

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Police DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 416

Press

Mis.

Dated

25. 9. 1861

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
25th September 1861.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 51. To THE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B., GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
&c., &c., &c., FORT SAINT GEORGE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency in order to represent, that my late father Meer Sufder Ally, son of the late Ally Hoossain Khan, and who was a Carnatic Stipendiary in receipt of a stipend of Rupees 25 per mensem, having died on the 11th April last, I duly reported the casualty to the Government Agent on the 17th of that month, and in doing so, took the opportunity of submitting an application for the continuance of a portion of my late father's stipend, as both I and my brother Meer Abbas Alley were in receipt of separate shares therefrom, my father's share lapsing to Government, as were done in the cases of several deceased Stipendiaries. In reply the Government Agent under date the 17th idem, gave an Endorsement to the following effect:—

No. 1720 of 1861.

"Petitioner is informed, that the stipend of the deceased was not one of the grants by Lord Clive in 1801, but was in that one of 1830, to which the Honorable Court in paras. 10, 11, and 12, of General Letter of 24th July, No. 3 of 1833, so strongly objected to, and having been granted for compassionate reasons its renewal cannot be recommended, the more so you have a good salary Rupees 40 in the Custom House."

2. On receipt of this reply I addressed the Government Agent again on the 11th May last, setting forth certain grounds in support of my application, and solicited a favorable consideration of the same, whereupon the Government Agent on the same day called on me to furnish him with a list of the number of relatives composing my late father's family, as per following Endorsement:—

No. 577 of 1861.

"The Government Agent requests, that Meer Saib will furnish a list of the entire relations of his late father's family, the numbers of their own family and their several means of support."

3. In accordance with this request, I furnished the List on the 14th May last, but I regret exceedingly to add, that instead of taking my application into favorable consideration in consequence of the number of relatives and others dependant on me for support, the Government Agent in an Endorsement dated 22nd May last, referred me to his former Endorsement of the 17th April as follows:—

No. 1996 of 1861.

"Petitioner is referred to the Endorsement No. 1720 of 1861. Further information than there given will not be communicated to PETITIONER."

4. Adverting to the former Endorsement of the Government Agent, I beg leave respectfully to represent, that the tenor of the objection therein alluded to as having been expressed by the Honorable Court in their letter No. 3 of 24th July 1833, does not appear to apply specially to the stipend granted to my late father, but on the contrary seems rather to go in his favor, inasmuch as the Honorable Court declared in the 11th para. of that letter, that "not more than one or two of the new stipendiaries are relatives of the Nabob's family," implying thereby that there were grounds for granting stipends at least to these relatives, and that they would not have withheld their sanction to the same, had a reference been made to them on the subject, and my father having been a relation of the Nabob's family by reason of his grand-father Mahomed Guzzenser Ally Khan Bahadoor having been the maternal uncle of His Highness the Nabob Wallajah, the stipend granted him was not open to the same objection as the others were.

5. It is also worthy of remark, that the chief reason on which the Honorable Court expressed their disapprobation of the grants made in 1830, was based on the ground, that the Government had admitted so large a number as 44 new Stipendiaries on the Pension Establishment without previous reference to them, as per para. 10, of the Honorable Court's letter. Although the Honorable Court thus expressed their objection to the measure adopted by this Government, yet they declared in para. 12, of the said letter, that "they were unwilling to deprive these individuals (the new Stipendiaries) of the allowances they had actually begun to receive," and

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at the same time prohibited any further addition being made to their number. Consequently they continued to draw their stipends, and according to the instructions conveyed in the said

* Deceased Stipendiaries.

Kajah Shum-ood-deen,
Mahomed Enam-ood-deen,
Mahomed Jaffer,
Kajah Rahmuthoolah,
Syed Ghoolam Gouse Alluscar,
Raza Hamed Khan, and others.

letter no further addition was made to the number, but on the deaths of several of these new Stipendiaries their stipends reduced in amount have been continued to their successive heirs, as in the instances noted in the margin,*

and it should also be borne in mind, that when the grants were made in 1830, it was not signified to the parties, that their stipends would cease on their deaths.

6. Your Excellency in Council will be aware, that the Honorable Court or the Home Authorities have not at any subsequent period expressed their disapprobation of the continuance of the reduced stipends to the families of the aforesaid deceased Stipendiaries, as in adopting that measure savings were effected by portions of the stipends lapsing to Government, so that from Rupees 6,965 per mensem (which was the amount of the original charge) it has now been reduced to Rupees 300. Had the stipends enjoyed by the Stipendiaries of 1830, ceased altogether on their deaths and not been continued to their heirs in any instance, I would have no reason to urge in support of my application, but the instances I have cited are precedents in point, which are unquestionable and they furnish me with a strong argument in favor of my claim, for where concessions are made in the cases of some it is unfair to deny them to others, particularly in the case of one who was not a servant of the Nabob, but a relative of His Highness—one rule should apply to all.

7. As to the objection raised in respect of the salary I earn, I beg to state, that the amount was Rupees 38 and not Rupees 40, but in last month owing to a reduction made in the Office Establishment my salary has been reduced to 25 Rupees, which amount I beg to say is quite inadequate to support my large and growing family in a respectable manner, considering the high position and standing of both my great grand-father and grand-father, the former of whom held the high rank and distinguished appointment of Buckshee or Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the Nabob's army on a salary of 1,000 Rupees per mensem, and the latter was in receipt of a monthly salary of Rupees 500 from His Highness, as well as the circumstance of my being married to the grand-daughter of His Highness the late Nabob Auzeem-ood-Dowla Bahadoor, it behoves me to use my utmost endeavors to maintain myself and family in a degree of respectability commensurate with the dignity of the family which I represent, and not suffer ourselves to descend to a lower standard in the scale of society, therefore I leave it to your Excellency to judge whether the small salary I earn is an adequate income to maintain myself and family in a suitable manner.

8. I beg also to state, that the salary I earn is in remuneration for the time, attention and labour, I bestow in the discharge of my duty as an employé, having qualified myself for an humble appointment in a Public Office, but this circumstance I humbly submit should not debar me from urging my claim to a portion of the stipend enjoyed by my late father in common with others, who have obtained such stipends, instances of which have been adduced above.

9. I beg further to state, that the objection made to continuing the stipend to me on the ground of my being in receipt of a salary is not a just and valid one, for among the

Carnatic stipendiaries there are several who receive stipends in addition to their official salaries, and in some cases even two separate stipends as in the instances noted in the margin;* so that the objection raised in my

case is an unfair and invidious one. I beg also to state, that since the days of Sir S. R.

Lushington there were about 11 Government Agents as noted in the margin† all of whom made it a rule to recommend and obtain the continuance of stipends on the deaths of Stipendiaries to their heirs, and they are accordingly in the enjoyment of the same to this day.

† Mr. James Lushington.
Capt. Cramer.
Major Lindsay.
Major Hodges.
Mr. R. D. Parker.
Col. Walpole.

Col. Morgan.
Mr. E. Smith.
Mr. J. Shephard.
Major Garstin.
Major Rowlandson.

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10. Moreover I beg to observe, that I do not solicit the granting of a new stipend to me, but merely the continuance of a portion of the stipend enjoyed by my late father. For these reasons I venture to express my hope that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider, that my claim rests on reasonable and solid grounds and as such meriting favorable consideration.

11. In now submitting the same to your Excellency in Council, I earnestly solicit that my request may be viewed in a liberal spirit, and as I ask for nothing more than equal rights in common with others, I cherish the hope that this my application will be dealt with, with that high sense of justice and liberality, for which your Excellency in Council is always pre-eminently conspicuous, and that the privilege conceded to others may be extended to me. For which act of benevolence, I need hardly say I shall ever cherish a deep sense of gratitude, and never cease to offer up my fervent prayers for your Excellency's long life and prosperity.

(Signed) MEER GUZZUNFER ALLY KHAN.

MADRAS,
6th August 1861.

No. 2,305 of 1861.

Forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk for report.

By order.

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Ag. Dy. Secy. to Govt.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
19th August 1861.

No. 52. From Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th August 1861, No. 1,080.

* Herewith returned. I have the honor, as ordered, to report on Petition* No. 2,305.

2. Petitioner, after alluding to his representations to this office, remarks in paragraph 4 that, in his opinion, the Honorable the Court of Directors did not object to Mr. Lushington's having, in 1830, granted pensions to Members of the Wallajah family; and Petitioner states that Petitioner's great grand-father Mahomed Guzzunfer Ali Khan Bahadoor, was the Nabob Wallajah's mother's brother.

3. In paragraph 5, Petitioner urges that the stipends created in the 1830 grants, were not warned that their stipends would cease on their demise; and in this paragraph, as also in paras. 6 and 9, he mentions that, after the demise of several parties stipended in 1830 grants have been made to their heirs; and in paragraph 9 Petitioner states that, since 1830, there have been eleven Agents, who made it a rule to recommend and obtain the continuance of stipends, on the deaths of Stipendiaries, to their heirs.

4. In paragraphs 7 and 8, Petitioner urges that his being now in employment ought not to be any bar to his now having continued to him a portion of his father's stipend; and in para. 1 he states that Petitioner and his elder brother, Mir Abbass Ali, were in receipt of separate shares of their father's stipend, and had petitioned the Agency that only their father's share thereof should lapse to Government, as in the cases of several deceased Stipendiaries.

5. It will be observed that Petitioner discusses in the above all the first principles of these stipends.

6. I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the grant of Rupees 25 per mensem to Carnatic Stipendiary Sufdar Ali, will be found recorded in the list at page 73 of my compilation, being there described as the grandson of a man who was an uncle

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of Wallajah; but I refer on this point to the result of the inquiry which took place some years ago, quoted in the last paragraph of this letter. I would also observe that the Treaty of 1801, guaranteed stipends to the families of the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Oomdat-ul-Umrah, and to the principal servants of the latter Nabob. On referring to pages 6 and 7 of my compilation it will be observed that pensions were granted to nephews and nieces of Wallajah, and to grand-nephews of Wallajah; and it seems improbable that Lord Clive would have overlooked an uncle of Nabob Mahomed Ali. Whatever the relationship may be, however, it is evident that in 1801 when the stipends granted by the Treaty were first created, and when during the change that took place the rights and claims of individuals must all have been very nicely considered, the claims of this individual's ancestors were not deemed to merit any attention, and the 1830 grants were, therefore, wholly of a compassionate character to the individuals on whom they were then bestowed, and all terminable on demise.

7. Petitioner's argument in para. 5 that the Stipendiaries of the 1830 grants were not warned that their stipends were only for life, is not tenable, because, a reference to the authorities quoted at pages 481, 482 and 483 of my compilation will show that, from the Minute of Lord Clive, originating the 1801 stipends, down to the latest dates, Governors in Minutes and letters, Governors in Council and the Honorable the Court of Directors, have, in the most various ways, reiterated that all those 1801 stipends were life grants, the disposal or modification of which was entirely at the discretion of Government. When such were the terms for those granted in 1801, such as were granted only in 1830, could certainly not be entitled to terms more continuous. And as there can be no doubt that the 1830 grants, issued 30 years after the assumption of the Military and Civil Jurisdiction of the Carnatic were so, solely for compassionate reasons, for the maintenance of the individuals, the order in para. 3 of Chief Secretary's letter of 1st March 1831, commanding all such to lapse on demise, is specially applicable in this case. The deceased's stipend should, therefore, on all these grounds alone, wholly lapse on demise; and the statement of Petitioner in para. 1 that, he and his brothers were sharers in deceased's pension, and that deceased's share alone should lapse, is at once disproved by referring to the grant at page 73 of my compilation, where the name of the deceased for the Rupees 25 per mensem is alone given.

8. Petitioner in paragraphs 5, 6 and 9 urges that the heirs of other individuals, whose names appeared in the 1830 grants, have, from recommendations of former Government Agents, had portions of stipends granted to them, and that eleven Government Agents from 1830 (whose names he gives and excluded mine), all made it a rule to recommend and obtain the continuance of stipends, on the deaths of Stipendiaries, to their heirs; and he thus seemingly commends their alleged recommending policy to my refusal now to recommend his case. On this point I would remark that, the records show that the claims on the Government, of the individuals designated Carnatic Stipendiaries, have had periods of careful attention, and of less attention; but since 1845, there was an increasing and continuous carefulness bestowed on this branch of expenditure, and since then, the rule laid down in paragraph 4 of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipend's letter of 31st August 1815 has been carefully adhered to, "scanning, by a review and critical examination, on the occurrence of every casualty, the grounds upon which the family of the deceased rested its pretensions to a continuation of the bounty which he had enjoyed."

9. In No. 2, paragraphs 10 to 14 of 1846, and No. 7 of 1846, paragraph 9, the Honorable Court's Orders were received, indicating the rule by which the re-grant or lapse of the 1801 stipends should thereafter be regulated. The bearing of these Orders was placed before Government in para. 10 of Captain Rowlandson's letter of 27th November, No. 113 of 1846; as also in letter of 14th July, No. 100 of 1847, in the former indicating and asking advice how to carry out the Court's Orders, and in the latter pointing out, in para. 3, that more than three-fourths of the Stipendiaries to whom stipends had been allotted during the previous five years would be deprived of all allowance because few or none of them had been in near proximity of relationship to the original grantees. These letters from Captain Rowlandson were disposed of in Extract Minutes of Consultation of 5th December, No. 436 of 1846, and of 17th July

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No. 335 of 1847. In para. 2 of the former, the command being given that the Court's Order in para. 14 of 11th March 1846, should be adhered to as far as practicable: but that exceptional cases might be submitted with recommendation, and the latter Extract Minutes of Consultation discountenanced a revision of the previous grants and commanded that the practice hitherto in force should continue to be observed generally, and the Honorable Court's Order so interpreted as to limit the class eligible to pensions as heirs, without carrying it too far, and thereby excluding largely claims hitherto admitted without hesitation.

10. Between the years 1846 and 1850, therefore, these modifications of the Honorable Court's Orders continued to be the guide in this office. But in para. 51 of No. 1 of 1850, the Honorable Court, seemingly unaware that Government had thus allowed any deviation from the 1846 rules, expressed their views and then thus continued their remarks: "We must observe that Doctor Balfour's remarks do not show a correct understanding of the new Carnatic rules. He seems to suppose that all Carnatic pensions are necessarily continued to heirs after deducting the supposed amount of the deceased's personal expenses. A reference to our Political letter dated 11th March (No. 2) 1846 in which the rules were first prescribed, will shew that the principle of reduction laid down in those rules is only applicable to the main branch of each stipend, and not to the portions detached from it for the support of collaterals or dependants. This latter, unless in special cases cease entirely on the death of the first grantee, and the continuance of Carnatic pensions to heirs, depends in all cases on the decision of Government with reference to the nature and extent of the claims of the family generally." Since that period, acting upon these reiterated orders of the Honorable Court, I have only felt justified in recommending cases where widows, or orphans of tender age, have been left unprovided for. So far as the Agency's information goes, persons claiming to be deceased's heirs

were not in such condition as could be recommended; for their ages are as per margin* and Petitioner was a servant in receipt of Rupees 38 per mensem from the Custom Office (since he states reduced to Rupees 25 per mensem), and is married to Carnatic Stipendiary No. 1315, Neeyamut Oon Nissa Begum who is in receipt of Rupees 48 per mensem.

* 3 Sons, viz.:

1. Meer Abbas Ali by Shady ...	aged 41 years.
2. Meer Ghuzunfur Ali do. do. ...	" 38 do.
3. Syed Ahmad, illegitimate or Nicka ..	" 24 do.

2 Daughters, viz.:

Mukhabee (widow) do. do. ...	" 20 do.
Hafiza Bee married do. do. ...	" 17 do.

1 Widow,
Moortooza Bee (mother of the above 3 Nicka children.)

11. The above refers to the general principles which this Petitioner discusses. But in addition to all these remarks, a reference to the correspondence as per margin* will show that the rights of the deceased to any stipend

- * 1. Letter to Colonel A. C. Brown, Secretary to Govt. dated 17th July 1849, No. 116.
2. Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 28th July 1849, No. 396.
3. Letter to Colonel A. C. Brown, Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 3rd January 1850, No. 3.
4. Letter to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th January 1850, No. 12.
5. Do. do. do. 12th " " 13.
6. Do. do. do. 20th Feb. " " 33.
7. Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 19th March 1850, No. 129.

whatever, were years ago, required to be investigated, and the result of the investigation was the Orders in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 129 of 19th March 1850, commanding that "the whole amount of his stipend will lapse to Government at his death."

12. Under the Honorable Court's Orders of 1846, 1847 and 1851, and with the erroneous belief under which deceased was granted a stipend in 1830, his dependants have, in my opinion in 1861, no claim whatever on the bounty of the British Government.

No. 53. ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1861, No. 416.

Meer Guzenfer Ali Khan, now employed in the Sea Customs Office as a writer, sets forth, at length, in his Petition his claim to a portion of the pension enjoyed by his late father Meer Sufder Ali. He bases his claim upon three grounds:

- 1st. That he and his brother Meer Abbas Ali were co-sharers in their father's stipend and that, consequently, his share alone should on his death lapse to Government.

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2nd. That his great-grandfather Mahomed Guzenfer Ali Khan Bahadur, was the maternal Uncle of the late Nabob Wallajah, and

3rd. That no intimation had ever been given to the Stipendiaries of 1830, that their pensions would lapse on their death.

2. The Agent at Chepauk in his report meets each of these points, and shews, as regards the first, that in October 1830, when Petitioner's father was pensioned, the amount granted

*Page 73, Carnatic stipend rules.

was sanctioned* for him alone and no other person was nominated as sharing it with him. With reference to the 2nd point the Agent remarks that, if Petitioner's great grandfather was really, as he asserts, the maternal Uncle of the Nabob Wallajah, as well as one of his most important servants, it is strange that in 1801

†Pages 6 and 7, Carnatic stipend rules.

when provision was made by Lord Clive† for the family connections, and principal servants of three Nabobs, no mention was made of, or Pension assigned to, Mahomed Guzenfer Ali Khan Bahadur, although it is well known that much care was taken in the preparation of the pension lists, and the claims of an individual of such a position would have been certainly attended to, had he been in existence.

The Government concur in this remark, and observe that it is corroborated by the petition of Sudder Ali (Petitioner's father) addressed to Government in September 1849, in which he speaks of his grandfather Mahomed Guzenfer Ali Khan Bahadur as employed as Bukshi under the Nabob, but makes no mention whatever of his asserted relationship to him.

Petitioner's father was then appealing against a reduction of his stipend that had been ordered, and it is not likely he would have omitted any argument that would strengthen his case.

On the 3rd point the Agent quotes Extracts, from many letters, and Orders, of the Court of Directors, and of Government in proof of the principle that has been laid down for observance as regards Carnatic stipends, that such pensions are by no means to be, as a general rule,

*Paragraph 51, Honorable Court's letter, No. 1 of 1850.

transmitted to the heirs of deceased holders; that they shall always lapse on the death of the first grantee,‡ and that "the continuance of Carnatic pensions to heirs depends, in all cases,

"upon the decision Government may arrive at with reference to the nature and extent of the "claims of the family generally."

3. The Agent concludes by referring to the Extract of Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th March 1850, No. 129, in which Government passed Orders upon the investigation that had taken place into Sudder Ali's right to any pension at all, and in paragraph 2, ruled that on his death the whole of Sudder Ali's stipend should lapse to Government.

4. The Government resolve to inform Meer Guzenfer Ali Khan, that he has no claim whatever to a continuation of any portion of his late father's pension, and that his application is finally rejected.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. O'Connor,

6-8-11
MCH

J. D. Sim Esq.
Secretary to Government
1861

Conceded, Sir,

They leave to forward herewith
a Petition addressed to the Right Honorable
the Governor-in-Council, and beg you will
be pleased to submit the same to His
Excellency the Governor-in-Council of
Fort St. George.

They to remain
Yours most Obedt. & Humble
servt.

Meer Guzenfer Ali Khan
Residing at Triplicane Door No. 56
Wallajah Road opposite the
Government House.

in their father's stipend, and

Dec 16/18
No. 100

Green
Dunbar
Stewart

185

185

100.

Dec No 2305 of 1861

OFFICE,
1861.

Political Department

Memorandum

The undersigned will feel obliged by the Government Agent at Chapank to furnish the office with a copy of the Contract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th March 1826. A copy of the same is referred to in form 11 of the letter dated the 28th. Ullinest. 1850.

The paper cannot be found in the Records of Government.
Sd. P. George
6th September 1861
Signed W. S. White side
Sd. Dy. Secy. to Govt

The Govt. Agent at Chapank

tic Stipends.

11th September 1861.

Memo to the Govt
Agent at Chepauk
21st Sept 1861.
N^o 365.

The Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends has the honor to present compliments and to mention in reply to Memo. N^o 365 dated 6th Instant that on looking at the draft, it is observed that the Extract Minutes of Consultation quoted in para 11 of Agency letter N^o 1080 of 1861 was an error.

The order to have been quoted was Extract Minutes of Consultation N^o 129 of 19th March 1850.

[Signature]

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George.

Government Agent at Chepauk and
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Encl.
[Signature]

Political

Initials at the
end of the page

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read Petition of Meer Fuzzaffer
Ali Khan

File entry No. 2305 of 1861.

Read Report of the Government
Agent at Chepauk

File entry 80th Aug. 1861.

Order thereon
25th September 1861 No. 416.

Meer Fuzzaffer Ali Khan, was
employed in the Sea Customs
Office as a writer, sets forth, at
length, in his petition his claim
to a portion of the pension
enjoyed by his late Father
Meer Luffur Ali. He bases
his claim upon three grounds,
1st that he and his brother
Meer Abbass Ali were co-shares
in their Father's stipend, and

Colonial 1861 Department

From

The Govt. Agent at Chepauk and
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Madras

Dated 11th Feb. 1861
Recd

No. 1149 of 1861

Ob. reply to Mr.
F. 365 of 11th Feb. 1861,
mentioning that the order is
now being gazetted, and
Colonial Secretary of Government,
Madras of 19th March 1861

that, consequently, his share
alone should on his death
lapse to government.

2nd That his great grandfather
Bahadur Jaggappa Ali Khan Ma-
hadur was the maternal uncle
of the late Bahadur Malhajah, and

3rd That no intimation had
ever been given to the stipen-
daries of 1830 that their pensions
would lapse on their death.

2. The Agent at Chhapra in his
Report meets each of these
points, and shows, as regards
the first, that in October 1830,
when Petitioner's father was
pensioned, the amount granted
was sanctioned for him alone,
and no other person was
mentioned as sharing it

with him. With reference
to the 2nd point the Agent
remarks that, if Petitioner's great
grandfather was really, as he as-
serts, the maternal uncle of
the late Bahadur Malhajah, is well as
one of his most important ser-
vants, it is strange that in 1830
when provision was made by
Lord Clive* for the family, con-
ventions, and principal ser-
vants of three Bahadurs, no men-
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assigned to Bahadur Jaggappa
Ali Khan Mahadur, although
it is well known that much
care was taken in the prepara-
tion of the Pension list, and
the claims of an individual of
such a position would have
been certainly attended to

* Pages 6 & 7 (Narrative
Stipend Rules)

* Page 73 (Narrative Stipend
Rules)

had been in existence.

The Government concurs in this remark, and observe that it is corroborated by the Petition of Saffar Ali (Petitioner Father) addressed to Government in September 1849, in which he speaks of his grandfather Asghar Ali Khan Kalandar as employed as Bukshi under the Subah, but makes no mention whatever of his ^{alleged} relationship to him.

Petitioner Father was then appealing against a reduction of his stipend that had been ordered, and it is not likely he would have omitted any argument that would strengthen his case.

On the 3rd point the Agent quotes extracts from many letters, and orders of the ~~Government~~ of Directors, and of Government in proof of the principle that

2.
Para 51 Hon. Council's letter
Oct. 1850.

10
has been laid down for Government as regards Carnatic Stipends. That such pensions are by no means to be, as a general rule, transmitted to the heirs of deceased holders, that they shall always lapse on the death of the first possessor, and that the continuance of Carnatic pensions to heirs depends, in all cases, upon the decision of Government may arrive at with reference to the nature and extent of the claims of the family generally.

2. The Agent concludes by referring to the extent of minutes of consultation dated 19th March 1850 No 139 in which Government passed orders upon the investigation that had taken place into Saffar Ali's right to any pension at all, and in para 2 ruled that on

his death the whole of his
Ali's stipend should lapse
to Government. -

4. The Government resolve to
inform Meer Fuzzefer Ali
Khan that he has no claim
whatever to a continuation of
any portion of his late
Father's Pension, and that
his application is finally re-
jected. -

A. S. M.

J. D. S.

To the Secy at Chpank
Meer Fuzzefer Ali Khan, ^{54, Mallajpoot Road, Triplicane,} Madras. } 26/7

Patented 1861 & sold

to 1416

Patented 1861 & sold
to 10 of 1864

Patented 1861 & sold

Proceedings of 1861

of 1861 & 1862

As far as the
proceedings of 1861
and 1862 are concerned
it is clear of any further
of his to the future
pastor, and that his
application is finally
rejected

57053