a claim to consideration, and what proportion of her late allowance should be continued for the purpose.

No. 2 on the Agent's list of 9th June last.

3. The Government have since been in communication with the Agent on the subject. The Lady in question was Grandmother of the late Nawaub H. H. Mahomed Ghouse, and widow of H. H. Azeem ood Dowlah with whom the Treaty of 1801 was concluded by Lord Clive. From her position, advanced age, and in some degree perhaps from her high temper and spirit, she was treated by all the family with much consideration. The allowance which she received from her grandson was Rupees 12,000 per mensem or Rupees 1,44,000 per annum. At the time of her death, it appeared from the report of the Agent, that the relatives, dependents, servants and pensioners employed and supported by Her Highness amounted to about four hundred people. It is proposed to continue to the immediate relatives of Saeed oon Nissa Begum for their lives the allowances made by her to them, amounting as per enclosed list, No. 2, to Rupees 749 monthly or annually to Rupees 8,988. In regard to all others having claims upon the deceased Begum, it is proposed to select for the charge of these people generally the Begum's grand daughter Ahmud oon Nissa Begum who, with her husband Azeez ool Moolk, were the most favored and trusted of Saeed oon Nissa Begum's relatives; the husband having for many years managed all her affairs and been allowed by her Rupees 1,000 per mensem in consequence—and it is proposed to assign to Ahmud oon Nissa Begum and to her husband such portion of Saeed oon Nissa Begum's former allowance as may be proper, in consideration of their connection with her, and to allow of their supporting such of her dependents as had claims upon her. The allowance proposed to be made them for the purpose is Rupees 2,250 per mensem inclusive of that (Rupees 1,000) monthly enjoyed by Azeez ool Moolk from the late Begum, but exclusive of the allowance also of Rupees 1,000 per mensem made his wife by the Nawaub and entered as No. 11 in the Agent's list forwarded with my letter of 17th June. This sum added to the aggregate of the payments to be made separately as above noticed to the Begum's relatives, will amount (2,250+749=2,999) in round numbers to Rupees 3,000 per mensem, being one-fourth of that received by Saeed oon Nissa Begum, but the several separate payments will fall in on the lapses of their recipients, several of whom are very old, and the allowance to Ahmud Nissa Begum is to be open to consideration on her death according to what may then be the circumstances of the dependents left by her Grandmother.

4. The last person entered in the Agent's list of 9th June 1856 is Mahomed Ali Khan, a Niece's grandson of the Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah. The stipend proposed for him as being that which he received from the late Nawaub is Rupees 15 per mensem, besides which he is in the enjoyment of a Carnatic Pension of Rupees 25, in all Rupees 40. The Agent represents that he "is reported as a learned, virtuous and amiable man, which with his poverty induces him to remain so constantly within his own doors that many a one has not seen him for many years," and he submits that his two pensions may be raised to Rupees 100 per mensem which the Government beg to support.

5. If the above suggestion as well as the arrangements proposed for the family of Saeed oon Nissa Begum be approved, the amount payable to the Members of the Wallajah family who have hitherto been supported from the one-fifth share of the Carnatic Revenues will be Rupees 3,57,168. The estimated amount of pensions to the Nawaub's Chief Officers and Servants of 25 and 35 years' service, according to the rules prescribed by the Government of India, is Rupees 1,68,000 per annum, making in all Rupees 5,25,168. The augmentation of the Stipends of Prince Azeem Jah and Rusheed ood Dowlah Bahadoor from Rupees 48,000 and Rupees 12,000 respectively to Rupees 1,00,000 and 24,000, will involve a further charge of Rupees 64,000 or raise the entire expenditure to Rupees 5,89,168. The annual 5th share of the Carnatic Revenue being Rupees 11,79,144, the balance which will remain after payment of these charges will be Rupees 5,89,976 a year, which will of course increase as the Stipends diminish on lapse and the Pensions fall in.

6. With this representation I am instructed to solicit that the Stipends of H. H. Prince Azeem Jah and Rusheed ood Dowlah may be fixed respectively at Rupees 1,00,000 and 24,000 per annum, and that the proposals of this Government respecting the Family of Saeed oon Nissa Begum and increased Stipend to Mahomed AliKhan may be sanctioned.

I have &c.,

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Fort Saint George, 29th November, 1856.

No. 6321.

FROM G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ.,
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.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council your Despatch, dated the 29th November, No. 472, respecting the Carnatic Stipends, and am directed to state that the provision proposed to be made by the Government of Fort Saint George for the several members of that family and their dependants, amounting in the aggregate to Company's Rupees 5,89,168 per annum, is approved and sanctioned by His Lordship in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 31st December, 1856.

No. 67.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 19th January 1857.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 31st December 1856. No. 6321.)

The Government of India approve and sanction the provision proposed by this Government in their letter of the 29th November last, No. 472, for the Members of the Carnatic Family and their Dependants amounting in the aggregate to Company's Rupees (5,89,168) five lacs eighty nine thousand, one hundred and sixty eight per annum.

2. This amount is referrible to two heads:

Provision for the family Rupees.....	4,21,168
Pensions to Chief Officers and Servants.....	1,68,000
Total Rupees	5,89,168

3. The second item is an approximate estimate only, the actual charge on this account will have to be settled when the detailed report made by the Agent under date the 24th December last is disposed of. It is however in excess of the sum recommended for sanction by the Agent.

4. The provision for the family sanctioned by the Supreme Government includes the increased allowances, Rupees 1,00,000,—Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 1,200 per annum recommended respectively for Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, his brother Rusheed ood Dowlah and for Mahomed Ali Khan,—the allowance Rs. 2,250 per mensem to Ahmud oon Nissa Begum,—and the small pensions aggregating Rs. 749 per mensem to the relatives of the late Saeed oon Nissa Begum.

5. Resolved that copy of Mr. Edmonstone's letter and of that to which it replies be furnished to the Government Agent for his information, and that the arrangement as respects the family be carried out at once, except as regards Khyre oon Nissa Begum whose allowance should be paid in the same manner as before until orders can be passed on the questions in Connection with this Lady submitted by Dr. Balfour on the 24th Ultimo.

6. The pensions to the Chief Officers and Servants will come under review when the same report is considered.

7. A question arises from what date the increase to the stipends of Prince Azeem Jah, Rusheed ood Dowlah and Mahomed Ali Khan is to have effect. Those to Prince Azeem Jah and Rusheed ood Dowlah were part of the original arrangement, orders on which were deferred by the Government of India pending the receipt of further information since satisfactorily supplied. The Government are of opinion that the increase should therefore take effect from the death of the Nabob in these two cases, and that the small addition to Mahomed Ali Khan's stipend should be allowed from the same date. The other payments will be made from the beginning of the current month, from which date also all payments on account of the late Saeed oon Nissa Begum except those mentioned at the end of Para: 4—(Rs. 2250+749) will cease.

8. Ordered that copies of these Proceedings with a Statement showing the allowances sanctioned for the several Members of the Carnatic Family be furnished to the Offices of Account and Audit.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 1. *Statement of the allowances to be paid to the various Members of the Wallajah Family who have hitherto been supported from the one-fifth share of the Carnatic Revenues.*

No.	Names.	Former amount per annum. RS.	A.	P.	Proposed amount sanctioned by the Government of India. RS.	A.	P.
	His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Shady son of His Highness Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	48,000	...	..	1,00,000	...	...
	Rusheed ood Dowlah Bahadoor, do. do. do.	12,000	...	...	24,000	...	...
	Ahmud oon Nissa Begum, (Shady Grand daughter of Her Highness the late Nabob Saced oon Nissa Begum, Shady widow of His Highness Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor) and her husband Azeez ool Moolk Bahadoor for themselves and to support all having claims upon the deceased Saced oon Nissa Begum, as Household and Menial Servants, as per Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th November, No. 471 of 1856	Paid to Her Highness the late Saced oon Nissa Begum 1,44,000	.....		27,000		
	Relatives of Her Highness the late Nabob Saced oon Nissa Begum. Shady widow of His Highness Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor as per Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th November, No. 471 of 1856	.....	...	...	8,988	...	...
	viz.	175					
	1. Rafatool Moolk Bahadoor, Son-in-law of His Highness the Prince	54					
	2. Thaheroon Nissa Begum, Lady of Zahur ood Dowlah Bahadoor, son of His Highness the Prince	30					
	3. Khyrood Deen Hoossain Khan, Nicka son-in-law of His Highness the Prince	200					
	4. Ikram oon Nissa Begum, Lady of the late Shurfool Oomrah, the eldest brother of Her late Highness	50					
	5. Boorhan oon Nissa Begum, sister of Her late Highness do.	50					
	6. Mooneer oon Nissa Begum, do of do.	100					
	7. Hyder Jung Bahadoor, Nephew or Sister's son of Her late Highness	30					
	8. Vaheed oon Nissa Begum, Niece or Sister's daughter of do.	30					
	9. Kayamut oon Nissa Begum, Daughter of Moomtazool Oomrah Bahadoor, deceased brother of Her late Highness.	15					
	10. Jameel oon Nissa Begum, do. do. do.	15					
	11. Sooban oon Nissa Begum, do. do.	4,800	...	...	4,800	...	...
	Fatimah Begum, Shady daughter of His Highness Nabob Azeem ood Dowlah Bahadoor	6,852	...	...	6,852	...	...
	Mooneer ood Dowlah Bahadoor, Nickah son do. do. do.	6,852	...	...	6,852	...	...
	Ettybar ood Dowlah Bahadoor, do. do. do.	3,432	...	...	3,432	...	...
	Ahmedy Begum, Nickah daughter do. do. do.	3,432	...	...	3,432	...	...
	Koolsoom Begum, do. do. do.	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	...
	Padsha Begum, do widow do. do. do.	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	...
	Ahmud oon Nissa Begum, Shadee Grand daughter do. do. do.	as per E. M. C. 29th November 1856. 15 25			480	...	...
	Mahomed Ally Khan, Nickah Grandson. do. do. do.				1,200	...	...
	Do. as Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 455, in right of his late Father Budrood Deen	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	...
	Mookhtar oon Nissa Begum, Nickah widow of His Highness Nabob Auzum Jah Bahadoor	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...
	Khaderiah Begum, do. daughter do. do. do.	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...
	Ghousiah Begum, do. do. do. do. do.	600	...	...	600	...	...
	Ummatool Fatimah, Harm do. do. do. do.	1,44,000	...	...	1,44,000	...	...
	Her Highness Nabob Khryeoon Nissa Begum, Shadee Widow of His Highness Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghous Khan Bahadoor	48,000	...	...	48,000	...	...
	Auzum oon Nissa Begum, Nickah widow do.						
		4,64,448	...	...	4,21,156	...	...

No. 244.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 24th March 1857.

Read the following letters from the Government Agent at Chepauk.

(Here enter 12th, 21st and 26th February 1857. Nos. 39, 52 and 56.)

With the first of the letters above recorded, the Government Agent forwards a list* showing the names of the Servants of the Carnatic Sircar who "being humble people depending on their labor for their daily bread, are proposed to be discharged with payment of one month's salary and all arrears of wages."

* No. 10 received 13th Feby.

2. There are in all 417 on various rates of pay, as low as 4 annas a month. The aggregate is Rupees 2,537, being a little below Rupees 6 each on the average. A very few, children, are proposed to be pensioned till the age of 18, and diseased persons for the rest of their lives, at an expense for both Classes of Rupees 744 per mensem.

3. The men in the list are chiefly Orderlies, Chobdars, Gollahs, Grooms, Daloyets, Lascars, Bandmen; some are still lower, as Scavengers.

4. The Bandmen have been discharged already when the troops were disbanded, and the Grooms when the horses were sold; but none of them have received Gratuities yet.

5. Many of these men are of short periods of service; two, three and even one year. Some, however, are of longer standing—thus, the first man of the list is of 16 years' service, the 14th of 21, No. 119 of 24, No. 144 of 35 years' service. It would seem hard to dismiss these men with a Gratuity of one month's salary only.

6. With his second letter, 21st February, Dr. Balfour has submitted List No. 9, showing the names of Servants, Dependants, &c., of the Carnatic Sircar who have served less than 25 years or hold humble offices, and to whom it is proposed to grant Gratuities according to the scale authorized by the Government of India, with all arrears of salary to the date of discharge. The people entered in this list number 944, with salaries varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 150, employed for periods ranging variously from 2 to 27 years, and ages which vary from 14 to 60. The total amount of Gratuities payable is Rs. 56,424. A very few are recommended for Pension on account of disease or infirmity.

Under 7 years' service 3 Months' pay.
7 to 15..... 6 do.
15 to 20..... 9 do.
20 to 25.... 12 do.

Note—No. 126 is set down as of 31 years service, but this is clearly a clerical error as the service is said to commence Hejirah 1270 (1854) and the individual himself is only 17 years of age.

Paras: 5, 6, 7.

7. The Agent, paras: 9 to 11, states that the minimum period of service prescribed by the Government of India to entitle to Pension—25 years—will press hardly upon some of these people, and suggests that it be reduced to 15 years—good effective service—reckoned after the person has attained the age of 20 years. It seems useless to consider this suggestion. The limit must bear hardly in some cases however it be fixed; but it has been laid down by the Government of India advisedly and for general adoption and it is not to be expected that any deviation from it will be allowed. It is to be remarked however that in the few cases in his list, *e. g.* No. 13 B, in which the party's service is of or above 25 years, he has not been recommended for pension, but only for the higher rate of gratuity.

8. The parties in this List No. 9 are however, as already said, to receive from 3 to 12 months' gratuity. Those in the List No. 10 are to have a gratuity of one month only. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council fails to understand on what principle the distinction has been made. Some indeed in List No. 10 are lowly menials as grooms and scavengers, but others are just the same apparently as those in List No. 9. Thus compare List No. 10.

		Pay per mensem. Rs.	A.
A— 5	Chobdar	5	0
— 7	Orderly	5	0
B— 10	Lamplighter	5	0
D— 43	Gollah	8	0
— 45	Daloyet	6	8
C— 65	Moonshee	5	0
N—100	Bandman	10	0
—110	Moonshee	14	0
	With List No. 9.		
A— 4	Moonshee	10	0
— 5	do.	8	0
B— 15	Lamplighter	5	0
D— 44	Chobdar	6	0
— 45	do.	6	0
— 73	Daloyet	7	0
F—101	Orderly	4	0
O—386	Drummer	8	12
—449	Fifer	8	12

and so on.

9. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council before disposing of these Lists would wish it to be explained why this difference has been made and why the men in List No. 10 should not be admitted to Gratuity, or in the few cases beyond 25 years' service, to pension according to the scale sent by the Government of India. Also why those in List No. 9 who are of 25 years' service have not been recommended for pension.

10. Some middle course might perhaps be taken as regards those entered in List No. 10. All of the humbler classes below three years' service might receive one month's salary, the rest according to the scale of the Supreme Government. The Agent will give his opinion on this suggestion and state the expense that it will involve.

Note.—Horse keepers. Scavengers.

11. The few Children and diseased persons in both Lists and the old men mentioned in para: 5 of the letter of 21st February may under any circumstances be treated as proposed by the Agent.

12. The Agent will also consider whether there be any individuals in these two Lists who under the orders of the Government of India already communicated to him may be allowed to reckon hereditary service. This would of course apply only to those of the more respectable classes.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

No. 39 of G. A.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
12TH FEBRUARY 1857.

FROM SURGEON E. G. BALFOUR,
Government Agent at Chepauk.

To T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

In forwarding for submission to The Right Honorable The Governor in Council, List N 10, I have the honor to request you to submit that, in it, is shewn the names of those Servar of the Carnatic Sircar, who, being humble people, depending on their labour for their daily brea it is proposed by me should be now discharged with one month's pay as compensation for immediate dismissal and all arrears of wages that may be due to them.

2. This List includes 419 people numbered from 1 to 417 inclusive; with salaries varying from Annas 4 to Rupees 50; their occupations being, for the greater part, that of Orderlies, Scavengers, Lamp lighters, Lascars, Furashees, Ink Suppliers, Sweepers, Grooms, Horsekeepers, Daloyets, Peons, Kurnums, Gardeners, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Iron Smiths, Goolers, all the Bandmen, Puckalees, Washermen, Barbers, Bearers, Mahavuts, of Elephants and Sarwans of Camels, Torch-bearers, Book-binders, Cooks and men of other similar humble avocations, with a few others of very limited service.

3. In submitting this List, I have the honor to report that some of these men, as the Bandmen, and the Grooms, have already been discharged; the former along with the disbandment of the Soldiery, and the latter, after the sale of the Horses of the Body-Guard; but their names are entered here because being of a class excluded alike from Gratuities and Pensions the Right Honorable The Governor in Council may perhaps deem it proper to present each of them with one month's pay as compensation for immediate dismissal.

4. In submitting this List, I request you to bring to the notice of Government that, as with the individuals in the Lists formerly sent, except Absentees, every individual has been before me and I find that some of them are diseased, blind, helpless creatures, whom I feel assured The Right Honorable The Governor in Council would not wish to see thrown upon the world without some means of support; and, although their position in the Sircar Service neither entitles them to Gratuity nor Pension, I recommend that they be pensioned.

5. When summoned before me also I found a few of the Servants to be infants, children, and lads, varying from 5 to 16 years of age and, as with my List No. 4, I now recommend the continuance of their salary until the close of their 17th and entry upon their 18th year.

6. The Right Honorable The Governor in Council will observe from the subjoined List that these proposed pensioners, additional to the numbers already given and estimated for, are of very trifling amount, and, what with the constant growing up to the age of 18; as well as with deaths; and persons that will never appear; the actual expenditure for all the Lists, even with these additions, will still be within the Rupees 5,89,168 sanctioned by the Government of India in letter, No. 6321, dated 31st December 1856, received in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th January, No. 67 of 1857.

I have &c.,

EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office, 12th February 1857.

List of Infants under 18 years of age recommended to receive their Salary until the close of their 17th and entry upon their 18th year.

Letter of Sircar List and No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary in receipt of from His Highness' Sircar. RS.	A.	P.	Date on which Service commenced.	Total Service	Age.	Remarks.
B. No. 8	Meeran Shareef	Doctor of Dunka Stable	7	...	...	Zeekhada 1270	3	12	Recommended for Pension till 18.
,, ,, 19	Mohomed Unser	Orderly	4	...	...	Rabeeoossamy 1264	9	16	Orphan do. do. do.
,, ,, 21	Coopah	Do	3	8	...	Shawal 1271	2	15	Do. do. do. do.
,, ,, 24	Abdool Majeed	Ink Supplier	2	8	...	Zeehada 1271	2	7	Do. do. do. do.
,, ,, 27	Gholam Dustagheer	Lascar	5	...	...	Jawadeeool awul 1269	4	12	Do. do. do. do.
,, ,, 30	Poonjolah	Groom of English Horse	5	...	...	Shawul 1269	4	12	Do. do. do. do.
O. ,, 225	Syed Nizamood Deen	Furrash	5	4	...	4th June 1854	2	5	Do. do. do. do.
S. ,, 309	Arnachul Rawoo	Goomastah	12	...	...	Suffur 1269	4	13	Do. do. do. do.
S. ,, 312	Joogul Kishwar	...	8	...	...	Suffur 1269	4	5	Do. do. do. do.
T. ,, 347	Veerasawmy	Lamp lighter	7	...	...	16 Rubeeoossamy 1269	4	14	Do. do. do. do.
		Rupees	59	4	...				

List of Diseased Persons recommended for Pension.

Letter of Sircar List and No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary in receipt of from His Highness' Sircar. RS.	A.	P.	Date on which Service commenced.	Total Service.	Age.	Remarks.
B. No. 16	Paupah	Lamp-lighter attending H. H. Azeem ood Dowlah's Tomb.	5	...	...	Suffer 1257	16	36	Elephantiasis in both legs; recommended for Pension for life of half rate of salary.
J. ,, 86	Cotummah	Bramin woman for supplying water at Chepauk Palace.	6	...	...	Hijree 1268	5	60	An elderly woman; Elephantiasis in left leg; recommended for Pension for life of half rate of salary.
L. ,, 91	Baul chaud	Mooshriff or Accountant	7	...	...	Ramzan 1270	3	35	Blind from infancy; recommended for half Pension for life.
O. ,, 229	Kumrood Deen	Lascar	5	...	...	21st Shawal 1257	16	51	Looks 60, Paralytic on right side; recommended for half Pension for life.
,, ,, 254	Potee Rauj	Saddler	7	...	...	15th Rabeeoossany 1245	28	60	Blind in both eyes and an old man; recommended for half Pension for life.
		Rupees	30	...	...				
		Pension recommended Rupees	15	...	...				

Government Agent's Office, 12th February 1857.

EDWARD BALFOUR, *Government Agent.*

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE.
21ST FEBRUARY 1857.

No. 32 of G. A.

FROM SURGEON E. G. BALFOUR.

Government Agent at Chepauk.

TO T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

In forwarding, for the Right Honorable The Governor in Council, List No. 9, I have the honor to request you to submit that, in it, is shown the names of those Servants, Dependants, &c., of the Carnatic Sircar who having served less than 25 years or holding humble offices, it is proposed by me should be granted Gratuities according to the rates of their services and all arrears of wages that may be due to them with salaries up to date of discharge.

2. From the petitions, almost daily received, appealing to the Sircar Records as proofs of service, it appears that the Lists formerly obtained from the Durbar have not in all cases given the correct periods for which the Servants have been employed. That, like the Servants of our own Government, who change at times from one Department to another, until the recent registration was commanded, only the individuals themselves were aware of the periods and Departments of their own employ. So in the Sircar Service with more than twenty Departments, it is found that individuals have been changing from one Sircar Department to another and in some cases the Departmental Returns from which the general one was prepared by the Dewan, were framed in ignorance of any Service having been performed by individuals other than what their own particular records showed. This state of things has led to a few alterations, and further changes will possibly require to be made as the pensioned or discharged Servants discover that the amount of their pension or gratuity truly due has not been given to them; but the applications of individuals must be awaited for to admit of such claims being investigated.

3. Amongst the individuals whose services have been required to be altered are the individuals named on the margin. In the Sircar List formerly received they were stated to have 11 years & 19 years respectively, but search of the Sircar Records has shown them to have 27 & 25 years' Service respectively and to be entitled therefore to 3rd rate of pension to which they are accordingly recommended.

Letter of List from Sircar.	No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary. Rs.	A.	P.
F.	92	Mahomned Hadeen	Auzine ooi Mooshriff of Roshun Bazh.	15	...	...
O.	589	Shaik Haneed	Private	6	...	...

4. This List includes a total of 944 people numbered from 1 to 947 inclusive; with salaries varying from Rs. 1-8 to Rupees 150, and though the appellation of humble cannot be applied to a man holding a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem, The Right Honorable The Governor in Council will observe that the very limited period of service of that individual does not entitle him to other consideration than the proposed Gratuity calculated according to the years he has served.

3 deaths have occurred.

5. On the subject of the service of the individuals named in this Return, it will be observed that they have been employed for periods ranging variously from 2 to 24 years; and that their ages vary from 14 to short of 60, there being only five individuals above the age of 60 who from the humbleness of their occupations combined with the short periods which they have been employed, I did not feel able to include in the List of aged men. I give their names, however, on the margin, additional to those named in my List No. 3, but only the two first and the last named individuals have yet made their appearance. Their names are however given, should

Letter of List from Sircar.	No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Age.
G.	106	Ally Beig	Orderly	5	...	...	60
L.	184	Gholam Hossain	Daroothee	7	...	...	60
...	202	Syed Khadar Hoosain	do.	7	...	...	61
O.	639	Kishna	Havildar	8	15	6	62
...	649	Mohomed Oomur	Private	5	4	...	65

The Right Honorable The Governor in Council think it proper to extend the bounty of the State to them.

6. I would also report that on summoning the individuals before me I found 7 of them to be lads under 18 years of age, but the only one of tender years is the individual named on the margin: the others being full-grown lads, two of 14 one of 15 and three of 17 years of age, whose cases do not require to be considered.

Letter of List from Sircar.	No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Age.
O.	689	Jafar Hoossain.	Peon.	5	7

I beg to recommend this lad of 7 years for a pension till his entry on his 18th year.

7. I would also recommend for the favorable consideration of Government the individual noted on the margin who on appearing before me was found paralytic in both limbs from the loins downwards. He is 40 years of age, has 20 years' service and a salary as Daroothee of 7 Rupees per mensem. I recommend half of that amount as a life pension for him.

Letter of List from Sircar.	No.	Name.	Occupation.	Salary. Rs. A. P.	Age.
L.	223	Syed Abdool Khader.	Daroothee.	7	40

8. The total individuals here named with services ranging as above mentioned from 2 to 24 years, entitled, therefore, to the various rates of Gratuities of 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 12 months as laid down by the Government of India, are entitled as a whole to Rupees 56,424-3-0 as the amount to be apportioned amongst them.

9. The Return now sent is the only one remaining of those enumerated in my letter of the 24th December 1856. In sending it on, The Right Honorable The Governor in Council will observe that it is on some of the individuals herein enumerated that the orders of the Government of India as to a year's-of-service-test, press hardest; many of them having within a year or even within a few months of the prescribed period of 25 years to entitle to the smallest rate of ⅓rd pension.

10. I have the honor to submit to The Right Honorable The Governor in Council my opinion that to make the very extended period of 25 years' service the earliest at which any ordinary Sircar Servant shall be entitled to a pension, and then only granting as a pension one-third of the salary he had previously drawn, is a part of the Orders from the Government of India which might perhaps bear modification. Under any circumstances, certainly with those servants classed as Military, and even with many of the Civil servants, a service of 25 years would entitle to pension; therefore, under the circumstances by which the Soobahdaree of Arcot will fall to the British Government, I think that less than 25 years' service, say a service of 15 years, I mean of course good effective service, reckoned after the person has attained the age of 20 years, might well be considered as entitling the Sircar servants to pension, at least all such of them as have attained the age of 40 years, at which time of life there are few in any country of ordinary men who are qualified to search for or undertake new occupations. Such an addition as now suggested would make a slight additional increase to the actual sum stated in my letter of the 24th December last, but the increase would be but temporary; for certainly within a year from this date, what with the Casualities by death, &c., and the young lads growing up to 18 years of age, the increase, as above proposed, from granting for a less period of service, will disappear. I beg to offer this suggestion for the favorable consideration of Government; and submit in support thereof that the servants of the Carnatic Sircar now to be discharged are placed in difficult circumstances as to their future prospects of livelihood: this arises from the circumstance of the ordinary language they all speak being Hindustani and that which the better classes have learned at school and conducted their duties in, is the Persian, neither of which languages is made use of in any part of the Madras dominions, and I regret to add that the inquiries I have been able to make has not as yet brought to my knowledge even one who could be employed in any of our Cutcherries where Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Malayalum are used.

11. It is true that the younger portion of them may still obtain a knowledge of some one or other of the Southern Vernacular languages or may depart to seek their future welfare in the Northern States; but with those in more advanced years, as many of these men are, in now losing their employment they can never hope to obtain other and the number discharged without

List No. 9..... 944
" " 10..... 417
Total No. 1361

and with Gratitutes is the great body of 1361 people, each with 6 or 8 depending on them, representing therefore a population of about 8,000 people, all at once deprived of their daily bread, which is, in truth, a vast population to cast hungry upon the World.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office,
21st February 1857.

No. 56. of G. A.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 1857.

FROM SURGEON E. G. BALFOUR,

Government Agent at Chepauk.

TO T. PYCROFT, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

With reference to the order, as per margin on petition,* No. 160, I have the honor to report that most of the individuals therein enumerated have already been reported on in the letters sending, and their names included in, the Lists, forwarded to Government of the Sircar Servants, Nos. 1 to 10. In my letter No. 51 of 1857, I had the honor to explain how pertinaciously the Sons and Sons-in-law of the Dewan of the Durbar and of his brother the Kazee of the Mahakamah, continued to petition; and mentioned, as to one of them, what is very applicable to the whole of these young men, that they are, perhaps, amongst the least entitled to consideration of all the servants of the Sircar, I again give in red-ink, 8 Sons, Sons-in-law and Nephews, whose names appear in the Petition now under report; and it is rumoured that this Petition was prepared and urged on by one of their number.

No. 152.
Ordered to be referred to the Government Agent at Chepauk for his report.
Fort St. George, 19th Feby. 1857.
(Signed) T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

2. One of these relatives, No. 36, Shurfood Dowlah is a Son of the Dewan of the Durbar; and is the individual who, under the name of Gholam Mahomed, was the principal party in all the late reckless borrowings of the deceased Nabob; is the same individual who, as per the correspondence on the margin, having lost his situation on the resumption of the Hydrabad Jaghire, so repeatedly urged his claim to be entitled to a salary from the allowance issued from this Treasury. But he does not tell in this that, failing in his applications to Government, he immediately applied to and obtained from the late Nabob's widow an allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem.

Government Agent to Chief Secretary, dated 31st July 1856. No. 44
Extract Minutes of Consultation, " " " " 7th August " No. 47.
" " " " 21st August 1856, No. 266.

3. Of the Memorialists generally, it may be remarked that they are not people of any importance; and it is therefore sufficient to give their numbers in the List sent; which has accordingly been done in the accompanying List.

4. From this it will be observed that, of the 61 Petitioners, 43, Nos. 1 to 43, have been recommended for Gratuities in List No. 9, except No. 36 as above.

5. That five, Nos. 45 to 49, have been submitted to Government in List No. 5 as Nabob's Pensioners.

6. That two, Nos. 50 and 51, have been recommended to Government for Pensions in List No. 8.

7. That one, No. 52, has been recommended his Salary till his 18th year.

8. That three, Nos. 63 to 55, have been recommended to be discharged.

9. That Nos. 56, 57, 58, 60 and 61 are all absent from Madras, are said to be [illegible] at Sautghur in North Arcot and have not yet been reported on; while No. 59 has, with two others, been accidently omitted from our Lists and his name, along with those two others, will be submitted in a supplementary Gratuity List.

10. One individual, No. 44, is not a Sircar Servant but happens to be temporarily employed as a substitute for his brother.

11. I request the favor of your submitting to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that, as already generally alluded to in my letter of the 24th December, the claims of individuals, Servants of the Carnatic Sircar, all so differ from each other in extent, that it is not possible, in my opinion, for bodies of them to frame such a Memorial or Petition as would be applicable to their individual cases, which can only be entered upon separately: but, excepting the individual whose name was accidently omitted, there is not one of these Petitioners entitled to more than what has already been recommended for them in my letters and Lists formerly sent: and if their claims were to be now examined individually, many of them would get much less than what they are entitled to under the general treatment ordered to be carried out by the Government of India, whose orders as regards the Petitioners are very liberal indeed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office,
26th February 1857.

In G.O. No 244 Pte
of 24th March 157

I have the honorable,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Edwar. Balfour

Government Agent

Gov.t Agents Office,

12th February 1857.

To

S. Lycroft Esquire

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

List of Infants under 18 Years of age recommended to receive their Salary until the close of their 17th Year or entry upon their 18th Year

Letter & Serial No. of Petn	Name	Occupation	Salary in receipt of from the Estate Rupees	Date on which Service commenced	Total Service	Age	Remarks
Bett. 8	Meeran Shureef	Lascar Attendant at Hospital	7	Jan Khadee 1270	3	12	Recommended for pension till 18
" " 19	Mohomed Umeer	Orderly	4	Rabee oos sany 1264	9	16	Orphan - Do Do Do
" " 21	Coopah	Do	3 8	Shawal 1271	2	15	Do Do Do Do
" " 24	Abdool Majeed	Lascar Supplier	2 8	Jan Khadee 1271	2	7	Do Do Do Do
" " 27	Gholam Mustaphaeen	Lascar	5	Jumadool Awul 1265	4	12	Do Do Do Do
" " 30	Pomjolah	Groom of Light Horse	5	Shawal 1267	4	12	Do Do Do Do
O. " 22½	Kymr ood Deen	Farrash	5 4	4 Rajub 1265	2	5	Do Do Do Do
L. " 31	Bagul Kulwar	Lascar	7	Sufer 1269	4	14	Do Do Do Do
L. " 34	Veeraswamy	Lamp Lighter	7	16 Rabee oos sany 1265	4	14	Do Do Do Do
			Rupees 59 4				

List of diseased Persons recommended for Pension.

Letter & Serial No. of Petn	Name	Occupation	Salary in receipt of from the Estate Rupees	Date on which Service Commenced	Total Service	Age	Remarks
L. " 16	Pauchah	Lamp Lighter Light House Keeper & Lamplighter Light House	5	Sufer 1257	16	36	Elephantiasis in both legs recommended for pension for life of half rate of Salary
L. " 86	Chinnadh	Bandy Lascar Lascar Attendant at Hospital Palace	6	Sufer 1258	5	60	An elderly Woman, Elephantiasis in left leg recommended for pension for life of half rate of Salary
L. " 91	Baul Chand	Moorshiffer Accountant	7	Ramzan 1270	3	35	Blind from infancy recommended for half pension for life
O. " 22½	Kymr ood Deen	Lascar	5	21st Shawal 1257	16	51	Looks 60, Paralytic on right side, recommended for half pension for life
" " 23½	Potte Ray	Saddler	7	15th Rabee oos sany 1265	2 8	60.	Blind in both eyes and an Elephantiasis recommended for half pension for life
			Rupees 12 30				

Sub Agents Office,
12th February 1857.

Edward Balfour
Government Agent

No. 39 of 1857. Government Agents' Office

12th February 1857

From

C. G. Balfour

Surgeon

Government Agent at Trichinopoly

To

Lt. Croft Ogilvie

Officiating Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Sir,

I am forwarding for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a list No. 10, I have the honor to request you to submit that, in it, is shown the names of those servants of the Carnatic Circar, who, being a humble people, depending on their labour for their daily bread, it is proposed by me should be now discharged with one months pay in consideration for immediate dismissal and all arrears of wages that may be due to them.—

2. This List includes 419 people numbered from 1 to 417 inclusive; with salaries varying from Annas 4 to Rupees 50 per; their occupations being

Copies to be taken & the Original

Seeing, for the greater
part, that of Orderlies, Scavengers,
Lamp Lighters,
Coolies, Sweepers, Ink Suppliers,
Sweepers, Grooms, Housekeepers,
Salaytis, Sons, Kurnums, Gardeners,
Bricklayers, Carpenters, Iron Smiths,
Coolies, all the Bandmen, Pickalees,
Watermen, Barbers, Bearers,
Mahouts of Elephants & Servants of
Camels, Torch-bearers, Book-binders,
Cooks and Men of other similar
simple occupations with a few others
of very limited service —

3. On submitting this List,
I have the honor to report that some
of these men, as the Bandmen, and
the Grooms, have already been dis-
charged; the former along with the
disbandment of the Soldiery, and the latter,
after the sale of the Horses of the
Body Guard; but their names are
entered here because being of a class
entitled alike from Gratuities and
pensions the Right Honorable the
Governor in Council may perhaps
deem it proper to present such of
them

them with One months pay as,
compensation for immediate dismissal.

4 On submitting this List,
I request you to bring to the notice
of Government that as with the
individuals in the List formerly
sent, except Absentees, every indivi-
dual has been before me and I
find that some of them are diseased,
blind, helpless Creatures, whom
I feel assured the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council would not
wish to see thrown upon the World
without some means of support, if,
although their position in the Civil
Service neither entitles them to a
Gratuity nor pension, I recommend that
they be pensioned.

5 When summoned before me,
also, I found a few of the Servants
to be infants, Children, and Lads,
varying from 5 to 16 Years of age
and, as with my List No. 4, I now
recommend

recommend the continuance of their salary until the close of their 17th and entry upon their 18th Year.—

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will observe from the subjoined List that these proposed pensioners, additional to the number already given and estimated for, are of very trifling amount and, whatever the constant growing up to the age of 18, as well as with death, and pensions that will never appear; the actual expenditure for all the Civil Service with these additions, will still be within the Rs 589,168 sanctioned by the Government of India in letter No. 6321 dated 31st December 1856 received in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 19th January No. 67 of 1857.—

No 52

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith
for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council List No. 10, of Servants of the Carnatic Circar, proposed to be discharged with one Months pay & Gratuities according to the Regulations of the Service and also a List of Servants of the Carnatic Circar proposed to be pensioned, with the Statements and Certificates required by the Standing Orders of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Chief Secretary to Government

To
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council List No. 10, of Servants of the Carnatic Circar, proposed to be discharged with one Months pay & Gratuities according to the Regulations of the Service and also a List of Servants of the Carnatic Circar proposed to be pensioned, with the Statements and Certificates required by the Standing Orders of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Chief Secretary to Government

To
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Fort St George
the 26th March 1857

the correct periods for which the Servants have been employed. That, like the Servants of our own Government, who change at times from one Department to another, until the recent registration was commanded, only the individuals themselves were aware of the periods and Departments of their own employ. In the Circar Service with more than twenty Departments, it is found that individuals have been changing from one Circar Department to another and in some cases the Departmental Returns from which the general one was prepared by the Dewan, were framed in ignorance of any Service having been performed by individuals other than what their own particular records showed. This state of things has led to a few alterations, and further changes will probably require to be made as the pensioned or discharged Servants discover that the amount of their pension or gratuity truly due has not been given to them; but the applications of individuals must be awaited for

to admit of such claims being investigated.

3 Amongst the individuals whose services have been required to be altered are the individuals name on the margin

No.	Name	Description	Salary Rs.	a.	p.
92	Mahomed Jinn of Aubedeen	Myaghriff Assistant Surgt.	45	"	"
589	Shaik Hameed	Private	6	"	"

In the Circar list formerly received they were stated to have 11 Years 9 Months respectively but search of the Circar records has shown them to have 27 & 25 Years Service respectively and to be entitled therefore to the rate of pension to which they are accordingly recommended.

4 This List includes a total of 944 people numbered from 1 to 944 inclusive with salaries varying from Rs. 1 to 8 Rupees 150, and though the appellation of Hussible cannot be applied to a man holding a salary of Rupees 150 per Mensem, the Right Honorable The Governor in Council will observe that the very limited period of service of that individual does not entitle him to a like consideration than the proposed Gratuity calculated

3 deaths have occurred

calculated according to the years he has served.

5. On the subject of the service of the individuals named in this Return it will be observed that they have been employed for periods ranging variously from 2 to 26 Years, and that their ages vary from 14 to short of 60; there being only five individuals above the age of 60 who from the harmlessness of their occupations combined with the short periods which they have been employed, I did not feel called to include in the List of aged ones.

I give their names however, on the

Letter and Bill from Index	No.	Name	Occupation	Salary Rs	Salary a/c	Age	
							marginal additions
	104	Ally Reza	Orderly	5	"	60	which do not
	154	Gholam Hosain	Darookha	7	"	60	appear
	202	Syed Khader Hosain	"	7	"	61	to have
	240	Krishna	Havildar	8	15 6	62	been
	246	Ekramul Amin	Peadah	5	4 "	65	named

margin in my List No. 1 but only the two first and the last named individuals have yet made their appearance.

Their names are however given, should the Right Honorable the Governor in Council think it proper to extend the bounty of the State to them.—

2/

6. I would also report that on summoning the individuals before me I found 7 of them to be lads under 18 Years of age, but the only one of tender years is the individual named

Letter and Bill from Index	No.	Name	Occupation	Salary Rs	Salary a/c	Age	
D.	679	Jafar Hosain	Peon	5	"	7	on the margin, the others being

two of 14, one of 15 and three of 17 Years of age whose cases do not require to be considered. They to recommence their 2nd of 7 Years for a pension at their entry on their 18th Year.—

7. I would also recommend for the favorable consideration of Government the individual named on the margin

Letter and Bill from Index	No.	Name	Occupation	Salary Rs	Salary a/c	Age	
D	223	Syed Abdool Khader	Darookha	7	"	40	with an appearing before me was found [illegible] paragraphs in both

limbs, from the knee downwards. He is 40 Years of age, has 20 Years service and a salary as Darookha of 7 Rupees per mensem. I recommend half of that amount

P.S. He retired on Rs. 3.8 per

amount as a life pension for him.—

8 The total individuals here named with services ranging as above mentioned from 2 to 24 Years, entitled therefore, to the various rates of Gratuities of 3 Months, 6 Months, 9 Months and 12 Months as laid down by the Government of India, are entitled as a whole to Rupees 56,426.. 3 as the amount to be apportioned amongst them.—

9 The Return now sent is the only remaining of those enumerated in my letter of the 24th December 1856.— In sending it on, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will observe that it is on some of the individuals herein enumerated that the Orders of the Government of India act to a Year's service, press hardest; many of them serving within a year or even within a few months of the prescribed period of 25 Years to entitle to the smallest rate of Pension.—

10 I have to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council my opinion that to make the very extended period of 25 Years Service the earliest at which any ordinary Servant shall be entitled to a pension, and then only granting as a pension one third of the Salary he had previously drawn, is a part of the Orders from the Government of India which might perhaps bear modification.— Under any circumstances, certainly with those Servants classed as Military, and even with many of the Civil Servants, a Service of 25 Years would entitle to pension; therefore, under the circumstances by which the Inhabitants of Aden will find to the British Government I think that less than 25 Years Service say a Service of 15 Years, I mean of course good effective service; reckoned after the person has attained the age of 20 Years; might well be considered as entitling the Servants to pension, at least all such of them as have attained the age of 40 Years, at which time of life there are few in any Country of ordinary men who are qualified to search for or undertake new

I. O. to the Extract Fm. Pol. 26

new occupations. Such an addition as now suggested would make a slight additional increase to the actual sum stated in my letter of the 24th December last, but the increase would be most temporary; for certainly within a year from this date, what with the Cadmullers by death &c, and the young lads growing up to 18 Years of age, the increase, as above proposed, from granting for a less period of Service will disappear. May I offer this suggestion for the favorable consideration of Government and submit in support thereof that the Servants of the Carnatic Varsavoy to be discharged are placed in difficult circumstances as to their future prospects of livelihood this varied from the circumstances of the ordinary Emigrant they all speak being Hindustanee and that which the latter class have learned at School and conduct their dealings in, is the Persian, neither of which languages is made use of in any part of the Madras dominions

dominions, and I regret to add that the inquiries I have been able to make as yet has not brought to my knowledge even one of the Carnatic Servants in any of our Cutcherries where Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Malayalum are used. Fortune [illegible] yet some portion of them may still obtain the knowledge of some one or other of the Southern vernacular languages or may depart to seek their future welfare in the Northern States; but with haste in more advanced ages as many of these men are, ere they leaving their Employment, can never hope to obtain other and the number discharged without and with Pensions is the great body of 1361 people, each with 6 or 8 depending on them representing therefore a population of about 8000 people, all at once deprived of their daily which is, in truth, bread, a vast population to cast hungry upon the World.

List No 9 - 944
" " 10 417
Total No 1361

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Edward Ballour

Government Agent

Govt Agent's Office,

21st February, 1857.

To

J. Lycroft Esquire

Chief Secretary to Government

&c &c &c

Fort St George

No 56 Encl. in Gen. Q.

Government Buildings (Office)
28 March 1857

From
Surgeon C. E. Balfour
Government Agent, Rajmundry

To
The Chief Secretary
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of Government a Return of the Pensioners of the Rajmundry Agency, who have received their Pensions for the month of March 1857.

I have already been requested on the part of the Pensioners, and their nearest relatives, to forward to Government, for the kind consideration of the Madras Government, a statement of their services, with a view to their pensions being increased.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
C. E. Balfour
Surgeon & Agent

No 152
Ordered to be referred to the Government of Fort St. George for information & report
Signed by Order
Chief Secretary
1st April 1857

Public Dept. - Received 31st March 1857
From
Surgeon C. E. Balfour
Government Agent
Rajmundry
Dated 28th March 1857
Rec'd 2nd April
No 247
No 52

Forwarding Lists No 9 showing the names of those Servants, Pensioners, &c. of the Carnatic Circar, who have served upwards of 25 Years, or holding Honorable offices, it is proposed should be granted

Brig: Enclosure returned to the Agent 24th April 1857

No 5

granted Pensions according to the rules of their Services and all arrears or wages that may be due to them with salaries up to date of discharge —

19 March
23 —"

least entitled to consideration of all
the Servants of the Sircar, Sagain nine,
in red ink, & Sons, Sons-in-law and Nephews
whose names appear in the petition
now under report, - and it is rumoured
that this Petition was prepared and urged
on by one of their number. -

2 One of these, relatives, No. 36 Shurfood-
Doolah is a Son of the Dewan of the Dunbar;
and is the individual who, under the
name of Gholam Mahomed, was the
principal party in all the late reckless
borrowings of the deceased Nabob; is the
same individual
who, as per the Correspondence on the margin; having lost his situation on the resumption of the Hyderabad Jaghire, so repeatedly urged his claim to be entitled to a salary from the allowance issued from this Treasury. - but he does not tell in this Petition, failing in his applications to Government, he similarly applied

Government Agent to Chiefsecy:	3/31st July 1856 No. 44
" " " " "	7th Augt " No. 47. -
Extract Minutes of Consultation	" 21st Augt 1856 No. 266.

applied to & obtained from the late Nabob's Widow
an allowance of Rupees 100, per mensem. -

3 Of the Memorialists generally,
it may be remarked that they are
not people of any importance; and it
is therefore sufficient to give their numbers
in the Lists sent, which has accordingly
been done in the accompanying List.

4 From this it will be observed
that of the 61 petitioners, 43, Nos. 1 to 43, m
have been recommended for Gratuities
in List No. 9; except No. 36 as above. —

5 That five, Nos. 45 to 49, have
been submitted to Government in
List No. 5 as Nabob's Pensioners.

6 That two, Nos. 50 & 51 have
been recommended to Government for
pension in List No. 8.

7 That one, No. 52, has been
recommended his salary till his 18th Jan.

8 That three, Nos. 53 to 55, have
been recommended to be discharged.

9 That Nos. 56, 57, 58, 60 & 61
are all absent from Madras, are said
to be Servants at Santghur in North
Arcot and have not yet been reported on;
while No. 59 has with two others been
accidently
a consideration of such portions

decidedly omitted from our List and her name along with those two others will be submitted in a Supplementary Gratuity List.

10. One individual, No. 44, is not a Circar Servant but happens to be temporarily employed as a substitute for his brother;—

11. I request the favor of your submitting to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that, as already generally alluded to in my letter of the 24th December, the claims of individuals, Servants of the Carnatic Circar, all so differ from each other in extent, that it is not possible, in my opinion, for bodies of them to frame such a Memorial as would be applicable to their individual cases, which cannot be entered upon separately; but excepting the individual whose name was accidently omitted, there is not one of these petitioners entitled to more than what I have already

already been recommended for them in my Letter and List formerly under consideration if their claims were to be now examined individually many of them would get much less than what they are entitled to under the general treatment ordered to be carried out by the Government of India, whose Orders as regard the petitioners are very liberal indeed.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Edward Balfour
Government Agent

Govt Agents' Office
26th February, 1857.

To
T. Pycroft Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George.—

a consideration of such portions

Judicial Dept

Memo

Quilon Cantonment

"The Military Secretary to Govt has taken exception to E.M.-Co. No 645 in the Political Dept, of 18th ultº, on the ground, as I understand, that the Regulation quoted (No VII of 1832) applies only to "Military Bazar stations" & Quilon, he points out, is not such a station.

2. Col Browne is, I humbly conceive, wrong in his law. It is clear from the heading attached to the Regn and to the Preamble of the same - to say nothing of certain of its provisions presently to be noticed — that the Regn is not so limited, but is applicable "to certain other Military stations" as well as "to Military forces in the field".

3. When I say 'applicable', I mean parts of it and do, and beyond a consideration of such portions

I do not see that Mr. Cadogan

I do not see that Mr. Cadogan

Dated 26th January 1857

No 56

Cantonment

Under date the 15th Inst

No 645 dated 18th ultº

Regulation No VII of 1832

Military Bazar stations

Military forces in the field

Dated 26th January 1857

No 56

Cantonment

SE. 244

451

adverted to, did not go.

4. To Military Stations without Bazars, or where, for here is an important distinction to Military Bazar Stations, the Regulations permit &c. applies.

To applies, secondly, either in part or in whole, as Govt may choose, to such other Military stations as may from time to time be fixed upon by an order in Council. And thirdly its applies, (without the necessity of any such special order aforesaid) in some of its provisions to Camps & Cantonments beyond the Frontier, and by consequence to the cantonment of Dwlon which lies within the territories of the Tawwanee Sultan, as "his dependent" he is termed & doth verily believe.

Sect XXXVIII

Sect XL Secs XXXVI

5. In Clause First. Sect XIII of the Regn certain petty civil offences are specified, in respect of which the Military are declared amenable not to Civil Law, but to Courts martial. this everywhere.

In Clause Second of the same section, in respect of similar offences, Military followers & servants are also declared amenable to Military authority. and this both in regular Bazar stations and in cantonments beyond the frontier; the sole differences being that at Vellore the offender would be tried summarily by the Commissariat Office, and at Dwlon by a Court Martial, the Jurisdiction at Dwlon being extended, further, to another large class of people, to wit; all Native subjects of the Company.

Note. This provision the Section quoted & the next para are important, as showing, when viewed together, that the Regn contemplates beyond the frontier two kinds of cantonments, somewhere there is not a Bazar, somewhere there is and that it requires the cognisance of civil offences by Military authority in both kinds, tho' under different regulations as to

P. We not know whether Dwlon has Bazar or any of the kinds

Medical Dept No

No 244

Extract from the Minutes of Council Meeting
Dated 24 March 1857

Read the following letter
from the Government
Agent at Chagos

Mauritius dec 12th 21st 26th Feby
1857 No 39 & 56

Sir

We have the honor
to transmit herewith
the Government Agent
Forbes Dr a list showing
the amount of the demand
of the Carnatic Steamer
who being somewhat prop
to depending upon this tab
for three daily boat
are proposed to be
charged with payment
one months salary
and allowances of engi

Sir

We are
Your most

Mr 10 married 13th Feby

Mr

Mr

mentioned in Sect XL.

it has, it is competent for Col Coghlan to bring the offenders above specified to trial before the officer in charge of Peck Bazar, who is further by the following Section armed with certain authority as a civil Judge.

These points are referred to, not because they are especially in dispute, but to show that the only stations referred to are not 'Military Bazars' stations.

7. Further by Sect XLII. the Comd Officer of any "field Station or Detachment" may summon Punchayets in certain cases. The Saddler Ct has ruled that this is applicable to Bazargalore, as being a detachment "beyond the frontier". Consequently it is applicable to Quilon as well.

8. Lastly we have Sect XLVII of the enactment declaring that "at all "Military stations or cantonments whatsoever" a register of persons licensed to deal in spirituous liquors shall be kept. By whom? "by the "Commissariat or other officer in "charge of the Police, or by the Station "Staff officer, as the case may be" in which section of the Regn also applicable to Quilon.

9. Thus I have now shown that the order is perfectly correct, & requires neither amendation, addition or rescission in any particular whatever.

* All wrongful detaining persons liable as provided in Sect XVI.

per, can be entertained
a Month. The aggregate
is Rupees 253, being a
little below Rs 8 each
on the average - Every
Man Chargeman &c
should be pensioned
till the age of 18 and
should a Person for the
want of their Services
appears for be Rs 6 per
of Rs 72 per annum.
5. The rate in the
Native Corps of Artillery
Lascars - Gunners Gun Lascars - Groom
Bullock Drivers - Lascars - Bhisti
- Syces - are still
lower as you go up.
4 The Bullocks have
been discharged when the troops were
disbanded & each Man
groom whose Bullocks
were so - but many
of them have received
provision upt.
5 Many of these
men are of short service

Under 7 years service	3 months pay	Rs
7 to 15	6	Rs
15 to 20	9	Rs
20 to 25	12	Rs

of Service - 2 - 3 and even
ten years, some however,
are of longer standing -
than the first man of
the list is of 16 years service
the 14th of 21 st 19 of 24 ~~the 6 of 25~~ years
service - It would seem
hard to dismiss these
men with a gratuity
of one months salary
only.
6 With his second
letter dated February 8th
Captain Lawrence submitted
a list shewing the
names of Servants, &c
specified as of the
Jamadar Sircar who
have served before the
25 years or both Honorable
Officers and to whom
it is proposed to grant
gratuities according to
the scale authorized
by the Government of
India, with all arrears
of Salary to the date
of discharge. The peons
entered in this list are
Number

Vide - K 126 is credited as
of 31 years service but this
is clearly a clerical error
as the service is said to
commence Hijrah 1270 and
the individual himself is
only 17 years of age

Passed - b - J

number given in the Calendar
varying from Rs 18 - to
Rs 150 - per Mensem for
periods of service previously
ranging from 2 to 27 years
and to grant gratuities
from 11 to 60. The total
amount of gratuities
payable is Rs 56,124 - and
very few are recommended
for pension on account
of disease or infirmity -

7. The Agra January - 11
does not fix the minimum
period of service prescribed
by the Government of India
to entitle to pension - 25
years while for Bengal only
ten years service are held
sufficient to entitle to
effective service pension
after the person has attained
the age of 50 years
It seems necessary to consider this
suggestion. The limit
must bear hardly in
some

some cases however it has
been laid down by the Government
of India absolutely and for
general adoption and it
is not to be expected that
any deviation from it will
be allowed - It is to be
remarked however that
in the few cases in this
list - e.g. No 13 B - in
which the party's ser-
vice is of far above 25
years he has not been
recommended for pension
but only for the higher
rate of gratuity -

8. The pensions in
this list No 4 are how-
ever now already entitled
to receive from 5 to 12
months gratuity - those
in the list No 10 are to
have a gratuity of one
month only - The Right
Honorable the Governor
in Council feels to
understand somewhat
precisely

previous to the distribution
has been made. Some
indeed in list No 10.
are hereby recommended as
grooms and Messengers
but others are just the
same as those in List No 9. Thus
compare List No 10

		Rs.
A	5 Chobdars	5
	7 Peons	5
B	10 Lamplighters	5
D	43 Gardener	5
	45 Palanquin	5½
E	65 Messenger	5
	100 Sarcoman	10
	110 Messenger	11

With List No 9

A	10 Messenger	10
	8 Do	8
B	15 Lamplighter	5
C	44 Chobdar	6
	45 Do	6
	73 Palanquin	7
H	101 Peon	4
D	350 Gardener	8-12
	449 Tiger	8-12

and so on.

9 The Right Honorable
the Governor in Council
before disposing of these
lists would wish it to be
explained

Note Messengers
Scavengers.

explained why the difference
has been made
ed why the men in list
No 10 should not be ad-
mitted to gratuity, or in
the few cases beyond 25
years service, to pension
according to the scale
used by the Government
of India. Also why
those in List No 9
who are of 25 years ser-
vice have not been
recommended for pension
10 Some middle
course might perhaps
be taken as regards
those entered in list
No 10 - as of the humbler
classes below three years
service might receive
one months salary - the
rest according to the
scale of the Supreme
Government. The Agent
will give his opinion
on this suggestion and
also the expense that
it

it will be observed
1. The Jew Children
and Diseased persons
are both kinds and the
Detainment of
in para 5 of the letter
of 21st February, in any
under any circumstances
be treated as proposed
by the Agent.
2. The Agent will
also consider whether
there be any individuals
in these two kinds who
under the Laws of the
Government of India
already committed to
him may be allowed
to reckon here Military ser-
vice - This would of course
apply only to those of
the more respectable
classes.

Sent to Agent - with 3 Dispatches
Vide Despatch returned —

In Coun. 24th March/57

Political Depart.

No. 244.

Fort St. Geo. Cons.

Read 24th March 1857.

Fl. 1280/57

Reviewing the gratuities
mentioned & recommended
by the Agent to be granted
to the servants & dependants
of the Carnatic Nizam named
in the two lists Nos 9 & 10 sub-
mitted. Offering certain
suggestions with regard to
them & requiring explana-
tion from the Agent on the

13-3-57

44&46