MR. C. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 74 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 12 - 3 - ~~19~~ 1863

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 15. From Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 9th December 1862, No. 533.

With reference to G. O., No. 420, dated 20th October 1862, I have the honor to forward for submission to Government a letter, this day received, from Her Highness Nabob Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

To His Excellency Sir W. DENISON, K.C.B.,

Governor of Madras in Council, Fort Saint George.

May it please your Excellency,

I beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency the following circumstances connected with the matter of a proposed third reduction in my allowance, as would appear to be contemplated in the Order of Government, No. 420, dated 20th October 1862, a copy of which has been furnished to me by the Government Agent, with his letter No. 483, dated 28th October 1862, and in doing so to solicit your Excellency's most favorable and generous consideration of the same.

2. I am requested in the Order alluded to above to afford information as to the supposed exclusion from the list furnished by me in 1857 of certain servants of my late husband, the late Nawab of the Carnatic, of which servants a specification has been furnished to me by the Agent, in his abovementioned letter. Before I can give the explanation required, it is necessary for me to lay before your Excellency a brief statement of my case, and I trust that your Excellency will kindly accord to me your forbearance and favor me with a patient hearing, should that statement be considered too long or tedious.

3. I beg to inform your Excellency that when I was married to His late Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, I was 14 years of age; quite inexperienced, and unacquainted with the management of a large household, like that of the wives of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Such being the case, His Highness, most prudently, arranged to place the management and supervision of my household affairs into the hands of his mother, my aunt and mother-in-law, Enayut-oon-Nissa Begum. By that arrangement a separate establishment for myself became unnecessary; the entire control of all my affairs, of whatever description, devolved on my mother-in-law. There was no fixed sum assigned to me for my individual use; whatever was needed and asked for used to be supplied to me, either by His Highness or my mother-in-law, without any reference as to whether the expenditure was within or in excess of any limited monthly or annual stipend. But when His Highness' mother, my beloved aunt, died (ten months after my marriage with His Highness) then His Highness did me the honor formally to place me on the Musnud, as the Shaudy wife of the Sovereign Prince, which, in respect for his mother, he had not done during her lifetime and assigned to me the sum which my mother-in-law, Enayut-oon-Nissa Begum (like her mother-in-law Syed-oon-Nissa Begum) as the wife or widow of the house of Azim-ood-Dowlah, drew, namely, Rupees 12,000.

4. I observe that Major Wilson is careful to impress upon Government that this allowance was merely nominal, and in his correspondence with myself he endeavours to give a prominence to this idea. Now, as I have already stated to your Excellency, during His late Highness' mother's lifetime my expenditure was not limited by any particular assignment; whatever I required was given me, without any reference as to whether my total expenditure was within or not of any fixed sum; and when I formally ascended the Musnud as the Shaudy wife of His Highness, after my mother-in-law's death His Highness assigned me the sum of Rupees 12,000,

that sum which was enjoyed by the wives of the Nawabs of the house of Azim-ood-Dowlah. On this sum, it is true, His Highness did occasionally make drafts; but it was with my consent, besides His Highness in consideration of such concession on my part met all my extraordinary charges on account of fasts, feasts and ceremonies. But irrespective of this your Excellency will, I feel sure, be satisfied from the following Extracts that Major Wilson has certainly taken a wrong view of the matter. "The Right Honorable the Governor in Council recommended Her "Highness Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum, the Shaudy Lady of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and "the Government of India have sanctioned the issue to her of the sum of Rupees 12,000 per "mensem, which she *drew* during her lifetime less some *small* portions for dependents." Government Agent's letter No. 155½, dated 24th December 1856. "It appears that the stipend "of Rupees 9,350 per mensem, which has been assigned to your Highness is the *full* allowance "of which you were *in the enjoyment* during the lifetime of His Highness the late Nawab." Letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan, No. 27, paragraph 3, dated 21st May 1859. Thus I trust it will be clear that my allowance from His Highness was not a mere book entry, a paper transaction, a mere nominal assignment; but that it was a *bonâ fide* payment.

5. But being yet young and having no separate establishment, His Highness transferred to me the establishment of his late mother, which he considered it better to retain than entertaining a new set of strange servants, &c., to whom I was unknown and unaccustomed, and whose entertainment was thereby obviated; and further, in consequence of my tender age His Highness still deemed it prudent to have in his hands the regulation of this establishment. Thus it was that the servants of my late mother-in-law came to be placed under me for support and maintenance as well as for my service. They are therefore my servants and I have full power and control over them to retain or discharge them, to augment or decrease their salaries as they may render themselves worthy of the same. It was never intended by His late Highness the Nawab, that when I took charge of this establishment these servants should be independent of me, or that I should not deal with them according to their merits. He was certainly desirous that they should be protected, which he secured by giving them employment under me, and placing them under my care; but it was, I submit, never contemplated by His Highness, that they should not be amenable to me, or not liable to punishment by me or any one else; for His Highness himself on sundry occasions dispensed with the services of several old servants, such as Boodenbeg a Daroga, Elishia a female servant, and several others on the establishment of his mother which was transferred to me. Your Excellency will thus see that no separate list of such servants could be furnished by me, in order that their salaries may be disbursed by the Government Agency and independent of myself without my losing all respect as well as control and authority over my household, a result which I am certain the Government neither desire nor contemplate; for no just or paternal Government would desire to set servants against masters or cause anarchy in households. But notwithstanding that such is the position in which I shall be placed in the event of my household servants being paid independently of me, I did furnish the Government Agent with a list* of those servants who were originally transferred to me with the establishment of my mother-in-law, Enayut-oon-Nissa Begum, in my letter, dated 4th December 1861, of which list the Agent has not been pleased to take any notice whatever, and withholding the circumstance of its having been furnished by me from Government, has obtained their approval of and confirmation to a list prepared by himself, to which list, however, I am thankful, that Government, in the 3rd paragraph of their Order, No. 420, dated 20th October 1862, grant me permission to take exception, should I at any time, hereafter, be able to point out any parties who have been improperly included therein.

* Referred to in my letter to Government, dated 24th January 1862, and which passed through the hands of the Agent.

6. It is true that His Highness the Nawab did charge the Rupees 12,000 assigned to me with the salaries of some of the Circar servants, but he did this with my consent, which he first obtained, and I accorded my consent, because His Highness always met all my extraordinary expenses—such as were incurred on festivals and ceremonies, and therefore the concession, at that

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time, was attended with no real loss to me. But now, as I have solely to depend on the amouut assigned to me, any deduction therefrom would necessarily be accompanied with great inconvenience and loss. And though His Highness did so charge my assignment with certain payments, yet my establishment was quite distinct and separate from the Circar establishments, as will be more particularly observed by reference to His Highness' order, appointing Madar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, Dewan of the Durbar, as Supervisor of the Devadhi, that is my household, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, No. 420, dated 20th October 1862, in which His Highness declares that, "the affairs of the Devadhi in no way have connexion witht hose of the Durbar," and therefore I submit, that, my assignment is not subject to any payments on account of the salaries or pensions of the servants of the late Carnatic Circar, beyond those which have already been billetted on it by the local Government, and approved of by the Government of India, and the late Court of Directors; and that such is actually the case will be apparent from what Government themselves declare in their Proceedings, No. 316, dated 11th August 1862. "In Extract "from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 23rd December 1857, No. 1,068, the Govern- "ment, after *full* consideration of the late Chepauk Agent's reports and the revised lists therwith "submitted of the relatives, dependents, and servants of the late Nawab of the Carnatic maintain- "ed out of the monthly allowance, Rupees 12,000, assigned to his Lady, *fixed* the future stipend "to be paid to Her Highness Khair-oon-Nissa Begum at Rupees 9,350 per mensem." I would here beg to solicit your Excellency's kind attention to the circumstance that when in 1857 it was determined by Government to fix a certain sum as my stipend, and when the sum of Rupees 12,000, the amount generally enjoyed by the wives and widows of the Nawabs of the house of Azim-ood-Dowlah, came to be operated upon for that purpose, I was called upon by the Government Agent to submit lists of the relatives, dependents, and servants of His late Highness, who were maintained out of that sum, viz., Rupees 12,000, and these lists were accordingly submitted, which were carefully scrutinized by the then Government Agent, Dr. Balfour, who in consequence of a few discrepancies being found in them returned the lists for revision, which was done, and on re-examination they were found to square, almost to a point, with the Circar Records in the Government Agent's Office. The late Agent in his letter No. 338, dated 24th November 1857, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,068, dated 23rd December 1857, furnishes the following synoptical view of the amounts entered in my lists and those ascertained from the Circar Records:—

		As per Circar Records.			As per my Lists.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	Firstly—Relatives	800	0	0	800	0	0	
	Secondly—Dependents	796	4	0	796	0	0	
	Thirdly—Circar servants	235	0	0	235	0	0	
Rs. 815·	A. Salary of Shajee-ool-Moolk ...	625	0	0	625	0	0	
	B. ,, ,, Mohtainim-ood-Dowlah	150	0	0	150	0	0	
	C. ,, ,, Sar Faroz-ood Dowlah.	40	0	0	40	0	0	
	Total Rupees...	2,646	4	0	2,646	0	0	Difference only Annas 4.

and the Government in commenting upon the lists furnished by me state, that, it appears from the Agent's report that the amounts of my lists correspond with the disbursements made during the lifetime of the Nawab, as shown by the Circar Records, the total amount being Rupees 1,832, to which being added the allowances of the individuals named above marked A,B,C, pensioned as chief Officers, on their full pay, viz., Rupees 815, the payments actually made out of my stipend will be Rupees 2,647, which will leave me Rupees 9,353 a month, which amount, or a round sum of Rupees 9,350, was directed to be assigned to me for the future as my stipend. Such was the deliberate conclusion of the Government Agent, and such the equitable decision of Government; but Major Wilson has apparently discovered a document, which not all the well known care, deligence and assiduity of the late Agent, or the efforts of my discharged head servant, Ittabar

Jung, then in constant communication with the Agent, could bring to light. I beg to place side by side an extract on the same subject from communications from both the Agents.

Dr. Balfour, late Agent's letter to Government, No. 338, dated 24th December 1857.	Major Wilson's letter, No. 165, dated 25th February 1862.
In that month, viz., April 1855, a list was furnished to His Highness the late Nawab from each Department of the Circar, lists, of their establishments, with a view to admit of His Highness making reductions, and the Abstract now quoted was furnished by Her Highness with that view. Government will observe that the amount which Her Highness now pays is the same as was paid in the time of the late Nawab but *changes* have been made amongst the dependents as regards the individuals, viz., there being eighteen individuals of the Nawab's time not to be now found in Her Highness' list, and Her Highness' list contains twenty-seven individuals that were not borne as such upon her records in the lifetime of the late Nawab.	Paragraph 12. I found documents in the office from which all that is required may be gathered. Paragraph 13. It appears that the late Nawab some months before his death was desirous of effecting some retrenchments. With this view he desired the Dewan to prepare through the medium of Ittabar Jung, statements showing the manner in which the Begum's allowance was distributed. The desired document was prepared and approved of and the allowance was paid according to it from April to August 1855. Some *changes* in the details having then been effected, a revised statement was prepared according to which the allowance was distributed in September 1855, and this system would no doubt have continued had not the Nawab died in the next month.

I will not make any comments on either of these two passages; but will pass on to another on Major Wilson's letter, No. 429, dated 10th September 1862, recorded in Proceedings of Government, No. 367, dated 15th September 1862, leaving it to your Excellency's excellent judgment to draw its own inferences and conclusions. The other passage to which I allude is contained in the 3rd paragraph of the letter first quoted. "It became therefore necessary to search for other "means of obtaining the required information, and a document of *undisputable* authority was "found amongst the late Nawab's records from which the list now sent has been prepared; but "from which it is also beyond question that the list of the Nawab's servants furnished by the Be-"gum in 1857 is *quite* incorrect, the real total of persons having been 385, drawing the amount of "Rupees 4,841, which shows an omission from the Begum's list of 251 persons drawing Rupees "2,191." Now your Excellency will have observed that Dr. Balfour, the late Agent, simply observed a discrepancy in the *Nominal* Roll; but the amounts of disbursement made by me were the same as those made during His Highness' time. Were there so greivous and glaring a discrepancy as that which Major Wilson would now establish, surely Dr. Balfour, an Officer well skilled in Persian and who was not only connected with the affairs of the Carnatic family for the long period of 13 years, but was intimately acquainted with the domestic affairs of His late Highness, would not have allowed so great an inaccuracy to pass unnoticed or unrectified, especially after receiving the strict injunctions of Government (*a*) to have the lists carefully examined in his office, and aided as he then was by my late head servant, who at that time was laboring under deep resentment on account of my having discharged him from my service, and who at that time was preferring complaints against me. The lists submitted by me, and which Major Wilson challenges, so late in the day, were repeatedly examined by Dr. Balfour, and it was only after he had made the most minute inquiry, careful search, and searching investigation, and after he had fully tested my lists by the records of the late Circar in his possession, that he recommended them as correct to Government. It therefore seems extraordinary that so important a document, as that described by Major Wilson, should have escaped the usual attentive and watchful eyes of Dr. Balfour, and it, is still more extraordinary that the document should not also have been found in my own records, as it is said to be prepared by the late Ittabar Jung my head servant. But while Major Wilson lays such considerable stress upon the discovery of the document in question, does he, I ask, distinctly state that the individuals entered in this document are really servants of the late Nawab and that their salaries were charged by His Highness against my stipend, in the same manner as

(*a*) Order of Government, No. 519, dated 3rd July 1857, para. 8.

as the other servants of His Highness who have been provided out of the Rupees 12,000? In his letter to me, No. 483, dated 28th October 1862, quoted at the head of this letter, he states as follows: "I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the list of servants of the Nawab who are *supposed* to have been omitted from the list of 1857." It is there apparent from Major Wilson's own showing that the omission or deficiency in the list of 1857 is a mere matter of *supposition*, purely hypothetical, and a matter only of belief. Surely I ask, your Excellency, it is not expected that I can account for other men's beliefs or theories? Or that I or any other person can work out a problem such as Major Wilson apparently desires, viz., supposing that certain men are the servants of the Nawab, required to obtain them an assignment against Khair-un Nissa Begum's stipend? The only practicable way of working this problem is by doing me a great injustice against which I humbly crave your Excellency's protection.

7. But even supposing for argument sake that the persons entered in the lists prepared by Major Wilson and forwarded to me for observations did really belong to His Highness' establishment, and that they were billetted by His Highness on my establishment, it does not follow that I am bound to support all whom His Highness may have been pleased to engage for me at a time when I was too young to judge for myself, or when I could have no idea of what was and what was not necessary for me, and when it would have been useless for me even were I able to do so to object to any arrangement which it may have pleased His Highness to make; because all my wants were fully met. Nor do I think that it can be said with any show of justice that every menial whom His Highness may have been pleased to engage for me has a right to claim a share in the allowance which the local Government and the Government of India have been pleased to confer on me for my use.

8. With regard to the list itself, I beg to observe that it is perfectly incorrect. It contains the names of some persons who were dismissed by His Highness the Nawab himself, also by myself by advice of the Dewan,* in the same month in which my husband died, and of those whose services had to be dispensed with after the sale of the Gardens assigned to me by His late Highness for my use, but which were taken over by Government as the property of the Carnatic Circar and sold, and the others were taken over by Government as the property of the Carnatic Circar and sold, and the others are still in my service and whose salaries should be paid by me and not be deducted from my stipend. For if this be done I shall verily be left without any authority or control whatever over my household, and I shall be left at the mercy of my menials and have therefore to attend and wait on myself. I would here beg to bring to your Excellency's special notice that, when Government were pleased to *fix* my stipend they did so without encumbering it with any further payments or liabilities. In their Order No. 1,068, dated 23rd December 1857, Government say, "It was supposed that this residue would only amount to about Rupees 7,000, but its being a "good deal in excess of that sum does not affect the principle. The Governor in Council there-"fore directs the stipend to be assigned to Her Highness (that is myself) *after deducting the several* "*payments made out of it*, be fixed for the future at Rupees 9,350 per mensem." Here then there is no condition, as stated by Major Wilson in his letter to Government, No. 165, dated 25th February 1862, paragraph 8, in which the states: "The balance, viz., Rupees 9,350, was ordered to "be paid into her own hands (that is mine) *it being understood that the Begum would continue to* "*support the servants of the late Enayat-un-Nissa Begum.*" After certain deductions had been made the balance of Rupees 9,350 per mensem was fixed as my future stipend without any further charges being made on it. I therefore respectfully beg to represent that considering my late position as the consort of one of the most respectable Princess of India, and that Prince and all his house, true, faithful, and ardent friends of the British Government and greatly attached thereto, it becomes incumbent on the Government who have so largely benefited by the friendship to support the relict of that Prince in becoming honor, dignity and comfort, and not permit her mind to be harrassed and annoyed by continual reductions in her allowance (for the one now proposed by Major Wilson will be the third) or herself exposed to the indignity of having her stipend shared by menials and slaves. Besides what assurance have I that my stipend will not be again challenged. I therefore beg your Excellency will be kindly pleased to have the whole matter carefully and properly investigated, *ab initio*, and even-handed justice rendered to me.

* Such as Singers and Dancers.

9. I fear I have made too large an indent on your Excellency's time, attention, and good nature, and that I should weary you were I to add anything more to this long Memorial. I have therefore, only to beg that your Excellency will take my case into consideration and protect one who was once the spouse of a Prince, one of the best friends of the British in India, and who, since the death of her Royal husband, has no one else to look for support and counsel, being far away from all her blood relations and friends, but the head of the Government, and as such I beg to throw myself into your Excellency's hands, as a child under the protection of her parent, and trust that your Excellency will be so good as to see my cause righted and my dignity and honor protected and maintained. Which favor I shall ever gratefully remember all the days of my life, and I beg to assure your Excellency that I shall so conduct myself that your Excellency shall never have occasion to regret the extension to me of your favor and protection.

(Signed) NAWAB KHAIR-UN-NISSA BEGUM.

MADRAS,
8th December 1862.

No. 16. From Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21th January 1863, No. 18.

As directed in your Memorandum No. 13 of the 16th January 1863, I submit such remarks as seem to me called for on Memorial* addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, by Her Highness Kair-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, under date 8th December 1862.

* Herewith returned.

II. Memorialist states that Government appears to propose to make a third reduction in Her Highness' allowance, and professes to feel alarm lest this alleged third reduction should still be followed by others.

2. This is an erroneous statement of the case. There have been no successive reductions of Her Highness' stipend. The intentions of Government, expressed at the time of the stipend being first granted, not having been carried out, owing to the fault of Her Highness' servants in furnishing incorrect Rolls of the persons having claims in connexion with that stipend, it has been found necessary to repair the error thereby induced; and this reparation has been carried out by degrees, because Her Highness having positively refused to assist in forwarding the views of Government by furnishing information on the subject, it became necessary to collect the necessary facts by a process slow and laborious, though safe. Memorialist makes a mistake in representing the successive stages of one measure, as three different measures.

3. With regard to the possibility of further reductions, a slight consideration of the facts of the case would have been sufficient to satisfy Memorialist's mind on that point. The principle followed by Government as to Her Highness' affairs, is that they shall be, as far as possible, the same as during the late Nabob's lifetime. During that period, Her Highness drew a stipend, out of which were paid, by the Nabob's order, some of the Nabob's servants, and some of the Begum Dowager's servants. Government after the Nabob's death settled on Her Highness the stipend she drew from the Nabob, less the sum paid, during his lifetime to his servants, the payment of whom from that time Government undertook, leaving to Her Highness the care of treating the Dowager Begum's servants as they had been theretofore treated. Had Her Highness been pleased to do this, the object would have been attained, viz., all concerned would have been exactly as they were in the Nabob's lifetime. Her Highness however did not treat the Dowager Begum's servants as expected; but on the contrary allowed them to be so ill-used by her head servants, that this office was overwhelmed with complaints—which were again and again referred to Her Highness for adjustment, but without effect. Her Highness in the greater number of cases not condescending even to acknowledge the receipt of the letters addressed to her on the subject by this office. This state of things continued for years, becoming worse and worse daily. The Petitioners at last became so numerous and so clamorous as to be an impediment to the working of the office; and on one occasion, I understand, they waylaid the late Agent on the road in a

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body, and threatened to throw themselves under the wheels of his carriage unless justice were done them. Under these circumstances, and finding Her Highness utterly deaf to all remonstrance, Government at last directed this office to make out a list of these people, with a view to the amount of their salaries being deducted from Her Highness' stipend, and paid direct to them from this office. This measure, it is evident, is no deduction from Her Highness' stipend; it is merely the taking into their own hands by Government, of a duty which has been found that Her Highness will not discharge. When Government has done this, affairs will be in the position originally intended, and there will be no occasion for any further movement in the matter. These facts appear so plain that it is difficult to understand how Her Highness could so far mistake them as she has done.

III. Memorialist states that she forwarded to me two lists containing the information required by Government; that I have put these lists aside, and have preferred to rely on some document recently discovered in the office, which no one had ever heard of before; and that consequently the lists furnished by me to Government are incorrect.

2. In reply I beg to state that the two lists furnished to me by Her Highness' servants were so imperfect that I declined to use them; and notified the same at the time to Her Highness through the person from whom I received them s expressing at the same time my feeling that I had not been worthily treated in the affair. Her Highness' servants having obtained a long delay under the plea of furnishing certain information in the said lists, which when the lists were given in they were found not to contain—and having repeated this conduct twice.

3. With regard to the document relied on by me, I regret that Her Highness should have refrained for a whole year from calling on the late Agent, Dr. Balfour, for his evidence in the matter; and that she should not have thought of doing so till three or four days after that gentleman had embarked on duty for Pegu. The views of Government in the matter spoken of have been notorious to the Mahomedan community of Madras for more than twelve months; and it has been equally well-known during that period that I was engaged in forming a list from the document in question. It is therefore unfortunate that it never occurred to Her Highness or to Her Highness' advisers to think of calling on Dr. Balfour's testimony till a few days after that testimony had become unattainable; but it is fortunate that I can to a certain extent repair the deficiency. Since I took charge of this office I have always availed myself of the experience of my predecessor. On every point of any interest I have applied to him for his advice. The matter in question was discussed by me and Dr. Balfour with much earnestness. That gentleman, I can testify, though averse to anything even looking like harshness, and much impressed with the claims of Her Highness' rank, did not impugn the authenticity of the document on which I proposed to act, which he certainly would have done had there been any grounds for doing so.

4. With regard to the other witness cited by Her Highness, viz., Ittabar Jung, who is now dead, and who, it is asserted, could never have known during his lifetime of any such document, from which it is implied that no such document could have been in existence, I beg to state that, Ittabar Jung's principal assistant in managing Her Highness' affairs was one of his sons called Golam Modeen, and that this person was employed in preparing the document in question under Ittabar Jung's orders. He authenticates the document in the fullest manner, and has rendered me much assistance in preparing the lists founded on it.

5. It is a mistake, however, on the part of Memorialist to speak as if the authenticity of the document in question could be established by no other evidence than that of one man who is dead, and of another, who is beyond sea. The document in question is a public document, drawn up by one of the late Nabob's officers, only seven years ago. All the circumstances connected with it are known to numbers of respectable people now in Madras who vouch for its authenticity. Further I beg to record here two passages, extracted, the first from a letter addressed by me to Her Highness on the 16th September 1862, No. 434, and the second from another similarly addressed on the 28th November 1862, both on the subject under consideration.

First Extract.

"As it may be expected that the arrangements now to be made will be final, and as it is "very desirable that Her Highness should have an opportunity of pointing out, before they are "carried out, any flaw that may exist in them, the Agent begs to suggest to Her Highness the "expediency of sending some fit and competent person to this office to obtain information as to "the manner in which these lists have been prepared. The documents on which this office has "relied in preparing them are producible, and if Her Highness is pleased to adopt this sugges- "tion, the fullest information will be given."

Second Extract.

"The list herewith forwarded is the list of those persons. It is now finally submitted for "such remarks as Her Highness may be pleased to make on it. I beg to be permitted to add "that the true method of testing its accuracy would be to examine first the document drawn up "by Ittabar Jung; then the classified abstract of that document prepared in this office; and then "the present list, compared with the list of 1857, and the list of Enayut-oo-Nissa Begum's "servants. If Her Highness is pleased to nominate any respectable person to carry out the "above examination every facility shall be afforded him in doing so by this office."

Her Highness took no notice whatsoever of these suggestions, but allowed the time allotted to expire, and the arrangements proposed, to be carried out. I cannot suppose that she would have so acted, had she or her advisers really believed that the document in question was of doubtful authenticity.

IV. Her Highness now comes forward and requests that the whole of these arrangements may be upset, and the question of her allowance be reconsidered "*ab initio*;" on the ground that the document in question is incorrect.

2. I submit that this conduct on Her Highness' part is extremely unbecoming towards Government; and I beg permission to add that it is very unjust and vexatious to this office. In the first place Her Highness treats with contempt the repeated and courteous intimations of Government continued for years, when Government resolves, finding no other course possible, to take the affair into their own hands, Her Highness refuses to render any assistance in the matter, and by all means in her power hinders the progress of this office in carrying out its instructions. When, in spite of all these hindrances, this office has completed the work; and submits it for any objections which Her Highness may please to make, Her Highness makes no objections. She remains silent till the proposed arrangements have been carried out, and are in full operation, she *then* comes forward and demands that all this labor shall go for nothing, and that hundreds of poor people be left to starve, in order that a fresh inquiry may be made into matters concerning which there never could have been any doubt whatsoever.

V. Memorialist states that "Major Wilson is careful to impress upon Government that this "allowance* was merely nominal, and in his cor- "respondence with myself he endeavours to give "a prominence to this idea."

*Viz., Her Highness' allowance from the late Nabob.

2. This statement is quite correct, but the implication is wrong. Memorialist evidently wishes it to be supposed that the idea of Her Highness allowance being merely nominal is a mistake into which the present Agent has fallen, and which was avoided by his predecessor. In reply I beg to quote here paragraph 7 of letter addressed by the late Chief Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 179, dated 17th June 1856.

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

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
12th March 1863.

3. I beg to add that the correctness of the view taken in the above extract is perfectly established by subsequent transactions.

VI. Memorialist states that the drafts made on her nominal stipend by the late Nabob, were made with her consent. In reply I beg to draw attention to the fact which is already before Government in my report, dated 25th February 1862, No. 165, that Her Highness' seal was, during the whole of the late Nabob's lifetime, and for some time afterwards lodged in the Treasury, by the Nabob's order, Her Highness was not entrusted with it, till some time after the Nabob's death.

VII. Memorialist states that one of the documents submitted by me for her remarks is headed "list of the Nabob's servants who are *supposed* to have been omitted from the list of "1857." (The italics are Memoralist's) and she asks whether her interests are to be affected by a mere *supposition* of the Agent's? In reply I beg to remark first, that the document in question like the others was submitted to Her Highness for the express purpose that Her Highness might point out any mistakes it might contain, and therefore had Her Highness been pleased to notify the above or any other mistake to me, it would have been corrected and Government would have been saved the trouble of this explanation. Secondly, there is no mistake except one on Her Highness' part which I regret to be compelled to correct. From the list of 1857, a great number of the Nabob's servants had been omitted—of that fact there is no doubt; but whether by accident or design, I did not feel myself called upon to give an opinion. It was necessary however to find some heading for the list explanatory of its nature. I chose the words "supposed to have beeu "omitted," as the least offensive of which the case admitted. Her Highness by italicizing the word "supposed" has altogether perverted the sense of the passage and has shown how difficult it is in communicating with Her Highness to avoid misconceptions. As a matter of courtesy and official decency I assumed an omission instead of imputing a deliberate fraud. Her Highness by a little tampering converts this into a charge against me.

VIII. Memorialist states that even supposing it to be established that the sums spoken of *were* charged by the Nabob's order on her nominal allowance, it does not follow that she is now bound to pay them. This point is beyond the province of this office; but I submit with permission that the position thus taken up by Her Highness is untenable; and moreover, not to Her Highness' advantage. The authority for the payments spoken of is the same as that under which Her Highness' own stipend is paid. If it is open to challenge in the one case it must be so in the other. Her Highness cannot expect that the late Nabob's orders shall be held as fixed precedents in all that makes for her advantage; but that they shall not be binding in any thing that affects her interests injuriously.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 12th March 1863, No. 74.

With the first of the letters above recorded, the Government Agent at Chepauk has submitted a letter from Her Highness Khair-un-Nissa Begum, objecting to the payment, out of her stipend, of the wages of the servants of the late Enayat-un-Nissa Begum, who were formerly paid out of that stipend, but whose names were omitted from the list furnished by Her Highness in 1857.

2. Her Highness asserts that although her allowance of Rupees 12,000 per annum was charged, during the late Nawab's lifetime, with the payment of certain of his servants and his mother's, this was done with her consent; that the payments debitable to her stipend were carefully scrutinized by the late Agent in 1857, and were fixed at Rupees 2,650, the balance of Rupees 9,350 being assigned to her as her future stipend; and that there are no grounds for now altering this arrangement. Her Highness disputes the correctness of the list; alleging that, if genuine, its existence must have been known to the late Agent, Dr. Balfour. She states that the list contains the names of some servants who were dismissed by the late Nawab, and of others, now in her own service, whose wages should be paid by her and not deducted from her stipend.

3. The Governor in Council has carefully considered Her Highness' letter, and the remarks made on it by the Government Agent; and he sees no reason for recalling the order passed under date the 20th October last, directing the payment, to the persons entered in the list, of the sti-

pends therein specified. The Agent shows very clearly that these stipends were a charge on Her Highness' allowance during the late Nawab's lifetime, and it is entirely owing to her omission to include them in the lists furnished in 1857, that they were not then deducted from her allowance. Her Highness, while disputing the correctness of the list, has failed to specify the names of any persons who have been incorrectly included in it; and the Government have no alternative but to assume that the list is correct.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Political Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following papers:—

From the Govt. Agent at Chepauk — Rec'd Enter'd 9th Decr 1862 No 955

— do — do — — — 24th Jan'y 1863 No 18

Order thereon 12th March 1863. No 274.

With the first of the letters above recorded, the Government Agent at Chepauk has submitted a letter from Her Highness Khair-un-Nissa Begam, objecting to the payment out of her stipend, of the wages of the servants of the late Enayat-un-Nissa Begam, who were formerly paid out of that stipend,

Govt

but whose names were omitted from the list furnished by Her Highness in 1837.

2. Her Highness asserts that although her allowance of Rupees 12,000 per annum was charged, during the late Nawab's life time, with the payment of certain of his servants, this was done with her consent; that the payments debitable to her stipend were carefully scrutinized by the late Agent in 1837, and were fixed at Rupees 2650, the balance of Rs 9350 being assigned to her as her future stipend; and

and that there are no grounds for now altering this arrangement. Her Highness disputes the correctness of the list, alleging that, if genuine, its existence must have been known to the late Agent, Dr Balfour. She states that the list contains the names of some servants who were dismissed by the late Nawab, and of others in her own now service, whose wages should be paid by her and not deducted from her stipend.

3. The Governor in Council has carefully considered Her Highness's letter, and the remarks made on it by the Court

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and it is entirely owing
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them in the lists fur-
nished in 1853, from
they were not then deducted
from her allowance.
Her Highness, while
disputing the correctness

of the list, has failed
to specify the man-

ner

but to assume that
list is correct.

[illegible]

The
Govt Agent at Chepauk dated 17.

1863 Depart.t
No 74.

Proceedings of Govt

Dated 12 March 1863.

Remarks on
Negligence shewn
upon Begum Petition
Leave to the Servants
the late Emperor
for Begum