M.R.O. 1—33,000—16-10-23.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 444 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 11-10- 1861

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No19. Read the following letter 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 31st August 1861, No. 1,089.

* 1. Letter from His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, to the Government Agent at Chepauk. [Requested to be returned.]
2. Do. Do. to the Honorable the Governor in Council.
3. Memorial of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India with a printed copy of his case.

I have the honor to forward the communications as per margin* received from His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur on the 8th instant.

2. I am not aware that the printed volume called the "Case" has previously been before Government; but I observe that it has appeared in Parliamentary Paper No. 283 of 1861, and the authorities at Home must be familiar with it. I need not therefore discuss its contents at length nor those of the written Memorial in which it is enclosed.

3. There are some points connected with the latter, however, to which His Highness does not allude in claiming from his great grandfather Anwar ud Din, who fell in 1749, at Amboor.

4. In the 2nd paragraph, in remarking that Anwar ud Din was succeeded by his son Mahomed Ali, His Highness does not mention that Mahomed Ali was Anwar ud Din's third son (*a.*) Also in paragraph 9, in mentioning that His Highness' father Azeem ud Dowlah (son of Amir ul Umra, 2nd son of Mahomed Ali) succeeded Nabob Oomdut ul Umra, His Highness does not mention that Amir ul Umra Bahadur had died in his own father Mahomed Ali's lifetime,‡ and that Oomdut ul Umra left other brothers survivors.

‡ Ob. 24th Mohurrum 1203 (25th October 1788.)

5. In paragraph 42 of this Memorial His Highness discusses a Minute of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, of date 4th June 1859, and mentions my name in connection therewith. I had no cognizance of the existence of such a Minute, until a short time prior to the recent public Meeting of Natives of Madras, held two months ago (*b.*) in support of His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur's claim to succeed to the Musnud. In a printed copy of speeches which had been got ready for that occasion, I, for the first time, saw an allusion to a Minute; and again in the Indian Statesman of 29th June 1861; but it was only after receipt of His Highness' present Memorial that, after consulting with Mr. Sim, as to applying to Government for a copy of the Minute, I obtained from the Public Library here, on the 14th instant, Parliamentary Papers Nos. 219 of 1860, and 283 of 1861, in both of which I find it recorded at length.

6. In these Parliamentary Papers, also, I have now seen, for the first time, paragraph 16 of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India's letter of 8th December, No. 22 of 1859, but of the existence of this I was likewise unaware, because it has never been communicated to the Agency. This is much to be regretted; for had it been so, it would have drawn my attention to the subjects of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute at least 20 months ago, and while His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan was still President in Council.

7. A period of upwards of 2 years thus elapsed after that Minute was written, before I saw it; but, fortunately, the correspondence on the records of the Agency regarding what then occurred, is very full, and I subjoin copies of all in the Agency that has any bearing on the subject, because I think that everything on record should be made known.

8. It will be observed therefrom (*c.*) that immediately on the arrival of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, unusual advances? made to His Excellency by His Highness Prince Azim Jah

(*a.*) The sons of Anwar ud Din Khan Bahadur were——
1. Badr ul Islam Khan, mekah son.
2. Mahphooz Khan, son.
3. Nabob Mahomed Ali Wallajah, son.
4. Abdul Wahab Khan, son.
5. Nejeeb Ullah Khan, mekah son.

(*b.*) This was held on the 15th June 1861.
(*c.*) See letters of 29th and 30th March 1859.

Bahadur, required me to bring to His Excellency's notice, through the Private Secretary—the usual channel of communication—that intercourse between the Authorities and His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur had been wholly discontinued; and that I then sent for reference the Order thereon which is contained in the Honorable the Court of Directors' letter No. 2 of 1846.

9. In paragraph 2 of his Minute of 4th June 1859, His Excellency states that he first directed only a verbal answer to be returned to these advances of the Prince; but before the Private Secretary's letter of the 30th March had been received cancelling, or, as it were, commanding inaction on that of the 29th, the reply in that of the 29th had been communicated to His Highness: the verbal answer was thus forestalled by the transmission of the prior written communication of the 29th; and I informed His Excellency of this when calling as required by the letter of the 30th. This is a minor point and mentioned only for the sake of accuracy, for the result was, as is mentioned in the Minute, that His Highness was invited to that year's Birth-day Ball.

10. From the subjoined correspondence it will likewise be observed (*d.*) that on the 18th (*e.*) May 1859, His Excellency informed me of his views on the subject of the Prince's condition and desired me to bring several points to His Highness' notice. These had all more or less a political bearing; but the last three of them had reference particularly to the personal intercourse between himself and the Prince which it was His Excellency's desire to establish. I was required to bring to His Highness' notice (1st) the position into which he had fallen by the now recognised imperial character of our Eastern Empire—and the illustration given was the falling of the Prince into a position similar to that of a high dignitary of the Germanic Empire:—(2nd) I was also required to mention that His Excellency could not re-open questions definitely settled, but that nothing would be wanting on His Excellency's part to render His Highness' position comfortable and honorable. And this last was introductory of other two points, which I was likewise instructed to mention, viz., (3rd) that by not drawing his allowance His Highness was causing for himself much want of comfort in his advancing age; and (4th) that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied, as far as he was able, the just claims upon him. His Excellency more than once enjoined that, as the subject of the Musnud and all matters connected with the accession thereto, had been decided by the authorities prior to his arrival, he had no power to re-open questions which had been definitely settled, though willing to regard and treat His Highness as the highest Noble of Madras. But I have no recollection of the use of the words "chimerical idea" which occur in the Minute and recur in the 13th paragraph of the letter in reply to it from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

11. Of the four subjects then ordered to be communicated, only the last three, viz., (the 2nd) His Excellency having had nothing to do with the settlement of the Musnud question, he could not re-open it; (the 3rd) The Prince's drawing his stipend for his own sake; and (the 4th) for his own honor and comfort, settling so far as he was able, his creditors' debts, I laid before His Highness, and there was no doubt left on my mind that His Highness had assented to all three.

12. I have no doubt, that I duly communicated to His Excellency this belief, accordingly, though there is no record or memorandum of my doing so, and I do not now remember the date or the occasion when I did so. But it will be observed that in my letter of the 26th May 1859, I distinctly informed His Excellency that I had not communicated to His Highness that part of the instructions of the 18th idem, which had reference to His Highness having now fallen into a position of a Noble of the Empire, that I mentioned the reasons why the subject had not been opened and also the inapplicability of the illustration to His Highness' position.

13. His Highness' letter to His Excellency of 7th June 1859, however, showed both to myself and His Excellency that there had been a reserve on His Highness' part, and that he had previously determined to urge His Excellency to discuss his claims to the Musnud; for in his letter of 7th June 1859, His Highness availed himself of the brief courteous message which had been delivered to him, and to which he made a mere passing allusion, to urge His Excellency to

(*d.*) Letters of 26th May, 7th and 8th June and 20th July 1859.
(*e.*) The 19th stated in my letter of 26th May was a mistake. Wednesday was the 18th May 1859.
E. B., G. A.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11*th October* 1861.

abandon his resolution of non-interference, to beg that His Excellency would enquire into and satisfy himself as to Highness' claim, the discussion of which I had, by direction, informed His Highness that His Excellency had no power to re-open.*(f)*

14. It will be observed that in sending on to His Excellency this letter from His Highness, of date the 7th June, I pointed out how reticent His Highness had been; remarking that His Highness made in it "merely a passing allusion to the brief message which I verbally communicated to him, from the Honorable the Governor, to the effect that by not drawing his allowance, "he was causing for himself much want of comforts in his advancing age." That His Highness then remarked "that he would shortly notice the subject." But that, in my opinion, "the resolution to address the Honorable the Governor and copying of the documents thereto, had even "then been formed and commenced." On the 20th July, His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan stated this to His Highness when he wrote to him these words: "Sir Charles Trevelyan observes "that His Highness' letter, which encloses copies of former correspondence, with the Governor "General, the Court of Directors and this Government, must have been written before the message "alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter was delivered," and I may now merely mention here that His Highness has never to my knowledge offered to refute that.

15. Where a reserve so extraordinary was adhered to, by His Highness, it was not difficult for His Highness to let the visit terminate with no doubt on my mind that he had given assent to all that I had said; I well remember that His Highness instantly assented to the observation that His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan had had nothing to do with the Musnud question. His Highness' letter of 7th June urging His Excellency to re-open it, was, therefore, in my opinion, as unusual as it was unexpected. With this exception, His Highness' acts confirmed the assent. Immediately after the visit, he attended the Birth-day Ball; he twice afterwards *(g)* visited His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan without any of his visits being returned, and he has since then on three occasions (the first letter connected therewith was dated 12th July 1860) authorized from his accumulated allowance, issue of sums to his own servant, to his relative, to his relatives' servants and to his sons, to whom His Highness stated monies were due.

16. There now only remains to be noticed the subject that formed the first part of the message, and which, but for the necessity of stating all that occurred, is the only point in the Minute, and in paragraph 13 of the letter sent in reply to it, that would require remark. I mean that part of it in which His Excellency desired that His Highness should be made aware of His Excellency's views as to the position into which His Highness had fallen by the altered condition of India, the illustration being that His Highness had become as one of the high dignitaries of the Germanic Empire. I refer to my letter of the 26th May, to paragraph 1 of His Highness' letter of 7th June, and to my letter of 8th June 1859, to show that in my visit to His Highness this subject was not touched upon by me and that I duly acquainted His Excellency therewith. In the 26th May letter, I stated this most fully for His Excellency's information, mentioning the reason why that subject had not been opened and informing His Excellency, at the same time, that "there is a peculiarity in the position of the Prince as regards his allowances "which displaces him from the position that Sir Charles Trevelyan would hope the Prince would "subside into, now, viz., that of a Prince of Empire." And the Prince in his letter of 7th June, and I in my letter of 8th June, indicated the brief verbal message which had been delivered relative to His Highness' pecuniary affairs.

(*f.*) I ask the careful perusal of this letter of the 7th June 1859 for, in it, His Highness states in his own words, that the subject of the message delivered to him, on the 20th May, had reference merely to the profered stipend. His Highness there "begs to be allowed to submit for the kind consideration of Sir Charles, the following circumstances in connection with the "communication of the Government Agent of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the stipend profered to His Highness." And His Highness goes on to show that the only answers he had received to his claims to succeed his nephew, had been intimation of the allotment of 1 lac per annum, which he had declined; then of 1½ lac which also he had declined, and observes that if Sir Charles Trevelyan will refer to the records and bestow "a patient investigation of His Highness' right to succession," he "feels assured that the result will be the use of His Excellency's influence with the higher authorities so as to cause an entire "review and re-consideration of the past proceedings of the late Court of Directors in His Highness' case and eventual and "speedy dealing with the same according to justice and right."
(*g.*) The information as to this point is that His Highness visited His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan on two occasions in the evening and once visited His Excellency Sir William Denison.—*E. B., G. A.*

17. With my letter of the 26th May 1859, before His Excellency, informing him that this point had not even been alluded to, and that the illustration to be made was not applicable, I had no means of explaining how the Minute of the 4th June 1859, contains the assertion of His Highness' acquiescence in it. And it is just to His Highness to add that he has never in any conversation given me any reason to think that he had abandoned his claims. And even if my letter of the 26th May had been forgotten, it is not clear why His Highness' letter of 7th and my letter of 8th June did not recall this fact to His Excellency's recollection and lead him to add another Minute in explanation. For I observe by these Parliamentary Papers, that His Excellency's Minute of the 4th was only before Council on the 6th June and could not have been despatched for several days after His Excellency had received the Prince's letter. Also, His Excellency's own letter to His Highness in reply, of date the 20th July, shows that he was then fully aware what parts of the message of the 18th May had and what had not been delivered, for His Excellency repeats only the points which I have above described, *viz.*, that His Excellency had *no power* to re-open questions which had been definitely settled and had but urged matters connected with His Highness' pecuniary affairs. As that letter of His Excellency is of consequence, on this point, it seems advisable to give it here in full and it was as follows:

"Sir Charles Trevelyan presents his compliments to His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor and "regrets that the pressure of public business has prevented him from previously acknowledging "His Highness' letter dated on the 7th ultimo.

"Sir Charles Trevelyan observes that His Highness' letter which encloses copies of former "correspondence with the Governor General, the Court of Directors, and this Government, must "have been written before the message alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter "was delivered, that message was that Sir Charles Trevelyan could not re-open questions which "have been definitively settled by the highest authorities, but that nothing should be wanting "on his part, as the representative of Her Majesty, to render His Highness' situation in every "respect dignified and honorable. Sir Charles Trevelyan also suggested, in a friendly spirit, "that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied the just *claims* "upon him as far as he was able, out of the large sum standing to his credit on account of the "arrears of his stipend.

"Sir Charles Trevelyan has nothing to add to this communication, which was made through "the Agent Doctor Balfour previously to the Meeting which took place with mutual satisfaction "at the Banqueting Hall on Her Majesty's Birthday.

"Sincerely desiring His Highness' welfare Sir Charles Trevelyan desires to be regarded as "a Friend and Wellwisher."

"*Government House, Madras, 20th July* 1859."

18. With the above resumé, I now subjoin the copies of all the correspondence.

No. 563. 9 A. M.
29th March 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

I called at Government House, on my way, as I mentioned in my letter. On reaching Office I learn on enquiry that even Xmastide and New year's day letters, ceased on the part of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur. As the Honorable the Governor may wish to refer to the Court's order I send it for ready reference.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) E. C. BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Private Secretary; to the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated 29th March 1859.

I have had the honor to lay before the Right Honorable the Governor your two letters,* referring to the congratulatory address of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah to Sir C. Trevelyan on His Excellency's arrival at Madras, and in reply I am directed to request that you will convey to His Highness, His Excellency's best thanks for the same.

From E. BALFOUR, Esq., Government Agent; to His Highness Prince AZEEM JAH BAHADUR, dated 30th March 1859.

The congratulatory address from your Highness to the Right Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan, on His Excellency's arrival at Madras, having been laid before the Right Honorable the Governor, I have been requested to convey to your Highness His Excellency's best thanks for the same.

10¼ A. M.
30th March 1859.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

The Governor says if you have not communicated that reply to Prince Azeem Jah, *do not do so.* But whether you have already done so or not Sir C. Trevelyan wishes you to come down to Government House at once and to bring the letter I wrote you, with you.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.

No. 901. SUPREME COURT,
Madras, 26th May 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

At the last interview, on Wednesday the 19th† instant, with which I was honored by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency expressed a wish, that I should bring to His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadur's notice the position which the Prince had now fallen into, by the now recognized Imperial character of our Eastern Empire, bringing the Prince into this position as that of a high dignitary of the Germanic Empire. I have not as yet opened that subject. At my last visits (*a*) to His Highness since the 19th† the conversation did not turn that way, and I could not introduce it: but there is a peculiarity in the position of the Prince as regards his allowances, which displaces him from the position that Sir Charles Trevelyan would hope the Prince would subside into, now, viz., that of a Prince of Empire.

(*a*) So in both copies, but the journal shows only the one visit on the 20th May 1859.

There is one other point connected with the Prince in his relations to the other members of the family in which I think, influence of His Excellency might be very beneficially used, at present. I could submit these points in a memorandum if deemed advisable, or if His Excellency would prefer, I could call at any convenient time, and in a few minutes, explain the above and any other matter relating thereto.

MADRAS,§ Believe me, &c.
26th May 1859.

* NOTE.—Copies of these two letters are not on record: only the copy of the letter preceding, dated 9 A. M. 29th March.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

† NOTE.—The date here given, 19th May, should have been the 18th, as I observe by the journal that I visited His Excellency on that date, and Wednesday was the 18th.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

§ NOTE.—There are two copies of this letter on record, one in pencil, unsigned, taken in Her Majesty's Supreme Court where the letter was written, the other in ink ending:—

E. Balfour and with the initials P. T. S. of Major Percy Tonkin Snow, Assistant Government Agent. In other respects they are word for word the same. The ink copy is a copy of the pencil copy.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

DEAR SIR*

This is copy of the Governor's speech at the ball which His Excellency has enclosed to the Prince and wished me to send it in. It merely says "with Sir Charles Trevelyan's compliments." It was closed in my presence. I mentioned that it was not customary to seal documents sent through the Agency, and alluded to the Khareta and other matters.

—

SENT.
No. 912.

Madras, May 28th, 1859.

Mr. E. Balfour has the honor to present his compliments to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur and to forward the enclosure for His Highness from His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan.

———

هو الکریم

سلمه الله تعالے

۲۸ مے سنه ۱۸۵۹ عیسوی

صاحب مہربان دوست صمیم من

یڈورڈ بالفور صاحب

گورنمنٹ ایجنٹ

بعد سلام محبت انضمام در جواب خط انصاحب مورخهٔ امروز خط ملفوفه بنابر

رسانیدن به ریٹ هانریبل گونر صاحب بی صمع ارسال مے نمایم زیاده چه برطرارد

(Signature) عظیم جاہ

———

TRANSLATION.

He is the Merciful.—28th May 1859.

KIND SIR,

My sincere friend, Edward Balfour Sahib, Government Agent, may the Almighty Lord keep him in safety.

After salutation, joined with friendship, I send, ungummed, in reply to that gentleman's letter of this day's date, the enclosed letter for transmission to the Right Honorable the Governor.

What more illustration.

(Signed) AZIM JAH.

———

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

29th May 1859.

His Highness the Prince Azim Jah Bahadur has asked me to submit the enclosed† letter, in acknowledgment of that from His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan of the 27th instant to the address of His Highness.

* NOTE.—The Officer to whom this was addressed was Major P. T. Snow, Assistant Government Agent.—E. B., *G. A.*
31st August 1861.

† NOTE.—Copy of the enclosure was not retained in the Agency.—E. B., *G. A.*
31st August 1861.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and begs to forward herewith an address to the Honorable the Governor Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, hoping that he will be pleased to submit the same to His Excellency as early as possible.

A copy of the communication is enclosed.

SHADY MAHEL,
7th June 1859.

(Signed) عظیم جاہ

———

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur presents his best compliments to Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George, and begs to be allowed to submit for the kind consideration of Sir Charles the following circumstances in connexion with the communication of the Government Agent of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the stipend profered to His Highness.

On the demise of his nephew the late Nabob of the Carnatic which took place on the 7th October 1855, His Highness so early as the 10th of the same month, asserted his claim to succeed to the vacant Musnud, his right to succession having been already acknowledged by the Madras Government in a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 14th January 1829, wherein, he is described as the next heir, and again in the Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Government, dated 29th September 1843 the word "succession" being there introduced; notwithstanding to which the Government of Madras in their reply to His Highness on the 17th November 1855 in declining to recognize his right to the succession ignore these facts.

His Highness on the 24th November 1855, memorialized the Court of Directors through this Government, on the same subject, but no reply was ever vouchsafed to His Highness further than informing him through the Government on the 19th January 1857, that an allowance of one lack of Rupees per annum had been fixed for His Highness' support, which sum he felt it his duty to decline. On the 3rd April 1857, His Highness addressed the Governor General of India through this Government and was favored with a copy of an Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 2nd December 1857; subsequently it was intimated by an Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 17th November 1858, that the stipend allottad to His Highness was increased from one lack to one lack and a half per annum.

His Highness felt it his duty to decline this grant also, and addressed the Chepauk Agent on the subject on the 23rd and 26th November 1858, and received an answer thereto by Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 17th December 1858, and His Highness begs to enclose copies of the whole of the correspondence above referred to as noted in the margin, for the more convenient perusal of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan. His Highness begs also to be permitted to observe that if His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan will be pleased to refer the records of Government that by excluding His Highness from his right and title there can accrue no saving to the State for a series of years. His Highness places great reliance on the right sense of justice entertained by His Excellency Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan and his intimate knowledge of Indian affairs, and he therefore solicits a patient investigation of His Highness' right to succession, and feels assured that the result will be the use of His Excellency's influence with the higher authorities so as to cause an entire review and re-consideration of the past proceedings of the late Court of Directors in His Highness' case and eventual and speedy dealing with the same according to justice and right.

10th October 1855.
29th September 1843.
14th January 1829.
17th November 1855.
24th November 1855.
19th January 1857.
3rd April 1857.
2nd December 1857.
17th November 1858.
23rd & 26th November 1858.
17th December 1858.
31st July 1801.
Proclamation to the Inhabitants.

SHADY MAHEL,
7th June 1859.

(Signed) عظیم جاہ

(A true Copy)

(Signed) عظیم جاہ

No. 956.

SENT.

Madras, 8th June 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur has written requesting that the accompanying Kharetah be submitted to the Honorable the Governor.

From the copy of it usually sent, I see that His Highness makes in the first paragraph merely a passing allusion to the brief message which I verbally communicated to him from the Honorable the Governor to the effect that by not drawing his allowance, he was causing for himself much want of comforts in his advancing age. His Highness then remarked that he would shortly notice the subject: and I am of opinion that the resolution to address the Honorable the Governor and copying of the documents thereto had even then been formed and commenced.

The brief verbal message, seems to me only made the opportunity of sending in documents already prepared or preparing.

I submit as my opinion, that the Government Agent at Chepauk might be ordered to reply that the verbal communication was made regarding His Highness' allowance in kindliness, in hope that His Highness would attend to his own comforts in his increasing years; but the other subject of His Highness' communication, has rested with the Home authorities to attend to.

Would you kindly also submit, as my opinion that, if the Honorable the Governor approve, the discontinuance of the Kharetah form of communication would be of use in disconnecting these thoughts from their present direction.

(Signed) E. B.

20th July 1859.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

Referring to your note of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a letter to the Governor from Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, I have now the honor by His Excellency's desire to forward you the accompanying Kharetah for presentation to His Highness. A copy is sent herewith for your information as Agent.

P. S.—Sir Charles wishes you to meet him at Chepauk at 6 this evening.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.

Sir Charles Trevelyan presents his compliments to His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur, and regrets that the pressure of public business has prevented him from previously acknowledging His Highness' letter, dated on the 7th ultimo.

Sir C. Trevelyan observes that His Highness' letter, which encloses copies of former correspondence with the Governor General, the Court of Directors and this Government, must have been written before the message alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter was delivered.

That message was that Sir Charles Trevelyan could not re-open questions which have been definitively settled by the highest authorities, but that nothing should be wanting on his part, as the representative of Her Majesty, to render His Highness' situation in every respect dignified and honorable. Sir C. Trevelyan also suggested, in a friendly spirit, that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied the just *claims* upon him, as far as he was able, out of the large sum standing to his credit on account of the arrears of his stipend.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has nothing to add to this communication, which was made through the Agent, Doctor Balfour, previously to the meeting which took place with mutual satisfaction, at the Banqueting Hall, on Her Majesty's Birth-day.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

Sincerely desiring His Highness' welfare, Sir C. Trevelyan desires to be regarded as a friend and well wisher.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
20th July 1859.

No. 1,218 of 1859.

Wednesday, 20th July 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

I will have pleasure in being in attendance on the Honorable the Governor at Chepauk at 6 P. M. this evening.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely.

No. 1,219 of 1859.

The Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends has the honor to present compliments to His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, and has the honor to ask His Highness will obligingly name a time at which the Government Agent can do himself the honor of waiting on His Highness.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
20th July 1859.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

To His Highness' Prince AZIM JAH BAHADUR.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and in acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 20th instant, begs to state that His Highness will receive the Government Agent at Shady Mahel on the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHADY MAHEL,
21st July 1859.

(Signed) عظيم جاه

(True Copies.)

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

His Highness Azeem Jah presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and begs leave to send a letter addressed by him to His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George, with the enclosures therein mentioned, and to request that the same may be forwarded to the Honorable the Governor as soon as convenient.

SHADY MAHAL,
8th August 1861.

(Signed) عظيم جاه

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to send, herewith, a Memorial addressed by me to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, and a printed copy of a case for me, referred to in the Memorial, both of which I shall be much obliged by your forwarding to the Secretary of State as soon as possible.

TRIPLICANE,
8th August 1861.

(Signed) عظيم جاه

To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The humble Memorial of His Highness AZEEM JAH, AMEER-UL-OMRAH, SERAJ-UL-OMRAH, OMDUT-UL-MOOLK, ASADOOD DOWLAH, MAHOMED ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR, ZOOL FEKHAR JUNG, SEPAH SALAR, being or claiming to be Nawaub of the Carnatic, and Soubahdar of Arcot.

SHEWETH,

1. The Nawaubship of the Carnatic is hereditary, and became vested in Anwar-ad-Dien, the great great Grandfather of your Memorialist in 1744. The title flows from native authority, and not in any way from the British Government.

2. Anwar-ad-Dien was slain in battle in 1749, and was succeeded by his son, Mahomed Ali (sometimes named Wallahjah) whose title and rights were made hereditary in his family by express grant of the Great Mogul, and were officially and formally recognized both by Great Britain and France, in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and by Great Britain in (inter alia) various other Treaties. Thus the position of the Nawaubs in their own country was daily and constantly recognized by their Allies, the East India Company, and the British Government.

3. Your Memorialist's ancestors, the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, have always been, and also been by the British Government, recognized as Independent Princes, and were the oldest Allies of the British Arms in India.

4. This alliance has been of the utmost importance and value to the British nation, as has been over and over again admitted in many official Despatches, and other Government documents. The following Extract from the Despatch, dated January 1780, of Sir Thomas Rumbold, then Governor of Madras, is respectfully submitted in illustration of this. "The first and most "distinguished of our connexions is that which has been long formed with the present Nabob of "the Carnatic." * *

"Our influence in the Carnatic is founded on the free will and consent of the Nabob" * * * "it is certain that all the inconveniences we suffer are amply compensated by the advantages "derived from an exclusive influence in the Nabob's country, sufficient to establish a decided "superiority, and to prevent all competitors, European or Native, from hurting the commerce, "or disturbing the possessions of the Company. It is unquestionably to this influence that we "are indebted for a great part of our prosperity, for our success against the French in India "during the last war, and for the decisive stroke made against them so early in the present "war, to which, as affairs have since turned out, we owe perhaps our present existence in the "east. Under these circumstances, if our gratitude alone be too weak a tie to bind us to the "Nabob, a sense of interest should teach us the importance of so useful an attachment."

Again, among others Warren Hastings, Governor General of Bengal, referring to the same ancestor of your Memorialist, wrote to the Court of Directors on 28th November 1783.

"The Nabob Wallahjah, your old and faithful friend and ally, * * * an aged prince, "whose life to the last dregs of it, had been spent in the mutual intercourse of friendship with "the Company and the British nation, and in participation of all the vicissitudes which had "attended their fortune."

5. Without adverting to earlier Treaties, in 1792, a Treaty was made between the British East India Company and Mahomed Ali, on behalf of himself and his "heirs and successors" by which (*enter alia*) provision was made for times of peace, and in times of war, the East India Company undertook the maintenance of a Military force in the Carnatic, they in that event assuming full authority over the Carnatic and its revenues, and applying four-fifths of the revenues to the maintenance of the war, and paying the remaining one fifth to the Nabob, for support of his dignity and office.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

6. Mahomed Ali died in 1795, and his son Omdut-ul-Omrah succeeded to the Nawaubship, and its revenues, and he died in 1801, leaving a reputed son named Ali Hoossain, then a youth of 18 years of age.

7. The Company had prior to this, been extremely desirous of obtaining the collection of the revenues, together with the management of the Civil and Military administration of the Carnatic wholly into their own hands, and had made repeated overtures to the Nawaubs with this view, but the Nawaubs would not consent to this interference with their rightful prerogative, excepting during the period of war.

8. On the death of Omdut-ul-Omrah, in 1801, the last mentioned proposal, among others, was submitted to the recognized heir to the Carnatic, Ali Hoossain, and on his refusal to accede to the same, he was forcibly prevented by the East India Company from ascending the Musnud, and thereupon the next heir Azeem-ul-Dowlah (father of your Memorialist) was applied to, and on his agreeing to the terms in question, and which were embodied in a Treaty, was in the same year (1801) recognized by the East India Company as successor, and duly installed in the Nawaubship. It appears that, in order to induce compliance with their demand for an alteration of the Treaty of 1792, the representatives of the East India Company alleged that the letters, afterwards mentioned, said to have been found at Seringapatam, constituted a charge of disaffection on the part of the Nawaubs, whereby the Treaty of 1792 was at an end, and the East India Company was entitled to demand from their allies, the Nawaubs, new, or different terms.

9. Ali Hoossain, who had been passed over, died in the year after his reputed father (1802) without issue; and Azeem-ul-Dowlah, thus became by inheritance also, the only party entitled to claim the dignity of the Nawaubship.

10. By the last mentioned Treaty, entered into with Azeem-ul-Dowlah, which bore to be for "*all times to come*," and is in all its provisions a Treaty for perpetuity, the Nawaubs made over to the Company "*for ever*" the Civil and Military administration of the Carnatic, together with its revenues, with the exception of one fifth. This fifth was expressly reserved to the Nawaubs for the support of their dignity, but it was provided that if the revenues should increase, the surplus of the fifth beyond 25 lacs of star Pagodas, should not go to the Nawaubs, but be applied for Military purposes.

11. Azeem-ood-Dowlah died in 1819 leaving two sons, the eldest Azum Jah, who succeeded him in the Nawaubship, and your Memorialist Azeem Jah, his second son, both by the same mother.

12. Azum Jah died in 1825 leaving an infant son, named Mahomed Ghouse Khan, during whose minority your Memorialist as next heir was appointed, and acted as Regent of the Carnatic. On Mahomed Ghouse Khan reaching the proper age, he ascended the Musnud, or throne, which he occupied for the long period of thirty years, and died in 1855 without issue, leaving your Memorialist, sole and undisputed heir to the Musnud.

13. The Treaty of 1792 bore to be between "the Company and their heirs and successors on the one part, and the Nawaub Wallajah (Mahomed Ali) &c., &c., &c., Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own name, and for himself, and his successors, his eldest son Nabob Oomdut-ul-Omrah, &c., &c., &c., and his heirs and successors, on the other part, &c.

14. The subsequent and last Treaty of 1801, was intended to be, and was *Supplementary* to the Treaty of 1792, and to maintain said Treaty, except in so far as thereby expressly altered. This is rendered obvious by the following Extract, and Articles forming part of that Treaty.

1. From the Preamble.

"And whereas the right of Prince Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, founded upon the "hereditary right of his father, the Nawaub Ameer-ul-Omrah Bahadur to succeed to "the rank, property, and possessions of his ancestors, heretofore Nawaubs of the "Carnatic has been acknowledged by the English East India Company. And whereas "the said Company, and his said Highness the Prince Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, "have judged it expedient that a new Treaty shall at this time be executed, for the

"purpose of supplying the defects of all former engagements, and of establishing the "connexion between the said contracting parties on a permanent basis of security *in all* "*time to come.*"

"Article 1. The right of the Nawaub Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur to succeed to the state "and rank, and the dignities dependent thereon of his ancestors, heretofore Nawaubs "of the Carnatic is hereby formally acknowledged, and guaranteed by the Honorable "East India Company, to His Highness Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, who has "accordingly succeeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot."

"Article 2. Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India "Company and their Highnesses heretofore Nawaubs of the Carnatic, as are calculated "to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify the interests of "the contracting parties, *are hereby renewed and confirmed:* and accordingly, the "friends or enemies of either are the friends and enemies of both parties."

"Article 3. * * * and with the view of reviving the *fundamental* principles of the alliance "between His ancestors and the English nation, the said Nawaub Azeem-ul-Dowlah "stipulates and agrees, &c. &c."

15. Your Memorialist is aware that the Company, clearly as an afterthought on their part, proposed to Azeem-ul-Dowlah to omit certain words in the preamble, and in the first Article of the Treaty of 1801, the object of which it has been contended, was to limit the right of Azeem-ul-Dowlah to a merely personal one, and it appears that the alteration such as it is, was conceded by that Prince, evidently under influence at the time, which possibly could not be resisted. But it is humbly submitted that the alteration has and could have no such effect, as will abundantly appear hereafter.

16. In communicating his accession to the Nawaubship to His Majesty King George the third, the Nawaub distinctly states that in consequence of the death of his uncle, "your Majesty's "representatives, that is to say, the Governor in Council of Madras *in virtue of my right of inhe-* "*ritance derived from my grand-father and father* were pleased to instate me in the Musnud of "the Government of the Carnatic."

17. The Nawaub, when writing to the Prince of Wales at the same period, uses the following similar words: "In consequence of the death of my late respected uncle, the Nawaub "Omdut-ul-Omrah, Bahadoor, the Governor in Council of Madras instated me, *in virtue of my* "*right as heir,* in the Musnud of the Government of the Carnatic."

18. The accession of Azeem-ul-Dowlah was also fully and publicly recognized by every power with whom the Nawaub was connected.

19. Furthermore, had it been understood and intended by the Company, and by Azeem-ul-Dowlah that the Treaty of 1801, *was personal* to the latter, and that the benefits enjoyed by him under it should not be transmitted to his heirs and successors, it is incredible (especially considering the vast interests at stake) that there should have been no specific and positive statement to that effect, in that Treaty. So far from this Treaty of 1801, containing any specific and positive statements, or any statements at all of the personal nature referred to, it (as has been already shewn) distinctly professes to "supply the defects of all former engagements, to make "additional provisions, and to establish the connexion between the said contracting parties on a "permanent basis of security *in all time to come.*" It professes further that "such parts of the "Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India Company and their Highnesses here-"tofore Nawaubs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to *strengthen* the alliance, *to cement the friend-* "*ship,* and to *identify,* the interests of the contracting parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed."

20. It was contrary to the whole spirit and intention of the parties that the state or rank of the Nawaub should be affected, or his descendants deprived of their right of inheritance. This is proved by many documents, and without here adverting to more, it may be sufficient to quote the following passage from an official document of the Company (Carnatic papers 1802, page 12,) describing an interview with the representatives of Ali Hoossain, which clearly shows that the avowed design of the Treaty of 1801 was in no sense whatever to deprive the subsequent

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

Nawaubs of the Carnatic, either of the Sovereignty or revenues, but simply and solely that the administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, should be entirely conducted by the English, so as to avoid the inconveniences of a divided Government.

"We proceeded accordingly to state to the Khans the *inconveniences* which had been "experienced from the effects of a divided Government, the difficulty of applying, under "such a system, the resources of the Carnatic to the exigencies of the Public service, "and the impossibility of introducing a regular form of internal Government, until the "defects of the existing system should be corrected. We then informed the Khans that "the only remedy applicable to the errors of the present Government of the Carnatic, "was the substitution of one permanent authority in lieu of the fluctuating authority "which had hitherto subsisted; that the appropriation of the resources of the Carnatic, "during the Government of the Nawaub, and under the pressure of actual war, had been "found from experience, to be incompatible with the objects of the alliance and, there-"fore, the only adequate security for the right and interest of the British Government "in the Carnatic against the dangers with which they have been menaced was the entire "and exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. "We accordingly informed the Khans that this condition would form the basis of the "arrangement, which it was our intention to propose to them. Najeeb Khan observed "that such a proposition was calculated to frustrate the proposed object of the arrange-"ment, for if the entire Government of the Carnatic should be transferred to the hands "of the Company, the station of the Nawaub of the Carnatic would be annihilated. We "replied to the Khans that the condition now proposed actually was in the Treaties of "1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the "Carnatic had been transferred under the operation of that condition, to the exclusive "administration of the Company, no doubt was entertained that the rank and dignity "of Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ul-Omrah, as the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, had been "preserved. We therefore drew this conclusion that the rank and dignity of the "Nawaub of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the operation of that condi-"tion; and that the object of proposing an amicable adjustment, instead of proceeding "to exercise the rights acquired by the British Government, *was manifestly founded on* "*the desire of preserving to the family the rank, dignities, and splendour of the Nawaubs* "*of the Carnatic.*"

21. Your Memorialist submits that both the Treaties of 1792 and 1801 are still in operation, and that he is entitled to claim and enjoy his rights not only under these Treaties, but that under any circumstances your Memorialist is entitled to maintain his claim, as sole surviving heir direct from Anwar-ad-Dien and Mahomed Ali.

22. From the early period when, by the *voluntary permission, and distinct favor,* of your Memorialist's Great Great Grand-father, Anwar-ad-Dien, who became Nawaub of the Carnatic in 1744, the English Company was first granted a position and an influence in his territories, and was fostered and supported by his powerful alliance, in the struggles with the French in India. No part of the Carnatic has ever been gained by the Company by conquest from your Memorialist's ancestors, nor has any one of your Memorialist's ancestors ever been at war with the Company; but as the history of that Company demonstrates, they have always been the ready, the faithful, and for a long series of years, the very powerful Allies of the British people.

23. The only semblance of an exception, ever attempted to be reared up against their fidelity, was founded, upon the discovery at the siege of Seringapatam, of certain documents upon which the unfounded construction was laid that the Nawaubs were disaffected to the British Government.

24. With reference to this matter your Memorialist entreats your consideration of the following points:—

(1.) The innumerable acts of friendship known to have been *systematically* and *voluntarily* rendered by the accused Nawaubs (Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ul-Omrah) to the East India Company, during the long period of fifty years, required that any charge of a treasonable design on

heir part against the Company should have been sustained by irrefragable proof to have merited the slightest credence.

(2.) So far from the evidence on which the charge in question is based being of the above conclusive character, a high and wholly disinterested authority, Mr. Mill, the Historian of India, states, after carefully examining the whole matter, that the evidence adduced was most meagre, in fact there was nothing in it whatever of a conclusive nature as against the accused Nawaubs.

(3.) Even though the testimony borne had been adverse to the cause of your Memorialist, such testimony would have been the opposite of trustworthy, seeing that the trial, unlike the practice in English Courts of Justice, where every precaution is taken to protect the interests of the accused, was arranged and conducted by persons who were immediately connected with the Nawaubs' accusers, the Company's Officials.

(4.) Apart from the highly exceptional arrangements adopted for trying the charge, the interests of the chief witnesses examined were closely identified with the Company, as will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Mill's work :—

"To establish still further the dark designs which the Governor General firmly concluded "that a few hyperbolical expressions had already proved, a list of nine witnesses was "transmitted to Madras of whom the two Vakeels, Golam Ali Khan, and Ali Reza Khan "were the chief. A Commission consisting of two of the most approved servants of "the Company, Mr. Webbe, the Secretary to the Madras Government, and Colonel Close, "were selected to conduct the investigation. Every precaution was taken, such as that "of preventing communication between the witnesses, to get from them either the "evidence pure, or the means of detecting its impurity. It was resolved to begin with "the two Vakeels, who of course could best elucidate their own correspondence. To "form a proper judgment of their testimony, several circumstances ought to be remarked. "In the first place, they were orientals; that is, men accustomed in the use of language "towards those on whom their hopes and fears depended, to regard very little the con- "nection between their words, and the corresponding matters of fact, but chiefly the "connection between those words and the impression favorable or unfavorable, which "they were likely to make on the minds of the great persons on whose power the interest "of the speaker most remarkably depended. In the second place, it is impossible to "conceive any dependence more abject than was at this time the dependence of the "Khans Golam Ali and Ali Reza upon the English Government. The Government "under which they had found employment was totally destroyed. Every source of "independent subsistence was cut off; they lived upon a pension which they received "from the English Government, and which it was only necessary to withhold to plunge "them into the deepest abyss of human misery. They had every motive which interest "could yield to affirm what would be agreeable to the English Government. They "could have no interested motive to speak what would be agreeable to Tippoo, Wallah- "jah, or Omdut-ul-Omrah. In these circumstances, had they given a testimony in "every respect conformable to the wishes of the English Government, what depended "upon their affirmation would have been regarded as of little or no value by any "impartial Judge. But, in so far as they gave a testimony in opposition to those wishes, "that is in opposition, as they must have believed, to their own interests, their testi- "mony has some of the strongest possible claims upon our belief." "Every thing was "done to remove any obstructions which might exist in the minds of the witnesses to "the production of such evidence as was expected. They were given to understand "that no blame would be attached to them, who only acted under legitimate orders, "for their instrumentality in the designs of their Master, and they were assured "in the strongest language that any appearance of a design to conceal the truth, and "they well knew what Eastern rulers were accustomed to call the truth, would be "visited upon them with all the weight of English indignation."

"Of the two Vakeels, Ali Reza, was residing at Velore; Golam Ali, at Seringapatam. As "least remote, Ali Reza was examined first. In him, the examining Commissioners say

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

"in their report to the Governor, we think it necessary to apprize your Lordship that we "discover an earnest disposition to develope the truth. Golam Ali, they accused of base "endeavours at concealment. The evidence of both taken together, tends not to confirm "one single suspicion, if any could have been justly derived from the papers, but to "remove them every one."

The historian then proceeds to dispose of the proofs and adds, after some detail :—

"The Commissioners say we examined Golam Ali, Meer Suddor Dewan Purniah and the "Moonshee Hubbeel Olla, that is the men above all others acquainted with the "secrets of Tippoo's Government, but as their testimony did not establish any fact, we "found it unnecessary to record their evidence."

"Not only does this evidence afford no proof of a criminal correspondence with Tippoo on "the part of the Nawaub, but the total inability of the English to produce further "evidence, with all the Records of the Mysore Government in their hands, and all the "living agents of it within their absolute power, is a proof of the contrary, since it "is not credible that a criminal correspondence should have existed, and not have left "more traces of itself."

Your Memorialist therefore humbly submits that there never was an unfounded charge more clearly and satisfactorily disposed of, than that of the alleged infidelity of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic to the British Government. But even assuming, contrary to the fact, that in 1799 the Nawaubs had been unfaithful, and the whole infidelity alleged consisted in corresponding with Tippoo Saib, this charge having served its purpose in 1801, ought not to be resuscitated in 1861. If an offence was commited, it was duly expiated by the large sacrifices made by the Nawaubs in 1801. To refer to it now, to ground further sacrifices, would be so contrary to every principle of equity, that your Memorialist has no doubt all such idea will be at once discarded from the minds of the British Government.

25. The circumstances that the Musnud has been occupied by three distinct Nawaubs since the Treaty of 1801, and that your Memorialist, when Regent, as well as before and since, was officially recognized as the next successor to the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, are of themselves ample evidence that the charge of infidelity was not acted upon, and that the Treaty of 1801 was not personal to the Nawaub who signed it, but was understood and intended to be merely supplementary to the previous Treaties, and was, in the official language already quoted designed "*to preserve* to the family the rank, dignities and splendour of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, "for all times to come."

26. Your Memorialist, in fact, was always recognized as successor to the Nawaubship, and, on various occasions, he has been expressly so by the East India Company. Thus the Court of Directors, in a public letter to the Madras Government, dated 14th January 1829, in reply to a communication from the latter Government, notifying the appointment of Dr. Scott as Physician to the Durbar of the Nawaub, then recently deceased, and your Memorialist's appointment as Naib-i-Mooktear to his infant nephew, expressed their approval of that proceeding on the ground of your Memorialist being *the next heir in case of his demise*. And again the Marquis of Tweeddale, the then Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, in 1843, in a Minute, having reference to the exemption list of the relatives of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, ordered an alteration to be made in that list. His Lordship in Council observed that Prince Azim Jah Bahadur (the late Naib-i-Mooktear), does not hold that place in list No. 1 to which he is entitled in consideration of the position he lately occupied in communication with the British Government, and that which he held in relation to his Highness the Nawaub, *and to his succession to the Musnud*. It was therefore resolved that the name of your Memorialist Azim Jah Bahadur, be placed first in the list of the male relations of His Highness the Nawaub.

27. On the day of the decease of the late Nawaub (7th October 1855), His Highness' Dewan waited on the Honorable Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., the only member of Council then at Madras—the Governor Lord Harris being absent—to inform him of the death of His Highness, and to receive instructions relative to his funeral, when the Dewan mentioned the rights of your Memorialist as His Highness' successor.

28. Your Memorialist had prepared himself to be installed, by virtue of his right as the lawful heir to the Musnud as Nawaub, when to his utter astonishment the local Government refused officially to recognize this his inherent right.

29. Up to this period your Memorialist had received no intimation that any obstacle would be interposed to his succeeding to the titles and possessions attaching to the Nawaubship of the Carnatic.

30. On the contrary, as has already been stated in paragraph 26, your Memorialist had been officially mentioned and recognized, as the next heir to the Musnud, on the good faith of which recognition thus made by persons high in Office in the Company, he fully and without doubt relied.

31. Your Memorialist on receiving the aforesaid most unexpected and painful information, prepared, and on 24th November 1855, transmitted a Memorial of his case to the Honorable Court of Directors (through the Government Agent), to the Governor in Council at Madras, but although your Memorialist was informed that his Memorial would be forwarded, he received no reply from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

32. Afterwards your Memorialist received a letter dated the 25th January 1857, from the Government Agent at Chepauk, stating that an allowance of Company's Rupees one lac per annum had been made to your Memorialist for the period of his life, (to which one-half more was afterwards added.)

33. Your Memorialist, on the 3rd of the following April, addressed a letter to the Governor General in Council in which he stated his case, and at the same time informed his Lordship as to the nature of the aforesaid communication received from the Government Agent at Chepauk, stating that he could not consent to the terms therein proposed in settlement of his just claims as heir to the Nawaubship of the Carnatic. Your Memorialist in his letter to the Governor General in Council referred to the unanswered Memorial he had addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, and referred specially to certain important points of his case which he feared had been overlooked.

34. On receiving no reply to this last letter your Memorialist, on 26th of the following November, forwarded a note of reminder to the Governor General in Council, whereupon he received a communication from the Government at Madras, which after acknowledging the receipt by the Governor General in Council of your Memorialist's communications of the 3rd April and 26th November 1857 respectively, stated: "The Government of India decline to discuss the "merits of His Highness' case, or to revoke the decision which has been passed. They observe "that the Prince has memorialized the Honorable Court of Directors, and he may await their "reply," which reply your Memorialist never received.

35. The refusal to recognize his right to ascend the Musnud and enjoy the revenues of the Carnatic, and the contumely with which his communications have been treated—so different from the respect shown by the Company to your Memorialist's ancestors—have caused him great grief of mind, and subjected him and his family to the most painful and humiliating embarrassment and poverty; and has thrown into deep distress a number of dependents of his family.

36. Failing to obtain redress and to receive from the Honorable Court of Directors any direct reply to his statement of grievances, your Memorialist, as apparently then the only resource left to him, took steps to submit his case to the British Parliament.

37. In prosecution of what he considered to be his just and undoubted rights, he was prepared to follow out, and has to a certain extent followed out, the last mentioned proceedings; but he is now advised, and believes that the just spirit which has actuated the Indian Government, under its new constitution, when dealing with cases of less magnitude and hardship than that of your Memorialist, will, on his thus making application to the Indian Government, lead to the same honor and good faith being applied to his case, as that which the Nawaubs of the Carnatic have at all times practised towards the British nation, and without whose timely and powerful assistance, history proves that that nation would often have been placed in the most serious

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

difficulties with respect to its Indian affairs; indeed as has already been shewn, the British Government owe their possession of India to the then powerful and friendly aid of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic.

38. Your Memorialist, in common with other Native Princes had, previously to the recent decisions with reference to various cases, been greatly cheered by the merciful terms of the Proclamation to the Natives of India, of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen; and by the wise and magnanimous sentiments contained in the remarkable Despatches and correspondence between the Governor General of India and the Secretary of State in Council, on the subject of "succession," and other important questions affecting the welfare of the people, and good government of the vast territory of India.

39. It is well known that the Governor General in the course of recent journeys through the Bengal Presidency, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjaub, and under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, rewarded, in various ways and degrees, those Native Princes, Chiefs and gentlemen, who had remained faithful to the Government of India, or done it good service, during the late great and disastrous mutiny and rebellion in India; and it may not be overlooked that your Memorialist, though suffering under the humiliation, deprivation, and poverty arising from the refusal of the Government of India, to acknowledge his rights as heir of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic, continued with his family and friends, throughout the mutiny, the peaceable and faithful ally and supporters of that Government.

40. Your Memorialist in respectfully soliciting your earnest attention to this Memorial, desires to express his belief that, if his case be considered in the same just and benign spirit as that now professed by Great Britain towards the Native Princes and Natives generally of India, and, as understood, practically acted upon in various instances, your Memorialist will not be longer kept in his present unhappy and humiliating position, but will speedily have restored to him the dignities, possessions and revenues of the Nawaubship of the Carnatic, to which, he humbly submits, he has in this Memorial shewn himself to be rightly entitled by solemn Treaties, as well as by Inheritance, and upon every ground on which obligations can be considered binding, whether between nation and nation, or man and man.

41. Your Memorialist in the course of his proceedings in Parliament, and in applying to the Indian Government had occasion to print the grounds of his case for information, and it is believed the authorities are in possession of copies; but in the event of their being mislaid, he deems it his duty to send a fresh print with this Memorial, that there may be an opportunity of considering it, if thought necessary, in forming judgment in the case of your Memorialist.

See printed case accompanying.

42. Your Memorialist obtained a Return of papers from the Government of India, by an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th April 1860, in which is contained at the end, a Minute of His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, late Governor of Madras, dated 4th June 1859, in which His Excellency gives an account of your Memorialist's having congratulated him on his arrival at Madras as Governor, and states that His Excellency had sent a message to your Memorialist, advising him to abondon his claims to the Nawaubship and accept the position of first Native Nobleman at Madras, in which case His Excellency should be happy to commence his intercourse with your Memorialist; and that he sent to your Memorialist the usual invitation to a Ball given in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and that your Memorialist cordially responded to this overture, and attended the Ball, where he was received by His Excellency as stated in the Minute.* Your Memorialist, as was the custom of his family, being desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the Governors of Madras, took the first opportunity, after the departure of Lord Harris, to make friendly relations with the new Governor: but he did nothing further, and intentionally gave no ground for the conclusion come to by the Chepauk Agent as before quoted. The message, stated by Sir C. Trevelyan, to have been sent to your Memorialist, was a verbal one, through Doctor Balfour, the Chepauk Agent, and was made on the 20th day of May 1859, a few days before the Ball referred to; and in the conversation which thereupon ensued, your

*The Minute concludes by stating: "Doctor Balfour has "since informed me, that Azeem Jah is highly pleased with "what has taken place, and that he perfectly understands "and acquiesces in his new position."

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
11th October 1861.

Memorialist is not aware that he gave Doctor Balfour any ground for concluding that he would comply with that message; but your Memorialist stated that he would send an answer to it. Your Memorialist's chief object, in that conversation, was to ascertain that in the event of his attending the Ball he would receive the honor and attention due to his rank, and being satisfied on that point, your Memorialist accepted the invitation to the Ball for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with the Governor. Had the Return of papers referred to contained your Memorialist's written reply to the message so sent to your Memorialist by Sir C. Trevelyan, and which reply is dated 7th June 1859, only three days subsequent to the Governor's Minute, it would have thereby been at once seen that the conclusion stated by the Governor in his Minute had arisen from some misunderstanding. On the Return in question being made, your Memorialist's Agents in England, under your Memorialist's authority, contradicted the conclusion so come to and reported by Madras Government; but the same Minute has been again printed, and placed last, in a further Return of papers obtained by your Memorialist from the Government of India, by order of the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament, which has obliged your Memorialist to make special notice of the Minute in question in this Memorial. The written reply of your Memorialist to the message of Sir C. Trevelyan states, "with reference to certain instructions communicated by His Excellency through the Government Agent in person on 20th ultimo, (20th May 1859,) on the subject of His Highness' "stipend," and then proceeds to lay before His Excellency an account of all that your Memorialist had done, from the time of the death of the late Nawaub, to assert your Memorialist's claim to his right of succession to the vacant Musnud, and submits his case to the favorable consideration of the Governor, with the view of his recommending it to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and concludes by informing His Excellency that your Memorialist had despatched the correspondence, connected with his claim to the Musnud, to England, that your Memorialist's claim might be brought before Parliament.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that he may be restored to, and confirmed in, all the rights, titles, dignities, revenues and property, belonging to him as the heir, representative and successor of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic, or that such redress may be adjudged to your Memorialist, as shall be doing justice between the Government of India and your Memorialist.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TRIPLICANE, MADRAS,
8th August 1861.

(The Signature and Seal of the Memorialist.)
Done in the presence of me,
JANAY JAHAN KHAN,
Secretary to His Highness.

No. 20.

ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 444.

Ordered that the Memorial from His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, with its enclosure, and the letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk, which accompanied it, be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in reference to the previous correspondence noted in the margin.

To Honorable Court, 26th November, No. 16 of 1855.
From do. to Government of India, 19th March, No. 15 of 1856.
To Secretary of State for India, 7th June, No. 18 of 1859.
From do. 8th December, No. 22 of 1859, para. 13.

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

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Memorial of H. H. Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur.

Memd.

Minute by H. E. Sir Charles Trevelyan dated 4th June 1859.
To the R. H. the Secy. of State for India. 7th June No. 18 of 1859.
From do. 8th Decr. No. 22 — para 13.
Orders thereon 23rd Jan. 7/60. No. 40.

The papers relating to the Minute recorded by the late Governor Sir Charles Trevelyan, regarding the renewal of intercourse between His Excellency and Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, are put up. The subject is alluded to in ~~paras~~ the 5 and following paras of the Agent's letter.

2. In para 31 of his present appeal the Prince refers to a Memorial of his case addressed to the late Honble Court of Directors dated 24th November 1855 — to which, he states, he has received no reply. This Memorial was duly forwarded to the Honble Court with the Despatch dated 20th November

× Despatched 27th Novr. 1855 by Steamer.

Papers regarding the Memorial are first respectfully

November No 15 of 1855. and attached to it the Postscript to that Despatch.

The Court replied to it in paras 8 & 9 of their Political Despatch to the Govt of India dated 19 March 1856 No 15. a copy of which was furnished to this Govt in Sir Stafford Northcote's letter of the 9th May 1856. No 2507. Copies of both these papers were forwarded to the Govt. Agent at Chepauk with Mr. Secy Cullen's letter dated 4th October 1856. No 332. and the communication he was required to make to H. H. Rajas Agent Sah, the Sawen, & the leading Members of the Carnatic family, respecting the Resolutions of the Hon'ble Court and of the Govt of India in regard to their

Jaghires

x As the Rajas Memorial was submitted through the Agent, to the Govt, & forwarded through him.

Memorial of the Heirs & Representatives of the late Nabob of the Carnatic

Replies to 8. April
No 6 of 62

18/6/67

Memorial of H. H. P.
Azeem Jah Bahadur

Pol 1861 Depart
No 444

Proceedings of Govt

D/11 Octr/61

Transmitting a con-
of State for India letter fro
the Govt agent at Chepauk
together with a Memorial
from H. H. Prince Azeem
Jah Bahadoor claiming
to be Nawaub of the
Carnatic

14th Septr

Political Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Read the following letter from the Govt: Agent at Chepauk

(Dated 31 August 1861 No 1089)

Order thereon 11th October 1861 No 444

To Hon'ble Court 20 Nov No 16 of 1855.
From — " — to Govt of India 19 Mar — 15 of 1856.
To Secy of State for India — 7 June — 18 of 1859.
From — " — 18 Decr 22 — " — para 13.

Ordered that the Memorial from His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, with its enclosure, & the letter from the Govt: Agent at Chepauk which accompanied it, be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India in reference to the previous correspondence noted in the margin.

Despatch of the Memorial intimated to the Agent on the

Pol^l. Ls. to Engd. 11th October
No. 24 of 1861.
Replied to 8th April
No 6 of 162

Political 1861 Dept.

No. 444.

Proceedings of Govt.

d/ 11th October 1861