

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 98

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Government {1860} of Madras. 19-2-12✓
POLITICAL.

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G.O., No. 98, 25th February 1860.
[With connected papers for 1856.]

FEBRUARY.

Tanjore Pensions.

~~Reporting proceedings in connection with Tanjore affairs, and soliciting the Supreme Government's confirmation to the scale of pensions as fixed by Mr. Phillips in the schedules annexed to his letter of 8th June 1857 and modified in a few instances by Proceedings, dated 5th December 1859, as also to the grant of Rs. 35,000 advanced for defraying the expenses of the marriage of the Raja's daughter. Forwarding copies of the various reports, orders and minutes recorded in the several subjects referred to.~~

Soliciting the confirmation of the Supreme Govt to the pensions sanctioned ~~in consequence of the extinction of the Tanjore Raj, & re-
porting proceedings in connection with Tanjore affairs in general.~~

Requesting the Govt of India to discharge the
 Madras Govt to discharge all servants and
 followers of the late Raja having no claim
 to further indulgence & to dispose finally
 of the cases of those whose claims would
 be adequately compensated by the grants
 of gratuities not exceeding Rs 1000 this way

for the purpose of investigating the
 and reporting upon certain
 matters connected with the
 extinction of the Raj.

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No. 98, POLITICAL, 25TH FEBRUARY 1860.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

I.—E.M.C. No. 200, Pol., dated 10th July 1856.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 11th June 1856, No. 3292.

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 16th April last, No. 17, relative to providing for the family of the late Raja of Tanjore, and to request that when the Madras Government shall have matured their arrangements for the maintenance of the family of the deceased Raja, they will report thereupon to this Government for final orders.

ENCLOSURE.

Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated London, 16th April 1856, No. 17.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.—We now reply to your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 22nd January 1856, No. 12, and to the Political letters from the Madras Government, dated the 9th November, No. 15, and the 22nd November 1855, No. 17, reporting the death of Sivaji, the titular Raja of Tanjore, and the opinions of your Government and of the Madras Government respecting the consequences which should follow that event.

2. The Raja died without leaving a son by birth or adoption. He was himself the only son of his father, the Raja Serfoji, with whom the treaty of 1799 was concluded, and Serfoji was only the adopted son of his predecessor, Raja Tooljagi; consequently there cannot be any male claimant to the dignity claiming through a male. But the Raja has left two daughters, the younger of whom (the elder being disqualified by ill-health) Mr. Forbes, the Resident, proposed to the Madras Government to recognise as successor to the titular dignity.

3. By no law or usage, however, has the daughter of a Hindu Raja any right of succession to the Raj; and it is entirely out of the question that we should create such a right for the sole purpose of perpetuating a titular principality at a great cost to the public revenue.

4. We agree in the unanimous opinion of your Government and the Government of Madras that the dignity of Raja of Tanjore is extinct.

5. It only remains to express our cordial approbation of the intention you express of treating the widows, daughters, and dependants of the late Raja with kindness and liberality. We shall doubtless receive at an early period from you or from the Madras Government a report of the arrangements made for carrying this intention into effect.

6. The Resident was very properly directed to continue all existing allowances until he could report fully on them to Government, but to inform the recipients that Government were not to be considered as pledged to their continuance.

Letter—No. 200, Political, dated Fort St. George, 10th July 1856, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo forwarding copy of a despatch, dated 16th April 1856, Political Department, No. 17, from the Honourable the Court of Directors

Soliciting the Confirmation of the Supreme Govt to the pensions sanctioned in consequence of the extinction of the Tanjore Raj, and reporting proceedings in connection with Tanjore affairs in general.

[E.M.C. No. 200, Pol., dated 10th July 1856—cont.]

on the subject of the Raja of Tanjore, and requesting that when this Government have matured their arrangements for the maintenance of the family of the late Raja, they will report thereupon for the final orders of the Supreme Government.

2. In reply, I am desired to bring to notice that, as will be perceived from a memorandum given in the Resident's letter of 6th November, forwarded to the Government of India on the 22nd idem, the members of the family of the deceased Raja amount to (92) ninety-two in number, the chief being—

The Queen Dowager.	2 Sisters.
16 Wives.	6 Natural sons.
2 Daughters.	11 Natural daughters.

3. The "relations" are entered in a list in the same letter at 178, with aggregate monthly allowances of Rs. 4,664-8-0 or Rs. 55,974 per annum.

4. In the report itself the Resident, Mr. Forbes, says, "upwards of (9,800) nine thousand eight hundred persons are at present on the Moyenzabithah (roll) of the palace as servants and pensioners, their salaries and pensions varying from 10 annas to 700 rupees a month. More than 170 relations of the Raja draw allowances from the Darbar, and the total sum expended in wages, pensions, and allowances is about 50,000 rupees (monthly)."

5. On the demise of the Raja, the Government—22nd November 1855—directed the Resident to continue, until further orders, the payment of all customary pensions, allowances, or wages to the family, dependants or servants of the late Prince, but that the recipients were clearly to understand that these disbursements had been authorised only temporarily and until the decision of the Honourable Court upon the whole question was received. The Honourable Court in their recent despatch, paragraph 6, have approved these orders.

6. The investigation of the numerous claims to provision of some kind that will be advanced by the parties referred to in the preceding paragraphs will of itself be no light task. There are, however, several other important subjects for inquiry in connection with the late Raja besides these claims.

1stly.—There are some very valuable chattrams or choultries endowed with lands yielding an annual revenue of about a lakh and twenty thousand rupees. There are large balances outstanding against the holders of these lands, who, aware of the Raja's objections to seek the aid of the Company's courts to enforce his just rights, have wilfully withheld their rents. In some cases the lands have been misappropriated or fraudulently alienated, and there are numerous idlers and hangers-on of the palace servants who hold useless offices in these institutions. These choultry establishments should be remodelled and freed from all abuses, and the property belonging to them devoted to the purposes for which it was originally granted.

2ndly.—Claims on the part of pagodas to payments of allowances have to be investigated and some scheme laid down in respect to the continuance of these endowments in some cases, either by money grants or by assignment of lands.

3rdly.—There are some valuable villages belonging to the Raj in different parts of the province—some retained by Serfoji when the country was assumed by the British Government, and some subsequently acquired by purchase. These should be examined and any claims to, or liens upon, them considered.

4thly.—Some debts due by the late Raja to private parties or claims on behalf of members of the family still remain to be settled.

5thly.—Arrangements must be made for the abolition of the Raja's courts and for the disposal of suits already on the file, as well as for the establishment of a Company's court (probably that of a District Munsif) in the Port of Tanjore, which will henceforth be under the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts of the zillah.

6thly.—There are in the palace State jewels of great value, a valuable library of oriental works, and an armoury which have fallen in to Government with the Raj.

7. It appears to this Government that the several matters above recited cannot be duly inquired into except by an officer specially deputed for the purpose. The

[E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856.]

present Acting Collector has been but lately appointed, he is new to the district, has had no experience in the intrigues of a Mahratta court, and even were his acquaintance with them greater, the onerous duties devolving on him as Collector and Magistrate of one of the heaviest districts under this presidency would leave him no leisure for such a task.

8. Under these considerations, I am directed to suggest that some officer should be specially sent as Commissioner to Tanjore, should be placed in charge of the Residency, and be directed to investigate and report upon the various important questions above enumerated, and any others that may hereafter occur to this Government as demanding inquiry in connection with the general subject.

9. If this be approved, the Government propose to select for the duty, as the officer best qualified for it, Mr. H. Forbes, at present acting as 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, who has for several years been Resident at Tanjore as well as Collector and Magistrate of the district, and who possesses an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Darbar. The Government would propose that Mr. Forbes, whilst employed on this service, should draw, in addition to his present allowances as acting 3rd Member of the Revenue Board, Rs. 500 per mensem, being the rate usually allowed to a Member of the Board on deputation. As his absence from Madras would probably not exceed three or four months, and the senior Member of the Board, Mr. Goldingham, will rejoin it immediately, his commission in the Northern Circars having been closed, it would not be necessary to supply Mr. Forbes' place at the Board for the period of his employment at Tanjore, and no expense would consequently be incurred on that account.

10. As the allowances which since the death of the Raja have been paid to his family and dependants will continue to be disbursed until some settlement be effected, I have to solicit that this Government may be favoured with the pleasure of the Government of India on the proposed deputation of Mr. H. Forbes at as early a date as may be convenient.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

II.—E.M.C. Nos. 325 and 326*, Political, dated respectively 22nd and 23rd August 1856.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting to be favoured with the wishes of the Supreme Government in regard to the deputation of Mr. H. Forbes to Tanjore as Commissioner and issuing certain instructions to the Resident in Tanjore.

III.—E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856.

Read—the following letter from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 8th September 1856, No. 4644 :—

No. 200 of 10th July 1856.
" 264 of 22nd August 1856.

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

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

* These numbers were subsequently altered into 261 and 264.

[E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856—cont.]

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

4. Of the various questions requiring consideration, those connected with the "Choultries" and lands on which balances of revenue are due, the claims for pagodas, the rights over villages retained by the Raja, when the administration of the country was assumed by the British Government, and the abolition of the Raja's courts, the Governor-General in Council leaves for disposal by the Government of Madras.

5. But the mode in which it may be proposed to deal with the Raja's debts, and with the State jewels, library and armoury, should be reported to the Government of India before any measures are taken, as also the apportionment of pensions or gratuities to the family and dependants of the Raja. Upon the last point it will be necessary to lay down the rules by which the Government of Madras should be guided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2nd.—The relations, numbering 178, and drawing allowances to the amount of Rs. 4,664 a month; and

3rd.—The servants and pensioners, no fewer than 9,800, receiving salaries and pensions varying from As. 10 to Rs. 700 a month.

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

12. It is next to be considered to what extent the pensions granted to those who are described as members of the family of the Raja shall be heritable. The Madras members to the head of the house, except as regards the thirty-eight individuals enumerated in this despatch. There remain, therefore, fifty-four undescribed. It is

[E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856—cont.]

probable that very many of these are not so closely connected with the family tree as to give their descendants any title to a continued provision from the public revenue, but upon this point no opinion can be pronounced until further information has been received.

13. As regards the near relatives of the late Raja 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 Raja's family, to whom stipends may now be granted, it shall be for the Government of Madras to enquire, upon the death of any of them, whether any and what relations of the deceased were supported from the stipend, and to give to such as may be judged worthy of consideration, life pensions, the aggregate of which shall not exceed a moiety of that which was accorded to the deceased, but that the transmission shall stop here, and that there shall be no second inheritance of any portion of the stipend.

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

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

16. There remains the class of servants and pensioners amounting to about 9,800. The Resident has been directed to continue until further orders the payment of all customary pensions or salaries to the family, dependants and servants of the late Raja, but with the understanding that these disbursements are authorized only temporarily.

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

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

[E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856—cont.]

The following scale would be suitable :—

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

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

Resolution—No. 311, dated 25th September 1856.

Resolved that copy of the above letter, of that from the Madras Government, 10th July to which it is a reply, and of the Honourable Court's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 17 of 1856, Political Department, be furnished to Mr. Henry Forbes.

2. Under the authority now conveyed from the Supreme Government the Right Honourable the Governor in Council proceeds to appoint Mr. Forbes to be Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, the various questions demanding settlement in connection with the extinction of the Raja of Tanjore.

3. These subjects may be divided into two classes, viz., those which have been left for the disposal of this Government and those which are to be reported to the Government of India before any measures are taken.

4. Under the first head fall—

1st.—The chattrams endowed by the Raja of Tanjore, the arrangements to be made for their future administration, and for placing them upon an improved footing as well as for the recovery of the rents due to them and of lands gradually alienated from them.

2nd.—Allowances to pagodas by assignment of the late Raja or his ancestors, their nature whether terminable with the Raj or proper to be continued as perpetual endowments, and in the latter case whether by grants of money or of land.

3rd.—The state of the landed property, villages or detached lands, retained by Surfajee on the cession of the Tanjore country in 1799, or subsequently acquired by him or by the late Raja the claims to or liens upon them.

4th.—The abolition of the Raja's courts and provision to be made for the dispensation of civil and criminal justice by Courts of the Honourable Company of some of the classes obtaining in their territory.

5. On all these questions it will be for the Commissioner to report to Government after due inquiry and the Government will then pass on each such final orders as may appear to be called for.

6. The subjects reserved for the ultimate decision of the Supreme Government are—

1st.—The debts of the late Raja.

2nd.—The State property, viz., jewels, library, armoury, &c.

3rd.—Stipends, pensions or gratuities to the family servants and dependants of the late Raja.

7. On these matters it will be for Mr. Forbes to report in detail and to supply all the information that may be necessary to assist the Government of India in their settlement.

8. Lists will of course be taken of all the jewels belonging to the Raja and passing with it to the Honourable Company as also of the State armour and weapons, and catalogue of the library. Due means will be adopted for the safe and careful custody of these valuables until the pleasure of the Government of India be known regarding them.

[E.M.C. No. 311, Pol., dated 25th September 1856—cont.]

9. The principles that are to be followed for determining the amount and terms of the stipends, pensions and gratuities, which are to be conferred upon the Tanjore family and the servants and dependants of the late Raja, are very clearly laid down in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 8th instant, paragraphs 6—18. Mr. Forbes will, in conformity with those principles, submit lists showing the individuals entitled in his opinion to pensions renewable on the conditions specified in paragraph 13 to life pensions and to gratuities, the amount of pension or gratuity that he would recommend, and his reason in each case.

10. As none of these stipends, pensions or gratuities can be given until they have been first submitted to the Government of India and received their sanction, and as the existing provision for the family and dependants must continue until the arrangements approved by the Government of India can take effect, it is desirable that this part of his duty should concurrently with the due security of the State valuables, engage Mr. Forbes' earliest attention and form the subject of his first reports.

11. It was originally designed by the Government as expressed in their letter to the Government of India, 10th July last, paragraph 10, that the officer deputed on this commission should be placed in charge of the Residency. Under present circumstances however and adverting to the number and gravity of the special questions that have to be reported on by the Commissioner, it seems to the Government to be preferable that his duty should be confined to the peculiar objects of his mission, and that the routine and current business of the Residency should be conducted by the present Acting Resident who should also continue the inquiry into such cases as may be referred to him by Government of the nature of those that have lately been sent to him. It is, however, to be clearly understood that the services of the Acting Resident himself and of his whole establishment are to be in the most unreserved manner at the disposal of the Commissioner to be available in the mode that he may judge most advisable towards facilitating the purpose of his deputation. The Residency mansion will be at Mr. Forbes' entire disposal and he will of course have the free access to the records.

The Government feel that it would be quite unnecessary for them to impress upon Mr. Cherry the paramount necessity of his co-operating cheerfully and zealously with the Commissioner in furtherance of the important duties confided to him and of meeting all his requisitions promptly and to their fullest extent.

12. A further point remains to be noticed. The family are to have stipends, but something must also be settled as to their domicile and the order and discipline to be maintained among them. Then if the ladies remain in the Fort of Tanjore, is the present anomalous state of things to continue? Are some of the ladies to retain their customs of privacy and others to admit any visitors they please?

Mr. Forbes after ascertaining the wishes of the different members of the family will be pleased to report on the places of residence proposed for them, the retinue to be allowed them, and other arrangements.

In his communications with them it would be well that Mr. Forbes should follow the course laid down by Government for the Acting Resident, viz., that they should be made by means of memoranda or lists

Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th September 1856, No. 305. of questions drafted first by the Commissioner in English and so placed on record and translations into Mahratta for despatch to the palace made by some competent person who should countersign them and be held responsible for their correctness. The answers also in Mahratta besides being signed by the parties giving them whose signatures should be verified by them in person before the Commissioner should be countersigned by the actual Amanuensis who should be held answerable that the replies are really those taken down by him at the direction of the parties. These precautions may not be necessary in all cases and a discretion is left the Commissioner on this head, but they should always be employed when there is reason to apprehend equivocation or intrigue.

Mr. Forbes will likewise report whether any guard should be allowed the family on the Raja's troops being disbanded.

[Letter, No. 306, Pol., dated 22nd September 1856—cont.]

13. Mr. Forbes will not make any formal announcement of the orders of the Government of India, but he will possess the Darbar generally with the purport of those instructions informing them that it has been decided by the Home authorities that the Raj of Tanjore has become extinct on the death without male heirs of the late Raja Seevajee, but that all liberality and consideration will be shown to the members of the family, the servants and dependants. He will apprise them of the general principles which are to be followed in disposing of claims to stipends, pensions or gratuities, but without pledging Government to any particular mode of dealing with any individual case. He will also, should such caution appear called for, warn them of the consequences that would certainly ensue from any factious opposition to the policy that has been decided on in the case of the Tanjore Raj.

14. Mr. Forbes will require some servants, and the Government will leave it to him to select his own establishment, who should, as far as possible, be persons unconnected with the Tanjore district. It has occurred to Government that he might with advantage avail himself of the services of the able and respectable Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, Narsinga Row, but they will not fetter him in the selection. He will submit the names and number of his servants and the salaries and travelling allowances that he would propose for them which, when approved by Government, will be drawn in monthly contingent bills.

15. Mr. Forbes, during his employment as Commissioner, will draw a special allowance of Rs. (500) five hundred per mensem in addition to his pay and deputation allowance as Acting Member of the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

IV.—Letter No. 306, Political, dated 22nd September 1856, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

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

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

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

4. The Madras Government instruct me to state that, in their opinion, the modes in which it is designed to treat the claims of Tanjore family and their dependants to pensionary allowances or gratuities are both equitable in themselves and admit of ready adaptation to the parties to whom they are meant to apply. With respect, however, to the condition that no pension or allowance is to be granted without the prior sanction of the Government of India, I am directed to point out that there are at present, as shown in my letter of 10th July last, between 9,000 and 10,000 persons drawing allowances of some kind or other from the funds of the Raj, and that in regard to all these the Resident, acting under orders of this Government, approved by the Honourable Court of Directors, has, since the demise of the Raja,

[E.M.C. No. 379, Pol., dated 23rd October 1856.]

been continuing the payment of "all customary pensions, allowances and wages," on the clear understanding, however, that these are to be temporary only until the decision of the Honourable Court on the whole question be known. If this state of things is to subsist until the Supreme Government can determine from reports laid before them what parties shall and what parties shall not be deemed entitled to any provision, and in regard to the former what the amount and terms of the provision shall in each case be, the result will be probably that for sometime to come many pensions will continue to be supported from the Palace funds who will eventually be found to have no claim at all—or at least none that would not be sufficiently met by a few months' gratuity.

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

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

V.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 379, Political, dated 23rd October 1856.

Read—the following letter from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 10th October 1856, No. 5146:—

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

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

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

4. It does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be necessary that the Government of Fort St. George should report in detail, for the sanction of this Government, on the pensions to be granted to the people included in the third class

[E.M.C. No. 474, Pol., dated 1st December 1856.]

(vide paragraph 10 of my letter, dated 8th ultimo), viz., "the servants and pensioners, no fewer than 9,800, receiving salaries and pensions, varying from As. 10 to Rs. 700 a month," or on any pensions which are not to last beyond the life of the grantee.

5. When all claims of the third class have been adjusted, it is requested that the Government of Fort St. George will send a list showing names, &c., and amount of pension to complete the record here.

6. Claims under the first and second classes must be reported for sanction in classified tabular statements when finally settled.

Resolution—No. 379, dated 23rd October 1856.

Resolved that copy of the above letter be communicated to the Commissioner of Tanjore in reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th ultimo, paragraph 10.

2. Under the authority thus conveyed, the Government empower the Commissioner to proceed at once to discharge all servants, &c., of the late Raja 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 enquired 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 paragraph 5 of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter on all the claims of the third class having been adjusted.

5. He will observe that claims under the first and second 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, dependants, &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 pension 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 Nawab 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.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

VI.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 474, Political, dated 1st December 1856.

From H. FORBES, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 26th November 1856, No. 45.

The scale of provision for the servants and retainers of the late Raja, laid down by the Government of India in the 18th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 5th of September last, is apparently applicable to individual service only.

[E.M.C. No. 43, Pol., dated 12th January 1857.]

but as the majority of the retainers belong to families which have served the Raj for generations, and as much hardship will be entailed if the *bona fide* service of each individual only is taken into account in fixing pensions and in allotting gratuities, I have the honour to request that the Government will take the subject into consideration, and that I may be authorized to make allowance for hereditary service in cases where, although the family may have served the Raj for many years, the individual, whose case is to be disposed of, may have recently succeeded to office.

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

Resolution—No. 474, dated 1st December 1856.

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

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Letter—No. 475, Political, dated Fort St. George, 1st December 1856, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

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

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

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

VII.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 43, Political, dated 12th January 1857.

From G. H. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 31st December 1856, No. 6291.

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

[E.M.C. No. 100, Pol., dated 29th January 1857.]

Resolution—No. 43, dated 12th January 1857.

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

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

VIII.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 100, Political, dated 29th January 1857.

Read—the following letter from H. FORBES, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 16th January 1857, No. 103 :—

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

2. The late Raja's establishment was latterly divided into three departments—the Dowlut lushker puttuck, the Dowlut paumlok and the huzzoor paumlok.

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

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

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

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

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

8. Although I now request the sanction of Government to the pensions and gratuities which I recommend, it is possible that hereafter some of those entered in the list may be retained on full pay, as under the orders of the Government of India that

From Government of India, dated 8th September 1856, paragraph 11.

no member of the Raja's family shall be placed in a worse position, so far as stipend can secure this, than heretofore, servants must hereafter be allowed to those members of the family to whom a pension may be granted, and some of those

[E.M.C. No. 100, Pol., dated 29th January 1857—cont.]

entered in the list now submitted may be among the establishments selected. It is a matter which can be arranged when all the pensions to the family are granted, and the grant of general pensions to the retainer need not be retarded on its account.

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

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

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

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF
CONSULTATION, No. 100, POLITICAL, DATED
29TH JANUARY 1857.

[PAPER VIII.]

MEMORANDUM.

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

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

Under 7 to 15 years' service,	a gratuity of	3 months' pay.
From 7 to 15	"	" of 6 "
" 15 to 20	"	" of 9 "
" 20 to 25	"	" of 12 "
" 25 to 35	"	a pension of one-third pay.
Above 35	"	" of half pay.

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

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

5. As the greater part of those entered in the list are entitled to reckon hereditary service and for the most part ancient service, the major part of them are recommended for pension at the highest rate or half their salaries. Their salaries, however, are but small, those of the 921 servants in the list amount to Rs. 4,175-8-0 per mensem or on the average Rs. 4½ each.

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

7. It seems to me doubtful whether this was intended by the orders of the Government of India above alluded or more was meant than to secure to the members of the

family the same allowances in money of which they were in enjoyment during the life of the late Raja, or that it was designed to assign them establishments of servants in addition. A small escort of troops has indeed been allowed to each of the widows of the late Nawab, but no other servants. Whatever more they require they will have to entertain at their own cost.

I think some servants will be necessary, otherwise the relations will not be as well off in respect to allowances as they were and the allowances are all small particularly when compared with those enjoyed by the Nabob's relations.

(Intld.) H.C.M[ONTGOMERY].

Yes.

(Intld.) H[ARRIS].

their information. The number of parties recommended for gratuity and its aggregate amount, the number recommended for one-third or half pension respectively, and the sum total under each head is not given in abstract as it might have been, but supposing the whole 921 to be admitted to pension and at the higher rate, it would be only Rs. $\frac{4,175}{4} = 2,087\frac{3}{4}$ per mensem.

9. It is to be presumed that the Commissioner will hereafter suggest the arrangements under which these pensions and those to be granted to the servants in the two other departments, in one of which the names are said to be about two thousand, shall be disbursed.

Mr. Forbes will be able to say what establishment and when should be entertained in the orders sanctioning these pensions it should be distinctly made known to the parties that Government reserves the right of discontinuing the pension in case of misconduct rendering in their opinion such penalty requisite.

(Intld.) H.C.M[ONTGOMERY].

The date from which pensions commence and salary ceases should be stated in the order.

(Intld.) H.C.M[ONTGOMERY].

recommend any who are not likely to make a good use of the commutation money granted them, otherwise they will merely dissipate the money in present gratification and then be left to starve.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

[E.M.C. No. 100, Pol., dated 29th January 1857—cont.]

Resolution—No. 100, Political, dated 29th January 1857.

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

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

Under 7 years' service, a gratuity of 3 months' pay.	
From 7 to 15 years' service, a gratuity of 6 months' pay.	
" 15 to 20 " " " of 9 "	
" 20 to 25 " " " of 12 "	
" 25 to 35 " " a pension of one-third pay.	
Above 35 " " " of half pay.	

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

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

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

6. The Government consider that the chief members of the late Raja's family may properly have some servants allowed them in addition to their actual money stipends, and they will be prepared to recommend this indulgence to the Government of India. The question, however, will come under consideration hereafter when their proposed stipends shall be submitted to Government, which will be when the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court have been brought to a termination. The Commissioner, in then reporting the money stipend to be granted to each member, will, as regards those to whom servants are to be allowed, show distinctly what, in each case, are to be the servants, their salaries and the considerations under which they have been assigned. This, however, as observed by Mr. Forbes, will not interfere with the disposal of the recommendations now under notice.

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

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857.]

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

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

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Copy to Commissioner of Tanjore, despatched.
" Civil Auditor with Mr. Forbes' original statement.
" Accountant-General.

IX.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 264, Political, dated 31st March 1857.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th February 1857, No. 121.

In conformity with the orders * of Government, based on the instructions of the Government of India, dated the 8th September 1856, I have the honour to

* 25th September 1856, No. 311. transmit a list of pensions and gratuities payable to the individuals borne on the "Dowlut Paumluk" establishment of the late Raja of Tanjore.

2. Any explanation of the character and object of that establishment seems now unnecessary, as they have been mentioned in my predecessor's communication, dated the 16th ultimo, No. 103. Neither shall I submit any apology for the apparent delay in the transmission of the list, as my time has been unceasingly given to the duties of my office, and it has been found quite impracticable to complete it earlier.

3. It will be observed that under the recommendations I beg to make, there will be a sum of Rs. 9,277-12-0 payable as gratuities to 391 individuals, and that 1,401 persons will be entitled to receive pensions.

4. I am, however, bound to state that the domestic establishments of the late Raja's widows and the other ladies of his family are partially composed of persons borne on the list now laid before Government and, therefore, that the immediate displacement of all such would subject the ladies to extreme inconvenience. It would also be placing them in a worse position than that which they have hitherto held. I am consequently under the necessity of requesting authority to retain, in their present employments, all those male and female servants of the late Raja whose attendance on the ladies of the palace may, on enquiries made, be found to be indispensably requisite for their personal comfort. This arrangement, as pointed out by the late Commissioner, Mr. Forbes, need not retard the grant of pensions. The remuneration to which the servants thus retained may be entitled, in excess of any pensions allotted to them, should, I think, be drawn in the usual way, together with the palace allowances, from the Collector's treasury, until the subject of the amount to be fixed for the ladies themselves shall have been decided, and for this arrangement, I accordingly beg to solicit sanction.

5. As the amount of pensions and gratuities assigned to each individual has been calculated in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, and on the scale prescribed, reference being had to hereditary service, no detailed observations appear to be required from me. I have, however, deemed it desirable to record.

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

somewhat in detail the reasons by which I have been actuated in placing the full amount of their salaries against the names of certain * of the Raja's principal officers and in altogether withholding a recommendation for pension or gratuity from some of the persons who are included in the list. For this information, I would refer you to the appendix. I am aware that I might have excluded from the list the names of the persons forming the latter class, but it has occurred to me that such a step might be attended with future inconvenience.

* Nos. 26 and 93.
From Government of India, 8th September 1856, paragraph XVII.

APPENDIX.

No. 26, *Nelakunda Row Annunda Row Zadhoo Sirkele*.—A principal officer of the Darbar. I recommend that he should retain his present salary. It is Rs. 20 less than what was enjoyed by him prior to the Raja's demise, which afforded an opportunity for its reduction to the present figure. It will become my duty hereafter to recommend that a special allowance be assigned to this officer in whom confidence must be reposed. This expectation was held out to him by the late Commissioner, and I see ample reason for taking Mr. Forbes' view of the Sirkele's claims.

No. 93, *Mondhojee Goninda Row*, received Rs. 109 a month before the death of the Raja, when it was lowered, as a measure of economy, to its present amount, Rs. 60. I have entered the pension to be allotted to him, at the old sum, less Rs. 9 because it is mainly through his honourable, straightforward and trustworthy conduct that it has been possible to withdraw the young Princess (the Raja's only surviving daughter) from the position in the palace in which she was placed and to retain her in comfort and safety apart from those persons who had, and still have, designs on her as the much-to-be-coveted wife of some male member of their family.

No. 61, *Mallary Tyagraj*, has been extremely insubordinate and has wholly and pointedly disregarded the orders of the late Commissioner for the production of important accounts, the existence of which was within his knowledge and which had been under his superintendence. At the present time he is acting for the Avoo Sahib and interfering with the cultivation and crops on lands to which the Avoo Sahib has laid claim, but which the Government decline to recognize. I abstain from proposing any pension for this servant under the circumstances above stated, and also in conformity with a threat held out by the late Commissioner duly communicated to him.

No. 63, *Vyapoory Pillay Veera Pillay*.—This person's expulsion from the palace was ordered by the then Resident in 1854. In secret opposition to these orders, he was, however, continued on the pay list of the palace by the Raja, up to the date of decease of the latter, when, on reference to the accounts, the fact became apparent. I do not consider that he has any claim to pension under such circumstances.

No. 64, *Ariya Pillay Iyahkun Pillay*.—This person, who drew a salary of Rs. 50 a month, was also dismissed in 1854 by orders from the Resident of that time. The Raja, however, adopted a course in this respect also, similar to that above mentioned. It came to light in the same manner, but it was thought advisable merely to reduce his allowance to Rs. 15, which sum he has since then been enjoying. Of late, he has espoused the cause of the widow of the Raja against the Government and is in frequent communication with that lady's European agent and those who are associated with him. He is believed to have amassed a sum said to amount to Rs. 50,000 owing to his influence with the Raja and that influence is believed to have originated in services of a character the reverse of honourable. I think it proper to abstain from recommending a pension in this case.

No. 70, *Ramchundra Bavajee Pundit*, is the son of the former Sirkele, Bavah Pundit, whose reputation and ability have frequently been referred to in correspondence with the authorities. When a minor his property was realized and brought into manageable shape by some of the late Raja's servants and a part of it was invested in the public funds. From this portion, he is known to have devoted a

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

sum of Rs. 20,000 to the support of the Raja's widows' suit against the Government and it is understood that the amount was endorsed over to the widow's agent. I therefore abstain from advising that he be brought on the pension list.

No. 78, *Narayana Naick Kristappa Naick*, No. 101, *Hecrojee Narasogy Zadhwa*, No. 153, *Gopal Rajajee Mohilay*, and No. 191, *Raghonath Row Kistrajee Zadhwa*.—Declined to recognize the authority of the Acting Sirkele on the plea that the only superior they knew was the plaintiff in the suit pending trial. Have not been present at duty for more than two months and have not received salary since then. A pension is not recommended under such circumstances.

No. 304, *Tajraj Ranganath*, is one of the persons who are associated with the Agent Mr. Norton. Is known to have advanced Rs. 8,000 or thereabouts for the purposes of the suit now pending trial against the Government. A pension seems inadvisable, at the least, at the present time.

No. 1390, *Lutchmana Bhoojung*, is the Head Goomastah of the Pay department, but has withdrawn and kept himself out of sight in order to avoid taking part in the preparation of the Dowlut Paumlok list which has been much impeded thereby. So I consider that he has lost his claim to pension.

No. 23, *Rutnaker Mahulajee*, was a Goomastah in the Toshakhaun department and recently had assigned to him the duty of preparing the account and list of the regalia of the Raj. Having got it ready a few days prior to the departure of the late Commissioner, he pertinaciously refused to sign it and it was in consequence sent in, attested by others not so intimately acquainted with its subject. For the present I do not recommend any pension for this servant.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 7th March 1857, No. 124.

Adverting to my letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 121, submitting the statement of gratuities and pensions payable to the subordinates of the "Dowlut Paumlok" establishment, I have the honour to explain that in fixing the amounts of pensions, I have raised all sums to an anna, wherever the number of pice was in excess of six, and, on the other hand, have omitted all pice below six, so that no fractional parts of an anna will have to be disbursed. By an oversight this explanation of my mode of calculation was not given in my letter.

2. It would facilitate the future payment of pensions due under the "Dowlut Lushker Pattuck" list, forwarded by

M. C. 29th January 1857.

Mr. Commissioner Forbes, if I be now authorized to strike off in the manner above alluded all the fractional amounts of annas therein entered and subsequently sanctioned by the Government.

MEMORANDUM on the Dowlut Pamloke Establishment of the late Raja of Tanjore.

No. 16, *Viswanatha Seevajee*.—This person is more commonly known by the name of Davajee Row; he was the late Raja's Private Secretary, and conducted all his English correspondence. He is a man of great learning and ability, and he served the Raja for 41 years. His salary was only Rs. 50 a month, and half of that only is now recommended as his pension, and is, in my opinion, insufficient. His pay would have been larger than it was, but that he preferred that his sons should be brought on the palace establishment rather than that his own salary should be increased. I think that he may certainly be considered one of the chief officers of the Raja's household referred to in paragraph 17 of Mr. Edmonstone's letter of the 8th of September 1856, and that as such his full pay may be continued to him as a pension for life.

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

No. 21, *Varahapiah*.—This is the person mentioned in paragraph 7 of my letter to Government of the 30th of July 1856, as having more influence over the Raja than any others of his servants, and he

* See Mr. Edmonstone's letter above referred to was certainly one of the * chief officers of His Highness' household. His salary

during the Raja's life was Rs. 196 a month, but was reduced to Rs. 100 on the general reduction made after the Raja's death, and it is half of this latter sum that is now recommended as his pension. He has acted well and faithfully in late scenes and is, I think, fully entitled, under Mr. Edmonstone's letter, to the full amount of his reduced pay as pension.

No. 26, *Neelkunta Rao Ananda Rao Zadhwa*.—This is the present Sirkele, and he is more commonly known as Saamy Rao Appah. He has served for 37 years and was the early playmate of the Raja. He was Deputy Sirkele at the Raja's death when his salary was Rs. 125 a month. He was made Sirkele by me, and he would not embarrass the finances of the Raj by accepting the salary his predecessor had enjoyed, and even reduced his own pay as Deputy to Rs. 100. The Sirkele's salary is properly Rs. 350, and although it was reduced by the Raja on some caprice, on the appointment, I believe, of the late incumbent, the sum was certainly not too large for the head of the Darbar. Neelkunta Rao Ananda Rao Zadhwa has conducted himself with extreme propriety, in a time of difficulty and temptation, he has been jealous of the honour of his master's house, and steadily protested against the disgrace which all classes consider that Kamakshi Bhai has brought upon the family by her connection and interviews with Mr. Norton. His future duties will be no sinecure, and I think that Government should show in a marked manner their appreciation of his services, and of his fidelity among the many faithless—that they should make a distinction between those who have supported the officers of Government and those who have either openly taken part against them, or, too timid for that, have been engaged in secret intrigues, and should give to the Sirkele an allowance commensurate with the trouble he will have, to preserve peace and order in the palace. Rs. 250 a month will be 100 less than the full pay of his office, and will not, in my opinion, be more than he is entitled to.

No. 92, *Venkat Rao Govind Rao*, commonly called *Chinna Annah*.—This man has been faithful to his trust and he held bonds to the value of Rs. 50,000 belonging jointly to † Ramabadra Baselay and his wife, which the former desired to make over to Mr. Norton as part of his fee.

† See Resident's report on a petition from this man, dated January 1857. Chinna Annah was proof against all temptation and all threat, and the money was saved. His pay to the date of the Raja's death was Rs. 30 a month, he was one of the chief members of the household, and I think should continue to receive his full pay as a pension.

No. 93, *Moodhaje Govind Rao*, commonly known as *Peria Annah*, and is brother to the person last named.—This man has been remarkable for his staunch adherence to the servants of Government and for his devotion to the Raja's young daughter. Day and night he has served at the door of her palace and would certainly have sacrificed his life rather than have allowed any injury to be done to her. The child was entrusted to him by her father, and although I knew that every possible means of intimidation, corruption and flattery would be practised to obtain possession of her person, I never felt the least uneasiness about the child while she was in Peria Annah's charge. He had Rs. 109 a month in the Raja's lifetime, and has had Rs. 60 since. His conduct has been so admirable, and his charge will, for some time, be so honourable and responsible, that I think it will be both just and politic to give him Rs. 150 a month.

No. 94, *Jeevajee Viswanath* is the son of Viswanath Jeevajee or Davajee Rao, No. 16. He has been employed as a confidential translator and as tutor to all the children. His father's pension is small as explained above, and I think that he may be considered as a chief member of the household and continue to receive as pension the Rs. 40 he has hitherto drawn as pay.

On a final settlement of the late Raja's affairs, I think that some notice should be taken of the conduct and services of Venkat Rao, the Resident's Sheristadar.

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

I do not hold him up as a purist according to the European idea of purity, but it is perhaps hardly fair to judge the natives of India by our standard of morality; but whenever there has been a difficulty at Tanjore Venkat Rao has stood by the Government most firmly, and never more firmly than of late. The Government know how much calumny has been written and published against him; during the last few months his life has been so openly threatened that I have heard surprise expressed at the fearless manner in which he went about his duty; distinct overtures have been made to him by Mr. Norton with the view of attaching him to the opposite faction, but through good report and evil report, despite of threats, and proof against corruption, he has never for a moment ceased to labour with the head and hand in support of the policy of Government. And it must be remembered that his family have served the Raj for a century, and that he, in common with all others at Tanjore, does not view its extinction without regret. This feeling has however never influenced his conduct, and I believe that I did not myself serve the Government in my late commission with more fidelity than he did. The affairs of Tanjore have been almost always administered by gentlemen selected for the service, and it is certainly no light compliment to Venkat Rao that a succession of officers which includes the names of Mr. Kindersley and Mr. Bayley, Sir Henry Montgomery and Mr. Bishop should one and all have publicly testified to the value of his services.

I do think that there should be now some token given of the Government's approbation that may in some sort compensate for the ill-will he has acquired and the many enemies he has made; he does not want money, and I do not recommend any great increase of salary, but if Rs. 25 as palanquin allowance could be added to the 175 he already draws, or if an honorary palanquin could be presented to him by Government, it is my opinion that the compliment will have been very fully earned.

No. 1, *Heerojee Kalay Rao*, commonly called *Kalay Rao Appah*.—This is an old man, who has accepted prospectively the office of Sirkele in anticipation of the Raj being continued to Kamakshi Bhai; he is an adviser of Mr. Norton and is always present at his interviews with his clients. Mr. Phillips has entered his name for a pension without any remark, and might perhaps be asked to enquire into and report upon his conduct; he has taken an active part against the Government and in my opinion deserves no consideration.

No. 23, *Rutnakee Mahadajee*.—This man did his duty up to a certain time; he is intimately acquainted with the state and history of all the Raja's jewels, and hereafter, if any division be made, his honest services would be valuable. I wanted separate lists of certain jewels in order to fill up the schedules for the solicitor, and this man prepared them, but having done so, whether he in common with many others believed that my departure from Tanjore was a sign that the commission was at an end, and that the Raj was re-established, I don't know, but he positively refused to sign the lists he had himself prepared. I think, with Mr. Phillips, that his pension should remain unsettled and should be given hereafter, if, on occasion arising, he should give the Government the aid of the intimate acquaintance he certainly has with the history of all the jewels.

No. 59, *Roodrajee Ananda Rao Zadhwa*.—This man is brother of the Sirkele, he was the manager of the Boyee Sahibs, and on occasion of my calling on him for some account, he sent me word that without the Boyee Sahib's order he would not give it. I then called him before me, and he said he would not come. I enforced his presence, and made in writing the demand I had already made by message, receiving the same replies; he refused to sign the deposition and I had it attested by witnesses. I immediately dismissed him, when he returned to the Boyee Sahib's palace and was secreted by them for several days. Not wishing to use force I waited for an opportunity and hearing that he had visited his house, I took steps to prevent his return to the palace. He should, I think, certainly be refused a pension.

No. 60, *Boojung Lutchmana Pundit* was head gumastah, a clever man, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and, for a time, very useful; he became less and less active in his duties, and at last suddenly left the palace, went over to the opposite party, and

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

sent in a resignation of his office; he is a rich man, is independent of pension, and certainly should not have one. Mr. Phillips is mistaken in saying that I dismissed him, as he resigned his office.

No. 61, *Mullery Tyagraj*, commonly called *Mullarsawmy*, was the head of the Dimmut or Revenue Cutcherry, he threw every possible obstacle in the way of my proceeding in connection with the villages, has all along been the hardly concealed adviser of the opposite party, and since the issue of the injunction prevented the Commissioner's interference with the villages, has held a private cutcherry in the name of the Avoo Sahib, and collected the revenues in her name, he has received prospectively a nomination to high office on Kamakshi Bhai becoming Maharanee. I told him more than once that I would certainly recommend that he should receive no pension, and I think that he should have none.

No. 63, *Vyapory Pillay Veera Pillay*, commonly called *Vyapory Maistry*.—A common bricklayer maistry, and a man of the lowest origin. He was constantly leading the Raja into the most wanton extravagance, and reference will be found to his conduct in this respect in Mr. Kindersley's reports in 1842. I ordered his dismissal in 1854, and prohibited his entrance into the Fort because I found that he was leading the Raja into great expenses in building, at a time when I was making every endeavour to discharge His Highness' debts. His dismissal should I think hold good, and not having been a servant at the time of the Rajas' death, he has no claim to pension.

No. 64, *Ariapillay Iyakkunu Pillay*.—This man was engaged in the spoliation of the money and records of the Kalianamahall of Raja Serfugee, described in my letter of Paragraphs 21, 22. of Raja Serfugee, described in my letter of the 9th of September last, and was dismissed by my order. The Raja paid him, as well as No. 63, privately, but as he was not on the regular establishment at His Highness' death, and is a man of very bad character, he has, I think, no claim to a pension.

No. 70, *Ramchendra Bavajee Pundit*, is a low, disreputable young man, a most unworthy son of the able Sirkele, Bava Punt. He has certainly lent Rs. 20,000 towards Mr. Norton's fee, the receipt of the bond endorsed to him and its transmission to Madras by express were admitted by Mr. Norton in one of his conversations with Mr. Cherry, and told me by the latter. He has, I think, taken too open a part against the Government to have any claim to pension.

Nos. 78, 101, 153, 191.—I believe that these four men were dismissed by me, but I cannot recall their names. They were called upon to perform their duty in preparing the accounts required, and refused to do so without orders from the Boyee Sahib. I agree with Mr. Phillips that they should have no pension.

Nos. 112, 124, *Kasmoth Appojee and Chandrasakare Appojee* have both been exceedingly active in assisting Mr. Norton, and I should not have recommended them for pension. Mr. Phillips might be requested to report upon their conduct and claims.

Nos. 304, 1390.—I have nothing to add to Mr. Phillips' remark.

With regard to the recommendations I have made that certain parties should not be allowed pensions in consequence of the part they have taken against the Government, I beg that reference may be made to paragraph 13 of the Minutes of Consultation of September 25, 1856, in which I was directed to warn all persons of the consequences that would certainly follow any factious opposition to the policy of Government.

MADRAS,
9th March 1857.

(Signed) H. FORBES.

MINUTE by the Hon'ble Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Bart.*, dated 19th March 1857.

I have looked through the lists sent up by the Commissioner of Tanjore and they appear to me to have been prepared with great care and in conformity with the instructions of the Government of India. I quite concur in excepting from the benefits of pension the persons named by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Forbes, the present

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

and late Commissioners, and for requiring further information regarding others mentioned only by the latter officer. It is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to make this distinction between those who obeyed and those who opposed the wishes and policy of the Government.

2. If Loganath Row, who took an active part in obstructing the proceedings of the Resident and in fomenting false accusations against the Darbar, has in his own or in any other name found a place in these lists, he should also be excluded, for he has shown himself unworthy of any pension or gratuity.

3. I think the claim of the present Sirkele to an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem has been fully established, and the faithful conduct of M. Govind Row commonly called Periaanne towards his late master's young daughter deserves the allowance of Rs. 150, recommended by Mr. Forbes.

4. Visvanath Jevajee, commonly called Devajee Row, must undoubtedly be classed among the superior officers of the Darbar, and continue to receive the full salary of the office he held under the late Raja. He was His Highness' and Serfojee's English Secretary and one of their most confidential and faithful servants. No officer in the Tanjore Darbar bears a higher character than Devajee Row. He is held in high esteem by the people and has always endeavoured by his advice to guide his master rightly. His son Jeevajee Visvanath and the old and faithful Varapiah deserve the position Mr. Forbes proposes to assign them.

5. Venkat Row, the Residency Sheristadar, has strong claim on the Government. He has served it for nearly 50 years, and on all occasions when real energetic support has been needed, he has been conspicuous in his devoted exertions in the cause of his masters.

6. During the late troubles at Tanjore he has never swerved from a course of fidelity and he has met and refuted the charges brought against him by the opponents of the Government with a boldness and manliness that do him no little credit. I think the Government may most probably manifest their approbation of his faithful performance of his duty by bestowing on him a palanquin and an allowance to maintain it. Having myself been for several years Resident of Tanjore, I am able to bear testimony to Venkat Row's value in the position he has so long been placed.

The arrangement proposed by the present Commissioner for the retention of the attendants on the ladies of the late Raja's family should be approved. To carry out the orders of the Home Government as well as the original instruction of this Government for maintaining those ladies in a position no worse than they were under the late Raja, it is indispensable that their attendants should be provided in addition to their own stipends which were always irrespective of servants' wages. I observe in statement C the names of several women entered as performing duties generally assigned to men. They are designated as the widows or daughters of apparently deceased incumbents. The allowances they have hitherto received are more of the character of pensions than of salary and I think they might justly be treated in the light of pension and the amount—which in every case is very small and barely sufficient for subsistence and in some instances only

List C.

No.	No.	No.
1543	1598	1650
1552	1608	1672
1565	1611	1673
1571	1612	1678
1572	1613	1679
1581	1615	1692
1588	1628	1704
1590	1645	1709
1596	1649	1712

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

[22-A.]

[22-A.]

NOTES CONNECTED WITH EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF
CONSULTATION, No. 264, POLITICAL, DATED
31st MARCH 1857.

[PAPER IX.]

MEMORANDUM, No. 278, DATED 9TH MARCH 1857.

The Commissioner of Tanjore forwards, in continuation of his predecessor's report of 16th January last, No. 103, further lists A, B, C, showing the servants and retainers of His late Highness the Raja of Tanjore in the "Dowlut Paumloke" establishment entitled to pension or gratuity according to the scale authorized by the Government of India with the benefit of hereditary service allowed by that Government.

2. There are in all 1,792 individuals, viz., 391 entitled to gratuities of Rupees 9,277-12-0 and 1,401 to be admitted to pension.

I think this Government has full power to omit any persons from the lists without reference to Government of India. The proceedings will be hereafter reported to the Commissioner. *Vide* further remarks on separate paper.

(Intld.) H.C.M.[MONTGOMERY].

Government, and therefore that the immediate displacement of all such would subject the ladies to extreme inconvenience. He consequently requests authority to retain in their present employments all those male and female servants of the late Raja whose attendance on the ladies of the palace may, on inquiries made, be found to be indispensably requisite for their personal comfort. The remuneration to which the servants thus retained allotted to them, should, he thinks, be drawn in the usual way together with the palace allowances from the Collector's treasury, until the subject of the amount to be fixed for the ladies themselves shall have been decided, and he accordingly solicits sanction for this arrangement.

Certainly.

(Intld.) H[ARRIS].
(") P.G[RANT].
(") W.E[LLIOT].

may be entitled, in excess of any pensions

Yes.

(Intld.) H[ARRIS].
(") P.G[RANT].
(") W.E[LLIOT].

4. It may be sanctioned for the present, but, on the arrangements connected with the ladies being finally settled, those servants who may be retained for their service should have stated salaries assigned them, their pensions, whilst they are so employed, remaining in abeyance.

This I think must depend on whether they will get pensions in addition for serving these ladies; otherwise, it would appear especially for those entitled only to gratuities.

(Intld.) H[ARRIS].
(") P.G[RANT].
(") W.E[LLIOT].

5. The amount of pensions and gratuities assigned to each individual has been calculated in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India and on the scale prescribed, reference being had to hereditary service. The Commissioner has, however, placed the full amount of their salaries against the names of some of the Raja's principal officers and has altogether withheld a recommendation for pension or gratuity from certain persons included in the list, and he has deemed it desirable to record, somewhat in detail in an appendix, the reasons which have actuated him in these respects.

6. I have submitted the papers to Mr. Forbes, the late Commissioner, who has written a memorandum on the claims and merits of some of the parties in the list—those named by Mr. Phillips in his appendix as well as others—to which I would solicit attention.

7. Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Forbes advise that, for reasons which they have fully assigned, the individuals named in the margin should not be admitted to pension, and, likewise, that the pensions of R. Mahadojee No. 23 and Fagroj Runganath No. 304 should remain unsettled at least for the present. Mr. Forbes is of opinion that two others R. Roodrajee Anumundrow Zadhaw No. 59 and Ry. Boojunga Lutchmana Pundit No. 60 should likewise be refused a pension, and recommends that the conduct of Ry. Heerojee Kalayrow No. 1 Kasinath Appajee No. 112 and Chendrasakhara Appajee No. 124 be further reported on.

8. With regard to those, on the other hand, who are deserving of more liberal treatment than they would receive by a strict application of the rules, the following are brought to notice by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Forbes.

No. 26. Ry. Neelkutrao Annundrow Zadhaw, the Sikale of the Durbar. Mr. Phillips recommends that he be pensioned on his present pay Rs. 100, being Rs. 20 less than he enjoyed before the Raja's demise, but says that it will hereafter become his duty to recommend that a special allowance be assigned to him. Mr. Forbes says that it should be fixed (immediately it is to be presumed) at Rs. 250 per mensem.

No. 93. M. Govindarow, guardian and devoted protector of the Raja's younger daughter. Mr. Phillips proposes to continue to him his present allowance of Rs. 100 a month. Mr. Forbes recommends Rs. 150.

Mr. Forbes further advises that No. 21 Varahapia Ramaswamia Deechit, Pundit, should have Rs. 100 a month.

No. 92. Venkatrow Govindrow should be pensioned on full pay. No. 94. Ry. Jeevajee Visvanath should have Rs. 40 per mensem, and, lastly, that the Residency Sheristadars Vencutrow, besides his allowance of Rs. 175 a month, should have an honorary palanquin allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, or have an honorary palanquin presented to him in recognition of his faithful services to Government and the family.

(Intld.) T.P[ycroft].

E.I.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.

Order thereon—No. 264, dated 31st March 1857.

The Commissioner of Tanjore forwards, in continuation of his predecessor's report of 16th January last, No. 103, further lists A, B, C, showing the servants and retainers of His late Highness the Raja of Tanjore in the "Dowlut Pamloke" establishment, entitled to pension or gratuity according to the scale authorized by the Government of India, with the benefit of hereditary service allowed by that Government.

2. There are in all 1,792 individuals, viz., 391 entitled to gratuities of Rupees 9,277-12-0 and 1,401 to be admitted to pension.

3. The Commissioner, however, states that the domestic establishment of the late Raja's widows and the other ladies of his family are partially composed of persons borne on the list now laid before Government, and, therefore, that the immediate displacement of all such would subject the ladies to extreme inconvenience. He consequently requests authority to retain in their present employments all those male and female servants of the late Raja, whose attendance on the ladies of the palace may, on enquiries made, be found to be indispensably requisite for their personal comfort. The remuneration to which the servants thus retained may be entitled, in excess of any pensions allotted to them, should, he thinks, be drawn in the usual way together with the palace allowances from the Collector's treasury, until the subject of the amount to be fixed for the ladies themselves shall have been decided and he accordingly solicits sanction for this arrangement. The Government grant sanction accordingly.

4. The amount of pensions and gratuities assigned to each individual has been calculated in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India and on the scale prescribed, reference being had to hereditary service. The Commissioner has, however, placed the full amount of their salaries against the names of some of the Raja's principal officers, and has altogether withheld a recommendation for pension or gratuity from certain pensions included in the list, and he has deemed it desirable to record, somewhat in detail in an appendix, the reasons which have actuated him in these respects.

5. On receipt of these papers the Government have submitted them to Mr. H. Forbes, the late Resident and Commissioner, for any observations that his general acquaintance with the affairs of the Darbar as Resident, and his late deputation to Tanjore as Commissioner, might enable him to offer. Mr. Forbes has written a memorandum which is recorded at the head of this extract, giving his views on the claims and merits of some of the parties in the list, both those named by Mr. Phillips in his appendix and some others.

- 61. Mallary Tyagraj.
- 63. Vyapoory Pillay Veerapillay.
- 54. Ariyapillay Ayahkunpillay.
- 70. R. Ramchundra Bavajee Pundit.
- 78. Narayanappa Naik Kristnappa Naick.
- 101. R. Heerojee Narasogy Sinday.
- 153. Gopal Rajajee Mohitay.
- 191. Ragoonath Row Kristnajeel Zadhaw.
- 1390. Lutchmana Bhoojung.

Boojunga Lutchmana Pundit No. 60, should likewise be refused a pension, and recommends that the conduct of Ry. Heerojee Kalay Row No. 1, Kasinath Appajee No. 112, and Chendrasa Khara Appajee No. 124, be further reported on.

7. Copy of Mr. Forbes' memorandum will be furnished to the present Commissioner who will be requested to inquire into and report further on the conduct of Ry. Heerojee Kalay Row No. 1, Kasinath Appajee No. 112, and Chendrasa Khara Appajee No. 124. Meanwhile no payments will be made to those individuals.

6. Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Forbes advise that, for reasons which they have fully assigned, the individuals named in the margin should not be admitted to pension, and, likewise, that the pensions of R. Mahadojee No. 23, and Fagroj Runganath No. 304, should remain unsettled at least for the present. Mr. Forbes is of opinion that two others, R. Roodrajee Anumundrow Zadhaw No. 59, and Ry.

[E.M.C. No. 264, Pol., dated 31st March 1857—cont.]

8. The Government defer for the present passing final orders on the thirteen

61. Mallary Tyagraj.
63. Vyapoory Pillay Veerapillay.
64. Aryapillay Iyahkunpillay.
70. Ramchundra Bavajee Pundit.
78. Narayanappa Naick Kristnappa Naick.
101. Heerojee Narasogy Zadhov.
153. Gopal Rajajee Mohitay.
191. Raghoonath Row Kristnaje Zadhov.
304. Tagroj Runganath.
1390. Lutchmana Bhoojung.
23. Rutnaker Mahadajee.
59. Roodrajee Aununda Row Zadhov.
60. Boojung Lutchmana, Pundit.

persons noted in the margin who have been unfavourably reported of by the late and present Commissioners as parties who have contumaciously opposed the policy of Government, and thwarted or disobeyed their officers. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will recur to their case when all the arrangements connected with the extinction of the Raj have been completed, and will then consider what course shall be adopted towards them. Until that time their names may remain in the list, but they will not be admitted

to pension. The Government are not aware whether Loganauth Row, who took an active part in obstructing the proceedings of the Resident and in fomenting false accusations against the Darbar, has, in his own or in any other name, found a place in these lists. If so, he should be dealt with in the same manner as the parties above noticed.

9. The Government have now the more grateful task of recognizing and rewarding the services of those officers and adherents of the late Raja who have been brought to notice for their uniform good conduct and fidelity to their late master, and, since his death, to his family.

10. The first of these is Neelakunta Row Aununda Row Zadhov, otherwise Sawmy Rao Appah, the Sirkele. Mr. Phillips has recommended that he should retire on his present salary Rs. 100 per mensem, but adds that it will become his duty hereafter to recommend that a special allowance be assigned. Mr. Forbes states that "Neelakunta Row Aununda Row has served for 37 years. He has conducted himself with extreme propriety in a time of difficulty and temptation, he has been jealous of the honour of his master's house, and steadily protested against the disgrace which all classes consider that Kamakshi Bhai has brought upon the family." Mr. Forbes thinks that "Government should show in a marked manner their appreciation of his services and of his fidelity among the many faithless and should give to the Sirkele an allowance commensurate with the trouble he will have, to preserve peace and order in the palace. Two hundred and fifty rupees a month will be Rs. 100 less than the full pay of his office and will not be more than he is entitled to." The Government concur in these views and they therefore resolve to award Neelakunta Row Aununda Row a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem from the 1st instant.

11. The devotion evinced by this man to his master's youngest daughter, and the fidelity with which he has discharged the trust reposed in him by the late Raja under no ordinary circumstances render him, in the opinion of Government, fully deserving of the stipend which Mr. Forbes has proposed for him. He will, therefore, be pensioned on Rs. 150 per mensem from the 1st instant.

- No. 93, Moodhaje Govinda Row commonly known as Appah Row.
16. Viswanatha Seevajee or Dewajee Row 50
21. Varapiah 100
92. Venkat Row Govind Row 30
94. Jeevajee Viswanath 40

13. It remains only to notice the mention made by Mr. Forbes of the Residency Sheristadar Venkat Row. "Whenever," he writes, "there has been a difficulty at Tanjore Venkat Row has stood by the Government most firmly, and never more firmly than of late. The Government know how much calumny has been written and published against him; during the last few months his life has been so openly threatened that I have heard surprise expressed at the fearless manner in which he went about

12. The late Commissioner has, in the judgment of Government, shown ample grounds for his recommendation in the cases of these four men. They will therefore be pensioned from the 1st instant at the sums set against their names.

[E.M.C. No. 317, Pol., dated 24th April 1857.]

his duty; distinct overtures have been made to him with the view of attaching him to the opposite faction; but through good report and evil report, despite of threats, and proof against corruption, he has never for a moment ceased to labour with head and hand in support of the policy of Government. And it must be remembered that his family have served the Raj for a century, and that he, in common with all others at Tanjore, does not view its extinction without regret. His feeling has, however, never influenced his conduct." The Right Honourable the Governor in Council fully concurs with the late Commissioner that "some token should now be given to Venkat Row of the Government's approbation that may in some sort compensate him for the ill-will he has acquired and the many enemies he has made." The Government therefore resolve that an honorary palanquin shall be built at Madras and sent to Tanjore to be presented to Venkat Row on their part in recognition of his great and lengthened services. A palanquin allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem will also be passed to him from the 1st instant.

14. Subject to the several modifications above ordered, the lists A, B, C forwarded by the Commissioner are sanctioned and will be made over to the Civil Auditor, the several pensions authorized being payable from the 1st instant. The Government, however, observe in the list C the names of several women entered as performing duties generally assigned to men. They are designated as the widows or daughters of apparently deceased incumbents. The allowances they have hitherto received are more of the character of pensions than of salary, and the Government think they might justly be treated in the light of pension and the amount, which in every case is very small and barely sufficient for subsistence and in some instances only gratuity, would then, under the rules laid down for the guidance of this Government, be continued in full, as to

List C.		
NO.	NO.	NO.
1543	1598	1650
1552	1608	1672
1565	1611	1673
1571	1612	1678
1572	1613	1679
1581	1615	1692
1588	1628	1704
1590	1645	1709
1596	1649	1712

other pensioners, instead of being reduced to the pittance of one half. Some of the numbers assigned in the list to the women entered in it are noted in the margin. The Government resolve to grant the Commissioner discretionary authority, if he see no objection, to deal with these and with all similar cases according to the rules for pensioners; forwarding a list of such instances when he has completed it for the information of the Civil Auditor.

15. In his letter of the 7th ultimo, Mr. Phillips explains that in the present lists he has not entered fractional parts of an anna. Where the number of pice was above six it has been raised to one anna, when below they have been discarded. He requests permission to deal in the same manner with the lists forwarded by his predecessor. To this the Government see no objection. It is understood that none of the pensions therein sanctioned have yet been drawn in consequence of the non-attendance of the parties.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

X.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 317, Political, dated 24th April 1857.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th March 1857, No. 129.

I have the honour to submit a list, in four sections, of pensions and gratuities payable to the individuals borne on the Huzur Pamloke establishment of the late Raja of Tanjore.

2. It will be observed that under the recommendations, I beg to make, there will be a sum of Rs. 6,305-4-0 payable as gratuities to 254 individuals, and that 1,696 persons will be entitled to receive pensions.

3. The list also exhibits the names, according to the numbers originally assigned to them, of two who have died; of one who was dismissed by the late Resident for misconduct; of one who appears to me to have forfeited his claim to consideration

[E.M.C. No. 317, Pol., dated 24th April 1857—cont.]

under the explanation afforded in the appendix; of one who is absent, but where is not known; and of 297 who have refused to appear in order to the requisite details being ascertained for entry in the registers.

4. These 297 individuals are employed in various minor domestic capacities in and about the establishment of those widows of the late Raja who are in opposition to the Government. Their expectations of future support from these ladies will no doubt prove delusive before many months have passed away; but whether or not, I have not felt at liberty to assign any allowance to them under the present state of affairs. Should they eventually see the folly of their conduct and become applicants for pensions or gratuities, as the case may be, it will remain for consideration whether any should be assigned to them, for which purpose the entry of their names in the list, now submitted, will prove convenient.

5. The amount of pensions and gratuities assigned to each individual has been calculated on the scale prescribed by the Government of India rejecting fractional amounts of a rupee in pice.

6. The domestic establishment of the late Raja's widows and the other ladies of his family is partially composed of persons borne on the list now laid before Government and therefore, as requested in my communication * submitting the Dowlut Pamloke list, I would now request authority to retain in employ, in the manner there suggested, all servants whose attendance on the ladies may be really indispensable. Their sudden dismissal would subject the ladies to extreme inconvenience and would also be placing them in a worse position than that which they have held since the Raja's demise.

7. It is also necessary I should inform the Government that the police duties of the late Raja's jurisdiction are performed by a cutwal, certain writers and a body of peons, all of whom are borne on the Pamloke establishments. I therefore beg that, until some final decision is arrived at in regard to Tanjore affairs, I may receive authority to retain at their posts those who may be declared by Government entitled to gratuities and pensions; and as the means best calculated to prevent confusion, I would suggest that I be permitted to disburse to those whose services may be discontinued by the grant of gratuity or pension, such an amount as salary, as will raise their monthly pay, including pension, to the amount they may now be receiving. A list of persons so situated will be laid before the Government when the statement now submitted has been approved.

APPENDIX.

No. 887. Aulaghare Konda Jetty. Is the person who first introduced to the Bhooyee Sahib's Agent, Mr. Norton, the sepoys of the late Raj and was one of his parties mainly instrumental in persuading them to thwart the arrangements made under orders from Government for dispensing with the services, either by gratuity or pension. As his conduct has thus been productive of a great deal of discontent, which without him and some others would not have arisen, I abstain from placing him on the proposed pension list.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM on the Huzure Pamloke Establishment of the late Raja of Tanjore.

I do not think that these four sections complete the list of the late Raja's servants. I think that the Huzur Pamloke contained about 4,000 persons, and among other servants of the Raja whose case has not been reported on is Mr. Brooking, His Highness' Darbar Surgeon.

The only names in these lists regarding which it occurs to me to offer a remark are those of Edward and Daniel Kohlhoff, Nos. 595 and 596.

Their father was the Raja's librarian and had a salary of Rs. 60 a month. On his death, his salary was given as a pension to his family and entered in his sons' names, they being the youngest members of the family. That the pension was, at that time, confined to the father's salary has always been my impression and is so still, but I observe that Mr. Phillips enters the sons' allowances at Rs. 50 and Rs. 30.

[E.M.C. No. 317, Pol., dated 24th April 1857—cont.]

A few years ago the Raja entertained the idea of forming a European seraglio and these two Kohlhoffs having sisters, he commenced by increasing the family pension from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Mr. Bishop, learning what was intended, immediately put an end to the Raja's plans, but the increased pension was continued.

Not a breath of slander attaches to the family. They were, and are in utter ignorance of what the Raja meant and are in no way to be blamed for having been objects of His Highness' liberality—a more respectable family does not exist.

When the Raja died, and economy was introduced with a view to pay his debts, I found that the two Kohlhoffs were receiving, as a pension for their father's services, considerably more than he had himself drawn for the performance of actual service, and I reduced their receipts to the 60 rupees their father had had and which they had had up to a certain date.

Edward Kohlhoff died a few days ago, and if Mr. Phillips' scale be adhered to, the whole family will be left to subsist on Rs. 15 a month, namely, half of the salary entered in the name of the elder brother D. Kohlhoff.

I think that this may fairly be considered a pension rather than a salary, and that, under the orders of the Government of India regarding pensions, the full sum drawn at present by D. Kohlhoff may be continued to him for the support of himself, his mother and his sisters.

13th April 1857.

(Signed) H. FORBES.

ORDER THEREON, No. 317, dated 24th April 1857.

The Commissioner of Tanjore submits a list in four parts—A, B, C, D—of pensions and gratuities payable to persons on the Huzur Pamloke establishment of the late Raja of Tanjore.

2. These lists contain the names of 2,252 persons, but of those two are dead, one was dismissed by the late Resident for misconduct, one * is considered on grounds

explained in the appendix to have forfeited his claim to pension, one is absent but where is not known, and 297 who are employed about those of the widows of the late Raja who are in opposition to Government have refused to attend and furnish the particulars of their service.

3. Deducting these 302 persons there remain 1,950, of whom 254 are entitled to gratuities amounting to Rs. 6,305-1-0 and 1,696 to pensions. The amount in all cases is said to have been calculated on the scale laid down by the Supreme Government discarding fractions of an anna.

4. On the cases of the two who are dead and of the one dismissed for misconduct no orders are necessary. The case of the man who is absent may be considered on his making his appearance. No pension will for the present at least be granted Aulaghare Konda Jetty. His case will be disposed of with that of those referred to in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st March 1857, paragraph 8. The course to be adopted towards the 297 who have declined to appear will be determined hereafter should they eventually become sensible of their folly and apply for pension or gratuity.

5. The parties borne on the present schedules who belong to the domestic establishment of the late Raja's widows and ladies of the family, and whose attendance on them is indispensable, may be retained in their present situations on the same terms as those on the Dowlut Pamloke list similarly engaged. A list of all these

From Commissioner, 26th February 1857, No. 121. servants as well as of those in the Police department referred to in paragraph 7 of

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 31st March 1857, paragraph 3. Mr. Phillips' present letter, and of whose

retention for the present for the purposes and on the conditions recommended the Government approve should be furnished by the Commissioner to the Civil Auditor.

6. The Government observe in schedule A the names of Edward Kohlhoff and Daniel Kohlhoff Nos. 595, 596, with salaries of Rs. 30 and Rs. 50, respectively, the halves of which sums it is proposed to continue as pensions. It is understood that Edward Kohlhoff is lately dead and from what the Government have learnt of the history of the family from the late Commissioner they are of opinion that Daniel

[E.M.C. No. 452, Pol., dated 13th June 1857.]

Kohlhoff may under the orders of the Government of India fairly be regarded as a pensioner and his present allowance Rs. 50 per mensem continued to him in full for life. Should there be in these schedules any females whose cases are analogous to those alluded to in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st ultimo, paragraph 14, they should be dealt with in the same manner, a list of them being sent in to the Civil Auditor.

7. Subject to the above modifications the Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the four statements submitted by the Commissioner and he resolves to forward them to the Civil Auditor for his guidance. He would wish to know distinctly from Mr. Phillips whether these schedules include all the remaining parties on the late Raja's establishment entitled to pensions or gratuities.

8. In their letter of 8th September last, paragraph 8, the Government of India expresses an opinion that some of the Raja's establishment to be pensioned might prefer having it commuted for a gratuity. It will be open to the Commissioner, should any of the persons entered in the present or previous lists for pensions desire it, to commute their allowances according to the scale for age laid down for life pensions in the Circular of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st July 1855, paragraph 5, which follows that in force in the North-Western Provinces. It is observed that in a late order the Supreme Government have limited the commutation of general life pensions to such as do not exceed Rs. 20 per annum, but they could not have had that limit in view in the order of 8th September 1856 regarding the Tanjore allowances. The Commissioner may therefore make such commutations without restriction as to the amount of the pensions commuted, reporting the amount so commuted half-yearly for the confirmation of Government. It is remarked, indeed, that the pensions are mostly for small sums.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.**XI.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 452, Political, dated 13th June 1857.**

No. 17. From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 11th May 1857, No. 176.

No. 18.

ORDER THEREON, No. 452, dated 13th June 1857.

It appears from the foregoing report on the case of Mr. S. Brooking, the Durbar Surgeon of Tanjore, that his allowance when originally employed was guaranteed at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem, which sum was intended to cover all charges on account of the Raja's hospital, including subordinate medical attendance, medicines, food and clothing, as well as Dr. Brooking's own professional services. It is stated that an addition of Rs. 200 was afterwards made to the above sum by the late Raja, of his own free will, for private attendance on His Highness and for medicines to his favorite animals, and thus, at the date of the Raja's demise, Dr. Brooking was actually in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 700. From the statement submitted by the Commissioner, Dr. Brooking appears to have been in the service of the late Raja for nearly twelve years.

2. Under these circumstances and concurring in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his letter, the Government resolve that the gratuity to be awarded to Dr. Brooking shall be calculated on the full amount of salary which he drew at the time of the Raja's death, and accordingly authorize the disbursement to him of a sum equal to six months' allowance at the rate of Rs. 700 per mensem, as recommended by the Commissioner in the statement forwarded by him.

3. In paragraph 8 of his report the Commissioner brings to notice that Dr. Brooking is not the only person on the establishment of the late Raja whose emoluments have been reduced since the decease of His Highness, that some of the principal servants of the Durbar voluntarily relinquished a part of their usual salary, and that the allowances of others were diminished by orders from the then Resident; but that

E.I.C. No. 632, Pol., dated 14th August 1857.

in all instances the gratuities and pensions submitted for the approval of Government have been calculated on the smaller allowances which they were receiving at the time when the several schedules were drawn up. The Commissioner therefore expects that claims will be preferred by these servants for the same favourable consideration which has been shown to Dr. Brooking.

4. The Government are of opinion that all the officers and servants of the Durbar whose salaries have been reduced after the death of the Raja should be treated with the same liberality as Dr. Brooking by their pensions and gratuities being calculated with reference to their actual receipts at the time of His Highness' decease. This appears to be the proper course and is in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, which requires that the dependants of the late Raja should be treated with kindness and liberality, and that a pension or gratuity *proportionate to their pay* shall be awarded to them. The Government accordingly resolve to instruct the Commissioner to submit for their sanction amended schedules of pensions and gratuities to the servants referred to in the eighth paragraph of his letter calculated on the allowances actually received by them in the time of the late Raja.

Paragraphs 9 and 18 of letter from Secretary to Government of India, 8th September 1856, No. 4644.

XII.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 632, Political, dated 14th August 1857.

No. 11.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tanjore, 27th July 1857, No. 200.

Adverting to the opinion and orders of Government communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 452, paragraphs 3 and 4, I have the honour to request instructions how I am to proceed in regard to the claims to gratuity or pension, as the case may be, of such servants of the Tanjore Durbar, as were actually in employ at the time of the late Raja's demise, but were shortly afterwards dismissed from their service

29th October 1855.

without any remuneration being granted or provision made for them.

2. In the Minutes of Consultation under notice, the Government express the opinion that "all the officers and servants of the Durbar whose salaries" were reduced after the death of the Raja, should have "their pensions and gratuities calculated with reference to their actual receipts at the time of His Highness' decease." I am therefore required to submit amended schedules, which are under preparation.

3. I have, however, for some time past been aware that numerous cases of hardship occurred when, subsequent to the demise of the Raja, reductions were made in his very extensive and useless establishments. It was the wish and intention of the then Resident to dispense with the services of all those persons who had been but recently entertained on the several establishments of the Raj, and I believe the arrangement was meant particularly to affect the additions made to the subordinates of the various departments subsequent to the marriage of the seventeen ladies whom the Raja espoused on one day.

18th July 1857.

4. Practically, the reductions were not restricted to persons of that class. Among those removed from employ were many who were performing duties of an hereditary kind which had been discharged for generations by their forefathers and who, if they had not been displaced in order to carry out the reductions ordered by the then Resident to be made, would now be included in the schedules since ordered for amendment, which I had submitted to the Government in regard to the future provision of the Raja's servants.

5. The aggregate number of individuals involved in the reductions then carried out is said to be about 2,000; but a list could not be prepared without much labour and search, and I have therefore abstained from requiring the preparation of one.

E.M.C. No. 219, Pol., dated 27th March 1858.

But whether the total be large or small, I submit that the views of the Supreme Government in regard to the liberal disposal of the dependants of the late Raja gives a fair claim to consideration to all those servants who came under the operation of the economical arrangements effected immediately after the death of the Raja, and I therefore beg permission to institute enquiries as to who were dismissed and what were the offices and their emoluments which then passed away from them, preparatory to submitting schedules for pension or gratuity in the form of those hitherto settled.

6. I am aware that I might lay before the Government more specific information relative to the individuals affected by any proposition, but the institution of enquiry would raise hopes and expectations which, if Government did not approve my suggestion, would be disappointed. I therefore have preferred submitting a statement of facts and a bare proposal for the application of a remedy.

7. Of the parties likely to be borne on the schedules which I seek authority to prepare, by far the greater portion, as I understand, will be individuals entitled only to gratuities for the briefest period of service for which a gratuity may be granted; but however few the total of the others who have a just claim to pension, I feel that I am bound to bring to notice the position and prospective advantages which they have lost.

No. 12.

ORDER THEREON, No. 632, dated 14th August 1857.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the claims of the servants of the late Raj, respecting whom instructions are now solicited, should be allowed; and he desires that the Commissioner of Tanjore will proceed to institute the enquiries suggested in the fifth paragraph of his letter, preparatory to submitting schedules for pension or gratuity to which the parties may be entitled.

XIII.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 219, Political, dated 27th March 1858.

No. 23.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 24th February 1858, No. 276.

In the Minutes of Consultation, dated the 13th June last, No. 452, I was instructed to submit for sanction amended schedules of pensions and gratuities to the servants of the late Raj, whose allowance had been diminished by reductions and arrangement subsequent to the demise of the Raja.

2. I have now the honour to lay before the Government, in seven parts, the schedules called for, which exhibit the result of the enquiries made by me in order to ascertain the rates of pay drawn by the individuals affected by the instructions under notice. I beg also to express regret for the delay which has occurred in giving effect to those instructions.

3. The difficulties experienced in the preparation of the schedules originally framed have been materially enhanced during the past seven months by the partial dispersion of pensioners, by the disinclination and positive refusal, in some instances, of the gumastahs of the late Raja's Account Department to obey the requisition addressed to them to aid with their official knowledge and experience in drawing up the lists, and by a general indisposition on the part of the intended pensioners to communicate particulars which, in certain cases, they only could supply.

4. The ordinary habits of procrastination and inertness of a Mahratta Cutcherry establishment have not, as the Government will readily understand, been diminished by the state of expectation and uncertainty into which all the dependants of the late Raja have been thrown by the litigation in the Supreme Court of the senior widow M. Kammatchee Boyee Sahiba.

5. I have thus had more difficulties to contend against than when I prepared the recommendations first submitted to and sanctioned by Government; but even the delay

E.M.C. No. 219, Pol., dated 27th March 1858—cont.

which has occurred would to a certain extent have been avoided had it not been that some thirty cases were involved in doubts of which the removal was only yesterday effected.

6. In the plan adopted by me in the schedules I now transmit, the Government will observe that I have retained a column exhibiting the pensions and gratuities first assigned and approved, whilst those which should now receive the sanction of Government are shown in an additional column, the penultimate one.

7. The Dowlut Pamloke comprises 1,810 pensioners and persons entitled to gratuities; the Hoozoor Pamloke 2,252; the Dowlut-Lushkur Pathuck 921, which, with the addition of Dr. Brooking, whose claim has been adjusted, yield an aggregate of 4,984 persons.

D. Pamloke	..	..	..	1,810
Hoozoor Pamloke	..	..	..	2,252
D. Lushkur Pathuck	..	..	..	921
Dr. Brooking	..	..	..	1
				4,984

Minutes of Consultation, dated 13th June 1857, No. 452, paragraph 2.

the late Raja demised. His gratuity has been discharged accordingly.

9. That gentleman, however, has since addressed to me a communication of which I forward a transcript, stating circumstances under which he deems himself entitled to receive the difference between the sum of Rs. 500 and Rs. 700 per mensem from the date of the late Raja's death up to that on which the Government were pleased to direct the commutation of his allowances at the higher of those two rates of salary.

Claimed now	..	..	..	8,600
Paid already	..	..	..	4,200
				Difference .. 4,400

29th October 1855.

10. I am unable to support Mr. Brooking's application as the addition of Rupees 200 made to the amount * allowed by the late Raja for the monthly expenditure of the hospital was understood to be an addition for duties that, even during the Raja's lifetime, were never performed and certainly were never entered on by Dr. Brooking subsequent to His Highness' decease.

11. It is, however, likely, I consider, that the pensioners whose cases are embraced in the schedules I now beg to submit, may prefer applications similar in tenor to that of Dr. Brooking. I would therefore request the favour of instructions on the point. Persons thus claiming cannot be classed with Dr. Brooking, as they continued to discharge, in the several departments of the palace, the various duties allotted to them, and although these cannot be said to have been very onerous in most cases, they were those which their forefathers had performed before them on a higher rate of salary than they were allowed to draw after the Raja had demised.

12. Should the Government be pleased to allow the disbursement of the arrears, of difference due to these pensioners, no difficulties will be experienced in their payment and adjustment, as the schedules show the two amounts of allowances drawn by each individual, the difference between which will be easily calculated and thus be open to revision in the Audit Department without any further accounts.

13. In regard also of the sums fixed as gratuities, it will be seen that in certain instances the amount now shown to be payable exceed that exhibited in the schedules originally submitted to Government. Where therefore a gratuity has been demanded and has been actually paid by me to the claimant, it will be necessary, I submit, that I should now be permitted to disburse any difference due, which is at once ascertainable from the particulars entered in the present schedules.

14. Adverting to the view expressed by the Government, I have taken advantage of the revision of the schedules to enter the pensions of certain females at the full amount of the allowances of which they were in the enjoyment when the Raja died.

Minute of Consultation, dated 31st March 1858, No. 264, paragraph 14.

[E.M.C. No. 219, Pol., dated 27th March 1858—cont.]

15. In another respect also I have made a slight alteration by excluding from recommendation the names of a few persons who, after the Raja's demise, were employed by the palace officers as substitutes for the original incumbents on the plea that the latter were infirm or otherwise incapacitated for duty.

16. It has not, I regret to state, been as yet practicable to complete the lists of the servants of the late Raj who were dismissed after the Raja's death, as directed by Government on the 14th August last. The difficulties enumerated in paragraph 3 have operated against my best and earnest endeavours to bring this part of my duty to a conclusion, to which may be added the death of the late Sirkele and the necessity of appointing a set of gumastahs unacquainted with the detailed accounts kept by pensioners who have declined to accept their pensions or to return to their former duties on their former salaries. A large portion of the list comprising nearly 2,000 persons is, however, in a state of forwardness and as, under the present distressing circumstances of season, many of the old servants may be anxious to accept the advantages revived for them, I shall not remit in my exertions to bring the work to a close.

ENCLOSURE.

From SAMUEL BROOKING, Esq., late Durbar Surgeon, Tanjore, to H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, dated 13th January 1858.

I beg to bring to your notice with a view to their being submitted to the consideration of Government (and I hope with your support) the following circumstances, connected with my former position at Tanjore as Durbar Surgeon to His Highness.

2nd.—You are aware of the duties I had to perform in this capacity, and that, at the death of the Raja, I was in the receipt of Rs. 700 per month, at which rate Government was pleased to calculate the gratuity awarded me by the Government of India.

3rd.—In reference to this allowance, I have to inform you that on the death of the Raja Mr. Forbes, the Resident, reduced it to Rs. 500 a month.

4th.—The reason for this reduction by Mr. Forbes was the supposition that I draw this allowance of Rs. 200 for services rendered to the Raja in person, and, that as he was reducing other private servants of the Durbar, it would look like favoritism if he excluded me; but he was so uncertain as to the justice of the measure that he proposed I should refer it for the consideration of Government. I did not do so, as the impression was prevalent at the time that the affairs of Tanjore would be settled in a few months after the Raja's death.

5th.—The following facts connected with this allowance will, I think, satisfy you that it could not be considered as given for services rendered to the Raja in person; 1st during the ten years I was connected with the Tanjore Durbar, I never attended the Raja professionally. I was in the habit of prescribing constantly for members of his household and my services in this particular were as likely to be required after his death as before it. They were so in 1856, when I had to attend the princess, his eldest daughter, up to this time without remuneration. 2nd—The a very great distinction, and was designed as remuneration for attendance on the families of the circar servants of His Highness the Raja justly considering that the pittance of Rs. 500 was for the hospital contract only. 3rd—It was given me in the open Durbar at the Dusserah with the sanction of the Resident, Mr. Bishop. 4th.—The only private service I rendered to the Raja for this allowance was insignificant interest. A favour which he demanded of me as I had been instrumental in procuring them for him.

6th.—The correspondence between Mr. Forbes and myself was private, and I have not preserved copies; but he told me on leaving the district that he had kept the letters and would use them in my favour should an opportunity offer and as he is Secretary to Government, the opportunity is here afforded him.

[E.M.C. No. 430, Pol., dated 8th July 1858.]

7th.—With this explanation and the above grounds, I venture to hope that you will support my application for the return of this allowance of Rs. 200 per month from the date of the death of the Raja to the time Government was pleased to grant me the gratuity.

8th.—I hope I shall not be considered intrusive if I close this letter by affirming that my private circumstances are such that the receipt of this allowance is of consequence to me; that at a time of life when I had good reason to calculate on retirement had His Highness lived. I am trammelled with debt from which I have but little present chance of extricating myself, as by the cessation of the hospital contract, I am deprived of an allowance which I had hoped from my long connection with Tanjore was secured to me.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, No. 219, dated 27th March 1858.

1. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the amended schedules, * submitted by the Commissioner of Tanjore, of pensions and gratuities to the servants of the late Raja calculated with reference to their actual receipts at the time of the Raja's demise, as directed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 13th June 1857, No. 452, and authorises the payment to them of the higher rates to which they are entitled under those orders.

2. The Government have considered the circumstances set forth by Dr. Brooking in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 13th January last, and they can perceive no grounds for admitting his claim to any additional remuneration beyond what he has already received.

3. The Government are, however, of opinion that the claims of the servants referred to in paragraphs 11 to 13 of the Commissioner's letter may be allowed, and they accordingly authorise him to disburse to the parties, on their applying for the same, the arrears of difference of pay which may be due to them, submitting hereafter to the Civil Audit Office a statement of the payment made on this account to be checked and passed under the authority now granted, without further reference for sanction.

4. The proceeding reported in paragraph 15 is approved.

5. The Government trust that every exertion will be made to complete the lists of the servants adverted to in the last paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, and desire that they be furnished as soon as ready.

6. Ordered that the lists now sanctioned be printed for use, omitting columns 7 and 8 which are not necessary. These lists may be printed at the Civil Audit Office by the Press employed there, but if that Press is unable to undertake the work they must then be printed at the Fort St. George Gazette Press.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XIV.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 430, Political, dated 8th July 1858.

No. 4. From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 18th June 1858.

1. As directed in an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the marginal date, I have the honor to submit three schedules of pensions and gratuities payable to individuals borne on the Hoozoor Pamloke, Dowlut Pamloke and Dowlut Lushker Puttuck departments of the late Raja of Tanjore, who were dismissed from the Raj service shortly after His Highness' demise.

[E.M.C. No. 430, Pol., dated 8th July 1858—cont.]

2. The Hoozoor Pamloke list comprises 770 pensioners; the Dowlut Pamloke, 827; and the Dowlut Lushker Puttuck, 60; making a total of 1,657 persons, of whom 707 are entitled to pensions and 950 to gratuities.

3. The amount of the allowances and gratuities assigned to each individual has been calculated, as usual, according to the scale prescribed by the Government of India.

4. As the persons whose cases are embraced in the different schedules now submitted are not now in receipt of salary, I have the honour to request that, in order to the simplification of accounts, authority be given for paying the pensions assigned to each of them from the 1st of the month in which the sanction of Government may be accorded.

No. 5.

ORDER THEREON, No. 430, dated 8th July 1858.

The Governor in Council sanctions the schedules submitted by the Commissioner of Tanjore of pensions and gratuities payable to the servants borne on the Hoozoor Pamloke, Dowlut Pamloke and Dowlut Lushker Puttuck establishments of the late Raja, who were discharged shortly after the demise of His Highness, and whose cases were ordered to be enquired into by Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 14th August 1857, No. 632; and grants authority for the pensions being disbursed to the parties from the 1st of the current month, as recommended by the Commissioner.

2. It is observed that neither the present nor previous lists submitted by the Commissioner exhibit the total amount of pensions and gratuities payable to the servants of each department of the Tanjore Raj. The Commissioner will be so good as to furnish this information in abstract and state what is the amount of the stipends paid to the members of the family. He will also submit a statement of the payments made to the Tanjore Durbar under all heads in place of the Punjum Hissa previously paid to the Raja.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

XV.—Letter No. 688, Political, dated 20th October 1858, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

20. In conclusion, I am instructed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that all the servants and retainers of the late Raja of Tanjore have been admitted to pensions or gratuities according to the rules * prescribed by them; but that the stipends to the members of the family cannot be determined until the suit brought by Kamatchee Boyee against the East India Company and others has been finally disposed of, as if the issue of the suit be in her favour, it will remain for consideration whether her inheriting the personal property of the late Raja will not bring her under the obligation of supporting the members of the family, and, if so, to what extent.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

XVI.—Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 821, Political, dated 21st December 1858.

No. 18. From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Tanjore, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 23rd November 1858, No. 335.

I have the honour to submit the information required by the orders of Government in paragraph 2 of the Minutes of Consultation marginally noted.

2. The total amounts of monthly pensions and gratuities payable to the servants of the three departments of the Tanjore Raj that have been abolished are these—

E.M.C. No. 821, Pol., dated 21st December 1858—cont.

Pensions.						RS.	A.	P.
Hoozoor Pamloke	..	..	..	..	..	4,113	10	0
Dowlut Pamloke	..	..	..	..	..	6,136	9	0
Dowlut Lushker Puttuck	..	..	..	..	..	1,972	1	0
						12,222	4	0
Gratuities sanctioned						46,961	7	0

3. Up to the end of September a total sum of Rs. 98,566-3-0 had been disbursed under these two heads, viz., for pensions Rs. 82,442-15-0, for gratuities Rupees 16,123-4-0.

4. The amount of the stipends paid to the members of the family is Rupees 2,31,345-3-8.

5. It is necessary, however, to inform the Government that the ready-money allowances, of which the above sum is the aggregate, are not the only items of expenditure incurred on account of the ladies of the late prince's household and the other relatives, who have always been supported at the cost of the Durbar. I therefore beg to enclose a statement A which exhibits the names of the several departments it has been necessary to keep up, as well for the purpose of supplying the numerous domestic necessities of the Raja's mother, his widows, his immediate relatives and others, as because the injunction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court has prevented the sale, reduction or destruction of quadrupeds, &c., for which a costly set of attendants require still to be entertained on the salaries they used to receive in the lifetime of the Raja.

Statement A.

6. The aggregate of the sums disbursed to the Sirkele since His late Highness' demise * is Rs. 14,09,376-13-11, to which should be added Rs. 1,01,279-13-2 for value of grain supplied to the palace granary for 1855, or a total of Rupees 15,10,656-11-1. This, however, is not the entire outlay; for, eventually, the cost of 115,671½ cullums of paddy furnished to the end of September last will require adjustment at the ruinously high rates which have been ruling during the last two years.

* 29th October 1858.

Vide Statement B.

7. In the payments made by the Sirkele on account of servants, is included the cost of the establishments of the four Judicial Tribunals, which, by the operation of Act XXXII of 1858, have ceased to exist from the 1st instant. It also includes the pay of the cutwal's peons and others whose services were dispensed with when the new police and scavenger departments were sanctioned by Government on the marginal date. It embraces further the amount disbursed for the latter up to the 31st ultimo.

	RS.	
3 Civil Courts	27,585	15,10,656-11-1; for, with the exception
1 Criminal Court	6,367	of the Judicial, Police and Scavenger
1 Cutwal establishment	11,229	departments, all the other establishments
Scavenger's establishment	11,441	would have been abolished were it not
Total	59,602	that it was absolutely necessary to
		continue them, under the circumstances
		explained, for the comfort of the family.

9. Apart then, from the value of the grain supplied for the Durbar, of which a portion of course goes to the animals and birds preserved by the operation of the Supreme Court's injunction, the net sum disbursed from the Tanjore Collectorate treasury to the Durbar Sirkele for the allowances and the comfort and wants of the members of the family is Rs. 14,51,054-11-1.

10. It may not be out of place here to mention that a large amount of that sum is positively wasted. It is used for the feeding and tending of tigers and civet cats, cheetahs and hyenas, elephants and wild hogs, antelopes and camels; birds of kinds

[E.M.C. No. 821, Pol., dated 21st December 1858—cont.]

and rabbits. It serves also for keeping up droves of bullocks for which there is no work, many of which, too, could not work, if the case were otherwise; for the numerous cows which do, and cows which do not, give milk; for bulls to breed from; for Pegu ponies which are not used and for a stable of 36 horses and mares, some of which are not worth more than the value of the skin which covers them.

11. The Government will readily understand that the outlay caused by the establishments and the food which these animals require is a serious one. In fact the only advantage derivable from keeping them is that they call into play the services of many persons of the lower and poorer classes and thus cause the circulation among people who have suffered from the extinction of the Raj of more money than would otherwise be distributed.

12. I now beg to express regret for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this information. There appeared to me to be a necessity for eliciting it, as well from the Sirkele, as from the records of the Residency, and I arranged accordingly. But I experienced extreme difficulty in gathering what I wanted from the Sirkele and succeeded in procuring it only after I had twice sent one of my Establishment personally to urge on the Sirkele to meet my requisition. Finally, I discovered that an account involving immense labour had been put in hand and that he had prepared to exhibit what had been the expenditure for each member of the Family and each relative in money and in kind, to which end it was necessary to calculate the value, at the date of supply, of every article of domestic and household character furnished to each lady and relative since the date of the late Raja's demise.

A.

Amount disbursed to His late Highness' Durbar since his demise on the 29th October 1855.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount paid at Rs. 60,000 per month from October 1855 to November 1856.	..	..	..	8,40,000	0	0
Amount paid on the monthly indents received from the Sirkele from December 1856 to September 1858	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ready money allowance to M. Avoosahib and other immediate Members of the Raja's family	2,31,345	3	8	..	..	..
Paid to Kottiem, or Store-house	44,633	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Pega or Horse Stable	4,893	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Thutty Mahal or Cow Stable	9,786	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Vahily Mahal or Bullock Stable	9,702	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Raja Mahal or Jewel Depository	240	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Zamdarkhana or Wardrobe	2,700	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Zeeratkhana or Sundry Articles	3,400	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Emarty or Maramut Department	5,200	8	11	..	..	..
Do. to Zakeera or Granary	22,356	7	11	..	..	..
Do. to Sherbatkhana or Perfumery Department	1,600	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Arsenal	100	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to Darockhana or Gunpowder Manufactory	50	0	0	..	..	..
Do. to the Hospital	2,535	0	0	..	..	..
Saderward	1,324	4	5	..	..	..
For Charitable and Festival allowances	8,315	0	8	..	..	..
Pay to the Raja's relative and servants from December 1856 to April 1857	68,125	0	0	..	..	..
Pay to the Raja's relatives from May 1857 to September 1858	54,589	0	0	..	..	..
Pay to Servants from May 1857 to September 1858	73,442	4	4	..	..	..
Pay Nagara Parishcara Mahal or Town cleansing or scavenger department	4340	0	0	..	..	..
Total	5,69,376	13	11	14,09,376	13	11

TANJORE,
Commissioner's Office,
23rd November 1858.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

[E.M.C. No. 821, Pol., dated 21st December 1858—cont.]

B.

Statement showing the total amount of payments made on account of the late Tanjore Raj since the death of the late Raja from October 1855 to September 1858.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Payments made to the Sirkele as per his Receipts for the expenses of the Palace and the family of the late Raja, paid for October 1855	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Paid for November 1855	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " December "	60,000	0	0	1,80,000	0	0
Paid for January 1856	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " February "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " March "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " April "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " May "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " June "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " July "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " August "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " September "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " October "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " November "	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " December "	41,300	0	0	7,01,300	0	0
Do. on account of the value of grain, &c., supplied to the Palace by the Collector for 1855	1,01,279	13	2	8,02,579	13	2
Paid for January 1857	36,200	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " February "	36,200	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " March "	27,061	12	0	..	..	..
Do. " April "	26,971	0	0	..	..	..
Do. " May "	17,952	2	2	..	..	..
Do. " June "	24,205	2	1	..	..	..
Do. " July "	24,596	11	0	..	..	..
Do. " August "	20,868	12	0	..	..	..
Do. " September "	22,030	9	8	..	..	..
Do. " October "	21,028	12	0	..	..	..
Do. " November "	20,687	4	0	..	..	..
Do. " December "	20,996	12	0	2,98,798	12	11
Do. " January 1858	36,822	11	1	..	..	..
Do. " February "	24,286	4	3	..	..	..
Do. " March "	36,587	2	3	..	..	..
Do. " April "	25,779	6	10	..	..	..
Do. " May "	14,262	2	2	..	..	..
Do. " June "	21,635	8	0	..	..	..
Do. " July "	23,484	1	7	..	..	..
Do. " August "	23,260	12	10	..	..	..
Do. " September "	23,160	0	0	2,29,278	1	0
Total	15,10,656	11	1	..	..	..

TANJORE,
Commissioner's Office,
23rd November 1858.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

No. 19.

ORDER THEREON, No. 821, dated 21st December 1858.

Ordered to be Recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.
10

XVII.—G.O., No. 705, Political, dated 5th December 1859.*

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders regarding the disposal of the property, movable and immovable, of the late Raja, the settlement of his debts, the assignment of pensions to the several members of his family, &c.

XVIII.—Letter No. 98, Political, dated Fort St. George, 25th February 1860, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 8th September 1856, No. 4614 instructions were communicated to this Government in respect to the proceedings to be taken for the arrangement of the affairs of the Tanjore family, consequent on the demise of the Raja and the extinction of the Raj.

2. It was directed that of the various questions then requiring consideration, those connected with the choultries and lands on which balances of revenue were due, the claims for pagodas, the rights over villages retained by the Raja when the administration of the country was assumed by the British Government, and the abolition of the Raja's courts should be left for disposal by the Government of Madras.

3. The mode in which it might be proposed to deal with the Raja's debts, and with the State jewels, library and armoury were to be reported to the Government of India before any measures were taken, as also the apportionment of pensions or gratuities to the family and dependants of the Raja, and on this last point rules were laid down whereby the Government of Madras were to be guided.

4. For the settlement of these various questions Mr. Henry Forbes was, with the approval of the Supreme Government, deputed to Tanjore as Commissioner. On Mr. Forbes being subsequently recalled to Madras to act as Secretary to Government, Mr. H. D. Phillips, Collector of Tanjore, was appointed Commissioner.

5. The labours of both these officers were, however, much embarrassed, and finally brought to a close by the institution of the suit, "*Kamakshi Bhai Sahiba versus The East India Company*," instituted by the Raja's senior widow in the Supreme Court at Madras for the recovery of his private property, and by the injunction issued by the Court, the Commissioners were thereby prevented from completing the examination and registry of the property, jewels, arms, &c., of the Raja and confined themselves to the settlement of the choultries and pagodas and their endowments to investigating and reporting upon the nature and extent of the Raja's landed property and to framing a scale of pensions according to the principles approved by the Government of India for the members of the Raja's family, his relatives, and his servants and dependants. The pensions to this last class being all life pensions, have been settled and disbursed as reported to the Government of India, under date 20th October 1858, No. 688. The two other classes for the most part refused to accept pensions (as indeed did not a few of the third class) until the suit brought by Kamakshi Bhai had been decided. In respect to these classes, therefore, all that could be done was to calculate the pensions on the basis prescribed by the Government of India to have effect hereafter on the legal proceedings terminating.

6. In December 1857, the Supreme Court at Madras gave judgment in favour of Kamakshi Bhai, but their decree was reversed in appeal by the Privy Council. The Council ruled that the proceedings of the Madras Government, in their dealings with the estate of the late Raja of Tanjore, were acts of State which could not be called in question in any Municipal Court, and the Government were thereby left free to carry out the measures which had been interrupted by the intervention of the Madras Supreme Court.

7. The decree of the Privy Council was received by the Madras Government on the 23rd September 1859, and it was then resolved to depute Mr. H. D. Phillips, now a Judge of the Sadr 'Adalat, to Tanjore as Commissioner for the arrangement of the various matters demanding settlement. Mr. Phillips' instructions will be seen in the Order of Government, 5th December last. He was directed to complete the catalogues of the jewels and valuables of the Raja, to ascertain the amount of his debts and to carry out among the members of the family and relatives of the Raja, with some

* This is already printed.

[Letter No. 98, Pol., dated 25th February 1860—cont.]

modifications, the scale of pensions which he had previously submitted. By the orders of the Supreme Government such stipends were to be reported to them for sanction in classified tabular statements when finally settled. It, however, seemed to this Government that, considering the length of time that had since elapsed or more than three years, the desirableness of bringing all these matters to an early close and the fact that these pensions had been computed strictly according to the principles laid down by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the Supreme Government would be content that the pensions should be allotted at once and reported for confirmation eventually. It may, however, be remarked that the Commissioner has been able to effect but little in the way of carrying out these stipends among the chief members of the family. Her Highness Ayu Sahiba and the fifteen widows decline to accept pensions, being still in hopes of recovering the Raj.

8. In his recent visit to Tanjore in the course of his present official tour, the Honourable the Governor communicated personally with the chief ladies of the palace and has recorded what passed, with his own views on the subject. To his minute, as to those which have been recorded by the Members of Government, I am desired to solicit particular attention as conveying the sentiments of this Government as to the manner in which the property of the Raja should be disposed of.

9. These views may be stated generally to be that all the personal property of the late Raja which is not of its own nature strictly State property, as State jewels and ornaments, together with the sum of about Rs. 1,10,000 which was in the Raja's treasury at the time of his death, should be applied for the benefit of his family, his mother, widows and daughter, in addition to the pensions which have been assigned to them on the principle laid down by the Government of India. Our President, it will be seen, would convert the value of all such articles as could not be divided among the members of the family with the money left by the Raja, into a reserve fund to be called the "*Tanjore Family Fund*," 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.

10. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Morehead further are of opinion that the lands and villages held by the late Raja, or the value of them, should be distributed among the family according to Hindu Law. This of them, should be remarked, formed the subject of two reports from the landed property, it may be remarked, formed the subject of two reports from the Commissioners, Messrs. Forbes and Phillips, dated 25th November 1856, and 11th July 1857, and orders were passed upon them by Government in their proceedings of December 5th 1859, paragraphs 7 to 10. These orders the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Morehead, it will be seen by their minutes, now desire to modify.

11. The Government consider that the Raja's debts should be discharged from the general revenue of the country.

12. With this expression of the general views of Government on the subject, I am desired to state that the Commissioner has been instructed to proceed as quickly as possible to ascertain the nature and value of the personalities left by the Raja, as well as the amount of the debts due by him, and when these have been more accurately known, a further report will be made to the Supreme Government and some definite arrangement suggested.

13. Meanwhile, I have been directed to report what has been already done and to request the confirmation of the Government of India to the scale of pensions fixed by Mr. Phillips and entered in the schedules annexed to his letter of the 8th June 1857, and modified in a few instances by paragraphs 19 and 20 of the proceedings of Government, 5th December last.

The principle on which these stipends have been framed is that enunciated by the Government of India in their letter of the 8th September 1856, viz., "that no person of the Raja's family shall be placed in a worse condition so far as stipends can secure this than heretofore." Mr. Phillips states that the allowances which he has proposed comprise the amounts in ready money allotted to the members of the family and relatives by the late Raja, and the estimated worth of contributions in cloths

Letter No. 98, Pol., dated 25th February 1860—cont.

and grain, together with that of certain other privileges under which they received supplies from certain departments in the palace.

14. Mr. Phillips has submitted three lists of pensions:—

First, the list A of the immediate members of the family of Sivaji, late Raja of Tanjore, with the money, grain, &c., allowances as paid at the date of the Raja's demise, 29th October 1855. There are 103 pensioners, and the aggregate amount of the stipends proposed for them is Rs. 3,18,965 per annum, with Rs. 6,000 additional to the Raja's daughter, after her marriage.

Second, list B, of the relatives of His late Highness. This includes 164 persons for pension, at an aggregate charge of Rs. 3,362-8-0 monthly, or Rs. 40,350 yearly.

Third, list C, of the relatives of Raja Sivaji, who demised subsequently to the death of the Raja himself. There are ten, and the total amount which it is proposed to assign to their heirs is Rs. 399-8-0 per mensem, or Rs. 4,794 per annum.

15. The aggregate amount of all the pensions entered in the three lists is thus Rs. 5,70,109 yearly, but the additions which the Government have made to the stipends of the senior widow Kamakshi Bhái Sahiba, of eleven of the other widows of the Raja and of his son-in-law Sakha Ram Sahib, will raise it to Rs. 3,91,507. If to this be added the pensions already awarded to the Raja's servants, the Dowlut Pamboke, Hoozoor Pamboke and Dowlut Lushker Puttack, being Rs. 12,222 per mensem or Rs. 1,46,664 per annum, the total of all the pensions to the Tanjore family, relatives and dependants, will be Rs. 5,38,171 — that sanctioned for pensions to the Carnatic family and servants is Rs. 6,39,168 * per annum. It should, however, be observed that all these Tanjore grants † are life grants, except those granted to certain of the parties entered in the list A; and that of those which are to be in part continued on lapse, the greater number are grants to females renewable only for one generation.

* From Government of India, 31st December 1856, No. 6321, sanctioning Rs. 5,89,168. An additional half lakh for Prince Azim Jah has since been sanctioned by the Court of Directors.

† The Raja's mother, widows, daughter, sisters, nephews, nieces and son-in-law.

16. The payments made to the late Raja under the Treaty of 1799, article 7, may be taken at between 10 and 11 lacs of rupees a year. The income derived by him from his lands and villages was about Rs. 1,10,000 per annum.

17. I am desired to solicit the confirmation of the Supreme Government to these pensions, as also to the grant of Rs. 35,000 which the Government have advanced for defraying the expenses of the marriage of the Raja's daughter and only surviving child. This amount was fixed by the Honourable the President on his late visit to Tanjore on consideration of what was deemed necessary and had been usual on previous occasions of the like nature. This Government have authorized its issue only as an advance, but looking to the relations which have subsisted between the house of Tanjore and the British Government, they would be reluctant that it should be recovered from the allowances either of the young princess or of her husband Sakha Ram Sahib, and would recommend its being borne by the State.

18. I am further directed to forward, for reference, if desired, copies (printed) of the various reports, orders and minutes according to the accompanying lists †

which have been recorded on the several subjects referred to in this letter, including that relative to the marriage of the young Ranee of Tanjore with Sakha Ram Sahib. The papers are voluminous, and it has not been possible to do more in this letter than to state concisely the chief questions discussed in them which require present orders. The Government, however, have considered that the matters at issue are of such importance as to render it proper that all the correspondence connected with them should be laid before the Supreme Government *in extenso*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

3 ER

Political No. 98 of 25.

1860 22 Tanjore should be printed up completely with notes - if not already done.

Let me see the list.

The list should be sent to the Secretary.

be sent to the Secretary.

S

29/1/00. The C.A. refers to note re. There is no complete journal? KB

29/1/00.

I can't get any thing done. Will you please let me know the other persons in the matter as to the work of the committee & printing paper.

Please put up the previous papers quoted.

29/1/00.

done up of the papers referred.

of the London is right.
 its London Business. The
 various correspondence
 was the subject up to April
 1859 for which I have
 no copies. I have not put
 in to the London office
 anything 'excepted' to
 avoid delay. There were
 also 6 or 7 of 1859 and
 1850. as the subject of
 which. I have not
 made a transcript,
 which it is proposed to
 print as a separate paper.
 2 of the paper. I have
 and there is also one
 of 1859, which
 may be made. I have
 had a copy of the
 paper of the 1859.
 I have the correspondence
 on the subject of the
 and I have not yet
 written the report
 may not be sufficient.
 to it. The other matter
 referred

All right - Done
 21/5/00

In C.A.

These 100 also have been
 printed 22.600
 No 705 of 1859.

p 5

referred to in the letter
 are not of interest
 now. a. days and, with
 seldom be required for
 reference. The inclusion
 of such ^{correspondence} papers will
 render the annexure
 bulky without ade-
 quate advantages, while
 the collection limited
 to the subject of pension
 is sure to be of use.
 Orders requested.

Done
 21/5/00

To Cle - with reference to his
 Note, dated 29-1-00 ^{attached}

Done
 21/5/00

I do not like the arrangement
 under which the older pap.
 are read as an annexure to
 the letter. I would read them
 all again the whole of
 the previous correspond
 leading up to No. 91 of 18
 925. 1. 00. and label
 all the originals of the

Done
 Done
 22.600

In. Ca for perusal
JWS
29/6/00

Rec This may be struck now; but
the Table of Contents is ~~the~~ rather
weak" in part. Will you finish
it when you can. S. S. R.

Final proof is submitted

54R
for
9/6/11

W.R. Please look carefully through the tables before striking. I have had this a month, almost ^{two} years able

$$\left[\frac{G.}{75 \Lambda.} \right]$$

NOTE FOR THE Registrar

A clean proof of the
Collection L.P. no 98 Poll
of 25-2-00 with a revised
Table of Contents, is here-
with submitted - May
30 copies be struck off
AP
17/9/00

Ch
→ I think this may now be
structo & 30 copies will do
Half a dozen copies may come
to Doty records as a special
Order

Yes. and a copy should go to
the Tanyon file

SAR
Go ahead please.
for
139.00

Despatch
98 3-60

Political Department.

20,

1898.

The Secretary to the Government
of India.—
Foreign Department.

Sir,

In Mr. Secretary
Edmondstone's letter of the
5th September 1856 ~~1856~~
instructions were commu-
nicated to this Government
in respect to the Proceedings
to be taken for the arrange-
ment of the affairs of
the Tanjore family conse-
quent on the demise of
the Rajah, and the ex-
tinction of the Raj.

2. It was directed
that of the various ques-
tions then requiring con-
sideration those connected
with the Choultries and
lands on which balances
of Revenue ~~are~~ ^{were} due, the
claims for Pagodas, the
rights

LG

1/11/98

2/11/98

rights over villages retained by the Rajah, ~~when~~ when the administration of the country was assumed by the British Government, and the abolition of the Rajah's Courts, should be left for disposal ~~for~~ the Government of Madras.

3. - The mode in which it ~~might~~ ^{might} be proposed to deal with the Rajah's debts, and with the State jewels, library and Armoury, ~~which~~ ^{were} ~~to~~ be reported to the Government of India before any measures ~~were~~ ^{were} taken. As also the apportionment of pensions, or gratuities to the Family and Dependants, of the Rajah, and on this last point rules were laid down whereby the Government of Madras were to be guided.

4. - For the settlement of these various questions Mr. Henry Forbes was, with the approval of the Supreme Government, deputed to
Tanjore

Tanjore, as Commissioner. On Mr. Forbes being subsequently recalled to Madras to act as Secretary to Government, Mr. H. D. Phillips, Collector of Tanjore, was appointed Commissioner.

5. - The labors of both these officers were however much embarrassed, and finally brought to a close by the institution of the Suit, "Kamakshi Bai vs. The East India Company," instituted by the Rajah's senior widow in the Supreme Court at Madras for the recovery of his private property, and by the Injunction issued by the Court. The Commissioners were thereby prevented from completing the examination and registry of the property, jewels, Arms, &c. of the Rajah - and confined themselves to the settlement of the Shoultries, and Pagodas and their endowments - to investigating
(and

and reporting upon the nature and extent of the Rajah's landed property - and to framing a scale of pensions according to the principles approved by the Government of India for the Members of the Rajah's family, his relatives, and his servants and dependents. The Pensions to this last class being all life pensions have been settled and disbursed ~~and~~ ^{as reported} ~~presented~~ ^{forwarded} to the Government of India under date 20 October 1888.

1888-89. The two other classes for the most part refused to accept pensions (as indeed did not a few of the third class) until the suit brought by Kamakshi Bhai had been decided - in respect to these classes therefore, all that could be done was to calculate the pensions on the basis prescribed by the Government of India - to have effect

effect hereafter on the legal proceedings terminating.

6. In December 1887 the Supreme Court at Madras gave judgment in favor of Kamakshi Bhai, but their decree was reversed in appeal by the Privy Council. The Council ruled that the proceedings of the Madras Government in their dealings with the estate of the late Rajah of Tanjore were acts of State which could not be called in question in any Municipal Court, and the Government were thereby left free to carry out the measures which had been interrupted by the intervention of the Madras Supreme Court.

7. The decree of the Privy Council was received by the Madras Government on the 23rd Sept. 1889, and it was then resolved to deputize Mr. H. D. Phillips, now

10th October 1856, No. 5146.

now a Judge of the Sadar Adalat, to Tanjore, & Commissioner for the arrangement of the various matters demanding settlement. Mr. Phillips' instructions will be seen in the Order of Government 5th December last. He was directed to complete the Catalogues of the jewels and valuables of the Rajah to ascertain the amount of his debts - and to carry out among the Members of the Family and relatives of the Rajah with some modifications the scale of Pensions which he had previously submitted. By the orders of the Supreme Government such stipends were to be reported to them for sanction in Classified Tabular Statements when finally settled. It however seemed to this Government that considering the length of time that had since elapsed or more

than

Note. This has recently been strongly urged upon this Govt by the R.H.H. Secy of State for India in his Despatch of 17th November 1855 of 1859 - para 9.

than three years, the desirableness of bringing all these matters to an early close - and the fact that these Pensions had been computed strictly according to the principles laid down by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council - the Supreme Government would be content that the pensions should be allotted at once and reported for confirmation eventually. It may however be remarked that the Commissioner has been able to effect but little in the way of carrying out these stipends among the ^{Chief} Members of the Family. Her Highness Am Sahebba, and the fifteen widows decline to accept pensions, being still ~~buried up with the~~ ⁱⁿ hopes of recovering the Raj. 8. - In his recent visit to Tanjore in the course

of

of his present official tour, the Honorable the Governor communicated personally with the Chief Ladies of the Palace and has recorded what passed, with his own views on the subject. To his minute, as to those which have been recorded by the Members of Government, I am desirous to solicit particular attention as conveying the sentiments of this Government as to the manner in which the property of the Rajah should be disposed of.

G. - These views may be stated generally to be, that all the ~~personal~~ ^{personal} property of the late Rajah which is not of its own nature strictly state property - as the state jewels and ornaments, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~Library~~ together with the sum of about Rupees 11,000 which was in the Rajah's Treasury at the time

~~the accordance with~~
~~Rajah's Law and Mahatma~~
~~usage~~

time of his death, should be applied for the benefit of his family, his mother, widows and daughter, in addition to the pensions which have been assigned to them on the principle laid down by the Government of India, ~~and under such arrangements as shall ensure the property being equitably divided among them.~~ Our Resident, it will be seen, would convert the value of all such articles as could not be divided among the Members of the Family, with the money left by the Rajah, into a reserve fund to be called the "Mysore Family Fund", for the purpose of meeting various incidental claims which, notwithstanding the liberal settlement which has been made, are certain to arise in

in connection with a
large domestic Establish-
ment of this kind, the
expenses of which used
to be provided for by the
Rajah as the occasion
required. —

10. His Excellency the Com-
mander in Chief and the
Honorable Mr. Morehead
further are of opinion that
the lands and villages held
by the late Rajah, or the
value of these, should be
~~distributed~~ among the
family. This landed
property, it may be
remarked, formed
the subject of two
^{reports}
~~references~~ from the
Commissioners Messrs.
Forbes and Phillips,
dated 25 Nov/56 and 11 July/57 and
orders were passed upon
them by Government in
their Proceedings of
December 5th, 1859. Para.
7 to 10. These orders the Com-
mander in Chief and Mr.
Morehead

Morehead, it will be seen by their
Minutes, now desire to modify

11. The Govt consider that the
Rajah's debts should be dis-
charged from the general
revenue of the Country.

12. With this expression of
the general views of Govt on
the subject, I am desired to
state that the Commissioner
has been instructed to proceed
as quickly as possible to as-
certain the nature and value
of the personalities left by
the Rajah, as well as the
amount of the debts due by
him, and when these have
been more ^{accurately} ~~satisfactorily~~
known, a further report will
be made to the Supreme Govt
and some definite arrange-
ment suggested.

13. Meanwhile I have
been directed to report what
has been already done and to
request the confirmation of
the Govt of India to the
scale of pensions fixed by
Mr. Phillips and entered in
the Schedules annexed to his
letter of the 8 June 1857
and modified in a few in-
stances by paras 19 & 20
of the proceedings of Govt, 5
December last.

The

according to Hindoo Law

The principle on which these stipends have been framed is that enunciated by the Govt of India in their letter of the 8th September 1856. viz "that no person of the Rajah's family shall be placed in a worse condition so far as stipend can secure this than heretofore". Mr. Phillips states that the allowances which he has proposed comprise the amounts in ready money allotted to the members of the family and relatives by the late Rajah, and the estimated worth of contributions in cloths and grain, together with that of certain other privileges under which they received supplies from certain departments in the Palace. —

14. — Mr. Phillips has submitted three lists of Pensioners: —

First, the List A of the immediate members of the family of Sivaji &c
late

late Raja of Tanjore, &c with the money, grain &c, allowances as paid at the date of the Raja's demise, 29th October, 1855. There are 103 pensioners, and the aggregate amount of the stipends proposed for them is Rupees 3,18,965 per annum, &c with Rupees 6,000 additional to the Raja's daughter, after her marriage.

Second, List B, of the relatives of His late Highness. This includes 164 persons for pension, at an aggregate charge of Rupees 3,362-8 monthly or Rupees 40,350 yearly.

Third, List C, of the relatives of Raja Sivaji, who died subsequently to the death of the Raja himself. There are 10, and the total amount which it is proposed to assign to their

their heirs is Rupees
399½ per mensem, or
Rupees 4,794 per annum.

15.- The aggregate amount of all the pensions entered in the three Lists is thus Rupees 3,70,109 yearly - but the additions which the Government have made to the stipends of the Senior widow Kaimakshi Bhai Sahiba - of eleven of the other widows of the Rajah - and of his son-in-law Sa Khat Ram Sahib, will raise it to Rupees 3,91,507. If to this be added the pensions already awarded to the Rajah's servants, the Dowlet Pumboke - Hoozoor Pumboke and Dowlet Lushker Puttack, being Rupees 12,222 per mensem or Rupees 1,46,664 per annum, the total of all the Pensions to the Tanjore family, relatives and dependents, will be

From Government of India,
31 Decr 1856, No 8321.
Sanctioning Rs. 589,168. An
additional half lce, for Prince
Azem Jah, has since been
Sanctioned by the Court
of Directors.

The Rajah's mother, Widows,
Daughters, Sisters, Nephews,
Nieces and Son-in-law.

be Rupees 5,38,171 - that
sanctioned for pensions
to the Carnatic family
and servants is Rupees
6,39,168 per annum. It
should however be ob-
served that all these
Tanjore grants are life
grants, except those
granted to certain of the
parties entered in the List
A, and that of those
which are to be in part
continued on lapse, the
greater number are grants
to females renewable
only for one generation.
16.- The payments made
to the late Rajah under
the Treaty of 1799 Article
7th and which ~~have~~ ^{will}
~~be paid~~ to the Government
out of the exchequer of the Raj
may be taken at between
10 and 11 Lacs of Rupees
a year. The income de-
rived by him from his
lands and villages was
about Rupees 11,000 per
annum. —

17. I am pleased to solicit the confirmation of the Supreme Government, to these Resolutions, as also to the grant of Rupees 35,000 which this Government have advanced for defraying the expenses of the marriage of the Raja's daughter and only surviving child. This amount was fixed by the Honorable the President on his late visit to Tanjore on consideration of what ^{was deemed} ~~was~~ necessary and had been usual on previous occasions of the like nature. This Government have authorized its issue only as an advance, but looking to the relations which have subsisted between the house of Tanjore and the British Government, they would be reluctant that it should be recovered from the

* No-10N

the allowances either of the Young Princess or of her husband Sa Khā Rāim Sahib, and would recommend its being borne by the State.—

18.— I am further directed to forward, for reference if desired, copies (printed) of the various reports, orders and minutes according to the accompanying list which have been recorded on the several subjects referred to in this letter, including that relative to the marriage of the Young Rance of Tanjore with Sa Khā Rāim Sahib. The papers are voluminous, and it has not been possible to do more in this letter than to state concisely the chief questions discussed in them which require present orders—

The

The Government however
have considered that the
matters at issue are of
such importance as to
render it proper that
all the correspondence
connected with them
should be laid before the
Supreme Government
in extenso.

Fort St George {
25th Feb 1842. }

JF

Original Letter to Govt of 20th April 1860

of 1860.

16/1/00

27/1/00

29-1-00

13-5-05

19-2-12

25-7-12

11-1-18

5-5-90

5/10/27

16-10-28

20/11/29

23-5-30

Dec. 1860. Department

N^o 98

Y

The Secretary to the
Government of India
Foreign Department

Dated 25th February 1860

Reply in Pro: 22-5-7 May - 39/45

Report proceedings
in connection with the
settlement of the affairs
of the Tanjore Raj. in-
cluding the marriage
of the surviving daughter
of the late Rajah.

[$\frac{G.}{178}$]

These Proceedings
have been subsequently printed.

C 21 28
R 23