

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
for the month of February 1860.*

No. 4. Read the following Papers.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT, dated 17th January 1860.

1. After arriving at Tanjore I ascertained from the Special Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, that he had made the communications directed by his instructions to the late Rájá's family, but had received no definite answer. As soon as they heard that I had come, the ladies sent letters and messages asking for an interview with me.

2. I went first to the Rájá's daughter. After giving her general assurances of protection, I observed that the time had arrived, when, according to Hindu customs, she should be married; and I desired to know whom she wished to be her husband. She answered without hesitation that she preferred Sakhá Rám Sáhib, who had been the husband of her deceased sister; adding that, she had known him since she was an infant and had entire confidence in him. I said that it was usual on such occasions for young women to consult the elder ladies of their family, and I hoped that she would see and confer with the late Rájá's mother, Avú Sáhiba and his elder widow, Kámákhshí Bhái Sáhiba. She replied that she had quite made up her mind, and did not wish to see them. I then told her that the Government would see that the marriage was performed in a manner becoming the late Rájá's daughter. Her parting request was that six of her young companions might be married with her as on the occasion of her sisters' marriage. This was the substance of what passed; but the conversation was a long one. The Princess was alone, and it was conducted without assistance on her part. Her answers were prompt and decisive; and it was evident that she was old enough to have a will of her own, and that she had formed a fixed resolution. The same intention had been repeatedly expressed by her in nearly similar terms to the Governors' Agent and the Special Commissioner at Tanjore. The first formal declaration of her intention was so long ago as November 1858 when the Agent went to her to ascertain her wishes about her marriage.

3. I then went to the other ladies, to whom I observed that Her Majesty Queen Victoria stood towards them in the place of the late Rájá, and that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote the ease and happiness of their lives in every practicable manner. I added that, with the exception of those articles which were exclusively State property, the rest of the personal property, which was known to be of great value, would be distributed among the ladies of the family; and that liberal pensions had been assigned to them, to which an addition would be made in consideration of no establishment being kept up for them. The gentleman who had been the adviser of these ladies in the legal proceedings formerly instituted in their behalf, had, however, preceded me to Tanjore, and it soon became apparent that the line they were to take in their interview with me had been already settled. They said they understood that the adoption of an heir to the Nagpúr State had been sanctioned; they claimed that the succession to the property might be according to Hindu Law; and they ended by giving me, from behind the curtain, two letters addressed to myself, in one of which they claimed to be allowed to see and confer with the young Princess notwithstanding her objection; and in the other, after alluding to a protest which they might afterwards enter upon the records of the Madras Government against the recent decision, they made various representations calculated to induce the adoption of a policy more favorable to their views. They also repeated the objections to the marriage of the Princess with Sakhá Rám Sáhib which they had previously urged to the Government. When I rose to take my departure, a young man was put forward as the person who had been adopted in the late Rájá's name; but as it was certain that no such adoption had taken place, and that after the claims of the late Rájá's daughter and widow had been successively advocated, this youth had now been brought to the front to suit what appeared to be the policy of the hour, I firmly but kindly declined to enter into further communication with him, and was conducted out of the Palace by two of the elders of the family.

4. Next day Sakhá Rám Sáhib called upon me. He came and went on horseback; and I was pleased to find that, so far from being the broken-down, worn-out person, he had been represented by one party to be, he was of an age and appearance suited to be the husband of a young Hindu lady. I told him that as the Princess had deliberately selected him, the Govern-

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ment would protect her in the fulfilment of her choice and would see that the marriage was performed in a befitting manner.

5. The subject of Tanjore has engaged my anxious attention since I took charge of the Government of Madras; and I have carefully reviewed the decision at which we arrived on the 5th December last, and have freely conferred with my colleagues upon it. I see no reason to doubt the substantial correctness of that decision or of the previous Orders of the Government of India and of the Home Government, upon which it was founded. I have lived long enough to observe that public opinion sways, like the pendulum of a clock, from one extreme to the other. Formerly nothing would satisfy the prevailing feeling short of the entire annexation of all the Native States. Now no escheat, however righteous, or beneficial to the public interests, is tolerated. I, however, confidently predict that before five years pass, it will be admitted by every body except a few disappointed individuals, that the avowed and entire establishment of the British administration in the principal city of the Tanjore District, was the just and necessary consequence of the events which had taken place, and that the Government would have been without excuse if it had failed to take advantage in the interest of the public, of the rights which had accrued.

6. I entirely agree that these rights should be exercised with the most indulgent and liberal consideration towards the surviving members of the late Rájá's family. His only child has the first claim. The jewels have been roughly valued at one hundred thousand pounds,* of which about two-thirds are such as may be worn by females, and of these about one third is supposed to have belonged to the Rájá's first wife, the Princess' mother, and would no doubt have been given by the Rájá to the Princess upon her marriage, if he had lived to celebrate it.† These should now be delivered to her; according to Hindu law, widows are not entitled to more than a maintenance, and they are expressly forbidden the use of jewels. Nevertheless the whole of the remaining female ornaments should be distributed among these ladies. There is a large store of cloths valued at £ 7,000. This should, in like manner, be divided among the Rájá's daughter and his widows and female dependents; and the horses, carriages, and farm animals, should be similarly disposed of. As the Pensions which have been assigned to these ladies, were calculated to be a full equivalent for all the advantages formerly enjoyed by them, the shares allotted to them out of the property belonging to the Ráj will be a net addition to what they would have received had the Rájá survived. The only things reserved will be the State property, Rájá Sarabhoj's library, and the most interesting of the ornamental articles belonging to the Ráj might be made the nucleus of a public library and museum, to be established for the Towns' people. Thus local feeling would not be wounded by the removal of any characteristic articles, and advantages which have hitherto been confined to a few would be made more extensively available.

7. A valuable house called the Mangalavasam was purchased by the late Rájá in the name of his concubines, and, although it was never made over to them, I recommend that it should be sold and that the proceeds should be divided amongst them.

8. I propose that the sum realized by the sale of some ingots of gold and uncurrent coins included among the jewellery, and of personal property of various kinds unsuited for distribution among the ladies, should be formed into a Fund, to be called the "Tanjore Family Fund," to be invested in Government securities for the purpose of meeting various incidental claims which, notwithstanding the liberal settlement which has been made, are certain to arise in connection with a large domestic establishment of this kind the expenses of which used to be provided for by the Rájá, as the occasion required.

9. The resolution to protect and assist the Princess in marrying the husband of her choice, which was come to by the Government some months since, and was re-affirmed after considering a protest received from the widowed Ranees, should be carried out by the Special Commissioner,

* The fidelity with which the Jewels have been accounted for is very creditable to the persons in charge, and should be remembered in settling their pensions.

† The late Raja settled £26,500, upon his eldest daughter upon her marriage with Sakhá Rám Sahib.

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and the Governor's Agent, on the day which may be appointed for the purpose by the bride and bridegroom a suitable sum, calculated with due reference to what would have been expended if the Raja had been alive, should be set apart for the purpose. As the young lady's allowance is to be increased, on her marriage, to 36,000 Rupees a year, and her husband retains her elder sister's settlement in addition to his own allowance of 8,198 Rupees a year, they will be amply endowed.

10. The letters I have received from the widowed Ranees and copies of my answers are annexed.

VALLAM,
17th January 1860.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN,

Governor of Fort Saint George.

The respectful memorial of Her Highness AVOO SAHIBA, Her Highness KAMACHI AMMA BOYEE SAHIBA, and the undersigned members of the family of the late Rajah SEEVA-JEE of Tanjore.

SHEWETH,

That in reply to the memorial lately presented by us to your Excellency in Council touching the young Princess, we have been informed by Mr. Caddell the Government Agent, that your Excellency's Government has advised the young Princess to consult with her family, and that there exists no obstacle to freedom of intercourse between her and her family.

Acting upon this information your memorialists on Thursday the 12th instant, determined to visit the young Princess in her apartment for the purpose of personally ascertaining her wishes and giving her the benefit of their advice.

Accordingly Her Highness Avoos Sahiba wrote to the Serkele requesting him to make the necessary preparations; but they are informed that the Serkele thereupon took Mr. Phillips to the apartment of the young Princess, and that she informed him that she did not desire to see your memorialists; whereupon this interview has not been permitted.

Your memorialists will not renew the representations and arguments so lately addressed to your Excellency's Government, but they now prefer their request which they are sure cannot be deemed unreasonable, that they may be permitted to see the Princess without let or hindrance. Her statement to Mr. Phillips, it is evident may well be part of that same tutoring of which they complain; and they are desirous naturally of ascertaining by personal communication the real state of the Princess' affection.

But even if her desire be really not to see your memorialists they submit that even her reluctance however strong ought not to be listened to. She is an infant, some of your memorialists are her natural guardians and while all respect is due to her exalted rank, the feelings of her, ought not to be outraged and her interests sacrificed at the caprice of a child.

Your memorialists can never have their doubts as to the sincerity of the feelings of the Princess set at rest except by personal intercourse with her; they are quite willing to visit her or that she may be brought to them in your Excellency's presence.

They seek to exercise no coercion over her desires, but they submit that it is due to them that the amplest opportunity should be afforded them of ascertaining what those desires are and of placing before her the wishes of her family.

This is nothing more than what your Excellency yourself or any other father of a family would desire and adopt as his course in the event of a child determined upon a marriage which did not meet with your approval.

They seek no more than what your Excellency would yourself seek if the case were your own, and they cannot but hope that your Excellency will decide that what they ask is only reasonable and just and the course best adapted for preventing unhappy dissensions in the family.

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They pray therefore that leave may be at once given for your memorialists seeing and conferring with the young Princess either in her own apartment or theirs, either in your Excellency's presence or not as may seem to you most expedient.

And your memorialists as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

TANJORE PALACE, }
14th January 1860.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN,
Governor of Fort Saint George.

The respectful memorial of Her Highness AVOO
SAHIBA Her Highness KAMACHIAMMA
BHAYE SAHIBA, and the other undersigned
members of the family of the late Rajah
SEEVAJEE of Tanjore.

SHEWETH,

That the decision of the Government of Madras under date 5th of November last explained to your memorialists by the Commissioner Mr. Phillips, has filled them with sorrow and despair. They therein beheld it laid down that everything of which the late Rajah died possessed has passed to the Government for want of any heir of the Rajah; that the decree of the Privy Council has left the Government at liberty to make what disposition it pleases of such property unfettered by aught save its own discretion, and that in pursuance of such unlimited power, your memorialists are henceforth to be reduced to the condition of mere pensioners; their pensions ceasing, some upon the death of the incumbent, others diminishing with, each successive life, until after the third generation they also shall finally cease, in accordance with certain principles laid down in a letter from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, under date the 8th September 1856.

Against the soundness and the justice of this decision, your memorialists may feel it due to themselves to enter hereafter their solemn protest on the records of your Excellency's Government; but they will not mar the auspicious occasion of your Excellency's visit to their palace, by either protest or argument. They accept that visit not as one of mere ceremony, but of friendly sympathy, they know your kindly feelings towards the Natives of this country, high and low, rich and poor, prince and peasant; they recognize in you the representative of Her Gracious Majesty, the fountain of mercy as well as of justice; and rather than struggle now, to prove that they have been treated with harshness or injustice, they prefer to throw themselves upon your merciful consideration, as they would, were Her Majesty herself present; and rather seek to enlist your benevolence in their behalf by such representations as are fit to be laid before the dispenser of mercy, than to plead their cause before a Judge by hard logical argument, as they would.

Let it be assumed then for the present argument, that the positions laid down in the order of your Excellency's Government are indisputable that the Raj has in law ceased to exist; that all the Rajah's property, whatsoever its quality, has lapsed to the Government and that the Government is free to do what it likes with its own, they would still ask, are there no circumstances in their hard case, which call for a modification of that sentence, which deprives them of any right to such property as it is not strictly of the nature of Regalia, and reduces them to the pitiable condition of pensioners?

They have searched the records of their palace; they have searched the records of their own hearts; and they can conscientiously assert that never have they or their ancestors swerved from the most faithful loyalty to the great Company, so many years "their friend and ally;" never have they breathed a treacherous word, or thought a treacherous thought, during the recent crisis when rebellion had fatal charms for many a potentate, who deemed himself aggrieved by the acts of the British Government. On the contrary they at once offered their dis-banded soldiers to go wheresoever the Government might desire, to fight the battles of the

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English; the quiet and peace of Tanjore have never been for a single hour disturbed or even suspected during the whole of that eventful period. Your memorialists have been buoyed up by a patient indestructible faith in the magnanimity, the honour and the benevolence of the British nation. They have neither permitted themselves to be tempted, nor tempted others. Shall the restoration of peace throughout the Empire, shall the advent of the Queen's Government with Her gracious Proclamation, shall their own fidelity, be marked by no other munificence than that apportioned to your memorialists by the order which the Commissioner of the Government has explained to them?

It is thus that the late Resident, Mr. Forbes, in his letter to Government of the 6th November 1855, characterizes, and justly characterizes, the loyalty of the Royal family of Tanjore.

"The Government will decide on the policy of maintaining the Raj. In considering the question they will not lose sight of the manner in which we became possessed of Tanjore: it is not a conquered country: its acquisition never cost the British Government the life of a single Soldier nor the value of a single Rupee; the cry of the orphan was never heard, nor was the tear of the widow ever shed, when the rule of the country passed from the Rajah to the hands of our Government. In the fifty years during which we have held possession, we have, in round numbers drawn from it a total revenue of no less than twenty crores or as many millions sterling, neither Surfojee nor Seevajeel ever offered the smallest hinderance to our peaceable settlement of the country or in any degree whatsoever departed from the strictest adherence to the treaty. Surely it deserves consideration how the Government shall act towards the last descendant of a Royal line, to a daughter of those who, when their aid was needed, were always our firm allies."

It is not now a question of the Raj. Your memorialists well know that their claim to that, must be mooted in another sphere, and that it does not lie within the scope of even your Excellency's authority to depart from a decision which has been authoritatively laid down by the paramount power in England. But with respect to that treatment of their pitiable condition which does lie within your Excellency's own control they respectfully ask whether the end lately provided for them is a fitting termination for such relations as the late Resident has above described, extending for upwards of three quarters of a century between the British Government and the Rajah's of Tanjore? whether the last remnants of their Royal race, whose aid in earlier days was always ready whenever it was needed, ought now to be left without a permanent provision? whether they can with decency be made to descend to mere pensioners? whether the comparatively trifling property of which the late Rajah died, possessed, may not be handed over to them, if only as a special mark of grace and favour?

Your Excellency has travelled over a portion of the fertile district of Tanjore; you will pass over much more in the course of your present progress. You have seen with your own eyes in this "garden of the south," how noble consideration the former Rajah's gave, when they ceded their kingdom to the East India Company, for that promise which they fondly believed would be binding "as long as the sun and moon endure;" to pay the then kings, their heirs and successors, those yearly revenues which were then solemnly stipulated to be paid.

No blame, no shadow of an imputation of blame can be cast upon your memorialists. It is their misfortune to have been suddenly deprived of their protecting head; they are poor, helpless women, who can only throw themselves upon your sympathy and benevolence. But they cannot forget that they are of a Royal House, and they leave it to your Excellency to say whether the State should take all their husbands' property and leave them pensioners.

Independent of the vast yearly income which the Government, according to the late Resident's showing, has drawn and still draws from the territories ceded to it by the former Rajahs of Tanjore, your memorialists would call attention to the fact that since the late Rajah's death, the Government is a gainer of thirty lacks by the difference between what it has paid your memorialists for their support and what it would have had to pay had the Rajah lived. Further, that by the scheme of pensions proposed by the Madras Government, even at the outset when it is most costly, the Government makes a further saving of ten lacks of Rupees a year. It is

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not believed by your memorialists though it has been so asserted, that the Rajah died indebted, and there is here shown, even pecuniarily speaking, a large margin for the liberality of the State.

A different feeling has come over the English nation, a new policy has supervened, your memorialists learn, with respect to the expediency of maintaining intact in their dignities and their possessions the old Royal and Noble families of India since the fiat went forth which declared the Raj of Tanjore, was extinct. They have seen the Governor General in his present progress re-assuring the minds of the Rajahs and Princes of the North West, by confirming them in their rights and recognizing the legality of adoption; they have just heard that the cry of the ladies from Nagpore has at last made itself audible in London, and that a tardy justice is about to be rendered to that branch of your memorialists' family; and in these facts they recognize the predominating influence of that most gracious Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, which they can assure your Excellency has sunk sensibly into every Native heart in India.

What, they would ask, are the saving of a few Rupees, the value of a few jewels, the price of some scattered parcels of land, to the Rulers, in comparison with securing the good will, and binding fast the confidence and loyalty of the Ruled? It cannot be doubted, that while on the one hand the people of Tanjore, nay of India at large, would look askance upon any narrow dealing with your memorialists, regard being had to the antecedents and the origin of their misfortunes, a liberal policy on the part of your Excellency will be hailed with joy, and its effects sensibly felt from Cape Comorin to the Hemoloyas. It will go far of itself to restore that confidence of the Native mind, and its reliance in the good faith and benevolence of the British nation, which not the most sceptical will now deny, was sadly shaken by the short sighted policy, now no longer happily supreme, of annihilating the Princes and old nobility of India.

See, it will be said, how the great British nation, while its might on one hand is strong enough to crush the strongest of its foes and masses of its rebellious subjects; knows on the other hand how to reward fidelity to treaties, even when the last descendants of its friends are only weak women and children. Tanjore may by a breath be erected into an ever enduring monument of British good faith and magnanimity.

Never was there a moment at which an act of grace and munificence could be more happily timed than the present; never was there an opportunity for such an act more felicitous than that now offered by Tanjore; for the re-established permanance of the Royal family could be unknown to none, and must be appreciated by all. Never was there an occasion when Government could purchase so just and universal a popularity at so cheap a cost; because in point of law it may be argued that the State therein is not parting with its own revenues; but simply refraining from appropriating those of others; but lest this argument should be thought distasteful, your memorialists would prefer to continue by the line which they have adopted, and to point out, that the greater the sacrifice made, the greater is the honor which must redound.

Is it possible then, in the face of all these grave considerations, that your memorialists, women, widows, royal personages, should be left by the State to pick and choose a few jewels, cloths, and cows; and their very subsistence be henceforth a pensioned pittance doled out monthly to them by the Government? This pension too upon a principle which bears no analogy to their case.

"By these rules" writes Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, "the object recently attained in the case of the descendants of Tippoo Sultan, security for the cessation of the system of provisions, will be evinced prospectively as regards the family of Tanjore."

Upon the reasoning which follows this passage, your memorialists will not permit themselves to comment; they feel that they could not efficiently do so without committing themselves to terms which this auspicious event, the honor of a visit from your Excellency would make it undesirable to employ. But they would respectfully ask whether they are to be confounded with the descendants of Tippoo Sultan? Between him and the British Government there was war to the knife; a death struggle for very existence. Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan set their fate upon the chance of war and they were bound to stand the hazard of the die. The British Government was under no obligation, moral or legal, by contract or implication, to make any provision whatsoever for any of the family of that enemy whom they had conquered by the fate of war; to pension

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the family and descendants of Tippoo Sultan, was an act of pure spontaneous benevolence on the part of the State, which was fully entitled to impose what conditions it pleased upon the gift or grant. But does this reasoning apply to your memorialists, whose family have ever been the steadfast friend and ally of the British nation, the cessation of whose kingdom never cost the "orphans cry or the widow's tear"; over whom the English never had the claim of a conquerer, or any other relations than those of amity and mutual defence, guaranteed by solemn treaties, entered into by either party on the footing of an independent sovereign power?

Your memorialists have had no one to plead their cause in the Council Chamber of the Madras Government, some of these considerations may probably not have occurred to those in whose hands their destinies were placed; and they are the more emboldened on that account to stand forward now; not to impugn the soundness of the propositions, on which the Government has declared itself the legal possessor of the whole of the Rajah's property or its freedom of action in disposing of that property in any fashion it pleased; but simply to bring forward those matters which may induce your Excellency to pity their fallen state, and entitle them to a merciful consideration at your Excellency's hands; so that Tanjore may look on you as a benefactor, and the anniversary of your visit be ever a source of gratified recollection to the whole of the Royal family.

And your memorialists as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

TANJORE PALACE,
14th January 1860.

To Her Highness AVU SAHIBA, Her Highness KAMAKHSHI AMHA BHAI SAHIBA and other Ladies of the Family of the late Raja SIVAJI of Tanjore.

LADIES,

1. I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter in which you state that you had sought and been refused an interview with the Princess, daughter and only remaining child of His Highness the late Raja Sivaji, in order that you might personally ascertain her wishes and give her our advice in regard to her marriage; and you request that leave may now be given for you to see and confer with her, notwithstanding her reluctance, however strong.

2. The Princess is of an age and character to judge for herself; and she has for many months consistently declared her preference for Sakha Ram Sahib in a manner which, leaves no doubt as to the real state of her affections. She has also signified her opinion that intercourse with those ladies of her family who are opposed to her marriage would not at present be attended with advantage, and has declined to see them.

3. However much the existence of a difference between the Princess and other members of the family is to be regretted, the Government has declared its resolution to protect that young lady in the exercise of her rights. As, therefore, she has determined not to see, at the present time, those of her female relatives who are opposed to her marriage with Sakha Ram Sahib, she cannot be forced to do so.

I remain, &c., &c.,

VALLAM,
14th January 1860.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

To Her Highness AVU SAHIBA, Her Highness KAMAKHSHI AMHA BHAI SAHIBA and other Ladies of the Family of the late Raja SIVAJI of Tanjore.

LADIES,

1. I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter in which you advert to various considerations which should, in your opinion, induce me to support a liberal settlement in favor of the family of the late Raja Sivaji of Tanjore.

2. I will not deny that I have, as stated by you, always labored, to the best of my ability, for the benefit of the chiefs and people of India; and it is my desire as I lately informed you in person, that the ladies of the family of the late Raja should be provided for, in such a liberal manner that they should feel their loss as little as possible, and should be able to live with their

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dependents, in a state of ease and enjoyment suited to their rank. The instructions given to Mr. Phillips, the Special Commissioner, were prepared in conformity with this view; and they will be carried out in a spirit of kindness and consideration which will, I hope, be appreciated by you.

VALLAM, }
17th January 1860. }

Believe me, &c., &c.,
(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 5. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, dated 22nd January 1860.

I am of opinion that the Regalia is the only portion of the property of the Tanjore Raj which should be viewed as strictly State property, and retained by the British Government.

I also think that the villages, lands, and gardens, &c., &c., referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Proceedings of Government of the 5th December last, should be valued by the Collector, or other Civil Officer of the District, and their estimated value made over, with the moveable property and effects, to the family of the late Rajah, in such proportions to each sharer, as may accord with Hindu law and Mahrattah usage.

Any other course, it appears to me, would be unseemly, and unbecoming the dignity of the British Government in dealing with the case of a royal family which has been, for nearly a century, our loyal and faithful ally.

The debts of the late Rajah should be liquidated, after a rigid and careful scrutiny of the claims which may be advanced, out of the monies, accruing from Tanjore sources, which have come into the possession of Government since the death of the late Rajah.

As our President has personally satisfied himself that the only legitimate daughter of the late Rajah is of an age and character to have an opinion of her own; and as she has deliberately stated to Sir Charles Trevelyan that she wishes to become the wife of Sukhia Ram Sahib, the young lady should not be interfered with in this particular, but allowed to follow her own inclinations. Neither would it be right to insist upon her conferring with the members of her family on the point, in opposition to her own decidedly expressed objection to communicate with them on the subject.

I will not here discuss the question of the Raj, that has been decided by the highest tribunal and it is therefore, I conceive, not now within the authority of the local Government to enter upon a consideration of it. But I may remark that, if it is consistent with Hindu law and the customs of independent Mahrattah States to sanction adoption in the case of Nagpore, the same rule must equally apply and with even greater force, to Tanjore, the Rajahs in both instances, having demised without making any formal adoption.

(Signed) P. GRANT.

No. 6. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD, dated 25th January 1860.

I have, with reference to the President's Minute of the 17th instant, and the Commander-in-Chief's of the 22nd instant, again carefully gone through the Tanjore papers.

The proceedings of this Government, dated the 5th December last, are framed in accordance with the spirit of the instructions which had been formerly received from the Supreme Government, whereby the Tanjore Raj and the property of the late Rajah had been declared an escheat, and the relations of the Rajah to be without any rights of inheritance, and it is in virtue of this act of seizure that this Government are now dealing with the affairs of that State.

The pensions that, in the Proceedings of Government, of the 5th December last, have been proposed to be granted to the different members of the late Rajah's family were prepared as the rules laid down by the Supreme Government required, and should now be reported for sanction, as pointed out by the Secretary to the Government of India, in his letter dated the 10th of October 1856.

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The Home Authorities and the Supreme Government, when they decided upon the seizure of the late Rajah's property, and pensioning his relations, and dependants, declared that such a course was perfectly compatible with their intention to treat the widows, daughters, and dependants of the late Rajah with kindness and liberality.

In amount the pensions recommended are not large, and the only means left at the disposal of this Government of acting towards the heirs of the late Rajah, the representatives of an old and wealthy family, in a just and suitable manner appears to me to be, to transfer to them, in addition to their Government pensions, that portion of the late Rajah's property which in fairness, it must be conceded, ought to be looked upon as his private estate. The property thus transferred should, moreover, in my opinion, be hereafter dealt with in accordance with the Hindoo law of inheritance.

The President in his Minute makes several suggestions for the more liberal treatment of the different members of the Rajah's family, and also for the disposal of part of the property for other objects. In respect to the treatment of the Rajah's family, my opinion is that we should do more than he deems advisable and that whatever property is eventually given to them its distribution should be left to the provisions of Hindoo law.

In making the proposal which I have done, in respect to the transfer of property to the family of the late Rajah, I merely carry out that which the Government in their answer to the plaint filed in the Supreme Court by Kamachee Boye Sahiba, stated it was their intention to do, *viz.*, "that they were willing to give up, as if private property of the Rajah Seevajee" that portion of the property entered in the Schedules, G. H. O. P. and Q. with any other property that might hereafter, when the lists had been completed, be found to be of a similar description. In addition to this property, I would ask that their right to all jewels, not State jewels, should also be allowed by Government.

True it is that the Government when pleading as defendants before the Supreme Court, demanded that the property in question should be made also available for the private debts of the late Rajah. This demand as the case now stands, should no longer be insisted upon. The Rajah's debts which I believe are small in amount, should be paid by the State.

In a pecuniary point of view the result accruing to the State from the sequestration of the Raj, and the property attached to it, has been most profitable. A permanent annual income of upwards of seven lacs of Rupees, exclusive of the pensions proposed to be granted has been obtained. The sum carried to the credit of the State since the demise of the Rajah in 1855, after deducting all the charges referred to in the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th December last has been upwards of 30 lacs of Rupees.

I have entered into the above financial details to show that the Government can well afford, in this instance, to be liberal and just.

I do not find in any of the papers before me, that provision has been made for any residence for the Ranecs. I however presume, that the Avoo Sahiba and Kamachee Bahee Sahiba will not be removed without their consent from their present places of abode.

I regret that the views recorded by the President in the 5th paragraph of his Minute are not such as I can respond to. I still abide by the opinion that I have recorded in my Minute, dated the 9th of November 1859, on the subject of the sequestration of the Raj, and my earnest desire and hope is that the ruling powers may be now induced so to act, as to render the measures which they have already carried out, as free from further harshness, as the circumstances of the case will admit of.

I find from the 5th paragraph of the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 5th September 1856, that before this Government can act in respect to the different matters referred to in it, and which form the subjects in discussion in the present Minutes, that it is necessary for this Government to submit for approval its views in regard to them. This being the case, I would suggest that the Government Proceedings of the 5th December last, with the Minutes since recorded together with Mr. Phillip's report on the debts, &c. &c., be as soon as possible forwarded to the Supreme Government for final disposal.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
for the month of February 1860.*

The question of the expenditure required for the marriage of the young Princess, noticed in the 9th paragraph of the President's Minute, must also receive the sanction of the Supreme Government before we can act.

I concur with the Commander-in-Chief in his suggestion as to the course that should be adopted in reference to the villages claimed by the Avoo Sahiba, and as to the mode recommended by him for the treatment of the villages and lands, referred to by the Government, in their answer before the Supreme Court, as being the private property of Seevajee.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

No. 7. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY, dated 30th January 1860.

The policy to be adopted regarding the Tanjore Raj was settled before I entered Council and orders have been already issued regarding the landed property of the late Rajah.

I will therefore only offer a brief remark respecting the *personal* property. In my opinion, all of it, except the Regalia should be made over to the family in accordance with the principles of the Hindoo laws of inheritance. But if it is thought inadvisable to take this step until the amount of the late Raja's debt is known lest the Government should become answerable for a large sum without having a due equivalent in the State property, the Raja's villages and the resumed revenues, the Commissioner might be directed to make an immediate enquiry into the debts which the late Rajah left and submit a report upon them.

After all that has occurred since Government took charge of the estate, and in consequence of the conflicting interests which have since arisen, it may be necessary for Government, before making over the personal property, to take measures for securing the rights of all the parties interested. But if it is decided that all this property is to be made over to the family, I believe that amicable arrangements might be made with the members of the family, so as to ensure its distribution in a just manner and prevent future litigation among them.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 8. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT, dated Ranganayam, 9th February 1860.

I have before me the Minutes which have been recorded by my colleagues on mine of the 17th ultimo.

The Tanjore question has, from the first, been perplexed by a confusion of ideas. If we have any right or title in the matter, it is because the Rāj has lapsed to the Government of India for want of heirs. I am of opinion that it has so lapsed. The Rājā died without male issue; and he neither adopted a son nor left directions for one being adopted.

This being so, the Government of India has succeeded to the rights and duties of the late Rājā, that Government is bound to make for the Rājā's female relations the same provision as the Rājā himself would have made. It is not a question of Hindu law, but of the customs of Hindu Chiefships in general, and of the Rāj of Tanjore in particular.

There can be no doubt that the provision made for these ladies by the Order of the Government of Madras, dated the 5th of December last, supplemented by my proposals of the 17th ultimo, is much more liberal than the Rājā would himself have made in the event of an ordinary demise of the Rāj.

1st.—Pensions have been allotted to them calculated on the principle of giving to them a full equivalent for all the advantages previously possessed by them;

2nd.—With the exception of a few articles of State and the Library, it is proposed that the whole of the moveable property which can conveniently be divided, should be divided among them; and

3rd.—It is proposed that the rest of the moveable property should be converted into money, and should form, together with the large balance of cash left by the late Rājā, a fund for the assistance of the members of the family on those extraordinary occasions on which they used to

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
for the month of February 1860.*

receive special grants from the late Rājā—for, although the average value of these extra advantages is included in their pensions, it is not to be expected that their habits will change so suddenly that they will stand in need of no further assistance.

I did not specify how the debts of the late Rājā should be paid. They ought, in my opinion, to be paid by the Government out of the general revenue.

The ladies will, of course, continue to occupy as long as they live the apartments hitherto occupied by them in the Palace. The buildings in the "Little Fort," which I propose should be appropriated for public purposes, are half a mile off and are entirely empty.

All that these ladies would have had in the case of an ordinary succession was a personal provision, and that not of a liberal kind, as may be seen from the example of the arrangements made for the subsistence of the female relations of previous Rājās. Instead of this, we propose to give them an allowance equal to all the advantages they enjoyed while the late Rājā was alive, and to endow them besides with the whole of the moveable property of the Rāj (a few things excepted) which before was never divided, but passed, with the succession, from one Rājā to another.

In some of the recent Minutes, allusion is made to the question which forms the foundation of these proceedings. The Secretary of State knows that when annexation was most in fashion, I strongly advocated our maintaining the integrity of every substantive Indian State, but this is a case quite of a different sort. What we had here was a double Government; one, a real Government, to collect the taxes and disburse them to the best advantage for the benefit of the people, and the other, a mere pageant, which kept up an *imperium in imperio* in the Capital of the Province, and wasted a large amount of the public revenue in unproductive expenditure. This anomalous state of things has in every age been considered extremely objectionable, and we should have been without excuse if we had neglected any just and honorable opportunity of putting an end to it. British administration and Native administration both have their advantages; but there is nothing to be said in favor of an unnatural conjunction of the two, whereby the burdens upon the people are increased and the efficiency and security of the Government are diminished.

We have been desired in a recent letter from the Secretary of State, to come to a clear and early settlement of Tanjore affairs on their merits, leaving any who consider themselves aggrieved, to appeal against it. I have now fully expressed my opinion; and our proceedings should be reported to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Meanwhile, Mr. Phillips will continue his investigation into the value of the Jewels and the amount of the Debts, but whether these exceed or fall short of the estimated sums, it can make no difference in the principles of the decision.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 9. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

There is nothing in this Minute to induce me to change the views I have already taken of Tanjore affairs.

(Signed) P. GRANT.

No. 10. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD, dated 16th February 1860.

As I have before stated, I can only view the abolition of the Tanjore Raj, as an arbitrary act of State, carried out, without reference to the title or right of those who claimed, and who according to Hindoo Law and usage appear to me, to be the heirs of the late Rājā.

The seizure of the property of the late Rājā was the result of the above act of State and undoubtedly, as a further exercise of paramount power, the Government can now deal with the property in question as it judges right.

In my former Minute, I advised the Government to adopt a line of policy towards the heirs of the late Rājā which appeared to me might be accepted by them as some compensation, for those acts of Government, affecting the succession to the Rāj, that for State reasons it was considered necessary to enforce. I am still of opinion that the adoption of such a course is

3-12-90

12-11-77

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for the month of February 1860.

expedient. It allows that the family of the Rájáh, are not without some law of inheritance, bearing upon the property, admitted by Government to be such as should be dealt with and disposed of, as if the same had been the property of a private individual. And it will likewise enable them to feel that they have not been reduced to the position of mere State Pensioners.

As to the "Double Government" referred to by the President, as being objectionable, and which we should have been without excuse if we had neglected any *just* and *honorable* opportunity of putting an end to it, I have only to point out that since the treaty of 1799, when the Tanjore province was handed over to British rule, all semblance of such "Double Government" with its concomitant evils ceased to exist. And the Rájáhs of Tanjore became little more than the recipients of a Stipend.

The payment of this Stipend imposed no additional burden on the people as assumed by the President and its being no longer paid to the Ráj can consequently relieve them of no burden.

I agree with the President that our proceedings should be reported to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

No. 11. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY, dated 18th February 1860.

The only questions which have come before me relative to the Tanjore family, are the subjects of the Princess' marriage, and the disposal of the personal property left by the late Rájá. These subjects call for no further remark from me on this occasion. As respects the Tanjore Ráj, the policy of Government was settled before I entered Council, and has been carried into execution. I feel it therefore right to abstain from adding to a discussion regarding it.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 23rd February 1860, No. 91.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched.

To the Right Honorable the Secretary of Stat. for India.

Minute by the Honorable the President
dated the 17 January 1860.

1. After arriving at Tanjore I ascertained from the Special Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, that he had made the communications directed by his instructions to the late Rájá's family, but had received no definite answer. As soon as they heard that I had come, the Ladies sent letters and messages asking for an interview with me.

2. I went first to the Rájá's daughter. After giving her general assurances of protection, I observed that the time had arrived, when, according to Hindu customs, she should be married, and I desired to know whom she wished to be her Husband. She answered without hesitation that she preferred Sakthá Báru Sahib, who had been the Husband of her deceased sister, adding that she had known him since she was an infant and had entire confidence in him. I said that it was

used

usual on such occasions for young women to consult the elder Ladies of their family; and I hoped that she would see and confer with the late Raja's Mother Aoi Sahiba and his elder widow Kāmākhshi Bhāi Sahiba. She replied that she had quite made up her mind, and did not wish to see them. I then told her that the Government would see that the marriage was performed in a manner becoming the late Raja's Daughter. Her parting request was that six of her young nieces might be married with her as on the occasion of her sister's marriage. This was the substance of what I hoped, but the conversation was a long one. The Princess was alone, and it was conducted without assistance on her part. Her answers were prompt and decisive, and it was evident that she was old enough

to have a will of her own, and that she had formed a fixed resolution. The same intention had been repeatedly expressed by her in nearly similar terms to the Governor's Agent and the Special Commissioner at Bangalore. The first formal declaration of her intention was so long ago as November 1858 when the Agent went to her to ascertain her wishes about her marriage.

3 I then went to the other Ladies, to whom I observed that Her Majesty Queen Victoria stood towards them in the place of the late Raja, and that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote the ease and happiness of their lives in every practicable manner. I added that, with the exception of three articles which were exclusively State Property, the rest of the personal property, which was known to be of great value, would

would be distributed among the Ladies of
the Family; and that liberal pensions
had been assigned to them, to which an ad-
dition would be made in consideration
of no establishment being kept up for them.
The Gentleman who had been the adviser
of these Ladies in the legal proceedings
formerly instituted in their behalf, had, how-
ever, preceded me to Sanjore, and it soon
became apparent that the line they
were to take in their interviews with me
had been already settled. They said they
understood that the adoption of an heir
to the Nagpore State had been sanctioned;
they claimed that the succession to the
property might be according to Hindu Law,
and they ended by giving me, from behind
the Curtain, two letters addressed to myself,
in one of which they claimed to be allowed
to see and confer with the young Princeps
notwithstanding

9
notwithstanding her objection; and in the other,
after alluding to a Protest which they
might afterwards enter upon the records
of the Madras Government against the
recent decision, they made various
representations calculated to induce
the adoption of a policy more favorable
to their views. They also repeated the
objections to the marriage of the Princeps
with Satta' Rām Sahib which they had
previously urged to the Government. When
I rose to take my departure, a young
man was put forward as the Person
who had been adopted in the late Rājas' name,
but as it was certain that no such adoption
~~had taken place~~, and that after the claims
of the late Rājas' Daughter and Widow
had been successively associated, this youth
had now been brought to the front to suit
what appeared to be the policy of

the hour, I firmly but kindly declined to enter into further communication with him, and was conducted out of the Palace by two of the elders of the Family.

4 Next day Satika Rām Sahib called upon me. He came and went on horseback, and I was pleased to find that, so far from being the broken-down worn-out person he had been represented by one party to be, he was of an age and appearance suited to be the Husband of a young Hindu Lady. I told him that as the Prince had deliberately selected him, the Government would protect her in the fulfilment of her choice and would see that the marriage was performed in a befitting manner.

5 The subject of Tanjore has engaged my anxious attention since I took charge of the Government of Madras, and I have carefully

10
carefully reviewed the decision at which we arrived on the 5th December last, and have freely conferred with my colleagues upon it. I see no reason to doubt the substantial correctness of that decision or of the previous orders of the Government of India and of the Home Government upon which it was founded. I have lived long enough to observe that public opinion sways, like the pendulum of a clock, from one extreme to the other. Formerly nothing would satisfy the prevailing feeling short of the entire annexation of all the Native States. Now no eschat, however righteous, or beneficial to the public interests, is tolerated. I, however, confidently predict that before five years pass, it will be admitted by every body except a few disappointed individuals, that the assumed and entire establishment of the British administration in the principal

city of the Tanjore District, was the just and necessary consequence of the events which had taken place, and that the Government would have been without excuse if it had failed to take advantage in the interest of the Public, of the rights which had accrued.

6 I entirely agree that these rights should be exercised with the most indulgent and liberal consideration towards the surviving members of the late Raja's family. His only Child has the first claim. The jewels have been roughly valued at one hundred thousand pounds*, of which about two-thirds are such as may be worn by Females; and of these about one third is supposed to have belonged to the Raja's first wife, the Princess' mother and would no doubt have been given by the Raja to the Princess upon her marriage, if he

*The fidelity with which the jewels have been accounted for is very creditable to the persons in charge and should be remembered in settling the Princess.

had lived to celebrate it*. These should now be delivered to her. According to Hindu law, widows are not entitled to more than a maintenance, and they are expressly forbidden the use of jewels. Nevertheless the whole of the remaining Female ornaments should be distributed among these Ladies. There is a large store of cloths valued at £7000. This should, in like manner, be divided among the Raja's Daughter and his widows and Female Dependents, and the Horses, Carriages and Farm animals should be similarly disposed of. As the Pensions which have been assigned ~~to these Ladies~~ were calculated to be a full ~~provision~~ ^{provision} for all the advantages formerly enjoyed by them, the shares allotted to them out of the property belonging to the Raj will be a net addition to what they would have

*The late Raja settled £26500 upon his eldest Daughter upon her marriage with Lakshmi Narain Sahib.

received had the Raja survived. The only things reserved will be the State Property. Raja Sarabhoj's Library and the most interesting of the ornamental articles belonging to the Raj might be made the nucleus of a Public Library and Museum to be established for the poor people. Thus local feeling would not be wounded by the removal of any characteristic articles, and advantages which have hitherto been confined to a few would be made more extensively available.

7. A valuable house called the Mangalavaisam was purchased by the late Raja in the name of his concubines, and, although it was never made over to them, I recommend that it should be sold and that the proceeds should be divided amongst them.

8. I propose that the sum realized by the sale of some ingots of gold and uncurrent coins included among the jewellery and of personal property of various kinds unsuited for distribution among the Ladies, should be formed into a Fund, to be called the "Tanjore Family Fund", to be invested in Government Securities for the purpose of meeting various incidental claims which, notwithstanding the liberal settlement which has been made, are certain to arise in connection with a large domestic establishment of this kind the expenses of which used to be provided for by the Raja as the occasion required.

9. The resolution to protect and assist the Prince in marrying the husband of her choice, which was come to by the Government some months since,

and

and was reaffirmed after considering a Protest received from the widowed Rances, should be carried out by the Special Commissioner, and the Governor's Agent on the day which may be appointed for the purpose by the Bride and Bridegroom. A suitable sum, calculated with due reference to what would have been expended if the Raja had been alive, should be set apart for the purpose. As the Young Lady's allowance is to be increased, on her marriage, to 36,000 rupees a year, and her husband retains her elder sister's settlement in addition to his own allowance of 8198 rupees a year, they will be amply provided for.

10- The letters I have received from the widowed Rances and copies of my answers are annexed.

Vallam
17 Jan 1860

W. R. M. M. M.

Received by the
Hon. Secy. to Govt.
18/1/60
My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed marriage of the Princess of the Rajah of Tanjore. I have the honor to inform you that the Government have decided to grant the sum of Rs. 36,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Princess, and to set apart a sum of Rs. 81,980 for the purpose of the marriage. I have the honor to inform you that the Government have decided to grant the sum of Rs. 36,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Princess, and to set apart a sum of Rs. 81,980 for the purpose of the marriage.

he was selected by Taylor
for the substantive appoint-
ment of special assistant
to himself. I forget whether
(I think that is his name)
Sadog-bachani, the other
special assistant, was
gazetted as Dep. Comm. &c.
- from getting his present
appointment; if he was, his
subsequent nomination as
special assistant cancelled
that of Dep. Comm.

Our plans seem

quite unsettled - after 14th
receiving last night from
Mr. [unclear] [unclear] that
the Punjab was to be
[unclear] the first abandoned
the idea of going to Timor
on the West Coast, & decided
to go only as far as [unclear]
[unclear] to the [unclear] &
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
that this morning [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
the effect that [unclear] and
[unclear] [unclear] the [unclear]

for him, & I do not know
what will be done. Indeed
I suspect he will not partici-
-pate till he hears the re-
-sult of the negotiation.

We have been here
days, on the first train I had
to get a ticket which I had to
buy on board what he is
remained as - but so
on to Smithfield ~~the~~ ^{to}
& remain till Sunday evening.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely

W. H. Harrison

Ly

H. M.

W. H.

15
My dear Sir (Charles)

The members of
the Committee have
been so far as to
forward to you the accompan-
-ing copies of the
minutes which
they have recorded
on receipt of your
minutes of the 17th
relative to the affairs
of Tangier -

These papers
are all considered

in the Fidday's
Council, and I
was then instructed
to transmit to you
the copy, and at
the same time to
state, that it appears
- in the fact, that
according to the order
conveyed in the
Secretary's Memorial
letter of 21 Sept 1856
(copy of which is
attached) the Registrar
properly sends the
Learners' Council
and to respond to

16
mail the same
which it was proposed
- to send with
the same had been
reported to the
of India & received
the same -

The first part of the
Report is in proper
- that the same
first would pass
any others until
they had been the
a further review.
- the statement
of the same on
of the same -

was also informed
of the probable return
of the Raj's debts
as there
~~will~~ in the way
circumstances will
have to be paid by
Jat -

The first thing
thought
that the Philanthropy
should proceed as
expedient as possible
to complete his cate-
logues of the Library
and other valuable
and to ascertain
the extent of the Raj's
debts. When the first

17
an account of the
of the Raj, they will be
able to submit to the
force of India some
definite proposition
in respect of them -

For the present
they should simply
report to the Supreme
first the proceedings
already taken, &
send copies of the
papers. They should
also request con-
-tribution for the purchase
of the family which
has been passed

thickly upon the
principles laid
down in the Common-
-stones Act - as
well as a number
for the sum of £
35000 advanced
for the expenses of
the young ladies'
marriage - They
should likewise
intimate their inten-
-tion of addressing
the Supreme Court
in respect of the
sums & the debts as

soon as they have
information of the
necessaries in proba-
-tion regarding
them -

JJ

31-1-60

Minute

I am of opinion that the
Resale is the only portion of the
Property of the ~~Thames~~ ~~Bay~~ which
should be viewed as strictly
State Property, and certainly by
the British Government.

I also think that the
~~Wages~~, ~~Land~~, and ~~Grass~~ &c.
referred to in paras 9 & 10 of the
Proceedings of Government of the
5 September last, should be
valued by the Collector, or other
Civil Officer of the District, and
their estimated value made over,
with the movable Property and
effects, to the family of the late

Rajah, in such proportions to each
Shaver as may accord with Hindu
Law and Custom.

Any other Counsel, it appears
to me, would be unseemly, and
undermining the dignity of the
British Government in dealing
with the case of a Royal Family
which has been, for nearly
a century, our loyal and faithful
ally.

The debts of the late Rajah
shall be liquidated, after a
rigid and careful scrutiny of the
Claims which may be advanced.
But of the Monies, accruing from
Sanyon ~~sanctions~~, which have
come into possession of Government
since the death of the late Rajah.

As our President has personally
interviewed her, that the only legitimate
daughters of the late Rajah by of her
age and character to have an opinion of
her own; and as she has ~~deliberately~~
stated to the Chiefs of the Rajah that she
wishes to become the wife of Sukha
Nam Sahib, the young Lady should
not be interviewed with in this particular
but allowed to follow her own incli-
~~inations~~ - Further, it is
wrong to insist upon her conforming
with the Members of her family on the
point, in opposition to her own
decidedly expressed objection to
communicate with them on this subject.

I will not have ~~decided~~ the
question of the Raj - that has been
decided by the highest tribunal and
it is therefore, I conceive, not within
the authority of the local Government
to enter upon a consideration of it.

But I may remark that, if it is
consistent with Mexican Law and
the customs of independent Mexican
States to sanction adoption in the
case of a spouse, the same rule
must equally apply, and with even
greater force, to Saxon, the
Papah, in both instances, having
declined without making any
formal adoption.

Robt Grant

Mexico

22nd January 1860.

The policy to be adopted regarding the
 Tanjore Raj was settled before I entered Coun-
 -cil & orders have been already issued regarding
 the landed property of the late Rajah. -

I will therefore only offer a brief remark
 respecting the personal property. In my
 opinion all of it except the Regalia should
 be made over to the family in accordance
 with the principles of the Hindoo laws of
 inheritance. - But if it is thought inadvi-
 -sable to take this ~~common~~ step until the
 amount of the late Rajah's debt is known
 but the Govt. should become answerable
 for a large sum without having a due
 equivalent in the State property, the Rajah's
 Village & the reserved revenues, the

Political 1860 Septante

Report to England
 24th 25th 7th 1860
 10 and 11 of 1860

Excellency the Govt.
 of Madras - in - chief

S.O. 11. 9

Dated 22nd Jan'y. 1860.

19039.

Commissioner might be directed to
make an immediate inquiry into
the debt which the late Rajah left
& submit a report upon them. -

- After all that has occurred since Govt.
took charge of the estate, & in consequence
of the conflicting interests which have
since arisen, it may be necessary for
Government, before making over the
personal property, to take measures for
securing the rights of all the parties
interested. - But if it is decided that
all this property is to be made over to
the family, I believe that ^{some} ~~arrangement~~
might be made with the members of

the family so as to ensure its distribu-
tion in a just manner & prevent
future litigation among them. -

30 January 1860. J. H. St. John

Reported to England
26th and 25th of October
Nos 10 and 11 of 1860

Political War Report

Minute by the
Honble C. M. Althay

Dated 30th June 1860

30th June 1860

30th June 1860

Minute
I have, with reference to the
President's Minute of the
17th instant, & the lower members
in Chief of the 22nd instant,
again carefully gone through
the Treasury Papers.
The proceedings of the Court
dated the 6th December last
are framed in accordance
with the spirit of the instructions
which have been formerly
received from the Supreme
Government - whereby the same
are left to the property of the
State.

Rajah had been declared an
exhered, & the relations of the
Rajah to be without any
rights of inheritance and
it is in virtue of this act
of seizure that this Court
are now dealing with the
affairs of that State -

The pensions that, in the
proceedings of Court of the
5th Decr. last, have been

proposed to be granted
to the different members
of the late Rajah's family

were prepared as the rules
laid down by the Supreme
Government required - &
should now be reported for
sanction, as pointed out
by the Secretary to the Court
of India in his letter dated
the 10th of October 1856 -

The House Authorities and
the Supreme Court when
they decided upon the issue
of the late Rajah's property,
pensioning his relations,
and dependants, ~~expressly~~
declared that such a ^{course}

was perfectly compatible
with their intention to
heat the widows, daughters
& dependents of the late Rajah
with kindness and liberal-
ity.

In amount the pensions

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Laure

The President in his message
makes several suggestions
for the more liberal treat-
ment of the different mem-
bers of the Rajahs, especially
of the Rajahs of the
of the Rajahs for other parts.
In respect to the treatment
of the Rajahs, especially, my opinion
is that we should do more.
There is no doubt as to the
that whatever property is
eventually given to them

its distribution should be
left to the provisions of
British Law.

In making the proposal
which I have done, in respect
to the transfer of property to the
possession of the Rajahs. I have
enjoyed that which the
Government in their mind
is in the present filed in
the Supreme Court by the
Chief Justice of the
it was their intention to do
by "that they were willing"
to give up, as if they were

"2 party of the Mayah Seejies"
that portion of the property see
also in the Schedule - 8-11,
0, 1, & 2. with any other see
2 party that might be see,
where the list had been see
2 place he found to see
under the of a see
2 ciphers. in addition to this
property, I would only ask
that these right to all see,
not date see also, should
also be allowed by see -
True it is that the see

when see as see
2 see the see
demanded that the see
in question see
also available for the see
delt of the see. It is
delted, as the see
see. see no longer be
visited upon - see
delt see the see
see in see, see
be paid by the see -
In a see, see

for our residence in the
Houses. I however regret
that the Ara Salubra
& Panachas Gabas Lake
- can not be removed
without their consent from
their present places of
abode. -

I regret that the views re-
corded by the President
in the 5th page of his message
are not such as I can re-
spond to. I will abide
by the decision that I have
reached

In my Minute dated
the 9th of November 1899, on
the subject of the removal
of the Hay and my
earnest desire & hope is
that the ruling powers
may be now induced to
consent to remove the
meadows which they have
already carried out as
far from further work -
as the circumstances
of the case will ~~admit~~ ^{permit} of
~~the removal of the meadows~~

W.D.

2. ~~Cont~~

I have from the 5th Dec
of the 2nd of the 2nd of the 2nd
to the Governor, meeting of the 2nd
during the 8th Dec 56. That
before this Governor can act
in respect to the defendant
matrices before the 2nd of
which from the subject to
in discussion in the 2nd
2nd Dec 56. That it
is necessary for the Govt
to submit for approval

its views in regard to the
mistaken the case. Should
support that the Govt the
2nd Dec 56, with
the minutes have recorded
with Mr. Phillips report
on the debt. The Govt
as soon as possible forward
to the Supreme Court for
final disposal.
The question of the 2nd of the 2nd
is required for the
minutes

of the young Misses.
noticed in the 9th, he is
of the President's Manual.
must also receive the
Sanction of the Superior
Court must be before we
can act.

Will you read that I have
one with the same name in
in Chief in his report
as to the House that I have
been elected in reference to
the village of Laramie & the
Aboriginal & also as

to the mode known manner
by him for the first time
of the village of Laramie
that may be included
in the schedule for report
to the Governor in next
session before the Superior
Court as being the
private property of the
State —
H. H. H.

Dear Tyroft,

I have duly received
your letter with the
Minutes on Tanjore
pecuniary affairs, and
I enclose herewith a
further Minute I
have recorded.

You will see that
I have no objection
to

1000 1860 1000

(Reported to the
26th and 27th of January
1860)

Minutes by the Hon^{ble}

W. A. Woodhead

1000 25 3 (Jan 1860)

1000 1000

the course proposed in
your letter - with this
addition that our
proceedings should also
be reported without
delay to the Secretary

of State - <sup>The Engr-
and recent instructions from home clerk</sup>
in view of this I send the
original Madras
address a copy of
which should have
accompanied my

Minute on that
District - May
have two copies
made of the English
part - one for circulation
and the other for Mr
Smith -

I did not
keep any copy of my
answer, but I am
told that it will
appear in the Madras
Gazette, and the
circulation

and printing need
not be delayed for
it sincerely yours
L. C. Mumford

Birmingham
9 Feb 60 -

10/2/60

Minute

As I have before stated, I can
only view the abolition of the
Tanjore Raj, as an arbitrary,
Act of State - based on, with-
out reference to the title or
right of those who claimed,
& who according to Dundoo
Law I was a peer to me,
besides the heirs of the late Ma-
jah -

The seizure of the property
of the late Mahaj was the re-
sult of the above act
of State

and undoubtedly, as a
further exercise of para-
mount power, the Govern-
ment can now deal with
the property in question as
it judges right -

In my former minute, I ad-
vised the Government to ad-
opt a line of policy towards
the heirs of the late Maharaja
which appeared to me might
be accepted by them as some
compensation, for those

acts of Government affect-
ing the succession to the
Maharaja that for State reasons
it was considered neces-
sary to enforce. I am
of opinion that the
adoption of such a course
is expedient. It allows
that the families of the Ma-
haraja, are not without some
law of inheritance, claims
upon the property, and should
by Government to be made
as should be dealt with over.

disposed of as if the same had
been the property of a private
individual - And it also
~~can~~ ^{will} enable them
to feel that they are not
left in the position of mere
State Petitioners -

As to the "Double Government"
referred to by the President, as
being objectionable, to which
we should have been with
out - excuse if we had we
expected any fair & honorable
opportunity of putting an
end to it. I have only to
point

out that since the Treaty of 1799
when the Jersey Province
was handed over to Brit-
ish rule, a ¹¹ "Double Government" of
such "Double Government"
has existed to exist - And the
with its ^{consent} ^{to it} Majors of Jersey became
little more than the recipients
of a stipend

The pay ment of this Stipend
imposed no additional
burden on the People as
assumed by the President
it being no longer, but

to the May well relieve
them of no burden.

Layser with the Press
sent that our proposed
steps should be reported
to the Governor and
Judge & the Secretary

that - I should
16th Feb
00

Reported to England 26th
and 25th February 1860
10 and 11 of 1860

Political 1860 Separately

1860

Minute by the
Hon^{ble} W. A. Morehead.

Dated 16th February 1860.

1860/91

Minute by the President

I have before me the Minutes which have been recorded by my colleagues on mine of the 17th Minutes.

The Tanjore question has, from the first, been perplexed by a confusion of ideas. If we have any right or title in the matter, it is because the Maj has lapsed to the Government of India for want of heirs. I am of opinion that it has so lapsed. The Maj died without male issue; and he neither adopted a son nor left directions for one being adopted.

This being so, the Government of India has succeeded to the rights and duties of the late Maj.

Government is bound to make for the Raj's female relations the same provision as the Raja himself would have made. It is not a question of Hindu law, but of the customs of Hindu chieftainship ^{in general}, and of the Raj of Tanjore in particular.

There can be no doubt that the provision made for these ladies by the Order of the Government of Madras dated the 5th of December last, supplemented by our proposals of the 17th ultimo, is much more liberal than the Raja would himself have made in the event of an ordinary demise of the Raj.

^{1st} Pensions ~~now~~ have been allotted to them calculated on the principle of giving to them a full

equivalent for all the advantages previously proposed by them:

2^d With the exception of a few articles of state and the library, it ~~was~~ ^{is} proposed that the whole of the ~~immovable~~ ^{moveable} property which can conveniently be divided, should be divided among them; and

3^d It ~~was~~ ^{is} proposed that the rest of the ~~immovable~~ ^{moveable} property should be converted into money, and should form, together with the ^{large} balance of cash left by the late Raja, a fund for the assistance of the Members of the family on those extraordinary occasions on which they used to receive special grants from the late Raja - for, although the average value of these extra advantages is included

their pensions, it is not to be expected that their habits will change so suddenly that they will stand in need of no further assistance.

I did not specify how the debts of the late Raja should be paid. They ought, in my opinion, to be paid by the Government out of the general revenue.

The Ladies will, of course, continue to occupy as long as they live the apartments hitherto occupied by them in the Palace. The buildings in the "Little Fort" which I propose should be appropriated for public purposes, are half a mile off, and are entirely empty.

All that these Ladies would have had in the case of an ordinary succession was a personal provision.

that not of a liberal kind, as may be seen from the example of the arrangements made for the subsistence of the female Relations of previous Rajas. Instead of this, we propose to give them an allowance equal to all the advantages they enjoyed while the late Raja was alive, and to endow them besides with the whole of the moveable property of the Raj (a few things excepted) which before was never divided, but passed with the succession, from one Raja to another.

In some of the recent Minutes allusion is made to the question which forms the foundation of these proposals. The Secretary of State knows that when Annexation was most in fashion, I strongly advocated our maintaining the integrity of even

substantive Indian state, but
this is a case quite of a different
sort. What we had here was a
Double Government - one, a real
Government, to collect the taxes
and disburse them to the best
advantage for the benefit of the
People, and the other, a mere
Pageant, which kept up an
Imperium in imperio in the Capital
of the Province, and wasted a
large amount of the public revenue
in unproductive expenditure.

This anomalous state of things
has in every age been considered
extremely objectionable, and we
should have been without excuse
if we had neglected any just
and honorable opportunity of
putting an end to it. British
administration and Native
administration

both have their advantages; but
there is nothing to be said in
favor of an unnatural conjunction
of the two, whereby the burdens
upon the People are increased
and the efficiency and security
of the Government are
diminished.

We have been desired in
a recent letter from the Secretary
of State, to come to a clear and
early settlement ^(on their merits) of the
Tanjore affairs, leaving any who consider themselves
aggrieved, to appeal against
it. I have now fully expressed
my opinion, and our Proceedings
should, ~~at that time proposed~~
in ~~now~~ reported to the
Government of India and the
Secretary of State. Meanwhile
Mr Phillips will continue his
investigation into the value
of the Jewels and the amount

of the debts - but whether these exceed
or fall short of the estimated sums,
it can make no difference in the principles
of the decision.

Edmund

Kanagawa

February 9. 1860 -

John is talking for his money &
wishes me to say so. I have already
said of that.

Ed

The only questions which have come before me relate
to the Tanjore family, on the subjects of the Princess's
marriage, & the disposal of the personal property
left by the late Raja. - These subjects call for no further
remark from me on this occasion. - As respects the
Tanjore Raj, the policy of Govt was settled before I
entered Council, & has been carried into execution -
I feel it therefore right to abstain from adding to a
discussion regarding it.

Edmund

~~Edmund~~

~~Edmund~~

Reports to England
26th and 25th February
11th, 10 and 11 of 1860

General Report

Minute by Mr. Hon^{ble}
the President
Re 102

Date 9th February 1860

10.6.0.5

Minute by Mr. C.
the Commander-in-Chief.

Re 103

Date

Minute by Mr. Hon^{ble}
Edward Wallis.

Re 105

Date 17th Feb. 1860