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Meanwhile in India, Lord Dalhousie and his Council, then consisting of Mr. Grant and Mr. Peacock, in lengthy minutes entered into the whole question of the position of the family. They negatived the claim to the balance of the imaginary Mysore Fund as "an extravagant and indefensible assertion," and recommended only an increase to the income of Gholam Mahommed as the sole survivor of all the pensioners whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for. They told him that they declined to make "a grant of five or six lacs of rupees of public money to individuals of your family who may be in want of money, because they have outrun their income."

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But he was none the less dissatisfied. It is not so that an Asiatic reckons success, not so that he acknowledges defeat. For the next two years during which the mutiny was raging, Gholam Mahommed, like the "affectionately loyal," friends of Sir Charles Trevelyan, generously abstained from troubling the Government with his private affairs. But "when it was entirely suppressed," in February 1859 he sent a memorial to Major Bowie, the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, for transmission to the Governor General and the Home authorities. Major Bowie most properly declined to forward a document which again laid claim to the balance of a Fund that never had any existence, and which was even more insolent in its tone and outrageous in its requests than that which Lord Dalhousie had four years previously refused to receive or to forward. And this too after his own stipend had been increased by Rs. 1000 a month and those of his relations by Rs. 15,533. An Asiatic who had already succeeded so well by importunity and obsequious flattery in imposing on the ignorance of the Home authorities, was not likely to submit to this. Accordingly, studiously concealing his object from Lord Canning, he went to England, took up his old quarters in the Oriental Hotel was treated with even greater distinction than usual by Her Majesty and the nobility, and again proceeded to memorialise Lord Stanley and his Council. The document presented to the former abounds in instances of the most ludicrous impertinence. Addressing a Secretary of State and speaking of the acts of the Queen's Representative in India under the

annually out of the public treasury, should be "dispersed among the common herd of mankind," should be told that their children must work for their bread like ordinary mortals! Awful truth, felt in all its force by Sir Charles Wood, that, if the Mysore family were treated in the same way as other natives, a treatment which had caused the mutiny in the memorialist's "humble apprehension," Russapuglah would become a second Delhi! The result of this third memorial couched in such terms, was the arrangement made by Sir Charles Wood and negotiated with no little finessing through Mr. Kaye. The tone of hectoring, lofty superiority and injured dignity adopted by Gholam Mahommed and Feroze Shah throughout the whole business, is such as would have become Tippoo himself if he had been dictating terms to the British Government after the sack of Madras or the capture of Calcutta. Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Willoughby and Colonel Durand, of the fifteen members who constitute the Indian Council, alone dissented, and in most emphatic terms, from an act which, as Colonel Durand says, "will be very successful in showing the chiefs of India, whether bitter enemies or the reverse, that no matter what the sense of treaty engagements, or the liberality of the terms granted to conquered enemies, or the repeated and deliberate decisions of Governors General with reference to claims advanced, either on treaties or terms, the rule and authority of these successive Governors General are as nothing in comparison with the effect and success of importunity in England." The result of Sir C. Wood's arrangement is an

and slew," was always appealed to by native applicants for favours as an irresistible precedent. The right of reducing the allowances on the death of the original grantees which Lord Minto reserved, was never exercised till 1841, when the grant of a separate provision for their grown up sons was made. In 1854 for the first time the importunate Gholam Mahommed appears on the scene. Lord Dalhousie then permitted him to visit England, and furnished him with letters of introduction to the nobility and Court. He had previously applied to the Indian Government to pay his family's debts and increase their allowance, and was told the subject had been referred to England.

The Court of Directors were very different from the Indian Council, and Lord Dalhousie was as different from his successor. Gholam Mahommed was accordingly told that all communication with him must be held through the Governor General, and he himself wrote thus humbly—"I am quite aware that I can expect no decision or order from the Honourable Court until your Lordship shall have made your determination." In his memorial Gholam complained bitterly that a mosque which he had erected was subject to ground rent and municipal assessment to the extent of Rs. 57 a year; that medicines were no longer supplied to the Russapuglah colony free of charge; that their cemetery was too confined, and that expenses attending marriage and funeral ceremonies were not paid by the State. Nothing was too small, nothing too large for his desires. But the response with which he met was unfavourable. Nothing daunted he returned to the charge in 1855, and succeeded in obtaining an increase to his own pension of Rs. 1000 a month and a promise that the Indian Government would be asked to deal as liberally with the rest of the family as was strictly consistent with former promises. To get rid of him the Court presented him with a sum of £3000 to pay his passage to India, and told him the increase to his pension would not begin till he landed at Calcutta.

Meanwhile in India, Lord Dalhousie and his Council, then consisting of Mr. Grant and Mr. Peacock, in lengthy minutes entered into the whole question of the position of the family. They negated the claim to the balance of the imaginary Mysore Fund as "an extravagant and indefensible assertion," and recommended only an increase to the income of Gholam Mahommed as the sole survivor of all the pensioners whom Lord Wellesley promised to provide for. They told him that they declined to make "a grant of five or six lacs of rupees of public money to individuals of your family who may be in want of money, because they have outrun their income," and distinctly refused "to refer the question a third time to the Home Government." But in the same month of July 1855 during which Lord Dalhousie's government came to this decision, the Court of Directors wrote to the Council to increase the pensions of the grand-children of Tippoo, but to give notice that on the death of these grand-children and of such relations as they might have supported, all the pensions should cease. Had the order of the Court been at once carried out all existing rights would have been maintained, the descendants of living pensioners would have been absorbed "among the mass of British subjects in India," and the public would have been for ever free

of the intolerable burden with which it has now been saddled to all time.

It fell to Lord Canning's government to give effect to these orders. In 1856 Gholam Mahommed's pension was increased to Rs. 3,096 a month, that of each grandson to Rs. 600, that of each grand-daughter to Rs. 261, that of each great-grandson to Rs. 200 and of each great grand daughter to Rs. 100. Even an allowance of Rs. 500 a month for funeral expenses was granted and a certain sum for medicines. Most important of all for the public, but most terrible to the pensioned family as announcing the close of the reign of idleness and sensuality, it was decided that "beyond the fourth generation the members of the family must expect only such assistance from the British Government as may, at the time, appear to be called for, on a full consideration of the circumstances of each individual case." At last the writing, petitioning, importuning, soliciting and journeying to and from England might be considered at an end. The work begun in the first memorial of 1854, was closed by the Court's despatch of January 1857. Gholam Mahommed had been most successful.

But he was none the less dissatisfied. It is not so that an Asiatic reckons success, not so that he acknowledges defeat. For the next two years during which the mutiny was raging, Gholam Mahommed, like the "affectionately loyal," friends of Sir Charles Trevelyan, generously abstained from troubling the Government with his private affairs. But "when it was entirely suppressed," in February 1859 he sent a memorial to Major Bowie, the Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, for transmission to the Governor General and the Home authorities. Major Bowie most properly declined to forward a document which again laid claim to the balance of a Fund that never had any existence, and which was even more insolent in its tone and outrageous in its requests than that which Lord Dalhousie had four years previously refused to receive or to forward. And this too after his own stipend had been increased by Rs. 1000 a month and those of his relations by Rs. 15,533. An Asiatic who had already succeeded so well by importunity and obsequious flattery in imposing on the ignorance of the Home authorities, was not likely to submit to this. Accordingly, studiously concealing his object from Lord Canning, he went to England, took up his old quarters in the Oriental Hotel was treated with even greater distinction than usual by Her Majesty and the nobility, and again proceeded to memorialise Lord Stanley and his Council. The document presented to the former abounds in instances of the most ludicrous impertinence. Addressing a Secretary of State and speaking of the acts of the Queen's Representative in India under the authority of the late Court of Directors, acts which were distinguished by the most lavish and undeserved generosity, the Memorialist thus writes:—

"I see great reason to apprehend that it is the intention of the Government of India, either that the legal provision made by the Mysore Treaty for the "suitable maintenance" of the conquered family of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, shall entirely cease with the lives of persons now in existence; or that, if continued to the descendants of any of them, it will be with such a reduction at each succeeding generation, as must soon bring them down to the lowest position in the social scale, until they can be safely dispersed among the common herd of mankind. To my mind, my Lord, the last part of this alternative is worse than the first, and I believe it would be so considered by my countrymen generally, whether

Mussalmans or Hindoos, to whom family honour is dearer than life. But I am afraid that this is a principle which will never be sufficiently appreciated by the people of this country, though to a neglect of it in their treatment of the natives of India, recent disastrous events in that country, may, in my humble apprehension, in some degree, though perhaps remotely, be ascribed.

I am confirmed in the desponding view that I take of the future destinies of my unfortunate family, by two other recent occurrences in their history. One of these is, that while Her Majesty is most graciously pleased to style my son a prince, inviting him to Her Court, and treating him while there as such, the Government of India have for some time been in the practice of using the word "Sahibzadah," when referring to him and the other grandsons of Tippoo Sultaun. This term means literally the son of a gentleman; and, when applied to my son, is as derogatory to me as to him; but though I have brought the matter to the notice of Government through Major Bowie, I have as yet received no assurance that the obnoxious style will be abandoned, and the princes, my sons and nephews, be addressed or referred to by their proper titles. The other circumstance referred to is the recent suppression of all mention of the Mysore Fund in the Returns annually made to Parliament."

Terrible fate, that the three hundred paupers of Russapuglah, legitimate and illegitimate, who had for sixty years drawn some £50,000 annually out of the public treasury, should be "dispersed among the common herd of mankind," should be told that their children must work for their bread like ordinary mortals! Awful truth, felt in all its force by Sir Charles Wood, that, if the Mysore family were treated in the same way as other natives, a treatment which had caused the mutiny in the memorialist's "humble apprehension," Russapuglah would become a second Delhi! The result of this third memorial couched in such terms, was the arrangement made by Sir Charles Wood and negotiated with no little finessing through Mr. Kaye. The tone of hectoring, lofty superiority and injured dignity adopted by Gholam Mahommed and Feroze Shah throughout the whole business, is such as would have become Tippoo himself if he had been dictating terms to the British Government after the sack of Madras or the capture of Calcutta. Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Willoughby and Colonel Durand, of the fifteen members who constitute the Indian Council, alone dissented, and in most emphatic terms, from an act which, as Colonel Durand says, "will be very successful in showing the chiefs of India, whether bitter enemies or the reverse, that no matter what the sense of treaty engagements, or the liberality of the terms granted to conquered enemies, or the repeated and deliberate decisions of Governors General with reference to claims advanced, either on treaties or terms, the rule and authority of these successive Governors General are as nothing in comparison with the effect and success of importunity in England." The result of Sir C. Wood's arrangement is an immediate addition of £429,000 to the Indian debt, and to the annual expenditure for ever of about £17,160, the interest on that stock; while there is an immediate disbursement of £97,000 for the payment of the debts of all the family, to enable them to change their residences, and to purchase their present houses which the State originally bestowed upon them. The whole sum lost to India is thus even more than we have from the first asserted, or £526,000. On the reception of Sir Charles Wood's despatch announcing this arrangement the conduct of Lord Canning and his colleagues, Sir B. Frere and Mr. Beadon, was most dignified. The principal portion of the Viceroy's Despatch we publish. Last February Sir Charles Wood