

Memorandum on the Batta

Question

By the papers on the Batta Question it appears as follows:-

On the 17<sup>th</sup> April 1837

the Secretary to the  
Supreme Government  
in the Military Depart-

ment transmitted to the Government  
of Fort St. George the General  
order by the Right Honourable  
the Governor General of  
India in Council, for pub-  
lication in the Madras Govern-

ment Gazette, conveying  
certain State benefits  
to the Native Army as  
particular articles in  
the General Order,  
and stating that under  
instructions from the  
Council of Directors,

the distinctions are exclusively enjoyed  
by Native Officers of the  
Madras

Madras Army, such as Salars  
 = gians and Hoduts with the  
 allowances granted for their  
 support are to be gradually  
 retrenched by the de-allowing  
 present allowances, and with  
 reference to that part of the  
 G.O. N<sup>o</sup> 81 which directs the  
 discontinuance of Ebra Sala  
 to the Native portion of the Madras  
 Army, occupying the Canton-  
 = ments of Coimbatore and  
 Jankot and Nagpore, the  
 Government of India  
 considers it desirable that  
 on the relief of the Corps  
 now at those Stations the  
 whole of the Police in the  
 = ments be taken from the  
 Company's Province, and  
 the Police Corps marched  
 to Stations within the Frontier,  
 where compensation in lieu of  
 grain will be allowed, when  
 = over the price of the grain  
 Jankot and Nagpore, the  
 the rate to be authorized  
 to be drawn in current

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1834  
 Government directed the  
 G.O. by the Supreme Govern.  
 to refer to the public the  
 the instructions of the Honorable  
 Court of Directors respecting  
 Salangins and Robots to be  
 strictly observed, and that  
 the relief of the Troops serving  
 at Brumderabad,  
 Jaulmoh and Tadjore  
 be referred for future con-  
 sideration.

It would appear that  
 with reference to the General

The Board of Directors  
 have considered the  
 instructions of the  
 Court of Directors  
 and have resolved  
 to refer the same  
 to the Government  
 for their consideration.

Order of the Supreme  
 Government of  
 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> March 1834  
 Auditor General  
 submitted in the  
 form of a General

Order, provisions requisite to  
 give effect to these changes,  
 upon which the Board observed  
 upon their perusal of  
 the above letter, that  
 they do not consider it advisable  
 to

to introduce into their Army  
the rule of going into of  
Half Batta to Native Regts  
on Sick Certificate.

That the  
Jumadar of Depos  
and Miners be considered  
in the light of Subalterns to  
whom the rules referred to  
are not applicable pending  
a communication to the Govern-  
ment of India and that  
the pay of the Body Guard  
Members as at present  
subject to future orders  
from the Government of  
India, to whom the question  
regarding compensation for  
paid will also be sub-  
mitted.

That it is  
not considered  
necessary to suspend the increase  
of Pay to Privates, that the  
Regimental Registers and  
Documents in the Journals  
and to the Military Auditor  
General



General as early as practicable,  
and ordering that  
the D. O. Co. corresponding with

the Draft of Cor.  
to be struck into the Book  
to be published,  
which General Order was  
published on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May  
1837.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1837  
the Acting Adjutant General  
of the Army forwarded for

the information  
of General Order  
at corresponding  
to be in the  
the Depart:  
to be in the

in the Mysore  
Division of the Army consequent  
upon the refusal by certain  
barracks of the 6<sup>th</sup> Light Cavalry

to serve  
upon the  
New pattern of

Reg and Orders to Subalterns  
to

6  
to the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 1837 and  
that the Recruit Boys had  
likewise refused said order  
of Day.

By this cor-  
respondence it appears  
that the Commandant  
in Chief directed that the men  
of the 6<sup>th</sup> Light Cavalry (4) to  
receive their discharge & that  
they were to be sent  
after the provisions  
of the R.A. had been clearly  
and fully explained in full  
particulars.

With regard to the Recruit  
Boys, the Commandant in Chief  
expressed no decision, but  
they were to remain until  
the next Annual Inspection,  
when those who are unwilling  
to enter the Rank will be  
discharged.

Brigade's

Brigadier General  
Vigorena reports for  
the information of  
the Commander in Chief that  
the General Order  
has been again  
read clearly and most fully  
explained, but that the men  
still decline to serve upon  
the term (Discharge) Con-  
ditions of service were  
filled up and they were told  
of the strength of the Corps.

The Government  
approved of the (Discharge)  
of these men, and of the proposed  
arrangement respecting the Recruit  
Bills.

The Adjutant General,  
of the Army on the  
24<sup>th</sup> of July addressed  
the Secretary to Government and  
stated that after the report made  
to Government of the unwilling-  
ness of the recruits of continuing  
in the service on the term

of

8 of Day, the Commanders in Chief deemed it desirable to call on confidentially for the opinion of the Officers in Command of the Regiments, from which, and by judgment on the probable effect of that part of the Bill, which directs the discontinuance of Field Batta to the Native Troops serving at these Stations.

The opinions of these Officers are considered by the Commanders in Chief to be highly important, that His Excellency direct copies of them, as also extracts of confidential Reports from Brigadiers General & Division Commanding the Mysore Division to be transmitted to Government. They all notwithstanding their value

themselves to the same effect viz<sup>t</sup>

all agreeing in strongly  
deprecating the  
the continuance  
of Balla. The  
Commander-in-  
Chief, considers  
one of the greatest  
difficulties in the

question arises out of the  
distinction now  
introduced into  
the Army between  
the Europeans and Officers  
and the Native  
Troops by retaining  
and constituting  
Field Batta to the  
Europeans and Officers  
while it is  
withdrawn from

the Native Troops. The Con-  
sequence of which will  
probably be found to be exceedingly  
prejudicial. The Com-  
mander-in-Chief remarks  
that

that it would be a matter of regret that any of the above circumstances should have the effect of diminishing the beneficial influence, which the truly liberal intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors must otherwise have upon the Soldier's mind.

Upon this representation Government Resolved that previously to entering upon this subject, the average price of the third sort of Rice at the following Stations for each year since 1826 be submitted:-

Bangalore  
Ballary  
Arcuiderabad  
Saulnab  
Kamples

and that the Commissary General be ordered to furnish the information and further that a letter be written to the Supreme

Government

Government, transmitting  
 Extract from the above Resolu-  
 tion of Government, with  
 a Copy of the document to  
 which it refers, and stating  
 that although the Consideration  
 generally of the important  
 subject which it brings  
 under Review has been fore-  
 =ground, the Governor in Council  
 is desirous of submitting at  
 an early date to the Supreme  
 Council, the fact brought  
 so prominently forward  
 in the Confidential Report from  
 the Officer Commanding at  
 Secunderabad, that in the  
 discontinuance of Field

...  
 ...  
 ...

Batta to the Hy-  
 =derabad Subci-  
 =diary Force, the  
 Policy of a fine

Troops of all Arms in the  
 Company's Service will be  
 inferior to that of the corres-  
 =ponding branches of His  
 Highness

<sup>12</sup>  
Highness the Nizam's Army  
serving at the same Station.

The Commissary  
General submitted  
for the information  
of Government a statement  
of the average prices of provisions  
as required, which  
by Minutes of Council is also  
communicated to the  
Commander in  
Chief for such  
explanation as might be neces-  
sary to call for a comparative  
report of the Native Soldiers  
at Bangalore and other Stations  
of the Army.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of  
October 1837 a letter  
was addressed to the Govern-  
ment of India in reference to  
letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1837,  
transmitting for submission to  
the Governor General of  
India, a copy of a Minute by

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The Commandant-in-Chief  
 contains a Memo  
 containing a Memo  
 and several illustrations  
 of the operation of the  
 revised system of Pay  
 established in A. D. G. G. 1834  
 of 1834. The Board observe  
 that the results are accurately  
 stated in a long question  
 deserving of the consideration  
 of the General and General of  
 India, with a view to amelio-  
 rate the condition of the  
 Native Troops whose present  
 circumstances, and future  
 prospects are by the change  
 most affected.

On the 2<sup>d</sup> of October 1837  
 Major General Baird  
 acknowledges the receipt of  
 the letter from the  
 Madras Govern:  
 of the 15<sup>th</sup> of August  
 No. 2509 with its  
 enclosures pointing  
 out objections to  
 the discontinuance of Batta to the  
 Native

*Letter from Madras  
 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1837*

on every account, that the  
 Court's Orders should be  
 carried into full execution. His  
 Lordship is satisfied,  
 that there was no obstacle  
 which may not be surmounted  
 by a judicious policy of the  
 Madras Troops at Kanchi,  
 Jaulna and and Hyderabad,  
 and by firmness on the part  
 of the Madras Government  
 in giving effect to Court's  
 instructions. - And when such  
 as the State of exchange may  
 be given in justice & other  
 alterations on such points  
 the Governor General, will  
 be prepared to deliberate.

On the  
 31<sup>st</sup> of October 1834 the  
 Command in Chief Sir P. Hall  
 (and Colonel & Ministers in command)  
 to the above Commission  
 taking forth his views respecting  
 the discontinuance of Hall  
 to the Troops at Hyderabad,  
 Jaulna and Nagpore.



which it is stated that the  
Result of Minute and reiterated  
Inquiries by the  
Commander-in-Chief  
prove that these  
Troops if deprived of  
full rations will not be able to  
procure a sufficient quantity  
of their usual food, and  
Solicit that the Order which  
has been issued may remain  
in abeyance till the pleasure  
of the Court is taken.

It proves to be  
that though the  
Government of India think  
that the Comptroller & Director  
had thought of the effect  
which would be entailed  
upon the Sepoy Government  
See he saw to doubt the fact,  
because it is only now that  
the Government had been  
made aware of the extent of the  
privations which will be  
entailed upon the Sepoy.

19.

His Lordship in  
Council is aware  
that this loss  
may be made up by an allow-  
ance under another name,  
either in money or in grain,  
but he is desirous to the Govern-  
ment of India whether it  
is safe to do so (the necessity of  
such an allowance being  
a good dispute) to awaken  
suspicion in the mind  
of the Sepoy, by taking away  
a long established allowance  
with one hand, and giving  
him an equal amount with the  
other - His Lordship must  
be kept to understand  
the motives which influence  
the Government to adopt  
such a measure, and he  
will naturally conclude  
that something is intended  
by it.

It was  
 ascertained in 1833  
 that if the Hyderabad  
 Paper were  
 issued to the Subsidiary

*Faint handwritten notes in the right margin, possibly including the words "Hyderabad" and "Paper".*

Force agreeably to the  
 average intrinsic value, or at  
 Hyderabad Rs. 118-14-11. to 100  
 Madras Paper, in place of as  
 at present III Hyderabad to

100 Madras,  
 the extra  
 expense  
 would have  
 been Hyderabad  
 Paper 2,28,710  
 per annum.

*Faint handwritten notes in the right margin, continuing the discussion of paper values and expenses.*

If a similar mode of calculation  
 were adopted with the Nagpore  
 Subsidiary Force it is under-  
 stood that the average intrinsic  
 value of the Paper issued  
 at Nagpore is about III to 100  
 Madras Paper, in place of  
 as at present 104 Nagpore to  
 100 Madras - the additional  
 expense

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too inconsiderable  
 & derable to be  
 of any weight  
 in deciding  
 the question,  
 as the Field

Batta to the Subsidiary Force  
 amounts to Rs. 44,300  
 per annum.

The Government  
 Council would  
 direct the Govern-  
 ment of India to consider  
 that by taking the Field Batta  
 from the Native Regt in  
 advance

advanced, the Sepoys serving with these forces will be placed in a much worse condition than any Sepoys serving in the Bengal Army from Louisiana to Arracan.

This Government are only anxious that they should be as well off as the Sepoys, at the most expensive Station within the Territories of the Presidency.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

As the Calycob is fully equipped in the Minister's soldier's accompanying ship, Mr. Lordship refrains from entering into further details of it. He is as anxious as possible in giving the force in advance being at hand, the Government in Council solicited Mr. Lordship's answer to this reference.

JD



On the 24<sup>th</sup> November  
the Quarter Master General  
of the Army reports  
to Government  
that the time has arrived to  
publish the Annual  
Army Returns; and  
with reference to the relief  
at Secunderabad & viz. to be  
informed & whether they shall  
be simultaneously published  
or in the usual manner? —

The Government  
directs that the returns  
of relief of Corps  
at Secunderabad, Jaulah  
and Bangalore be prepared  
in the usual manner. —

On the 8<sup>th</sup> December 1834  
Secretary to Government  
of India replies Secretary  
to Government of Madras,  
with reference to the statement  
contained in the  
Memorandum  
illustrative of the operation of the  
revised

24  
Revised system of Pay & P. 1834  
No. 814 of the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1834  
issued under the instruction  
of the Court of Directors;

His Lordship's opinion  
that the practice of the  
of granting Pensions to Officers  
has been gradually introduced  
and abuse through the  
lavish profusion as applied  
to render the regulation the  
exception, and the practice  
the rule. And after  
contending against the  
wishes of that Commission,  
states that the Government  
is assured that the  
Government do not intend to  
continue against the right of  
the same Authority to regulate  
the Pay and Pensions of Soldiers  
as they seem proper, and if  
there is a doubt that the  
prescribed scale is not a  
sufficient inducement  
for

for use in the Madras Press  
 to enter the  
 service, the  
 want can  
 be readily  
 supplied.

J. and Bengal

The serious attention  
 of the Government of  
 Madras is called to the  
 contents of the Supreme Govern-  
 ment in a letter dated the  
 2<sup>d</sup> of October 1837 that the

that the principle  
 upon which  
 measure is  
 founded is  
 one of vital  
 importance  
 which prevails  
 to a degree  
 had perceived

the most mature consideration  
 of the authorities at Home; and  
 it is viewed indispensable  
 to the general security of India.

The Governor  
 General considered that with  
 the rate of Compensation in lieu  
 of grain, and a provision of  
 the rate of Exchange, the actual  
 loss to the Troops will probably  
 be greatly diminished, while  
 a principle will be maintained  
 the 'highway and justice of'  
 which, would seem to give  
 that should the Supreme  
 Government from local dif-  
 -ficulties at the date her compen-  
 -sed to such a course, that the  
 Subsidiary Force, should be  
 furnished from the other  
 Presidency and a proportionate  
 reduction effected in the Army  
 of Fort St. George.

The latter was  
 acknowledged on the 2<sup>d</sup> of  
 of January 1838 and stated  
 that if the Governor General  
 does not think it  
 expedient to modify  
 the order the Madras Govern-  
 -ment have no objection it may  
 regret

regret the decision of the <sup>27</sup>Governor  
 General of India on the subject  
 of Field Batter to the Subsidary  
 Troops, will no longer delay  
 issuing orders for the discon-  
 tinuance of that allowance  
 upon the relief of the Troops.

The Order of the Governor  
 General, on request as to  
 whether the counter-vailing ad-  
 vantages under consideration  
 should be made known to  
 the Troops, and whether it is the  
 intention of the Government  
 to grant the same to  
 the Troops at each  
 Station should be

simultaneous & referred on the  
 subject connected in the  
 present.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of January  
 1838 it was reported  
 to the Governor General that  
 it had been proposed to put  
 in immediate movement certain  
 Regiments for the usual relief  
 of the Subsidary Troops, and  
 should it be the desire of  
 the

the Government of India  
 that the 10th and 11th  
 Station shall be simultaneously  
 removed, that the 12th and 13th  
 be a double base or single and  
 depending on the state that before  
 the relieving Corps can arrive at  
 their destination the  
 revised state of  
 exchange and other  
 advantages in contemplation by  
 the Supreme Government will  
 be made known, so that the  
 Troops may possess the benefit  
 in the detail and arrival.

On the 10th of February  
 a letter was addressed in the  
 Secret Department to the Com-  
 mandant-in-Chief respecting  
 that the Officers commanding  
 the Subsidary Troops may be  
 informed, that in the absence  
 of further instructions from  
 the Supreme Government, and  
 before the Corps set, their  
 destination, the Native Officers  
 and

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and Men are to be informed  
that until arrangements are  
in progress respecting the  
exchange and compensation  
for the price of rice, he  
completes their Field & Batta  
to be temporarily continued.

29-160  
1838  
206

A letter is despatched  
on the same date to the  
Government of India in relation  
to the above details.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1838  
the Governor General after stating  
his view of the letter No. 5 of  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January and of the  
letter No. 3603 of the 21<sup>st</sup> of October  
1837 from the Madras Govern-  
ment proceeds to state the  
while doubts remain and a  
point of such apparent  
consequence it would be  
questionably not be prudent  
in the Governor General's  
opinion to enforce the ped-  
dler of duty and it clear  
that

That the immediate execution  
of the Order of Reduction  
ought not to be insisted on,  
and the question is whether  
the Reliefs are to be carried  
on or not. His Lordship  
is of opinion for Reason  
State in the former and finds  
that the Relief should at  
once be carried into effect.  
Alliances on the old Scale  
to be granted until further  
Orders.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> February  
1838 the Adjutant Major General  
17<sup>th</sup> Feb 1838  
General addressed  
Government upon the con-  
tinuance or discontinuance  
of Batta to the Troops at  
Secunderabad, on the intention  
entertained of giving them  
commodation.



Upon the Commu-  
 nication of a memo-  
 rant per olid that the  
 restrictions ordered in a letter  
 of the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant N<sup>o</sup> 1966 be  
 withdrawn and that it be

to be withdrawn  
 and it was found  
 and to many others  
 known that the  
 words de honoris and  
 de iure were

distinctly explained  
 to the Doctor that  
 the Field Batta

so ill he continued to them  
 sent and until and under the  
 rate of exchange had been  
 established in the Field  
 Batta so ill we are and can  
 = price of or the price of  
 ye and will be allowed to  
 at the Garrison rates.

1838  
 1838

By the Minute of  
 Consultation of the 20<sup>th</sup>  
 February 1838 to a Minute

by Sir Eckland the Com-  
 mandant-in-Chief was  
 recorded relative to the family  
 certificate

certificates issued by a Regt.  
 about going to Hyderabad  
 was 435 and that these  
 certificates which were for  
 the maintenance of the Sepoy's  
 families, the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
 in consequence of the reduction  
 of Batta had decided not  
 to grant and that if the  
 other Regiments do the same  
 (6 in number) 4830 of allowance  
 of these Corps would be required  
 at Hyderabad.

A further Minute  
 of the Command in Chief  
 is recorded submitting a  
 few observations on the  
 Remarks contained in  
 Major General Cassin's  
 Despatch of the 8<sup>th</sup> of December  
 1837.

A letter from the  
 Government of India is also  
 recorded consequent on the  
 letter

letter from the Madras Govern-  
ment No. 88 of the 6<sup>th</sup> of January  
giving their entire approbation  
to the decision contained  
therein.

A Minutely of the Hon-  
orable Mr. Sullivan it also  
recorded relative to the General  
General being to support  
that the Madras Government  
intended to question the rights  
of the Home Authorities to  
regulate the Disposition  
of the Soldiers.

On these & several  
papers it was ordered  
that the whole of  
them should be  
transmitted to the  
Court of Directors and that  
the final consideration of  
them be postponed - and  
the following letter addressed

to the Governor General stating  
that the whole of the Troops  
now occupying the under about  
be relieved, and that the  
necessary orders issue to  
put in the most Troops  
required to effect the business.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 1838 the  
Governor General issued  
instructions regarding a Commit-  
tee to be assembled to report  
on the nature and extent of the  
disadvantages - privations of  
food to which the Madras  
Troops would be subjected  
by the discontinuance of Salt  
and of the commensurable  
benefits which it might be  
just to confer upon them  
in lieu of that allowance  
simultaneously with its  
abolition.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of February 1838 the  
above alluded to from  
the Supreme Government  
and

and it was stated respecting  
the assembling of a Committee  
at Hyderabad that it is  
the wish of the Madras Govern-  
ment that the enquiry should  
extend to the subsidiary States  
of Mysore and that the  
 requisite instructions be  
 issued to the Resident.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> June the  
Secretary to Govern-  
ment of India forwarded a  
General Order by the Governor  
General for publication at  
Madras giving effect to the  
Court's Order for the  
discontinuance of Cash Batta  
to the Native Troops at Junnah,  
Hyderabad and Mysore  
and giving a more favorable  
rate of exchange for the issue  
of the Pay of the Troops of  
Native Army comprising the  
Deccan and Mysore, and requests  
if

if practicable at least the  
 whole of the Native Troops  
 at each of these Stations  
 may be simultaneously  
 relieved upon which  
 letter, the Government at  
 Madras resolved, that the  
 G.O. by the Governor's Order  
 No. 1162 dated 30<sup>th</sup> June 1841 & should be  
 published, and the Officers  
 Commanding the Forces be  
 requested to make arrange-  
 -ments for relieving the  
 whole Subsidiary Force  
 Simultaneously.

From the period  
 stated in the above paragraph  
 viz. to the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 1842.  
 the Batta question appeared  
 to have remained in  
 abeyance.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of January  
 1842 the Adjutant General transmitted to the Secretary  
 to

to Government letter from the  
 Office Commanding Officers  
 and 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment relative to the  
 priv of that Corps at the Quarter  
 refusing to receive pay without  
 bills - Whereupon the Command  
 of the Force made no comment  
 as the 52<sup>nd</sup> are under the orders  
 of the Bombay Government -  
 The Adjutant General's letter  
 4<sup>th</sup> 1709 No. 2000 is

is recorded in  
 Council -

A Minute of Mr.  
 Bird's is recorded.

A Minute of Mr.  
 Rushington's is recorded.

A Minute of  
 the Governor's (Lord  
 Alphinstone) is recorded.

Upon which Government  
 is that the irregularities  
 committed by  
 the Head  
 Quarters  
 of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regt.  
 should  
 be corrected  
 by bringing  
 the King's  
 to trial at  
 the

the present  
conclusion  
Station, m  
the men have

of the ...  
...  
...  
...

Returned to their duty or other  
measures, have adopted by  
the Government.

On the same day 11<sup>th</sup> of  
January the above opinion  
of the Madras Government  
on the spirit of insubordination  
of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment is com-  
municated to the Secretary  
to the Government of Bombay.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of January  
1842 a letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> <sup>Regiment</sup>  
of that date is <sup>received</sup>  
received from the Bombay  
Government suggesting as  
the best means of repressing  
insubordination of the 5<sup>th</sup>  
Regiment the immediate  
relief of the Head Quarters  
Mysore and the subsequent  
reformation of the 5<sup>th</sup>  
Regiment within the limits  
of its own Presidency.



39

which suggestions were highly  
approved of by the Council  
Lancaster.

The communication  
was recorded in minutes  
of the Council of the 11<sup>th</sup> of  
January 1842 and the Commande  
of the District, was requested  
to report the mode of relief  
and the further proceedings  
he intended to adopt.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January  
a letter was received  
from the Bombay  
Government with its enclosure  
reporting the late loss of the 52<sup>nd</sup>  
Regiment at Mulligambur  
in a state of mutiny  
and on that day the  
Bombay Government request  
that immediate orders may  
be issued for the march of  
the whole of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment  
within the Madras Territories  
without waiting to be relieved  
by any other Regiment.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of January  
 the Adjutant <sup>General of the</sup> *Confidential*  
 General of the *Madras Army*  
 Madras Army forwarded for  
 the information of Government  
 confidentially extracts from various  
 private letters & relative to the insub-  
 ordination of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment  
 and conveying the recommendation  
 that the Regiment should be  
 removed to Bangalore.

These various *communications were*  
 communications were recorded in the minutes  
 recorded in the minutes of  
 of consultation of the 21<sup>st</sup> of January  
 1842 and Government requested  
 the Commander of the Forces to  
 take immediate steps for the  
 removal of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment  
 to Bangalore and that the Major  
 General would report *at an early period*  
 at an early period the measures he would be com-  
 menced to be adopted respecting  
 the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment. A *communication to*  
 communication to this effect was made to the  
 Secretary to Government Bangalore.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January  
1842 the Adjutant General of the  
Army submits for the Consideration of Government two  
letters bearing the  
same date and same  
Number of the course proposed  
to be pursued towards the Right  
and Left Wings of the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment.

1842  
of Consultation of the  
27<sup>th</sup> January 1842 in which the  
Government  
entirely approved  
of the measures of  
proposed by the  
Commander of  
the Force, and  
though the measures  
are severe they are  
imperatively called  
for by the occasion. That  
immediate promulgation  
of the Order for the  
purpose

readers will find  
of Consultation of the  
27<sup>th</sup> January 1842 in which the  
Government  
entirely approved  
of the measures of  
proposed by the  
Commander of  
the Force, and  
though the measures  
are severe they are  
imperatively called  
for by the occasion. That  
immediate promulgation  
of the Order for the  
purpose

ment of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment may  
 have a good effect  
 and that the Brigades  
 should communicate  
 with the Resident at  
 Hyderabad and in  
 any case of emergency  
 meet with his sanc-  
 -tion. The Resident  
 will be vested by the Government  
 with the most extensive discre-  
 -tionary powers to act in the  
 absence of any authority  
 in any manner he  
 may judge most  
 expedient.

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment will  
 have a good effect  
 of the Brigades  
 communication  
 with the Resident  
 at Hyderabad  
 in any case of  
 emergency  
 meet with his  
 sanction. The  
 Resident will  
 be vested by  
 the Government  
 with the most  
 extensive discre-  
 -tionary powers  
 to act in the  
 absence of any  
 authority in any  
 manner he may  
 judge most  
 expedient.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January a  
 letter was addressed to the Secretary  
 to Government of Bombay  
 for forwarding an Extract of the  
 Minutes of Council  
 relative to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment.

A letter was also ad-  
 -dressed to General Siriaes  
 requesting he would favour  
 Government with his opinion

M. L.

should the Hyderabad force  
follow the example of the 52<sup>d</sup>  
Regiment, and requesting that  
he would consider himself  
vested with unlimited dis-  
cretionary power to ob-  
tain copies of all the correspondence  
connected with the subject  
will be transmitted by copies  
to the Supreme Government  
with a request that their senti-  
ments with any instructions  
may be transmitted to General  
Aldred direct.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of January  
1842 a letter from Sir Robert  
Dick requesting the continuance  
of the 4<sup>th</sup> Bn in Council  
in the event of any emergency  
arising which may require  
a sudden removal in case  
the Hyderabad force should  
follow the same example  
as the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment and desire  
to receive the new rate of pay.

Thos

That it does not appear to him that the European Force at Hyderabad is sufficient to enforce obedience. That he has the strongest disinclination to coercion. That he can offer no assurance that other Corps of the Native Army would act differently if sent to Secunderabad. That the Nagpore Force is much detached and not without the support of a European Regiment and that an insubordination at Secunderabad might give confidence for a desire of mischief in the Nizam's dominions and this aid might extend to Nagpore. The Commanders of the Force request to be favoured with instructions from Government to prevent the said which delay might occasion.

This letter was recorded in Minutes of Consultation of the 24<sup>th</sup> of January 1842 No 53. It is also a Minute by the  
Governor

Gouverneur - After perusal of the  
 Lordship is of opinion that  
 four different modes present  
 themselves all open to objection  
 but between which the Govern-  
 ment must choose. - The first  
 is to allow the  
 - ample of the delay and afford  
 a forbearing and passive  
 resistance to their passage.  
 (if he may use the term) except  
 - honorable discharge.

The second is to  
 give their discharge  
 to all men who refuse to take  
 their pay without battle.

The third way would  
 not so exactly be a concession  
 - it is but the real thing to do  
 It would be a postponement  
 of the main question and  
 depend upon the Supreme Court  
 - would be unable to believe  
 the N. York force.

The last mode is  
 and which I should  
 deprecate, it is to come to the  
 point at issue. His Lordship  
 concludes

45  
conclude that it is highly desir-  
-able that we should be in  
possession of the views of the  
Supreme Government on the  
subject, - I would, immediately  
send Sir D. B. Dick's letter  
together with all the minutes  
which may be recorded on the  
subject, and the collective  
opinion of the Government  
by despatch to Calcutta to be laid  
before the Governor General  
in Council, - There will be  
time he believes, to be given a  
reply to this preference as the  
pay is not usually issued  
to the Troops before the middle  
of the month - or any three  
weeks must therefore elapse  
before any act of insubordination  
can take place.

A Minute of the Honorable  
Mr. Lubington is recorded -  
He considers it would be  
undecent to separate the  
serjeants in the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment  
from those who are in prison,  
in the whole of the Regiments



(12 in Number) affected by the  
Rally - That he believed the  
feeling to be general and that  
the remedy of coercion or  
compulsion & could be general  
also.

After various considera-  
tions Mr. Livingston is of opinion  
and Mr. Livingston is of opinion  
made 25<sup>th</sup> January 1849. that the wisest  
thing that could be  
done would be to avoid the  
question of the rally - and he  
thinks it might be done as  
follows.

By immediately sending  
an Express in the Secret Depart-  
ment to the Post  
office 25<sup>th</sup> January 1849. = mark to the Post  
office of the  
Station where the question is  
likely to arise, not to issue any  
warrant, or other orders - and to  
forbid publication in the  
Lettre of Friends having  
been appropriated for that  
purpose.

In the case on time all  
made 25<sup>th</sup> January 1849 the circumstances  
of the case and his Robert Dick's  
letter

18  
letter, out of respecting the General  
Minutes of Councils must be sent  
to the Secretary to the Govern-  
ment of India - & soliciting  
instructions in order that the  
responsibility of correction  
or amendment may be thrown  
it ought to be at length with the  
Government so the issued the  
order.

It also recommends  
the sentiments of Major General  
Stead in a letter forwarded, in  
which judgment he has placed  
confidence.

With these views the  
would delay carrying into  
effect any measure, against  
the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment till their  
arrival at Bangalore.

A Minute from  
Mr. Bird is recorded in the  
last part of which he states,  
that if there is no doubt of the  
Troops regarding the Mr. Bird's request  
to receive this <sup>Draft!</sup>  
Pay, he is dangerous way would  
be

to suspend the execution  
of the order pending a reference  
to the Supreme Court.

Another minute of  
Lord Ophind Stanes is recorded  
giving his view upon Mr  
Washington's minute previous  
to order - He agrees with  
Mr Washington that the same  
feeling may prevail in the  
whole of the Regiment affected  
by the latter reduction, but he  
cannot admit that a uniform

minutes of the  
Council of War  
of the 18th  
of the 18th

result must needs

be only for the cause.

He agrees with

Lord Ophind the

18th of the 18th their pay in submis-

sion and a thing of another

the 18th have also done so -

He agrees with Mr Washington

that whatever measures

are adopted whatever of cost

or or campaign they should

be general.

He does not advocate  
correction but that they should  
continue to provide yielding to

the

57  
The resistance offered by the  
Troops, and abstaining from  
any measures which might  
have effect of prejudging the  
question, the decision of which  
ought to rest with the ~~Supreme~~  
Government - He thinks  
that the whole of the papers <sup>vide</sup>  
with the Minutes should be <sup>sent</sup>  
sent by express to Bengal.

Upon this Minute  
Mr. Lushington records his  
opinion holding to his former  
expressed sentiments.

The papers recorded  
were ordered by Government to be  
sent to Bengal for the <sup>\* Letter to Government</sup>  
sentiments of the <sup>3<sup>d</sup> 1859 of 24<sup>th</sup> 1860</sup>  
Supreme Government in a letter  
dated the 2<sup>d</sup> of January 1852.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of <sup>\* Minute of Council</sup>  
February 1852 a letter <sup>4<sup>th</sup> 1852 of 24<sup>th</sup> 1860</sup>  
from the Resident at Hyderabad  
is recorded in Minutes <sup>\* of Council</sup>  
as also one from the <sup>\* Adjutant General</sup>  
Adjutant General of the Army  
with

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with its melancholy from the  
 15th Jan 1855 <sup>7</sup> Official Commanding  
 Hyderabad Force.

2d. Resident's letter - To the Resident that  
 27th January  
 that if Government had  
 not stated committed to the  
 execution of its orders respecting  
 the discontinuance of Batta  
 to the Hyderabad Subsidary  
 Force, the Government had through  
 the commands of the akandoo  
 members of the Government as  
 being inadvisable in many  
 respects, and as affording the  
 a safe and just ground  
 of complaint, independently  
 of the danger of their abso:  
 lutely refusing to receive  
 their pay under these cir:  
 cumstances, and thus incur:  
 ring the penalty of Mutiny.

3d. Resident's letter - In a conference  
 31st January  
 which he had with Brigadier  
 Piddall the Hyderabad  
 commanding the Hyderabad  
 Force he has made  
 aware of the discontinuance  
 2nd A. of Batta the Resident conveying  
 that

that the Government has  
 been committed to a measure  
 which could not be abandoned  
 without compromising  
 its authority. - He adds <sup>para 5, Article</sup>  
 that Brigadier Siddall, <sup>31<sup>st</sup> January</sup>  
 was of opinion that a great  
 part of the force, especially  
 the Mahomedans would  
 decline to receive their pay, and  
 that there was scarcely the  
 means of carrying on  
 further fighting before any  
 ulterior measure was taken.  
 - signed confidential command  
 - Missionaries were received  
 from Allahabad, Dindigul, D. 64. D.  
 - manding for the Artillery, Cavalry  
 and Infantry, D. 64. D. actually  
 at D. 64. D. about 16. 17. They  
 had to be said to participate  
 any absolute provision or  
 any refusal to receive their  
 pay though their satisfaction  
 might be said and subsequent  
 instructions made.

Under these circumstances  
 the President had no  
 hesitation in allowing matters  
 to take their course and with  
 the concurrence of the Brigas  
 - (in) the order of Government  
 Para 11 de Dec. 89 will be carried into  
 effect. A copy of this  
 letter was sent direct to the  
 Brigas Generalissimo.

No. 135. Sub. 6. 1842. Dec. 89  
 Brigas' letter dated  
 28 January 1842 } do do  
 The Adjutant  
 General's letter gives  
 the opinion of the  
 Brigas that he felt assured  
 that the Government is well  
 kept in view on the subject  
 of Salto had subdivided and  
 the report coincides generally  
 with the President's letter but  
 the Adjutant General is not  
 aware of the extent of papers  
 granted to the President.

This correspondence was  
 recorded in minutes of  
 Consultation of  
 the 27th January  
 and the order passed was  
 that the President's papers  
 to act was unlimited.

No. 658  
 Date 26th February 1842.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January  
a letter was addressed to Genl. at Bombay  
by order of the Lt. Gov. & Council  
to the Bombay Govt & Council  
to ascertain the copies of letters 28<sup>th</sup> January 1812  
of communication from the  
Adjutant General of the Army  
and observing that as the  
copies of the Right Wing of  
the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment appear to be  
different in length from the  
papers to that which it bears  
from Brigadier Morgan's \* Bombay  
Statement the Lt. Gov. in  
Council concurs with the  
Commander of the Force, in  
opinion, that a Court of  
Inquiry should be appointed  
to investigate the matter.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February a letter is received from  
the Bombay Govt & Council relative  
to the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment in which  
who are still under orders  
and request to be excused their  
pay and again be committed  
to their relief.

Minute



Minutes of Consultation

... was passed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day  
approving of the intention of  
... belief out of the ...  
... communication  
was made to the Bombay Govern-  
... ..

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of February a  
letter was received from the  
President at Hyderabad  
... stating that at  
the present order promulgated  
respecting the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
... to have produced a  
... effect, it was  
thought proper to ...  
... pay this day to the  
5<sup>th</sup> Regiment ...

At mid-day it was  
... communication of that  
... of the whole of the Corp  
... to receive their pay  
without ...

The President perceived  
this communication at half  
past



11.  
With regard to the  
4th Regiment Light Cavalry  
the Resident states that the Officers  
Commanding entertain a  
full conviction that the best  
spirits prevail in the Corps,  
and that no difficulty would  
present itself when pay is  
tendered to them.

A copy of the Com-  
munication was forwarded  
to the Government of India

A similar report  
to the Resident was passing  
in the month of May 1812 from the Adjutant  
General of the Army.

The letters were  
received on the 8th of February  
1812.

On the 11th February 1812  
a letter is received from  
the Government of India approving  
of the discretionary power  
granted

wrote in a Major General's order  
 given to the troops <sup>General's order</sup> of suspending <sup>the</sup> the operation of the <sup>order</sup> of demands

kept distant, rather than that the  
 Madras Government should  
 be placed in a situation of  
 embarrassment with regard  
 to the granting of its request.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of February  
 a letter was received from  
 the President at Hyderabad  
 recorded in the order of consultation  
 19<sup>th</sup> February 1842. It is by reference  
 and in the reference to be  
 letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> of January  
 states that a general order of the 1<sup>st</sup> of  
 N. D. was ordered on the 1<sup>st</sup> of  
 and it was reported in writing  
 and kept at the disposal of the  
 that the troops were exhibiting  
 symptoms of disaffection and  
 were making no preparation  
 for the purpose of marching.  
 The Adjutant General  
 whilst Captain M. G. was  
 still speaking a word down  
 with a piece of paper that  
 there appears to be a  
 10

to believe that the men would  
 repair obediently to parade.  
 He was at an early hour sent  
 to Brigadier & D'Arville's quarters  
 and was informed, that  
 he had better wait to see  
 that the parade would go  
 on as usual. At that time  
 the Adjutant and Adjutant General  
 reported that most of the  
 Papoy's tents were covered  
 and that a few were being  
 taken down but that they  
 appeared to be coming  
 by slow degrees. - We rode  
 to the parade taking the  
 precaution to have the Paris  
 - Regiment under arms  
 in front of its own Barracks  
 with a proportion of the  
 to be in the camp - On our  
 arrival we found half or  
 three quarters of the men  
 assembled and that others  
 were gradually coming in  
 and after waiting for a

considerable

to

considerable time it was  
 reported that the best of the  
 men who could be reported  
 for parade were present  
 with the exception of three  
 of the men came and  
 the other two were ordered  
 to be placed in confine-  
 -ment when formed. The  
 column was closed to the  
 front when it was explained  
 to the men that having received  
 their pay it was complaint  
 for them to make a representa-  
 -tion to Government. And  
 the men after talking of the  
 loss of Batta and inadequacy  
 of their pay for the support  
 of themselves and family  
 at length quietly dispersed.

In the interval between  
 the original of the formal  
 parade and their final  
 dispersion several of the  
 men of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment  
 informed me <sup>that they had been</sup>  
 that they had been <sup>taunted by the men of the 30<sup>th</sup></sup>  
 and 48<sup>th</sup> Regiments for peering  
 their

their pay without battle: particularly during the preceding night I perceived that the bugling should be made with a view to punishing the guilty.

After quitting the parade of the 4th we proceeded to that of the 48th and that Corps was reprehended for having insulted the men of the 4th and that a repetition would render them liable to the severest punishment. We then went to the parade of the 32nd Regiment to whom the same intimation was made.

Vice Admiral General.

McCord the commanding officer having reported that he did not think his Regiment would be in any way offered in the cause of the Garrison it was thought advisable to bring this question to issue. As the Garrisonian cause is a just one, so the case might best be argued if it presented itself in a hostile form. The

The question was there-  
-fore asked whether they were  
prepared to receive their pay  
in the manner in which  
agreeably to the Order of Congress  
I think it would be understood,  
namely without delay. The  
general reply was in the  
negative and a considerable  
degree of muttering gradually  
arose. It was therefore thought  
advisable to terminate this  
the service by deciding that  
who were disposed to obey  
the Order of Congress should  
to move out and separate  
themselves from the rest; which  
114 staffs & out, of whom 55  
were Privates and the  
Remainder Commissioned,  
and Non-Commissioned Officers.  
And he remained about 284  
who refused to take their  
pay and 99 were absent  
on duty.

With respect to the  
284, they were informed that  
if they persisted in their  
refusal they were pending  
themselves.



23

themselves guilty of the crime of  
mutiny, and that no alterna-  
-tive would be maintained  
that of making them prisoners  
5. For the purpose of being  
brought to trial. Every effort  
was made to induce them  
to exhibit a better spirit, and  
to take their pay without bat-  
-tling, pending the result of whatever  
representation might be made  
upon the subject to the Govern-  
-ment of India.

But not a man  
was influenced to change  
his resolution, and a clerical  
date's nomination was prohibited  
to decline under any circum-  
-stances, whatsover, to receive  
their pay without bat-  
-tling. They said that they were  
prepared to obey every other  
order that might be given to  
them, and that they would  
march in whatever direction  
they might be ordered, but  
that bread if we refused in  
the meantime, but that pay  
without

24  
 without battle and unopposed  
 for the maintenance of their  
 families, and that nothing  
 therefore should induce  
 them to receive it in the  
 manner proposed. On this  
 point a resolution was  
 taken which could  
 not have been more  
 firm or more in-  
 evitable, if they had  
 previously been  
 bound by an oath  
 to adhere to their refusal,  
 and to stand by and sup-  
 port each other in their  
 determined...

Probably they were the  
 in British...  
 of...  
 17th... and 2  
 orders to...  
 the Police...  
 that he was...  
 the...  
 &...  
 ...

Every effort of per-  
 secution being at length...  
 -handed, they were directed  
 to ground...  
 the left and march 40 or 50  
 paces. They obeyed without  
 exhibiting any...  
 a part of...  
 had been previously ordered  
 to be at hand being brought  
 forward

of a maid, they were made  
prisoners and marched to  
a place of suitable confine-  
ment.

2nd.

In the course of the day  
the French Commander  
Whitely and the Cavalry reported  
that they had no doubt their  
men would receive their pay  
and it was issued to them

3rd  
4th  
5th  
6th  
7th  
8th  
9th  
10th  
11th  
12th

accordingly. In the  
evening the Cavalry  
Officers and Adjutant  
made in Grand Review  
fully to be understood  
to report personally

that the men had refused to  
receive their pay - and were  
in a state of insubordinate  
conduct, in the night afterwards  
a second report that the men  
had insulted one of the

13th  
14th  
15th  
16th  
17th  
18th  
19th  
20th  
21st  
22nd  
23rd  
24th  
25th  
26th  
27th  
28th  
29th  
30th

European Officers

by throwing  
clippers and bricks at  
him.

See

So we admitted  
of no delay, a part of the horse  
and Foot Battalion and details  
of the 1st Black & European  
Regiment were ordered to move  
upon Bournville and we proceeded thither on  
horseback on approaching  
Major Cunningham was sent  
forward to form his men  
in open Column on parade  
in which they were drawn  
up on our arrival and while  
the Grens. and Europeans  
were put in position we  
addressed the men. The  
Brigadier spoke to them as  
an old Cavalry Officer  
I personally exerted myself  
and every argument  
- meant was used  
likely to have an  
effect upon the  
men and to  
break their resolution. Their  
clamours made of speaking  
and went much might even  
in this stage be regarded as  
unintentional.

White

While they engaged it became dark and our attempt at coercion by employing the traps we thought with us became impossible. Upon an appeal therefore from the Native Officer that no act of violence would be attempted during the night, it was deemed prudent to attempt nothing further, but to withdraw the traps we had carried down and direct the parade to be dismissed.

On our return to Brigadier's (Piddell) we began to think what would be the best plan to adopt in this case. To deprive the Cavalry of their arms and horses and make them prisoners might produce a dangerous excitement amongst the Mahomedans of the Force, and the subsequent disposal of such a numerous body of prisoners difficult. It was determined therefore to direct the Regiment immediately into the Camp's territories.

Captain

Captain Grant was sent down this morning for the purpose of giving intimation to the above effect to the Brigadier Riddell and to request he do to the lines of the Horse Artillery where the men and guns were drawn up in a line and I thanked the former for their good conduct yesterday. The horse returned to the Brigadier when it was reported that the 4th Cavalry had positively refused to march unless the Batta was paid.

The above a double of a translation a store <sup>English Dictionary</sup> was again put in <sup>1806</sup> <sup>Calendar</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Government</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>Bavaria</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>while</sup> <sup>proceeding</sup> <sup>were</sup> <sup>taken</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>prevent</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Infantry</sup> <sup>Corps</sup> <sup>joining</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>enemies</sup> <sup>or</sup> <sup>assuming</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>hostile</sup> <sup>attitude</sup>.

We proceeded to Bavaria and found the men drawn up in line and after placing the Corps and our guns in position,

no opportunity was ever more  
given to the men as had been  
previously done to the 3d Regt  
to divide into two bodies those  
who would obey those  
who would not obey.

55. When the former class  
were found accepting  
the officers and non-commissioned  
officers, with a very few private  
whilst in the latter (nearly the  
whole corps present) they violently and  
clamorously refused to obey  
and mutinied against the  
injunctive order then throwing  
sheet in the air and other means  
by which natives show their  
anger when in a violent state  
of excitement.

56. The Europeans declared  
their refusal then and though great  
violence was used - violence was shown  
by the natives & they were made  
prisoners without bloodshed.

57. They were marched  
out of Nasiripally to  
Polaram where they  
were confined in a Madgal.

The

12448

70

The 5th Regiment of  
 the Madras Cavalry & the 2nd Battalion  
 have been ordered to be considered  
 to do duty there.

The 25th Regiment of  
 have been halted <sup>on March 1st</sup> at  
 at Mulhappod and after selecting  
 for trial at <sup>the 25th</sup> <sup>Regiment</sup>  
 considered the single orders  
 of the 32nd Regiment of A. I. and  
 5th Cavalry to be all kind the  
 remainder to the Company's territories.

An unfavorable report  
 has been received of the 25th  
 the 25th the same <sup>from</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>regiment</sup>  
 option will be given to those  
 now as well as offered to the 32nd  
 A. I. and 5th Light Cavalry. Those  
 who refused to receive their pay  
 without Batta would be made  
 prisoners and marched  
 with the others under charge  
 of the 25th Regiment for receiving  
 the single orders for trial. A  
 copy of this communication  
 has been sent direct to the  
 Government of India.

The



The Adjutant General  
forwards a report to Govern:  
ment from Brigadier

McDull to the same  
effect as the above commenda:  
tion of the President but there  
is added in the Report some  
remarks worthy of observation.

It is not our intention to  
discuss the merits of the  
action of the President in  
this case.

and the fact that the  
President has done this  
is a matter of course.

The President is to be  
congratulated for his  
action in this case.

The President has  
acted in a manner  
which is worthy of  
praise and commendation.  
The President has  
acted in a manner  
which is worthy of  
praise and commendation.  
The President has  
acted in a manner  
which is worthy of  
praise and commendation.

Minute

Minutes by the President  
 Lord Elphinstone is recorded, and  
 after preamble the Lordship  
 offers the following general  
 questions. It appears to the  
 Lordship that the Regiment at  
 Hyderabad cannot be dealt  
with as the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment. It  
 would be inexpedient to bring  
 back the whole of the Troop  
 on account of the costliness of re-  
 equipment and the risk of  
 morbid mutation. Perhaps  
 more successful, and there-  
 fore more difficult to manage.  
 With the exception of the 5<sup>th</sup> Co.  
 he recommends that all the  
 Regiments & Co. should be  
 at Hyderabad without relying  
 on their strength the men who  
 refused their pay and who  
 General Sir [?] had marched  
 off; He would not recommend  
 that these men should be  
 discharged. He would recom-  
 mend that they should forfeit  
 benefit of service. He would  
 recommend certain benefits  
 to be granted to the men who did  
 receive

receive their pay - he would  
 be accounted in order to fill  
 up the Regiments at Hyderabad.  
 - he is to their several strength,  
 that steady men of other Corps  
 do allow'd to be counter per-  
 -ceiving good conduct pay  
 should be a sufficient number  
 not present themselves, permits  
 may be raised for the Dep't  
 -ments at Hyderabad. To  
 have a Compensation of  
 of his and persons  
 might be issued, so will would  
 remain all cause of complaint  
 while it would not have  
 the appearance of directly  
 yielding the point. The case  
 of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry is distinct  
 - give him ground that of the  
 other Regiments by the man-  
 -ner of their refusal to  
 receive pay without matters  
 and value given inordinations  
 when order'd to be at no time  
 mercenary as yet kept since  
 by the fact that in the Cavalry  
 that at most all the men are superannuated  
 the men are superannuated  
 He would not therefore a decent  
 estimate

20/10

20/10

+ This does not apply to the  
 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry they are 1/2  
 hundred - and Returns will  
 show this

74.  
Letramo signed given in their  
case, but would recommend <sup>to be</sup> some  
some principle limit of a general  
nature such as the forfeiture  
of a portion of salary or a  
period of leave or a  
modification of the usual  
orders in the case of the 5th.  
He does not think that the  
4th Cavalry should be sent  
back to Hyderabad and  
probably that no other Regiment  
of Native Cavalry could be  
sent there unless Batta was  
given on the refusal of the  
Govt either to March or to give  
them Pay.

He has long heard of <sup>the</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>11</sup>  
opinion that Hyderabad should  
have a 4th or 5th Cavalry Regiment  
& stationed there; at the present  
moment it would have an  
admirable effect <sup>that the treaty would be</sup>  
and he therefore <sup>allow the influence of the</sup>  
proposes that two <sup>troops?</sup>  
regiments of the 15th Hussars should  
be sent there. Barracks would  
have to be erected with thatched  
roofs

roof of the house while the  
subject to be referred to the  
Board of Directors.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of February  
the President at Hyderabad  
reports that the same fault  
took place with the 100<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
as had occurred in the  
32<sup>nd</sup>. The Corps was drawn  
up in close columns without  
arms. The men were addressed  
by the Officer commanding  
and the same arguments used  
as had been to the 32<sup>nd</sup>. Those  
who obeyed were ordered  
to retire at a little distance  
with reference to the remainder  
the commanding Officer says  
that a few should be  
allowed to come out of the  
ranks to a drop the rest.  
As they are afraid of him those  
who come out in a dejected  
the same complaint or had  
been previously brought  
forward, viz. that the expense  
of living at Hyderabad

see also letter  
dated 1 and 2.

Par 63  
and 64.

Par 5

Par 6.

Par 7  
and 8.

was

was greater than elsewhere, and that their Day without. Ratto was indulgent to support their families.

He replied to them in general terms through their Commanding Officer, but they were angry to his remembrance. One heard in particular <sup>heard</sup> himself in one conversation than the rest by his boldness of answers in requiring retaliation of the latter. He did with a view of making an immediate example, he was ordered to march out to be marched off as a prisoner. His war done but he had not gone, obtained a gun powder when the whole of the people were tumultuously gathered for the purpose of releasing the prisoners and accompanying him to the guard. The exact intention was not apparent but for their mischief was prevented by the seeing of the Europeans and making them all prisoners.

- five

17  
Six of the workmen  
fractured were marched off  
to the main guard the re-  
mained were sent to be  
confined in a suitable  
building. At the time when  
the prisoners were passing  
about 40 men who had  
remained their pay pushed  
out of a building in a wild  
manner calling them  
The men were made  
prisoners, but not by any  
order.

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Upon inquiry a detail  
of statements was taken  
and as it did not appear  
quite clear that the men  
in question were with any evil  
intention and having been  
personally examined, solemn-  
ly declared that they had  
not done so, they were  
released.

The Resident has  
reason to hope that this may  
be the last of these disagreeable  
events - the 9th and 10th Regiments  
being quiet.

J. P. M.

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From conversation  
 he has reason to think that <sup>(Jan 10)</sup>  
 the men would receive their  
 pay quite next month,  
 making representation after-  
 wards. The President then  
 proceeds to state the arrangements  
 he had made for the removal  
 of the prisoners to  
 add my first despatch under  
 this subject my opinion that  
 the Government was by the promulgation of the  
 to of or committed <sup>order for proceeding to</sup>  
 to the execution of its <sup>52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment</sup>  
 orders on this point to a state  
 of confusion.

The Adjutant General  
 forwards a letter <sup>Adjutant General</sup>  
 from Brigadier <sup>14<sup>th</sup> February 1858</sup>  
 Diddell commanding the  
 Hyderabad Force much to the  
 same effect as the President's  
 letter above a decree to be.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of February  
 Lord Alphonse entered <sup>\* Lord Alphonse's</sup>  
 a <sup>15<sup>th</sup> February 1858</sup>  
 minutes upon the President's  
 despatch above alluded to.  
 The Lordship states there is  
 nothing



nothing in that despatch to  
alter the views he had before  
- read on the subject of the  
refusal of the Emperor to receive  
this flag without a thorough  
survey to his mind & a more  
- additional arguments in support  
of his views. ---

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of February 1842  
the Resident states that every  
- thing remains quiet and  
that the combined spirit of  
insubordination appears to have  
subsided. He reports the arrange-  
- ments he has made for the  
removal of the prisoners.  
The Resident encloses a copy  
of a letter commanding the  
- sent to him from the Cavalry  
prisoners at Bolarum,  
through the Officer commanding,  
- soliciting to be allowed to return  
to their duty - The Officer com-  
- manding proceeds to Bunk  
- Sahibpatt near the prisoners  
reported their request and  
also states that they had not  
been informed that they  
would

57

would not receive Batta  
(as formerly) by their Order  
until the 1<sup>st</sup> of August of Day.

The President has given  
reply to the (President of the <sup>19<sup>th</sup></sup> Infantry  
Brigade) as follows

"I have desired to know  
what the ladies' names & dates  
of leaving to be recorded, and  
am happy to say, that you  
have done so in due time, &  
am happy to see that you  
have also done so in order to  
have your names & names of  
your parents & families  
recorded in the same manner  
as you were directed to do  
and by circumstances  
you can understand which  
have been done, & other notes  
of the same with you also  
to be kept in safe hands, &  
is as perfect as any other  
of the same than your work,  
which you do your friend,  
and in the same character"

"The President has decided upon  
 the course which he wishes to pursue  
 "and I do not believe you will  
 "be able to secure a change of  
 "course because we are bound  
 "to be prepared to receive  
 "our own share of responsibility  
 "and our own share of the  
 "burden of the consequences  
 "which shall be the result  
 "of our policy. It is our  
 "policy to be as honest as  
 "we can be. We will  
 "not make any compromise  
 "with the principles of  
 "justice which we have  
 "sacredly inherited from  
 "our fathers. We will  
 "not be made a party to  
 "any thing which is  
 "inconsistent with the  
 "principles of justice  
 "which we hold so dear.  
 "It is our policy to be  
 "as firm as a rock and  
 "as true as steel.  
 "It is our policy to be  
 "as brave as a lion and  
 "as noble as a eagle.  
 "It is our policy to be  
 "as true as the stars  
 "of heaven and as  
 "pure as the snows  
 "of the mountains."

General Grant, Feb 19<sup>th</sup> 1862. The President  
 further states  
 that he is aware  
 that Captain Grant has already  
 had a communication  
 with the Prisoners at Polk  
 but this does not form the  
 result of carrying the above  
 reply into effect.



The President also

state that final <sup>since Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1870</sup>  
 measures have now to be determined <sup>17<sup>th</sup> January 1871</sup>  
 upon as there will be <sup>as to the President's letter</sup>  
 about the proposals to be dis- <sup>19<sup>th</sup> January 1871</sup>  
 -posed of. The President  
 perfectly agrees that the  
 first point of consideration  
 is, whether the case demands  
 severity and punishment  
 or whether it may not admit  
 of mercy and final pardon?

The President is strongly  
 inclined to the latter because  
 he is of opinion, that the  
 disturbance has arisen from  
 feelings of irritation on the  
 Batta question exclusively and  
 not from any disloyalty or dis-  
 affection which he considers as  
 nothing whatever to do with the  
 case - The President <sup>see President's letter</sup>  
 after referring to the <sup>10<sup>th</sup> January 1870</sup>  
 Orders which would be required  
 for the disposal of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and  
 4<sup>th</sup> Batta of the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Cavalry,  
 32<sup>nd</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> Regiments, N. I.  
 but that he thought it would be

to

be allowed to remain at Hyderabad  
except a doubt whether it  
would now be advisable to  
bring up to Hyderabad the  
left wings of the 3rd and 18th Regts  
now in Garrison at Biddapur  
and Hyderabad. He adds

Vide  
Circular.

Genl 8th Resident's letter  
12th February 1842.

that he does not conceive  
any sufficient cause  
for the removal of the 3rd  
Regiment from Secunderabad,  
which to be considered a part of

Genl 9th Resident's letter  
15th February 1842.

the Hyderabad force.  
The 1st and 2nd Regts of the  
3rd Regiment, 3rd and 18th Regi-  
ments, &c. are detained at  
Hyderabad and now are  
subjecting to trial, by a Special  
Court Martial and the prisoners  
are sent onwards to and to place

Genl 10th Resident's letter  
12th February 1842

a sufficient example.  
With respect to the rest  
of the prisoners he thinks that  
they may might be intended to  
them, the men being drafted  
into other corps of the Resident  
concluded that he does not  
propose to interfere any further  
in the usual proceedings of  
the first commanding the

Hyderabad

Hyderabad Force. He adds  
 a postscript enclosing a copy  
 of a reply received from  
 Brigadier Riddell in answer  
 to the message which the  
 Resident had sent to the prisoners  
 at Polavaram so he is confident  
 his opinion that the case of  
 these prisoners <sup>P.S. of Resident's letter</sup>  
 may still be <sup>12<sup>th</sup> February 1842</sup>  
 within the reach of mercy.

Brigadier Robert Riddell  
 Riddell in his letter <sup>Chief of Brigadier Riddell</sup>  
 to the Resident states that the  
 reply he was desired to send  
 to the Prisoners was conveyed  
 by Captain Stuart to them, who  
 reports that on the said reply  
 being made known to the  
 Cavalry Prisoners that it was  
 received most humbly and  
 that they were in deep gratitude  
 for the great thought and consid-  
 -eration bestowed upon and again  
 their hope that they might be  
 permitted to return to their  
 Corps to pursue their contribution  
 for the good by their future  
 obedience and devotion to the  
 State

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State - They were misled by their  
assurance that they had their  
values, and that the doors of war  
as far as authority was  
concerned, and that it  
must depend upon their  
present orderly behavior  
whether or not the most distant  
hope could be entertained,  
that that held out by Governor  
- must might still continue  
open - They promised to  
implicitly observe whatever  
orders they received, and in  
proof of their intention to  
do so, declared that in  
conformity with the advice  
given in the previous night  
they had directed their families  
to pack up their property and  
follow them towards Dallas.  
This was subsequently verified.  
They also expressed their regret  
defining from the knowledge  
that the President was their  
friend.

Captain Grant then  
said that when he left them on  
the previous evening (11<sup>th</sup> inst)  
he did not see how they could  
be

be critical of and the unfortunate  
predicament in which they  
were placed by their own  
obstinacy and folly but a thought  
had since struck him, from  
which there was a faint  
prospect of an hope, and that  
he would communicate  
it to any two of their number

whom they <sup>They was indeed asking the idea to</sup>  
value might <sup>Captain (cont. of or it is very true)</sup>  
select. By their <sup>But since it may be possible to</sup>  
the suggestion <sup>show on the other hand which is</sup>  
made from <sup>considered as the greatest honor and</sup>  
himself in a <sup>ambition long to have, and even</sup>  
private capacity <sup>the other it would be to furnish a</sup>  
<sup>a Corps to participate to a large</sup>  
<sup>the inauguration at Hyderabad and</sup>  
<sup>that it has been the result of a</sup>  
<sup>trial was published on Captain's</sup>  
<sup>Print.</sup>

as the best way of procuring  
Government to permit them  
to volunteer for service in  
China or Malacca, and in part  
the strain on their honor by  
their commitments in that  
field was much gladly  
received. that they were asked  
if the idea would be generally  
popular, they said, "put the question  
and see" it was done and  
"good Council" they agreed, and  
other expressions of approval were  
heard to from all sides; they  
said they desired to give a cheer  
as an affirmative response, this they did  
unanimously and most heartily.



87

When however, Captain Grant reached his quarters this morning, the accompanying letter, which had been forwarded from the Prisoner of the Country was delivered to him, and finding its purport far from the tenor of their previous declaration of the previous morning, he thought it advisable to communicate with them again and he made his official report. The first asked, on seeing him was "are you Officer, to go with us to China" and "are we to be put on ship-board as prisoners?" Captain Grant replied that he had only offered a suggestion to them, which they were at liberty to adopt or reject at their pleasure, as it was more from a friend to friends, as a father to children and not from any authority, that no condition could be made by people in their situation. They replied "true" but we appeal "to God can we go on ship-board disarmed and without arms?"

Captain

Captain Grant replied that  
 it was not usual to send  
 Troops into action without  
 Orders - that the hope that the  
 tender of their services, however  
 unconditional, would be  
 accepted was faint, and that  
 he was neither prepared  
 nor authorized to make a  
 promise of any kind to them.  
 On this they said "Give us  
 our Officers and Colours and  
 we are ready to go any where  
 and do any thing to regain  
 our good names" he replied  
 that he regretted their retraction  
 of their unlimited promise  
 - being, as it was the only  
 way he saw open to wipe  
 off the stain on their character,  
 that he would give them a  
 quarter of an hour to prepare  
 another Order, and if not  
 ready that he would leave  
 them - Various entreaties were  
 used to induce them to lie in  
 to more statements, but as the  
 tender of their services was  
 still followed by a limitation  
 of having at least hopes, and their  
 Officers & Captain Grant left them.  
 With

87  
With regard to the  
Infantry Prisoner Brigades  
Major Riddell states

that he yielded to  
Captain Grant's solicitation  
to give the Infantry prisoners  
a like opportunity as was  
given to the Cavalry prisoners  
to show their loyalty, by per-  
mitting him to ride out to  
Mulkapoor that night, in  
order to make the same  
suggestion, and when it was  
made - "I was at" as was  
said & lauded, laughed and  
was not that actually by  
British Troops.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of February  
the Adjutant General forwarded  
to Government a  
letter from the Officer  
Commanding the Hyderabad  
Force containing a commu-  
nication similar to that  
alluded to in the Resident's  
letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> of February.

1842

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1842 and forwarding a  
 list of the  
 men who  
 received  
 their pay  
 and who  
 refused  
 to receive it  
 and requesting  
 instructions  
 for the disposal of the monies.

4<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment  
 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment  
 256 + 256 + 156  
 = 668

Mr. Rushington and  
 a Minute objecting to the proposed  
 Draft on the Batta operations in  
 the Minutes of Consultation  
 19<sup>th</sup> February 1842 Mr. Bird  
 and in passing  
 the Draft will assign the  
 Joint Commission in it.

Lord Althorpe on  
 the 18<sup>th</sup> February having heard  
 the Mr. Rushington objected to  
 the Draft which had been passed  
 by Mr. Bird and himself and  
 Lord Althorpe had detained the Draft  
 in the hope of being placed in  
 possession of Mr. Rushington  
 officers. To think as time passes  
 he

21  
He may be enabled to anticipate  
Mr. Rushington's objection - he,  
however, to which he is arriving has been  
to words me say, and although  
he thought of the outbreak when  
the <sup>British</sup> spirit  
was unbroken, it  
would have been <sup>in vain</sup> to  
yield, yet he is glad that the  
dangers have been averted  
and after the disturbances are  
to be regarded as more or less  
settled of feeling them a <sup>constant</sup>  
annoyance - it may be sufficient  
to shift the whole of the prisoners  
into other camps and to grant  
good conduct pay to all those  
who took their pay and depriving  
those prisoners who are in  
the receipt of this allowance of  
it - It is not to be taken - He adds some  
remarks on the <sup>proposed</sup> <sup>proposals</sup>  
proposals that the <sup>prisoners</sup> who  
took their pay should receive  
good conduct pay and all  
those who refused to receive

their

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their pay to perform a year's  
service in addition to the lack  
of good conduct (Pay. Sec.  
thought it would be no use to  
draft the prisoners into other  
Cavalry Regiments. The case  
of the latter is to be given  
consideration. If they had not  
exercised their influence as they  
ought, their promotion should  
be stopped for two years,  
and they should be declared  
ineligible to the order of British  
India. He adheres to his  
opinion of the location of European  
Cavalry at Hyderabad. That  
the prisoners should not be  
marched to Karnool and  
Cuddapah. That these two  
situations are intended to assist  
the Prince to a speedy and  
unanimous decision. They  
are such however as to be  
deliberately approved.

To the Minister Mr.  
Lushington states that the  
delay in framing his Minute, relative  
to the latter question arose from the  
want of the necessary papers.

M

Mr. Livingston enters  
by way of a Minute giving his reasons  
for his dissent to the Draft of  
the Minutes of Consultation  
of 1794 on the Better Education. He  
is inclined after the majority  
has been had over - ruled  
his entreaties to  
have offered no  
further observations but to have  
left the question to have been  
disposed of by the  
Supreme Government.

But as the measures proposed  
are as important as subject  
he must place upon record  
his reasons. He considers  
from General Storer's  
letters the position of affairs  
at Annapolis and fears  
that the subordination in  
the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment was so  
supposed by him to be a general  
feeling and not confined  
to the Regiment selected for  
Assembly and in his opinion  
premature punishment. He

concludes

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considers that the punishment  
inflicted upon the 5<sup>th</sup> Regt. against  
which he vainly remonstrated  
has proved utterly insignificant  
as a remedial measure at  
Hyderabad, and its effect was  
to pledge the Government to a  
course of policy which  
reflection would have pointed  
out as most impolitic. And  
to use impolitic words of Sir P. ...  
words of Sir P. ...  
- Lends the assertion,  
of authority has been  
a purchase at the  
sacrifice of the grateful  
- feeling of the ...  
He considers that the first  
symptoms of insubordination  
in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regt. ...  
taken a ...  
- insignificant if it had been  
- decision of ... but it clearly  
prevents the ... of the  
feeling in our Corps on the ...  
- continuance of ... and at  
all the Corps at Hyderabad



were similarly situated it  
 would have had to the same  
 I can see that a similar feeling  
 would have arisen and would  
 be able to upon it. I understand  
 the remedy was obvious and a  
 fair trial was of meeting the  
 question till a more favorable  
 period. The conviction  
 induced me to interest the Bank  
 to suspend payment to the  
 50% - but which the majority  
 of the Board overruled -  
 hence the result and the  
 subordinate position in which  
 the Government finds itself.  
 General Taylor observed that  
 the Government was too far  
 committed to a direct  
 consequence - but to justify the  
 Government it is necessary  
 to prove that there was no  
 alternative - he could not  
 understand at the time nor  
 can I now the responsibility  
 he sets for such a course.  
 It was with the view that  
 with the issue of day without

line 5

line 6

line 7

R. A. ...

Matters to the Draft of the...  
 - had no feeling of discom...  
 would prevail, but that...  
 such and often being...  
 nothing would be the result...  
 In a day, we are...  
 Government, and to delay the...  
 issue of pay...  
 be received...  
 other to meet the...  
 money which...  
 - must be adopted. What the...  
 Order of the Supreme...  
 - must be...  
 had the first...  
 judgment is...  
 Thompson's letter...  
 argued that...  
 he died in 1838...  
 he died in 1842...  
 cannot...  
 variance with...  
 of the Supreme...  
 "in all points...  
 states...  
 will be prepared...  
 great deliberate...  
 recommendation...  
 "Madras Government"

Order

77

Orders by the Government  
should have been given  
till communication had  
been had with the Federal  
Government as recommended  
by me, and looking to the order  
passed against the *San Felipe*  
*passa impolita y ilegal*  
says the Native and American  
Commissioners took their  
"part without hesitation, and  
trust to the Native Officers in  
"afflicting me in the execution of  
"the *Inglaterra*," that to a com-  
mon understanding is a  
clear reculpation of the Native  
Officers. Are there signs of  
participation or guilt? not  
only having the report of  
the *Primer* satisfied with  
the only proof of guilt as  
sufficient to authorize con-  
victions and punishments  
but they add "the *subordinacion*  
in the *San Felipe* cannot be viewed  
as confined to the *Primer*  
only" not content with this  
negative

negative mode of exhibiting  
 Genls against persons reported  
 by the Commanding Officer,  
 as having committed crime  
 by "receiving their pay without  
 hesitation." The Minutes of  
 consultation go on to state  
 that no combination or collusion  
 could have existed without  
 the connivance of the Native  
 and Commissioned Officers.  
 Indeed it is too probable  
 that the plan had been of their  
 (the Native Commissioned and  
 Commissioned Officers of  
 the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment) contrivance  
 and organization. And  
 that they had instigated the  
 Sepoys to act while they held  
 themselves apparently aloof.  
 Now the Council  
 - must have been told by the  
 Officers on the spot that the  
 crime and only crime com-  
 - mitted was the refusal of  
 pay without battle which  
 - that was not been committed  
 by

77

by the Native and Staff Officers.  
of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment. He relies  
upon the proof of the guilt  
of the Native Staff Officers  
(52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment) and the  
punishment passed. He will  
not presume to say that  
inference of guilt and conse-  
quent punishment may not  
be in strict keeping with  
Military Law, but that it  
was a violation of all other  
Law. If by connivance or  
knowledge that the crime would  
be committed in secret,  
there is scarcely any person  
excepting the Government  
and the Adjutant General of  
the Madras Army that might  
not be indicted as a party  
criminos. Sir P. Maitland  
had foreseen it - being  
of experience forewarned that  
such would be the result  
and might be arranged amongst  
the delinquents. If by connivance  
concealment

concernment is meant, the  
Natives and the Commissioner  
Officers took the strangest way  
of concerning with

By offering is pointed  
to. They have been in crime, it will  
the Commissioner, but it will come  
and do. How these men  
are stated in the  
of the Commission - the  
a commission the  
a meeting was held  
a report to the  
of the same by  
and decided upon  
or they will do  
a decision of  
the said

Such was the nature  
of the order and such were  
the grounds upon which it  
was issued - Its effects have  
led as stated by General  
Frieder to reduce the Subsidizing  
Force to a very disorganized  
condition, the delay & solicitude  
would have only taken up a  
period of a few days - The  
letter

101  
letter from the Government of  
India is dated the 20<sup>th</sup> instant,  
and order passed at the same  
time despatched to Sr. Commander  
Rupasingh General ordered  
to suspend the operation of the  
Batta Order if deemed expedient  
: not better than that the British  
Government should be placed  
in a situation of embarrassment  
in regard to the grading of its  
Army. These orders are at present  
a mere dead letter. Govern-  
: ment have pushed on a course  
from which they cannot  
recede they cannot suspend  
the operation of an order they  
have already partially carried  
into effect, and which had  
terminated in the virtual  
destruction of some of the first  
Corps in the service. The Right  
Honorable the Lieutenant may  
deem this of little importance -  
The proposition to disband  
the 9<sup>th</sup> Light Cavalry on a former  
occasion, and the degradation  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> Batta and 2<sup>nd</sup> Batta  
: kind of opinion of the Hyderabad  
Govt

I have no doubt that such is  
 the case. I have no doubt of your opinion, but  
 he is of a different opinion  
 from a committee organized, such  
 a Regiment which has not yet  
 been totally destroyed, and the  
 loss of such a Corps at such  
 a period I consider as  
 great a calamity. The man  
 selected for such a post should  
 be tried as to his views on the  
 Native Commission and  
 have a Commission Office with  
 him. I think it is not  
 by a Court that it is  
 politic as it is unjust. It  
 would be the most beneficial  
 to the interests of Government  
 to consider the matter as soon  
 as possible in oblivion, and  
 I am not sure that the case  
 is not taken out of the hands  
 of Government and  
 signed entirely to the  
 hands of Government. It is  
 to deal with the delinquents,  
 they are already confined

Should



should be tried and better  
perfect; but he would not  
carry the sentence into execution  
but of his convincing the army  
that Government possessed  
the means of vindicating its  
authority he would be content  
of a more natural forgiveness  
to all. This would be in

the  
writing  
of  
the  
letter  
to  
the  
Governor  
of  
the  
Company  
of  
India  
in  
1709

street  
caution  
with  
General  
Frasers  
opinion  
the  
prospect

It appears to be the first point  
of consideration whether the  
state is over or will demands  
to assist and punishment,  
or whether on the contrary  
it may not admit of mercy  
and final pardon. I am  
strongly disposed to believe  
the latter. I feel more  
persuaded of the sound  
policy of this course, because  
Sir J. Maitland in one of  
the most able minutes I have  
read has proved beyond  
all question that the satisfaction  
of Balla is necessary to the troops  
of Hyderabad and at other  
of all

22  
1709

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full Hatto Station almost  
to starvation - also is affirmed  
"by his Peregrine Mail" and  
incontrollable evidence  
"that the Sepoy requires the  
additional allowance to  
procure the superior quality  
and quantity of food"  
necessary for him.

The present discontent  
was clearly attributable  
entirely to that feeling for in  
other respects the Sepoy  
retained their obedience and  
more elegantly and better  
expressed by General Straker  
& I am convinced that the  
whole of the present distress  
"has been derived  
from feelings of irritation  
on the Hatto question which  
"is not that directly  
or disaffection among them  
nothing so returned to do with  
the case" After differing with  
General Straker about retaining  
the troops at Hyderabad  
add that he does not object

by

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by sending other Corps  
to Hyderabad that they were  
receiving their Pay without  
Ditto, but on the contrary  
he is persuaded that there  
is no Corps in the Service  
that would do so. The  
King would never be  
convinced with the  
disadvantages it will  
bring from pressing the  
question at the present time.  
The Supreme Government  
state in their letter their dis-  
inclination to press the matter  
if likely to place the heads  
Government at variance  
with its King. He wants  
therefore to remain silent  
if ultimate arrangements  
are left with the heads  
Government that after  
publishing a general  
pardon to the concerns  
in the late melancholy

transaction

transaction in order to  
published restoring things to  
their former state as regards  
pay and allowances. The order might  
state and justify that Government  
had subsequently been led  
to believe that the copies  
of the copy were made at  
Secunderabad, and the other  
full letter stating that Govern-  
ment supposed, and that  
in consequence Government  
resolved to suspend the  
order of mediation till a  
reference could be made  
to England.

Mr Bird dated 17<sup>th</sup> February 1842  
enters a Minute dated the 19<sup>th</sup>  
February 1842 which does not  
appear to contain opinions or  
particular suggestions which  
throw light on the Batta question.  
It simply refers to the wisdom  
of General Fraser's suggestion  
and to the expediency of sending  
a European Cavalry Regiment  
to Hyderabad.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of February  
 Lord Spinnaker enters  
 a Minute to goeting  
 the attendances of the Members of  
 Council in order that the deb-  
 base of the Divisions  
 belonging to the Hyderabad  
 State may be decided upon.  
 He objects to the proposal  
 advocated by Mr  
 [Name] for a  
 general answer to all concerns  
 in the State Ministry.

On the same day  
 (19<sup>th</sup> February) Government  
 transmit to the Resident  
 at Hyderabad with  
 reference to the several despatches  
 from the Resident transcribed  
 an Extract of Consultation & reply  
 and convey to General  
 [Name] the cordial  
 thanks of Government  
 on a request to be favored with  
 any suggestions respecting the  
 Hyderabad State - The Resolutions  
 of Government observed.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 1842  
 in the Government  
 718 - 19<sup>th</sup> February 1842.  
 Govt. of 1842  
 Govt. of 1842

The Board's gratification  
 that there is no apprehension of  
 further disturbances at Hyderabad  
 for you and the other parts  
 of the Revolution as carried  
 by the majority is to  
 carry into the section the  
 is desired and  
 suggestion offered  
 by Lord Elphinstone  
 and Mr Bird

On the 7th of March  
 letter was addressed  
 to the Government  
 of India enclosing copies of  
 papers specified  
 in the margin  
 and requesting the  
 Government to recommend that a  
 Committee of Officers be appointed  
 at Hyderabad as suggested  
 by the President in the 3rd para of  
 this letter taking into consideration  
 the data already prepared, and  
 to collect further and more  
 complete information as  
 required to check the  
 Government

Government to decide what  
amount of relief should be  
granted to the Native People  
of the Hyderabad State - more  
particulars of or it is understood  
that the report of  
the Special Com-  
missioner assembled  
at Secunderabad in 1838 was  
very satisfactory and effective.

Not a copy in  
Government of  
Hyderabad  
1838-39

Not a copy in  
Government of  
Hyderabad

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March  
General Fraser addressed a  
letter to the Government stating  
that he should endeavor to  
obtain ~~information~~ information  
how far the complaint of the  
Sahibs was well founded  
that their pay & expenses of both  
were insufficient for their  
maintenance, and that he  
had provisionally recommended  
the appointment of a committee  
but that as it was essential  
that Government should  
know the real state of the case,  
he would endeavor in  
due measure to anticipate  
the labors of the Committee  
and

and affords a memorandum  
and statement. He states that  
Government will at once  
perceive that according to the  
arrangement made and reported  
at the meeting at ... By of the  
1<sup>st</sup> Class ... that of the  
2<sup>d</sup> Class is 10 ... that of the  
3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Classes 1-12-6.

He further states the  
fact that ...  
tent certainly still ...  
amount of the ... on the ...  
continuance of ... and  
so as on the point of ...  
itself by ... when the  
10<sup>th</sup> Regiment ... were ordered  
to assemble for ...  
The strong ... the  
necessity of an early investigation  
or the spirit of ...  
may not only be maintained  
but may acquire additional  
strength especially among the  
3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Classes.

A letter was <sup>sent to you regarding</sup>  
received on the 28<sup>th</sup> March <sup>from the Secretary to the Government</sup>  
from the Secretary to the Government  
of



of India stating the sentiments  
of the Government of India highly disapproving  
of the appointment of a Committee  
of Officers as recommended  
to collect further and more  
completing a similar report  
the previous provisions at that  
situation. But if a Committee  
has been actually appointed  
he would be a member of  
such a committee as would  
lead to producing no result  
whatever as it being at an  
early period dissolved.

On the 16th of March  
General D'Almeida reports that  
he has appointed  
a Committee.  
He sends a copy of a letter addressed  
to the Hon'ble Government and  
the subject for your information.

On the 3rd March a letter  
was received from the Resident  
intimating the disapproval of the  
Supreme Government to the  
appointment

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after meeting of the Committee, under No. 11. 2.  
these circumstances, he has  
abandoned all intention  
of assembling the Committee, but he has  
remarked that although his  
suggestion had been disre-  
garded, yet the Supreme  
Government had issued  
no orders, or directed any  
future arrangements which  
might supply what was  
required and he would  
ask of the Government about Hyderabad  
and in the course of that  
the content again manifesting  
itself which was so nearly  
leading to the most lamentable  
consequences and which  
may again be averted when  
it of course is immobility  
by the same means which  
he had to procure, on the  
former occasion. A copy  
of the letter had been sent  
to Bhopal.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of April  
 Government order a letter to be  
 despatched to the Secretary to  
 the Government of India, in  
 which is laid on the table the Governor  
 General's decided opinion that  
 the appointment of a Committee  
 of Officers to collect further and  
 more complete information  
 respecting the prices of provisions  
 at that place is highly im-  
 -perative and so on & to act from  
 the 11<sup>th</sup> instant & to submit a  
 report to the Secret Department.

Now referring to the Military  
 Department the letter is from  
 the Adjutant General's Office  
 with a copy of a paper on the subject  
 of the appointment of a Com-  
 -mittee at Secunderabad  
 to enquire into the grievances  
 alleged by the Native Troops.

The letter after  
 mentioning the Adjutant's report  
 states that under the circumstances  
 -stated it appears to the  
 Government as follows.

To

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1<sup>st</sup> To adapt the measures promised to the Sepoys by General Strachan and advocated by the Government.

2<sup>d</sup> To grant relief upon the information already before Government and without inquiry.

3<sup>d</sup> To withdraw the Madras Troops from <sup>the</sup> Mysore and the other States in the Deccan - It is not within the competence of the Government to decide upon any of these courses, and that the Supreme Government will be pleased to issue such orders as they may deem proper.

4<sup>th</sup> In the event of the 2<sup>d</sup> of these courses appearing to the Right Honorable the Governor General the most advisable the following plan of relief is submitted, & is stated upon the data furnished

in

in a letter from the Adjutant  
General of the Army dated  
5th March 1842 No 1218.

6th

Her old and the  
 present rules of the  
 Government of the  
 Presidency of Madras  
 are as follows:—  
 1. The Government  
 of the Presidency of  
 Madras shall be  
 exercised by the  
 Governor in Council  
 and the Executive  
 Council shall be  
 appointed by the  
 Secretary of State  
 in Council.

into Hyderabad  
 and the  
 former and  
 present  
 are  
 in the  
 A copy of

of the Council of the  
Hyderabad and  
the

The Adjutant General  
letter No 1218 dated the 5th March  
1842, the Estimates for  
for each of the different  
are as follows:—

Plaza or Malabar Caste  
with wife and 2 children  
Hyderabad Rs 1000

Muslims with wife  
and 2 children Hyderabad  
Rs 1000

Native

Patent of Bengal  
with wife and 2 Children  
Hyderabad Paper 9000.

By the tariff in the  
same letter, the average price of  
rice at 8 stations, not including  
Secunderabad is  $30\frac{1}{8}$  rupees  
per Ruple, the price at Secunderabad  
being  $17\frac{3}{4}$  or we only 18 rupees  
Ruple.

4. The Garrison rate at  
which compensation is at present  
claimable is  $19\frac{3}{4}$  rupees per Ruple.  
That the Sepoy has entitled to  
the difference upon the purchase  
of 30 lbs of rice, between the local  
price (18 rupees) and the Garrison  
rate ( $19\frac{3}{4}$  rupees) on the cost of  
 $1\frac{3}{4}$  rupees in the Ruple's worth - a  
trifle which does not compare  
for the dearth of fuel and  
dried other articles - and for any  
reasons it would be better to  
make the amount of any extra  
allowance, so that it may  
be paid necessary to give to  
the Sepoy, to depend upon  
the

the price of rice in the bazar -  
 It is the chief article of their  
 food - They are accustomed  
 to such a speculation and  
 compensation being given in  
 exchange an equal advantage is  
 taken of it all to the Purdase  
 Sepoy, or the natives of Bengal - as  
 well as to the natives of the  
 Presidency - It is proposed  
 to establish 30 kers per bushel  
 as the price at which rice  
 should be attainable by the  
 Sepoy at Secunderabad.  
 That is to give compensation  
 when below that rate in the  
 bazar - and in consideration  
 of the dearth of other articles  
 to give compensation upon the  
whole quantity of rice he gives  
 for the consumption of the Sepoy  
 his wife and 2 children -  
 And the Sepoy he gives to  
 purchase 45 kers of rice -

W. D. D.

which at 30 kers the Purdase would be... 1-8-0  
 At 18 kers the Purdase 40 kers will be... 2-8-0  
 The difference to be given as compensation  
 - which would be... } 1-0-0

The

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8. The amount would fluctuate monthly according to the average price of rice for the month - it would be so thin rice becomes, dearer and less when it becomes cheaper. This appears to be the sum of amount of compensation which would defray the cost of Depoy on the basis of 25 cts of Pay & 2. by for the general Principles. It will be seen that the addition of 1000 Lacs of Rupees to the Candidate Pay affords the same basis of 25 cts of Rupees - in the 2 (Rupees) of Candidate Pay there is a surplus. But as the Depoy is 1000000 Rs. 16 grains, he for one he is entitled to 1000000 Lacs of Rupees. Candidate Pay, he may be presumed to have no other dependents upon him than a family man, and it may therefore be impolitic to continue to him the advantage he has obtained.



obtained by length of service,  
 and would be in the spirit of  
 compensation for service on  
 the several States - Depots  
 of heavy arms having the  
 Commissioned and subordi-  
 nates assigned upon the present  
 Standard Rate of Compensation.

P. To be a more might be  
 promulgated as a case of general  
 operation at half the rate of Station  
 beyond the frontier at the rate  
 at present, which is  
 22 1/2 per cent per Annum, the  
 compensation would be too high  
 than at the present rate and  
 the Committed piece is a  
 and generally so cheap that  
 the Regulation would probably  
 be altogether inoperative.

Signature J. B. Foster  
 Military Secretary

Madras October 31<sup>st</sup>  
1837

Friend

As you were having  
been business of some kind  
to our deputation touching  
the reduction of the duties  
and a number of relations, it  
is important that we shall  
never claim a higher the  
Law & must submit to order  
the reduction to be carried  
immediately into effect or to  
invite further discussion  
on certain points on which  
justice may be given the  
alteration of existing rules  
and practices. On such points  
we are assured that the  
Government in Calcutta will  
be prepared to give the most  
deliberate attention to the  
inundation of the Law  
and to the progress of any  
uncertainty

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uncertainty is that with the  
assurances given us, we are  
on the other hand, told that  
the Lordship in Council, sees  
no obstacle in carrying the  
reduction into effect. That we  
shall be unanimous & by  
firmness as to the decided  
arrangement. We are desirous  
however, and I earnestly think  
we are to understand him  
as declaring that he sees no  
obstacle in the way while  
the measures before and since  
are taken with circumstances  
which will operate injuriously  
on the interests of the captives.  
Although I thought it necessary  
to submit to the Government  
the reports and other  
communications which  
I laid upon the table.  
It can be easily be necessary  
to inform them that whatever  
orders they may be pleased  
to issue on this subject,  
I shall without hesitation  
do my best to carry into effect.

Yours  
The

The Government of  
India have passed upon the  
information and opinions  
contained in these reports,  
but coming from competent  
Judges actually on the spot,  
they were in my judgment  
most important. Brigadier  
Wardle is writing from Lahore  
a statement supposed to be the  
cheapest of our out-stations  
Lahore in my opinion the  
Lahore at Kanpur will not be  
able to back out the material  
upon the decided basis of  
where the Ratta shall be  
discussed. The same they  
will then receive, will be  
to be insufficient to procure  
for them the proper quantity  
and quality of goods (as  
indicated by the report) to be able to  
to perform their duty in an  
efficient manner.

125  
The Officers or I had  
observed to write from the Station  
supposed to be most favorable  
of the three to the reply and  
in the supposition that some  
error might have found its  
way into his calculations, the  
paper was sent to him for  
reconsideration, and though  
it is nearly to go at that in-  
tention may be given to the  
whole of the reply returned  
by him, and the detailed state-  
ments which accompany it,  
I will accordingly be bound  
to cite here one passage from  
his letter "With respect to price,  
being cheaper at this place,  
than of it and Station, where  
the drafts are not on the  
receipt of Bally, this certainly  
is the case, but the price  
of this article cannot justly  
be taken as the criterion  
by which to form a judgment  
of the cheapness or otherwise  
of

of other articles of consumption.  
It is nearly three times  
as much here than it is at most  
stations within the Province,  
so is Firewood, Lumber, &c.,  
and in fact every thing else  
required for the Subsistence  
of a Regt with the exception  
of Bread for the use of the  
Mounted Coys, there is not  
a single article brought into  
the Continent (except for  
Officers excepted) upon which  
a very heavy tax is levied  
and that of all descriptions  
brought from the Company's  
Territories, are in addition  
to the usual duties paid in  
the District in which they are  
manufactured subject to the  
payment of Customs,  
both in the Province and in  
the adjacent Rajah's Dominions  
through which they have to pass.  
Nothing else is levied here.  
Many Regts have to lay out

considerably

considerably more than I expect  
for their value.

I hope I shall be  
excused for again observing  
that I cannot think this question  
warranted to send it forward  
consideration; - Now we have  
particularly defective stations  
where it is afforded, and  
inexorable evidence  
that the supply is given, the  
additional (at least) as a  
matter in fact given at better  
or some other time. But  
without it we are assured  
that we cannot procure the  
proper quality and quantity  
of gold to keep for him,  
and is it to be withheld  
from him on the ground  
that the indulgence, if it must  
be so termed, will devalue  
the value of the several pieces  
demanded from acting whereas  
this reverse are required.

Yours

How can it possibly produce  
the effect, it was had, and  
we know, that experience  
upon experience can be brought  
to affect, that it never will.

But it is said by the  
Lancet & most of India, that  
the new arrangements "subject  
a comparatively small portion  
only, in its title," to any loss  
while it confers an imme-  
-diate advantage on all classes  
throughout that Army, which  
benefit by a qualification -

It is true, that the  
discipline of the affairs  
only that portion of the Army  
which is employed in the  
Subsidiary Forces but then  
in the course of 20 years  
service, each Regiment of Cavalry  
passes about half, and each  
Regiment of Infantry about  
five sixths with the three forces,  
and it may be estimated that  
the loss to the Private from the  
discontinuance



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The continuance of the Battle, taking  
the full period of six or seven years,  
more than equal the total amount  
of good that could be done. It is  
therefore it is by the whole Army,  
and not only by a small portion  
of it that the loss is sustained.

It is supposed known  
that this loss will be entirely  
balanced, at least to a certain  
extent, by the privilege of drawing  
in my compensation for three or  
four years later, and by a more  
favorable adjustment of the  
rate of exchange - according to  
the existing regulations of the  
President's Compensation for three  
or four years, when the  
quantity of all about 100,000  
for the paper in the United States  
192 in Territory, and at the  
later date, it appears from the  
annexed statement for part,  
in the Commission General's  
Office, the paper would have  
been paid for the part of it,

an average monthly compensation  
of 1000 Rs. of 1000 Rs. 10 pice,  
to be paid at 500 Rs. 4 pice  
as it is accepted as a  
therefore that from this course  
there is no objection.

The proposed adjustment  
of the rate of exchange  
may to a certain extent be  
satisfied, supplying the deficiency  
of some necessary measures  
are adopted, I allude to  
the substitution of the Company  
of the local currency  
and the regular issue of a  
sufficient quantity of paper  
money, making a part of the  
I feel assured, can effectually  
guarantee the drafts against  
the loss to which it has always  
been liable to within the same  
of the & to be subject to them.

But the Government  
of India is of opinion  
that the difficulties arising  
from the reduction of the

is altogether outweighed by the  
 important benefits afforded  
 by the revised system of Pay.  
 But he cannot refrain from desiring  
 to ascertain distinctly what  
 those benefits be all are.

They are comprehended  
 in the following particulars.

I. Present increase  
 of Pay to Cavalry, Dragoon,  
 Miquelet, and Mousquetaire  
 in order of the King's Regiment.

|              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
|              | - <u>Increased Per Hundred</u> - |
| Cavalry      | 3 - 8 - 0                        |
| Miquelet     | 3 - 14 - 0                       |
| Mousquetaire | 2 - 14 - 0                       |

II. Present increase  
 of Pension to Cavalry,  
 Miquelet, and Mousquetaire  
 of the King's Regiment.

|              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
|              | - <u>Increased Per Hundred</u> - |
| Cavalry      | 1 - 8 - 0                        |
| Miquelet     | 1 - 12 - 0                       |
| Mousquetaire | 11 - 8 - 0                       |

III. Present increase  
 of Good Conduct Pay  
 to Privates of all Corps  
 after 16 years' service.

|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                         | - <u>Increased Per Hundred</u> - |
| After 16 years' service | 1 - 11 - 11                      |
| " 20 "                  | 2 - 11 - 11                      |

It will be observed  
 that to the Cavalry and Mousquetaire  
 the revised system  
 affords no benefit whatever,  
 beyond the Good Conduct  
 Pay.

Day. This however in reality  
 gives the law no actual increase  
 either in the Cavalry or Infantry  
 its amount not equalling the  
 average amount of the loss  
 caused upon the *le des états*  
*Prussiens*; he includes the benefits to  
 himself of a number of Privates  
 only. To all other branches of  
 the military & the loss is  
 positive while to the majority  
 of Privates, in both Cavalry  
 and Infantry the increase  
 for the benefit of which  
 they are subjected to a present  
 and certain deduction is  
 merely prospective and  
 contingent upon good  
 behaviour.

From the clear illustration  
 of the subject I would refer  
 to the annexed Memo-  
 randum illustrating  
 the operation of the  
 new system of  
 promotion, to be  
 perused by  
 prospectively - its immediate  
 advantages  
 to the annexed Memo-  
 randum which  
 exhibits in detail  
 the working of the  
 revised system  
 both actual and

advantages as regards men in the service prior to 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 1834 are practical and unimportant, while men inducting subsequently to that date, particularly in the horse and dragoon regiments, and Cavalry regiments, the service, upon a living inferior footing.

The Order of Knights of St. Michael's is actually injurious to the great body of Native Officers, and the Order of Merit viewed as offering an equivalent for any former general promotion, and of course with the help of the service have little or no influence.

The preceding table: wants are, what may be conjectured, for it has been ascertained by actual calculation that the aggregate amount of increased expenditure there consequent upon the introduction of the revised

system

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System of all is considerably  
 reduced by the amount of Paper  
 by 48,828 Papers.

Estimated Increase

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Orders of British India 1 <sup>st</sup> Class                                | 24,180            |
| <u>do do do</u>  | <u>11,880</u>     |
| Increase to Commissions and<br>Non-commissions and Allowances<br>of all Arms | 1,94,640          |
| Increase Pay to Private Soldiers   | 15,972            |
| <u>do do of Officers</u>   | <u>1,15,550</u>   |
|  | Total Rs 3,62,172 |

Decrease

Saving by discontinuing of Paper  
 to the States of Madras and Coimbatore Rs 11,300  
 Savings on the Journals etc  
 Making the actual saving to Government Rs 48,828

It must be remembered  
 that the Madras Depots are situated  
 in the most unhealthy parts of the  
 country, and that the  
 soldiers are liable to  
 disease and that the  
 cost of the military  
 establishment is  
 very large and that  
 the Government are  
 obliged to pay a  
 large sum for the  
 maintenance of the  
 military establishment  
 in the most unhealthy  
 parts of the country  
 which is a great  
 expense.

distinct grounds  
 either of Bengal  
 or Bombay. I have  
 more particularly  
 from the former  
 and that all  
 his military  
 establishments  
 are closely connected  
 with a system  
 which

which in its principal features has been the same from the first organization of the Empire.

It is worthy of consideration to what extent the Egyptians had been proceeding in maintaining the high military feeling which the Mashed Makers have always been characterized in the field as well as by their forwardness to proceed whenever ordered, and upon whatever service. It still may be said to reflect how far from the state of doubt the advantage of a general assimilation

"The army will be all that would be gained by the carrying of the sword and the dagger into battle" and "the sword and dagger" habits" also the Egyptian spirit. The organization the so called was an imagination contained an illustration of the general idea which was to be maintained in the military mind of the soldier. The Mashed Makers are all characterized by a high military feeling which the Mashed Makers have always been characterized in the field as well as by their forwardness to proceed whenever ordered, and upon whatever service. It still may be said to reflect how far from the state of doubt the advantage of a general assimilation





The question is not whether the system which was brought out Bombay had what effect its introduction under different circumstances is likely to have upon the being of all others. There is however sufficient reason to believe that the Supreme Government had been under an erroneous impression regarding the instances cited in their Secretary's letter. It would seem from other official documents that at the time the system did not take place, when it was proposed to apply it to that Station, the Bombay Government objected to it as sanctioning a distinction between Officers and Men which had never been known in that Presidency and they considered the objection so serious as to resolve rather to place the whole force upon

Garrison

Harrison allowed them to  
establish it. - It is true  
that at a subsequent period  
the Bengal system was applied  
to the troops at Dacca and  
it may be true also that no  
symptoms of jealousy were  
openly displayed, but the  
disaffection at Dacca was not  
referred to any serious  
privations, by the loss of the  
cotton balls. For the station  
was not so dependent as  
our stations, neither had  
he been previously dejected  
and rendered distrustful  
by anterior changes, but  
after all, who shall say  
that this distinction has not  
lessened some hidden  
rivets which we may some  
day discover to have been  
more necessary to keep the  
great machine together than  
we were aware of. In

speaking

speaking of the very measure  
itself. In the Chalcidic Campaign  
"When I made a Memorandum  
on the reduction of the  
Batta of Supply, I was only  
restrained from proposing  
reduction of the full Batta of  
the European Officers, at Nerd  
and Phary, as well as the  
frankly consideration of  
the principles to which our  
attention has of late been in-  
-quently directed of affirming  
our Military Maintenance  
with those of England as much  
as local circumstances  
will permit, and by the  
fact of their being only  
Company, of the sturdy kind of the  
Establishment, the European  
Officers of which draw full  
batta - of which I made  
the proposition, as I did  
in the reduction of the full  
batta at Alia & should  
neither have anticipated  
the conclusion or disturb in

the

The first to do things  
 in my own country of the  
 sufficiency of which things the  
 government should be made  
 government should be made  
 the statement from the  
 of the Government, that  
 that the Government  
 shall have the power of  
 to declare in the  
 the first to do things  
 in my own country of the  
 sufficiency of which things the  
 government should be made  
 government should be made  
 the statement from the  
 of the Government, that  
 that the Government  
 shall have the power of  
 to declare in the

"The part of the Government  
 of the Army and other  
 Government from the  
 "Richard A. ...  
 "The part of the Government  
 of the Army and other  
 Government from the  
 "Richard A. ...

The application of the  
system of restriction to the Danish  
Trade in 1846 even at present  
any argument applicable to the  
present occasion however,  
the English pay was not un-  
-ficient for his comfortable  
maintenance at the station  
in that country, and indeed  
I recently suffered the  
supremacy of admiralty  
-ship the English English  
could occupy the station  
again if required, without  
any increased allowance.

What a disadvantage the  
general service may derive from  
the proposed application can  
only be determined by the  
results. The English English  
designs to be English English  
incumbent, rather than to  
remedy any which have been  
deprecatory. The English  
was no doubt intended while  
it English the English  
to confer a English English

that the Bengal Army the interest  
 of which more small understand  
 its cause or services & benefits.  
 For the Army to be, as a thing legit,  
 & other present or prospective  
 war support any alterations  
 for the credit of the imitation.

For the credit in the  
 Bengal Army, all Subalterns  
 of Infantry be either by birth,  
 per descent and in the heads  
 Army Subalterns of Infantry  
 are divided into 3 classes  
 according in the 3<sup>rd</sup> class are  
 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> class to go and service  
 in the 1<sup>st</sup> class to go and  
 in the 1<sup>st</sup> class to go and  
 more or less to go and  
 Subalterns of all ranks therefore  
 are evidently upon a much  
 inferior of speaking as to their  
 merits, whereas the rest of the  
 Bengal Army the principle,  
 which is admitted, with us, is  
 unquestionably to be preferred;  
 and

and was decidedly adverse to  
in the evidence given to the  
House of Commons and on the  
Company's affairs. It is a doctrine  
he would not wish to see  
in the Acts of Parliament, and  
and it is remarkable, that  
the advantage of opportunity,  
as in the, I believe the case  
instance, in which the Bengal  
Company would be less of an  
being deemed of sufficient  
importance to induce the change.

I speak with this in  
an official sense, & conclude  
the reception, tho' a mail material,  
and to the Company, because the local  
authorities, have judge to it to be,  
it may be a wide ground, to  
prevent alterations of attachment,  
and ultimately result prejudicial  
to the Company's Affairs. - Hence,  
no doubt the reception, as a mail,  
considered, and the result, it  
affords may be to be applied

applied to the facts, it questions  
that it is proper it will not be  
overlooked.

In the U. S. Court of Appeals  
at New York and Judge and Officers  
that have served in the Company's  
Service; not accepting the Judge  
have in their evidence before  
House of Commons, deprecating  
the attempt at indiscriminate  
assimilation, and Roberts to  
the kind of equality in the Service  
during the time in the Gallatin  
border. The equalization absolute  
has not for that, under the  
different circumstances to which  
the Troops serving in the different  
Countries; and must be  
liable, would indeed to treat  
equality, but and in terms  
only, and its application  
arbitrary and unjust.

I have been assured  
by every Officer of standing in  
the Army, in the whole I have  
conferred that for me by the  
March



Madam Lafayette were distinguished  
by a soldier-like attachment  
to the service, and their officers,  
and a confiding gratitude to  
a Company's Government in a  
greater degree than is frequent.  
All agree that a change had taken  
place in the Regent's mind, that  
he is not so zealous, thoughtful,  
or contented as when he used  
to be, and delighted to express  
his interests and the care  
of his family were seen in  
the looking by the Honourable  
Court.

Madam, so he is  
affected his condition, and the  
Government continually circled  
by the prospect of great reduction  
and arrangements being in  
contemplation have tended to  
destroy his confidence,  
and of perpetual terror of  
change has produced a  
change in his feelings and  
character, alluring them to  
be a step to the loss of the Treasury  
a result, so he is it appears  
to have got me of better one of

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The great object of our system  
is to show, and how singularly  
that system was successful  
in Military Service, abundance  
of life.

The Hon. Court must  
be sure, he fully & readily  
that no financial reformation  
or approach to reformation  
is simply purchased on the  
sacrifice of the grateful con-  
sideration of the State Army  
and this a guarantee with  
the affairs of the Peninsula  
must convince them of and  
constant regard of the reports  
firm attachment and he  
gave to cover us. The following  
Extract, respecting the late  
interrelation of the 9th  
regiment, report of the  
Principal Collector of Finance,  
will place my business in  
a clear light and in the  
same time exhibit the conduct  
of the 9th in & troop contrast  
with that of the State Civil  
servants.

"We had not, the collector says, long arrived at Dantz, before it became evident that there was not only a pretence to do it all with, but that the whole country in the neighbourhood had taken sides with him, including the public servants of the Government of the Polish and Silesian provinces, and we soon received undoubted proof not only of their disaffection but of their actual hostility."

Again, "Within three days the country was in arms, and a powerful army at our gates, of whose force and origin we had no intimation, the absence of all previous complaint, & the belief that no cause for any existed."

Again, "With the difficulties we have mentioned on the score of intelligence, it became necessary to draw conclusions from the  
 known

of a paper  
of a paper  
of a paper

"Kendall Character of the Country,  
 "and of the people being in debt,  
 "to arrive at any accurate calculation  
 "of the strength of opposition  
 "to us by a general insurrection  
 "it was necessary to determine what would be the strength  
 "of a party of 100,000 men  
 "of whom at least 50,000  
 "inherited the custom of bearing  
 "arms, a much larger portion  
 "being in possession of them.  
 "The, brought us pretty nearly  
 "to accuracy as subsequent  
 "events fully proved."

"But although I had  
 "Brought up all we could have seen  
 "of the subject, his way by distinct  
 "alliances and promises, of  
 "protection, and that he  
 "knew of, however as a friend  
 "and he was a actor, and when  
 "he would, he was sure of  
 "his cooperation, his course was  
 "one of universal candour  
 "and he was not only in word  
 "a protector of the public but  
 "as far as he was able in  
 "practice so far had he reason  
 "—"

to go on him - not a hand in all  
Canara was lifted against him,  
thousands flocked to his standard,  
while not an instance can be  
adduced of a single individual  
standing forward in support of  
the Government.

If the report of the  
Principal Collector of Canara is  
the foregoing paragraphs are  
extracted, in no manner believe  
to be based on, and independent  
only of a writing to have given  
to the late Commissioner of  
more serious character than  
it happened to assume. Had  
a certain amount of energy, talent  
and labour in the field directed  
the arrangements of the revenue  
- grants, it is pretty evident  
that we should not have  
looked back upon the rising  
on the Malabar coast, as an  
unimportant occurrence - but  
only the population generally,  
but the entire civil servants  
of the Government also act

without exception, sided with  
the Rebels and those who had  
Armed submitted to them, deserted  
with them. Looking at a State  
of things, of which this forms  
but an example, it is vain  
to talk of depending in the struggle  
of our Indian Empire, if it were  
composed of a population of  
our own Nation and divided  
attached to our Rule and insti-  
tutions by all the influences of early  
habit and the most powerful  
affection, it is an inherent  
principle of stability.

It is a curious circumstance  
of almost every great Empire  
that it is not the most brilliant man, that it  
has always been to cultivate  
the attachment of our States, though  
not by Law's means, but by  
such a just and necessary  
proportion as will enable  
the Empire, and he has determined  
the consideration, to enjoy his  
national comforts in the most  
in whatever position he may  
be placed. It is not less  
important

15<sup>th</sup>  
important that his mind should  
be left at ease as to the benefit  
of the advantages that have  
been conferred upon him,  
and that he should be able  
to look to his profession to  
afford an eligible livelihood,  
for his children as it has  
done for himself. The stability  
of our Indian Empire, however  
by speaking so of, greatly rests  
rest on this foundation.  
Honorary distinctions, have  
been judiciously introduced,  
and may tend to strengthen  
it, but they will not serve  
to stand in the place of any  
of those well considered  
provisions, which, although  
they may appear at first sight  
partial, cannot be withdrawn  
without leaving real and  
unmerited hardship in their  
place.

I am anxious not to  
be misunderstood by the Board  
I have not forgot the controlling  
power of our European Army  
nor do I wish it to be inferred  
that

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that I entertain any doubt of  
being able to carry into execu-  
tion any orders I may receive  
howsoever they may affect the  
interests of our Native Chiefs.  
The N. said we were with  
what effect an European Regiment  
was recently made use of at  
Haulimim, on the discontents  
occasioned by the reduction  
of the Regimental Puckallie.  
We should however deeply  
deplore the repetition of a like  
interference - We do not learn  
at the time what unfriendly  
feelings such experiments  
leave on the Native Mind,  
but we are very desirous to see  
in their effects at home  
more inconspicuous con-  
: junctions.

/ Signed / P. Maitland



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Memorandum upon the Charges  
made in the Native Army - Fort St. George

That the feelings of attachment  
which exist to our service by which  
the Native Troops of the Madras  
Army are so peculiarly distin-  
guished in former times,  
has latterly been greatly  
weakened appears to be generally  
recognized as a truth unshakable  
and too well established, and  
the consequences which deterio-  
ration of feeling involves, are  
of such vital importance to  
the interests of the British  
Government in India, that  
it became a serious duty  
deliberately to investigate by  
what causes it has been  
produced.

In furtherance of  
this investigation it is desired  
of the present memorandum  
to notice, as constituting one  
and

and perhaps the principle  
of these cases, the necessary  
changes which have been made  
within the last few years in the  
long established system of the  
Service, and which have been  
set on foot, are not to the prejudice  
of the Army, or directly prejui-  
dicial to their interests.

The orders by which  
these changes have been effected  
are the following which will  
be briefly commented upon  
in succession.

General Orders by force of which  
25<sup>th</sup> October 1830.

Regarding the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion  
Veteran Cavalry, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Regts  
3<sup>rd</sup> belonging to the Northern  
Division, having its Head  
Quarters at Chios, and the  
4<sup>th</sup> belonging to the Southern  
Division, having its Head  
Quarters at Dindigul.

Ed

It may be thought  
that there can be no reason  
why the reduction of a Veteran  
Battalion should affect the  
Troops more than any other  
similar measure. However  
necessary by the general reduction  
of our Native Army to the  
Establishment. It rests  
however upon the following  
facts. The first formation of  
the Native Invalids or Veterans  
(between 1777 and 1782) it had  
been considered an object  
of importance to distribute  
them as to allow of the men  
being permanently stationed  
in their Native districts. With  
this view they were originally  
formed in Companies, each  
Battalion of the line having its  
particular Company appointed  
to receive its Invalids.

The same principle  
was still carefully maintained  
after the organization of the Companies  
into Battalions, and the Invalids

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men were transferred to the  
Langiam or Malakal, or Buse  
or Oindignul B. Battalion accord-  
ing as they belonged to their  
District respectively.

So the division of the  
Langiam and Oindignul B. B.  
Battalions therefore deprived  
Corps belonging to the 10 districts  
of the retreat to which their  
old Regts were accustomed  
to look forward - and left  
them the alternative of either  
joining B. Battalion, or a division  
from their Regt, or of being  
drawn away, having no mind  
to obtain their transfer  
to the Indian Battalion.

This was a change  
the effects of which were  
very great, and still are  
so. It was especially objected  
to by the Commanding  
officer without a rail - more  
particularly as the Corps are  
now it has been in con-  
templation to reduce the remaining  
Corps - notwithstanding that the  
Veterans

Veterans do actually more duty  
than any equal number of their  
effeminate comrades - no reward  
indeed does the duty fall  
upon the Battalion Stationed at  
Machar, that latter of our time  
has been unwilling to join its  
preference rather to the Indians.

S. H. H. 27<sup>th</sup> December 1833  
Reading, State of Virginia, Indian.

The General Order  
was issued by the Supreme  
Government upon a Report  
to the Machar Government  
by the Commanding Chief  
of certain Agents in the Indian  
regulation then in force,  
which had proved the occasion  
of much discontent among  
the troops. The course which  
was followed in the  
regulation strikingly illustrates  
the kind of executive power  
regulations to be made applicable  
to all the Indians  
alike & other in opposition  
to the objection arising out  
D

of difference of character and  
 local circumstances as in  
 ignorance of their relations  
 to communication  
 was made to the Command  
 in Chief and the Chief of Staff  
 his recommendation and  
 the first intention he had  
 of its effect was the publication  
 of the order was to form it  
 to which he proposed that the  
 Supreme Government  
 had adopted some of his  
 proposed alterations and  
 rejected others, and established  
 as general law and superior  
 to all other orders for the basis  
 of all other orders in the service  
 although made general, except  
 in particular districts to their  
 local maintenance.

Cavalry

It is needless  
 to add that the  
 extent of which  
 as it affects the  
 ranks of each Army, is  
 noted in the margin,  
 has been revised  
 throughout the Army with  
 satisfaction, and  
 although it does not immediately affect

was published prior to the 1<sup>st</sup>  
January 1834, who were declar-  
ed. The report found its operation  
still it may be considered  
to have given the first opinion  
blow to that implicit confidence  
which the nation had placed  
upon the Government to repose  
in the permanent character of  
our service, and the certain  
continuance of all advantages  
now accorded by the Government.

Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> September 1834, during  
Establishment of the Regimental  
Regiment.

From the earliest  
times of the Marches being it  
has been customary to allow  
Privates in each Company  
to officiate as Camp Cooks,  
Stewards, Washermen, and Barber's;  
In 1828 it was deemed advisable  
to remove these men from the  
rank and to place them into  
a separate class or Regimental  
Squad, allowing a Regiment  
of 1000 men to contain 19 of  
which 10 or more per Company  
were to be employed as Washermen.

1834

By G. H. A. 12<sup>th</sup> September  
 1834, having said that I would not  
 be drawn to 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment. And so  
 I have said and have given up as  
 no Regiment, <sup>(can dispense with it)</sup> <sup>(Camp)</sup> <sup>(I am)</sup> <sup>(I am)</sup>  
 the reduction in a day it was necessary  
 to give up the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiments,  
 Corps being the most able to  
 to entertain private Gallants  
 for the purpose.

I understand how  
 they can be considered to have  
 been left as any peculiar  
 deprivation by the troops  
 required for such a maintenance  
 with the habits of a Pacific Corps.  
 It is not any less true; it  
 exceeds them some other  
 would be true though there is  
 something left, and it perhaps  
 is accounted the more as we return  
 from its trifling amount, but  
 because it interferes in various  
 ways with their comfort.  
 The Mackinac men being no longer  
 connected with the Corps or  
 under any immediate regimental  
 control, I cannot be depended  
 upon



upon as before. Bad washing  
 loss or injury of clothes, and  
 sundry kinds of complaint  
 must now be referred for  
 punishment to the Police Officers,  
 as they must be allowed to pass  
 with impunity, and if the Corps  
 be ordered on service, or to any  
 other station which the Serjeants  
 - on so disliked, they can at  
 pleasure refuse to accompany  
 it.

It may of course be  
 said that these inconveniences  
 are common to the Service,  
 and that we must without Com-  
 -pensation pass our men with the  
 Native Troops of Bengal or  
 Bombay had any other Regimen  
 had of a mind to pass any. This  
 does not however cause the  
 Camp to be left considerably full  
 by our men over a great dis-  
 -proportion.

A. G. 4th November 1834.  
 Distributing copies of Batta to  
 Native Troops employed on  
 Peace and Escort duty. - Ref

By the order suggested  
by the Adjutant General, Companies  
detached from their Corps and  
at the same place, were  
declared entitled to Gratuity  
only, when actually marching  
from one Station to another,  
including detention for waiting  
over the Season.

Those finally detached  
to a distance of three or four  
hundred Miles, as far as distance  
from a place at which <sup>they</sup> must  
wait required to return  
forthwith, or if it halted  
four or five days at the  
Presidency, whether for the  
purpose of drawing pay,  
or of resting the men, and  
inabling them to make up any  
little purchases in the  
Presidency Bazaar, the Batta  
of these days must be for-  
feited.

Sh

This hath annoyed  
 the men, and was felt by them  
 to be unjust, for they reasoned  
 rightly enough that being  
 detached on public duty, and  
 having their wives and families  
 to provide for with the Regi-  
 -ment during their absence,  
 it was hard that they should  
 be made to forfeit their battles  
 for any part of the time,  
 particularly as it in no  
 manner retarded with them  
 to hasten or delay their  
 movements.

This order had been  
 since modified by the Regu-  
 -lations of 5<sup>th</sup> January 1838  
 adapted from the Bengal Code,  
 but it has not the least failed  
 of its effect upon the minds  
 of the men.

M. G. 9<sup>th</sup> December 1834.  
 This order restricted the grant  
 of Pension on account of  
 Native Officers and others killed  
 in

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in acting to the nearest surviving heir at the time of the casualty and declared that in the event of such heir dying during the interval between the decease of the party and the opening of the bequest & Provisional Clause of will, the claim of the next heir should not be held to be valid. —

The following case will place the order in its true light.

A Private of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment being with his Corps in the field, was killed in action on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May 1836. His son and nearest heir who accompanied him for the purpose of lending him comfort in the absence of his wife and family left behind in quarters died in the course of a few weeks afterwards of the Cholerae Japonica contracted in Camp. —

But

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But the Lord was the  
manet surviving him at the  
time of the casualty, and died  
before the required Pensioning  
Committee could be assembled  
the claim of the Widow as the  
next heir was consequently  
rejected, and thus the Lord's  
death under such circum-  
stances, instead of giving  
additional weight to the poor  
woman's claim, actually annul-  
led it, though it obviously  
increased the severity of her  
destitution, leaving her still  
more hopeless of the means of  
subsistence.

The case was therefore  
brought to the notice of Congress  
- and by the Committee on  
- Chief and though at last by  
- the vote of Federal Union States  
28th November 1837 the Pension  
was granted, and the regulation  
revised, this could not  
do away with the feelings of  
distrust to which the introduction  
of

of this injudicious rule  
 had given rise - All the  
 Corps with which the 10 Regt.  
 had come in contact during  
 the long intervals which  
 elapsed between the death of  
 the Private, and the grant of  
 Pensions to his Widow, became  
 aware, that the Pension had  
 been refused and saw the  
 family of a gallant Soldier  
 killed in action, left to be  
 supported by the arms of his  
 comrades. -

The following Remarks  
 upon the same subject are  
 extracted from the Adjutant  
 General's last letter to the  
 Government, dated 20<sup>th</sup> September  
 1834.

The principle of the  
 Regulation can never be any  
 explanation to be sought in  
 the comprehension of the  
 Corps, who will also object  
 in such instances that right  
 has been withheld. -

H. A. H.

11/9

Had the heir once  
been actually pronounced no  
such feeling would have  
had place, though his death  
had immediately followed,  
and the Russian ceased.

Had I really would have  
petitioned for the continuance  
of the Pension, but only at a  
charitable and indulgent  
not in any measure as a right.  
All would be a case of right.  
That the rightful claim had  
been rightfully secured and  
the fact would have been  
known to the King.

The Commander-in-  
Chief cannot but think that  
while the regulation may be  
a fine looked & well served the  
purpose of economy, in so  
far as it limits the grant  
of Pension, it tends power-  
fully to counteract the  
beneficial effects with which  
the liberality of Government  
in the maintenance of the Pension  
Establishment should be attended.  
The

The object of Government  
is to maintain in holding out the  
provision & plainly to attest  
the troops to its services and  
to encourage them by ready to  
send their lines, in the camp:  
to attend their families, will,  
not be left without support.  
The object has been abundantly  
attained, and its attendant care  
has been most fully compensated  
by the cheerful  
promptitude with which  
the Native troops have  
invariably responded to  
every call of duty.

Whether the advantages  
derivable from the institution,  
and such as to outweigh  
the injurious effect upon  
their feelings, which is the  
result of a very mistaken  
in which it operates, in a  
question which deserves  
the serious consideration  
of Government, has the  
Commander in Chief  
felt



facts, with the experience of  
Officers, whose statement is  
now submitted, that it involves  
a very material change in the  
form & liberal practice of  
the service, calculated much  
to increase the confidence  
and so firmly established.

Since the date of the  
Order introducing the <sup>reformation</sup>  
has ever since occurred,  
in which it has had effect,  
and in a more pecuniary  
point of view, the more the  
benefit has been but mean-  
-siderable, though not to the  
detriment it has occasioned.

It would not be  
possible to persuade the  
of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment that the  
Madam of this Camera does  
not suffer injustice.

As the public interest may  
be clearly explained, but  
they cannot understand  
the propriety. They know  
that the Madam is killed

in

in action, they find that  
no Pension has been  
granted by the Government,  
and they see too de-stitute  
widow, desiring her some  
support. And this man then  
and they draw a perfectly  
natural conclusion.

That the part of  
Pension should be limited  
to one year, or at once more,  
- long and right, to this, the  
Deputy themselves fully consent,  
and they expect no more.

But the order now  
regards to have the effect of  
leading the Deputies to the conclusion  
that the present has been  
with-hold it altogether, so like  
the very equality to like  
Annoy the claim to Pension  
makes the Pension more than  
ever necessary by depriving  
the family, as much frequently,  
the case of their only other  
hope, at least for some  
length of time of procuring  
that to which they

See

The Commander-in-Chief is persuaded, that the restriction is not judicious, and that it is distinctly opposed to the views and feelings of the Native People - and the Government would therefore in consequence strongly recommend its being cancelled.

S. B. 12<sup>th</sup> Decr 1834.  
No during the Palangas allowance granted to Native Officers from 40 to 30 (Natives) per month.

The allowance referred to in the 13<sup>th</sup> is not payable to Native Officers prescribed by Government with the exception of Palangas in reward for distinguished services.

The number of  
- grant was always very limited, not in fact exceeding 54 from 1800 to 1834, and between 1834 and 1837 when



The order which is  
understood to be having been fugi-  
tively made by the Auditor General,  
and to which public notice is withheld  
being given, is of course to  
the Commandant in Chief,  
upon its subject, as a pro-  
duction of testimony, inasmuch  
as it is distinctly and only  
to the whole body of Parliament,  
and to the families of those  
employed on foreign service  
to whom also it was made  
applicable. —

The prejudicial man-  
ner in which the order  
operated, and the deviation  
of action to which it gave rise  
amongst the troops, and  
various other reports brought  
to the notice of Government  
by the Commandant in Chief  
are taken from the Adjutant  
General dated the 21<sup>st</sup> of July

1835

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1835 - 28th March 1836, and  
of the Dec. or more 1836 found the fact  
of which the following extracts  
are taken.

2<sup>d</sup>. - Provisional to 1816  
Native Provisioners were allowed  
to be made and draw their supplies  
wherever they pleased. | L.P. 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 1831  
In their eyes this method  
agreed to as a drawback, on the  
grounds of its in obtaining public  
in an unimpaired and difficult  
get.

The restriction of the  
Provisioners to certain prescribed  
stations, did not however long  
continued in force, and in | L.P. 6<sup>th</sup> Sep 1831  
1823, the Government found  
it to be not to the former  
practice greatly to the comfort  
and advantage of the people.

3<sup>d</sup>. - It is worthy of remark  
that this return to the original  
system of the service was  
determined upon, under  
the direction of the late Sir  
Thomas Munro, a man  
well acquainted with the  
nature and character of

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The Native Service - It is usual  
and necessary to authorize  
any one to do so in the  
land and to consider to be for  
the best interests both of the  
Government and of the People  
b.

The chief desire of  
the Native & of the people in being  
purchased is to be allowed  
to settle himself quietly at his  
Native Village and to spend the  
Remainder of his days in the  
midst of his people.

I think that they are  
willing to accept of a small parcel  
as they must either take up  
their residence upon one of the  
Islands of the Kingdom, or in one of the  
travels and to be allowed to have  
a small piece of land to grow  
their provisions. There is to quote  
a recent instance in example  
- of a Native a Provisioner, who had  
no other family, he is to be  
- taken and obliged to proceed  
for the purpose of drawing  
Provisions to Palau, the nearest  
Station, though, why this should  
be.

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The requirements of war. I am not  
satisfied. As regards the  
of payment, the matter is  
at least on an equal footing  
with the land. I will not  
the supervision of the Indians.  
The verification of their certificates  
Camp atore has been the  
advantage.

The prohibition has  
hardly brought up and the  
soldiers; up and down its  
effect is still more severe.  
I depend on the example of  
the soldiers in action, and the  
peasants, Indians as the  
The great man in the  
either quit his village, and  
her property, or else  
take her goods to some  
a distance and to her a  
strange place in order to obtain  
her due.

8th. If the present system  
has been that of the only  
in the idea of its being  
necessary in order to prevent  
abuse by maintaining  
what



which is considered a more  
efficient check than former  
ones the Provision, it may  
be observed, that the  
obj'ct can be just as well  
obtained without depriving  
the Officers & so in England  
they are much better.

9<sup>th</sup> To effect this, nothing  
more is required than  
that the Regulation of the  
Provision Department and  
that head & head to be present  
- at the table should. All Provisions  
will then be periodically  
identified by Committee  
of Officers of this occasion  
attendance for which purpose  
they will have no objection  
and the buying must  
certainly be at least a fair  
- factory as any that could  
be instituted by individual  
Officers in various commands  
of Malabar, Cochin, Pondicherry,  
Buddalore, Tanjore, Palan,  
Madras or Bellary.

11. It is true that to return  
to the original system will  
see a vast increase of branches  
to individual officers, both civil,  
and military, but they do not as  
consideration should be  
permitted to have influence  
in a question involving so much  
public interest, to the great  
body of a Government, and  
there is no probability of  
the amount of expense the  
Government in this matter  
strongly be a matter to the  
whole subject to the serious  
consideration of Government  
in the hope that the States  
may be as quiet as  
claim to all indulgence which  
they greatly desire, and which  
they unquestionably deserve.  
The Government in  
this particular, however  
were of no avail, and the  
order remains in force  
until the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 1838,

Wm. L. Garrison

which it was perceived  
as to the former practice  
relative to medals instruction  
from the Genl & D (direction).

A. D. 1835 - Jan 1835 - do:  
- concerning the employment of  
Artificers in Regimental Work-  
shops, and ordering them  
to be employed in the Station  
Workshop.

Order (Change) which  
was ordered by the Government,  
in communication with the  
Military Board, without any  
previous reference to the Com-  
mander in Chief, affords  
an other striking proof of the  
suspension to call it by  
no stronger term; of making  
alterations in established  
practice without first ascer-  
taining what obligation there  
may be against them.

The Government of the  
Government of the United States  
for the relief of the people  
means assistance to the people  
at every stage of their  
progress and it is the  
policy of the Government  
to give to them the  
benefit of the most  
advantageous and  
economical means  
which may be  
employed in their  
interests and to  
secure to them the  
most beneficial  
results of the  
Government's  
policy.

It has further  
 means of violence and among  
 the means by depriving them of  
 the services they before enjoyed  
 of getting any little work  
 done in the Regimental Stores,  
 which, were they sent away  
 for in the Bag as is not much  
 if a man requires a new  
 Turban, or if the troops  
 require a very little help in,  
 could be got it done in the  
 Regimental Stores, furnishing  
 only the material. Now for  
 every little in other he must have  
 recourse to the Bazaar. This  
 may seem a trifling thing, but  
 a petty deprivation of this  
 kind causes more annoyance  
 perhaps than one of greater  
 consequence. It constantly  
 reminds the man and his  
 family, who have to do with  
 the various little necessities pro-  
 vided by him, and by the  
 order doing away with the  
 washermen that the service is no  
 longer what it was.

order

Orders have recently  
been issued for the construction  
of workshops in the different  
Cantonments where the Workshops  
are at too great a distance,  
and this may be considered  
a fair practical proof of the  
necessity of the change.

S. B. G. G. May 1837 verifying  
the rates of Pay and Establishing  
the Order of Discharge.

It is much to be regretted  
that the order respecting intended  
to improve the condition of the  
Native Soldiers should in its  
actual effects have produced  
the source of more general  
dissatisfaction than has been  
occasioned by perhaps any  
other measure of the Government.

To explain the Government's  
magnificence of the new system  
and the various particulars  
in which it operates to the  
prejudice of the Natives.  
They would be given a report.

Memorandum

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Memorandum - It may be  
sufficient here to state its  
effect generally -

To all parts of the  
Empire by killing, robbing and  
the plundering, it has been  
made universal and there  
is no doubt that it will  
continue to furnish constant  
causes of dissatisfaction to the  
Empire, it has given rise  
to a double, not an alleged,  
harassment by various depri-  
vations. The States General,  
are sensibly alive to the  
injurious effects upon the  
interests of the Order of British  
India, and the great body of  
the Privates look upon the  
discontinuance of Salt at  
Holland, beyond Frontiers,  
especially, while their Em-  
-perial States continue to  
be in it, as a just cause  
of complaint.

AB

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It is deeply to be  
regretted that ground was not  
either of due deliberation  
or of practical acquaintance  
with the subject, the subject  
of the Annexments should  
have been so positively ground  
-trated.

An extraordinary  
expense has been incurred,  
on account of provisions, to  
the satisfaction and  
Private of England, who  
now are allowed higher  
rates, and after a much longer  
period. It is true that at any  
former time, and yet it is  
far from being received,  
as a welcome loan, all the  
old soldiers looking upon  
themselves as ungenerally dealt  
with - a very large additional  
charge has also been admitted  
on account of Batta to European  
Officers, the Government was  
rather



rather expected nor desired,  
it has not been seriously pre-  
judicial to their influence over the  
masses.

It should not be  
noticed, as an illustration of the  
principles upon which all the  
Reforms were done, of Government  
have been & are to be, that the  
Revised Rates of Pay & Sta-  
ndards by which they are  
governed, those of the Bengal  
Army & Army, in which the slightest  
alteration of any kind to the  
Bengal Army & Army, the  
British has given unalloyed  
a disadvantage, a thing being taken  
found it is better to be a  
specimens - It will suffice  
- but account for the many  
anomalies which are to be  
found in the rates of Pay  
of different ranks and for the  
inapplicability of the system to  
Troops of an entirely different  
character

Character - and at the same  
time suggests the urgency  
of some importance to a  
fair consideration of the  
general question it involves,  
whether the Government of  
India would have dared  
to do with the Army of Bengal  
as they have not hesitated  
to do with that of Madras.

A. G. 17<sup>th</sup> September 1837  
Substituting Ghazis for  
Puckalle with Native Corps.

This was ordered  
upon a representation that  
Puckalle's were not employed  
in the Bengal Army and  
that the change would  
affect a saving to the State.

Puckalle's, it may  
be explained are men who  
supply water from skins  
carried by Bullocks.

Practically those who  
carry the water the value.

The difference in  
favor of the former is of  
course considerable.

Duckvillers are known  
to have been attached to the  
Native Corps of the Army  
from the year 1766 and only  
those who can understand  
how greatly the circum-  
stances would influence  
and how can properly  
appreciate their objection  
to the change, will be able  
see at once a good deal  
of measure, especially  
on the line of march where  
Practically are altogether  
insufficient. In many  
Corps in fact Duckvillers  
are still retained, the Officer  
paying for the Bullock. The

This is another of those  
partly changed for the sake  
of retrenchment, which has  
Office of Reference should  
to be no prejudicial, at  
continually inducing profes-  
sors to compare and contrast  
present and former times,  
and thereby detaching  
the men's confidence in the  
stability of our Military  
service.

J. R. G. 5<sup>th</sup> June 1838  
The continuing substance  
having to make a Permit  
on a substituted.

This was an allowance  
of per diem per diem granted  
to the Permit for the period  
intervening between their  
enlistment and the first  
issue of Pay. For example  
a man enlisted on the 20<sup>th</sup>  
of the month was allowed

---

daily subsistence until the  
first of the ensuing month  
when he would become  
entitled to his regular pay.

His allowance was  
first granted about the  
year 1794 for the purpose  
as stated in the acts of  
regulation of that date  
to prevent the recruits  
from falling into debt and  
first solicitude.

As far as it  
affected the recruits person-  
ally, the discontinuance  
of this kind allowance,  
though it was of course  
calculated to occasion  
a little inconvenience,  
was not of much conse-  
quence, as its amount  
could in no case exceed  
2<sup>d</sup> Roper, and usually

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was not half that sum -  
varying with the individual  
date of enlistment. Whether  
was it of any importance  
personally to the Troop  
generally, & still as connected  
with the Mummer and Rues -  
- since the reduction of long established  
advantages, it was also shown  
- that to have a very prejudi-  
- cial effect in increasing  
the feelings of distrust and  
unsatisfaction already too  
generally existing.

The order was rescinded  
under instructions from the  
Government of India in  
G. O. 24<sup>th</sup> Aug following.

Beside the reduction  
which have been stated  
in the preceding General  
Orders, others have been  
proposed from time to  
time by the Military Auditor

General

General, but which usually  
after urgent representations  
from the Com. in chief - in Chief  
the Government have considered  
it a desirable, not to authorize.

In June 1836, it being  
proposed by the Government  
to place the Corps of Sappers  
and Miners upon the same  
Establishment as the Bengal  
Corps, the Auditor General  
suggested in order to render  
the augmentation as irrever-  
-sible as possible, that the  
men to be promoted in  
the several Companies and  
and how Companies should  
should be required as  
the condition of their promo-  
-tion to forgo their claims  
to Batta pay under the  
Bengal Rules.

The great character of  
the proposition will be best  
understood from the observations  
made

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made upon it at the time by  
the Command-in-Chief  
as contained in the following  
extract from the Adjutant  
General's letter to General  
-ment upon the occasion.

7. But besides a liability  
generally to any diminution  
of the Pay for present  
allowance to the Vatives, <sup>Supplies</sup>  
the Command-in-Chief  
must specially deplore  
the application of the proposed  
reduction to the Vatives <sup>Command</sup>  
-ment and <sup>and</sup> <sup>unemployed</sup>  
Officers now in the <sup>Co.</sup>

8. Circumstances have  
called for successive reduction  
of many of the advantages  
formerly enjoyed by the  
Troops.

This has been borne  
by them in patience and  
that a change of the services

due to



such as can hardly again  
occur, offered them an irre-  
sistible benefit, is it fair,  
or is it wiser to deprive  
them of it.

In the present instance  
moreover, the proposed  
arrangement is not without  
special advantages upon  
one of the most distinguished  
and deserving Corps  
in the Native Army.

In 1831, there being  
then two Battalions of Pioneers  
two Companies were reduced  
in each to a single Battalion  
Commissary and two  
Commissary and two  
Companies to be absorbed  
by Cavalry.

In the same year  
the 1st Battalion was converted  
into a Corps of Sappers and  
Miners

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miners and in 1833 the  
2<sup>d</sup> Battalion was incorporated  
with the former.

The arrangements  
of course occasioned a  
serious stoppage of promotion  
so that from April 1831  
to April 1836 a period of five  
years, the total Native promo-  
tions in the Corps have been  
no more than the following.

| 1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion   | 2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1831. None                  | 1831-1 Havildar to Jemadar |
| 1832. None                  | 1832-2 Do to Do            |
| 1833. 1 Havildar to Jemadar | 3 Naigah to Havildar       |
| 7 Naigah to Havildar        | 4 Privates to Naigah       |
| 9 Privates to Naigah        | 1833-1 Havildar to Jemadar |
|                             | 9 Naigah to Havildar       |
|                             | 11 Privates to Naigah      |

Sappers and Miners  
from August 1833 to Dec  
1834 do do  
1835 do do  
1836 do do

with according to the last returns  
received 1<sup>st</sup> May 1836. Sappers  
& Miners, still to be assigned

2 Jemadars  
11 Havildars  
10 Naigahs.

1836

10. The Commission  
Chief the report cannot be  
held of a opinion that the  
Rank of the Laffer and  
in command with their  
and considered an  
behalf the same principles  
hasn't been a doubt,  
and particularly by  
on the side of their  
preparation to the  
consideration of  
in to the Commission  
to be prepared to  
: which is the  
to be permitted to  
full benefit of the  
intended re-organization

11. Every change in  
constitution of the  
has to be to the  
: advantage of the  
and now that the  
is for the first time in  
their

their favor, their pointed  
 decision from its benefits  
 will naturally be felt as a loss  
 and merited dissatisfaction.

The Government, in chief  
 cannot think it judicious to  
 give any countenance  
 grants, merely for the sake of  
 respecting an inconsiderable  
 pecuniary demand, on the  
 part of a colony, & to signify  
 that the best interests of America  
 would be far better  
 consulted by the adoption  
 of the more liberal course.

Upon another occa-  
 sion in the same year,  
 was proposed to be done  
 the station allowed to the  
 Native Troops in the Straits  
 of Malacca, in which at the  
 same time an addition  
 to the allowance of the Gov-  
 ernment's soldiers, in  
 which measure it was anti-  
 cipate

expressed that any dissatisfaction  
on the part of the Senate would  
be counteracted - Happily  
the proposition also was  
rejected.

In July 1834 the British  
General proposed that a large  
quantity of Upper & Indian  
produce being an it is largely beyond  
the limits of the market,  
the quantity of land to be  
permitted to grow the produce  
to be a large quantity of  
land to be allowed to be  
in accordance with the  
British proposal.

The main object of the  
- Chief & through objects to  
the introduction of the  
irrigation regulations - & having  
from actual returns that  
during the period of the year  
or from 1824 to 1825 the average  
of the returns in the case of  
the water works had not  
equalled one in three.

Regiment

Regiment annually, while  
for the last of our 1/2 and 1/4  
these periods it has been  
less than one in two.

The Government  
regarding the proposition  
and the Court of Directors  
approved of their decision.

According to the  
of the 29th April 1838. The  
proceeding upon various  
services are upon all occasions  
kind entitled to receive  
pay for the months in which  
they embark, and on the  
day are duly supplied with their  
Batts for the date on which  
they are embarked for embarkation.

In April 1838 a  
Detail of men being ordered  
from Depot to India the 13th  
Regiment at Calcutta in the  
Auditor General decided  
that the provisions of the  
S. R. Act and quoted were  
applicable only to men embarked  
for the first time and the  
Detail of the 13th Regiment was not  
entitled to the indulgence.

W. P.

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This order it should  
be observed was issued under  
the Government of Sir Thomas  
Murray, and the advantages  
which it authorized had  
become well known throughout  
the Kingdom, and as the establishment  
of a privilege of even proceeding  
on foreign Service, that of the  
13<sup>th</sup> (Duties being the first  
instance in which the indulgence  
had been held with-<sup>out</sup> hold  
on any such distinction  
was granted as was asserted  
by the Auditor General -  
After much correspondence  
and repeated discussion  
(from May to December)  
the Auditor General, and  
interpretation of the order  
was made and by the  
Government and the House  
are consequently to continue  
to receive the same indul-  
gence as before.

In September 1838  
The Auditor General submitted  
the Draft of a Order (Order)  
approximating the Rate of Pay  
of Gun Labour and  
Advanced Officers to that of  
the Bengal Army, and he was  
- advised to the Government  
that the order should be  
made applicable to all cases  
of those classes, & that it  
since the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1834 though  
as he observed the Govern-  
- ment might not decide it  
necessary to retract the order  
for the monthly difference  
overdrawn since that date:  
The Auditor General stated  
in support of the proposal  
that although the abstracts had  
been passed in the interim  
according to the old rates,  
a Memorandum of reference  
had been made upon them to  
the effect that the rates of pay  
were liable to revision.

S



Of the the Command.  
- in Chief strongly objected,  
observing that all the money  
on the (I think) there in the service  
had been built up upon the  
basis of pay as established  
at the time, without any under-  
standing on their part that  
these rates were so actually  
to be reduced, the men of course  
knew nothing whatever of  
the Auditor General's remarks  
upon their abstract, and that  
it would be to be unjust  
and impolitic either to  
retrace the men any part  
of the pay already drawn,  
or to place their prospects  
upon the reduced basis.

The Auditor General's  
proposition was accordingly  
rejected.

J. H.

213  
In July 1834, a Number  
of Trumpeters were discharged  
from the Cavalry under orders  
from the Supreme Government  
with an express declaration  
that they should be again  
enlisted whenever a vacant  
right occurred, so that the benefit  
of their former service.

The General's - Enlistment  
warrant under the orders took  
place in December, 1834,  
when a discharged Trumpeter  
was re-enlisted in the  
Commander-in-Chief's  
General Order with the  
benefit of his former service.

The man was accordingly  
received into his Regiment,  
and pay drawn for him  
upon the same footing as  
the other Trumpeters, who by  
an order from the Auditor  
General he was declared  
entitled to pay at the peacetime  
rate only, as "enlisted & subsequently  
to the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1837."

W. H.

The case was referred to Government, and after some discussion the Auditor General's decision was annulled by a Minister of Royal Collation of the December 1838.

A many of the reductions which have been realized in this manner and others which have been carried into effect, or which have been proposed by the Auditor General are in themselves of comparatively little importance either to the Government, or to the Troops. It is in swiftness the King's mind, and in exciting a general feeling of distrust with their great and constant and the effect they have had to a great extent.

Much

56  
must be stated that the Statute  
which has enlarged the  
trust conferred in the  
- King, an order of Government.

It may be said that  
- what a charge would be amongst  
the Insured, which would tend  
to disturb the good feeling  
of our Insured & such the  
discontinuance of Corporal  
punishment, and yet it is  
certain that it has so operated  
very generally - no less by the  
license it has afforded to  
unsubstantiated and irregular  
behavior, than by the  
discharges which have in  
consequence been rendered  
necessary - which to the security  
of their pay and allowances,  
the steady maintenance of  
order of conduct, is one of the  
most powerful means of  
rendering the men contented  
with

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with the service exactly in  
proportion as they can with  
imposing repairs, & it is altogether  
does the feeling itself increase,  
until every little reprimand  
of discipline is accounted a  
cause of grievance and  
becomes an occasion of un-  
conducted, the punishment  
of which only adds to the  
grievance - discharge being to some  
no punishment at all, so little to  
others, it is a heavy penalty  
in a camp so little familiar  
in the world.

It is true that it is  
the man's own fault and  
blame that subjects him to it  
(supplicating him that they do not  
condemn) whom men punish,  
and though they are a certain  
degree of it afterwards, the duty  
which it occasions, has the  
tendency either to view it as a  
measure of discipline and  
justice.

C. B.

It is a proverbial saying common to almost all classes in the United States "It strikes me upon the back and upon the belly" and I am glad appreciating the wisdom in which the abolition of Corporal punishment in England originated, they would in general gladly revert to the former system as in the end the best.

Montreal, 10<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1838.

Finis

They have to submit  
to the House, in form of a resolution  
on the Remarks contained in  
Major General Crockett's  
Report of the 8<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1837  
and say whether or not they  
approve and the Commis-  
sion of the Government.

The Report states  
that "under the name of recruits  
"generally as regards the  
"entering the service since 1834  
"to the 1<sup>st</sup> Decr. 1837. The General  
"General Crockett reports  
"that the British Government  
"do not intend to interfere  
"against the rights of the  
"Authority to regulate the  
"recruitment of such soldiers  
"as in their judgment may  
"be required."

Reply

112  
Repl. To the Hon. Secy. of War,  
- must have been placed in  
a difficult situation & asked  
upon to carry into effect a  
system involving material  
changes in the establishment  
without the advantage of time  
given for preparing the way  
for their reception with the  
Troops already rendered ap-  
prehensive by repeated alterations  
without opportunity of previous  
consultation with the highest  
authorities at home as in India.  
The plans and detail of the  
New System were made known  
to them only when they were  
promulgated to the Army.  
They consequently see no in-  
terest in the paper submitted by them  
to have been considered rather  
as demonstrating than advising.  
The dispatch of the Hon. Secy. of War  
is  
Ours



Can it have not, nor has it  
never been communicated  
to them. No intention of making  
up to the Sepoy the loss he sus-  
tains by being paid, at the  
advanced Station in the  
Pindar's Camp, or giving him  
any other equivalent for the  
loss he was to be deprived

to Sepoy's resolution  
to 28 11/12 1837  
to have still the same  
regarding the 1st of the  
14th October 1837.

of was not hinted.  
The first mention of  
such compensation  
had followed their

communication to the Supreme  
Government, and with it  
the declaration that justice to  
the Soldier's rights require  
some such measure.

The Madras Army  
was congratulated on having  
received a signal honor, with  
the Native Officers was the Sepoy  
he was not to guard of their  
situation as improved by it.  
The object the report of grati-  
-fying

of giving the Principles that were obtained,  
 and the Law that was used,  
 in a report by the Officers, Commissioners,  
 and others who were appointed,  
 to take the charge of  
 the Business of the Government,  
 when the State of the Country  
 was such that it was not  
 sufficient to  
 give him an account.

The Government should  
 that their opinion was not  
concerned, to the Principles and  
Officers, and that it was  
not an act of arbitrary  
power, and that it was  
not the late, to look for  
any compensation for the loss  
of their land and other  
rights, but to carry the  
business and affairs of  
the Country into effect  
without regard to the  
claims of justice, and the  
circumstances under  
which they felt  
it to be a duty to  
submit their  
communications to the  
Government.

Ques. For the practice of  
granting full pay pensions  
had passed into law through  
the Senate for approval of James  
Monroe's Gov.

Reply. The resolution he proposed  
for the grant of pension  
in the Army declares that "full  
pay is granted to officers,  
who may have been killed in  
action or in special case of  
extraordinary merit and dis-  
tinguished services."

In the annual reports  
transmitted we observe all cases  
in which full pension has  
been granted to a War Officer  
for the last 15 years. Audit  
seems to be little or material  
deviation from the terms of  
an instruction to the Govern-  
ment conveyed in Colonel  
Cassment's letter of the 24th  
October 1826. ---

Under these circumstances,  
I am instructed to express the  
request of the General Council,  
of India in Council, that  
the Madras Government  
will forward future  
applications of this nature, only  
when they can be supported  
by the recommendation of  
the "Right Honorable the  
Governor in Council, and  
holders of distinguished  
service to the State or a  
faithful and zealous  
discharge of duty for and thro:  
usually protracted periods."

Letter from Govt. of Madras (in  
case) requires a recommendation  
and approval, in every instance.  
Since of the Army Service have  
been fully aware, that of right  
he could lay no claim to it.

Reply.

Reply. Sir was by no means  
of course, & every Native Officer  
understand that the same  
desire on length and fidelity  
of service from the same  
impartial <sup>view</sup> to individual  
and that is chiefly the appointed  
to find it otherwise.

Answer. That Sir D. Macleod  
has misstated the meaning of  
Colonel Boscawen's letter of the  
8<sup>th</sup> May 1837 & that it does  
not contain the decision  
but the hope as to the probability  
of the Supreme Government  
that the Gov<sup>rs</sup> of British  
India should supply provisions  
for the linguists Officers  
no further application from  
the Government of Fort  
Saint George for Pension  
to that class of their servants  
will be necessary.

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Reply. It was remarked  
in my former Memorial and  
that the Order of India is limited  
in its extent. The average amount  
of the Public Office effective  
and non-effective is £2000 (the  
Order of India provided for  
by admission to its benefits  
will be dependent therefore  
upon the number occurring  
vacancies under the Order  
that there will be no circumstances  
cases for which the Order  
never can make any provision  
at all.

On all these points  
the change of system is  
decidedly but with a positive  
loss.

The passage alluded  
to by General Cavemont as  
having been misapprehended  
is as follows, and the  
words have underlined  
were understood as decidedly  
precluding the Government  
from any further application.

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I am at the same  
time instructed to express the  
hope and expectation of His  
Highness in the mail that in  
consideration of the institution  
of the Order of British India  
making an ample provision  
for the Native Princes of distinction  
& quintessential Character in the  
Annals of the British Princes  
dominion, this will be the last  
instance of any application  
from the Government of  
India to the Government of  
India for the purpose of  
that class of the Princes  
not authorized by Regulation  
vide Colonel Bouverton's letter  
8<sup>th</sup> May 1837.

Sir, The above has been  
misapprehension with the Com-  
mander-in-Chief when he  
replied to the Hon. Secy Gen and the  
Princian of Mysore had a Rajah  
who he had a British title  
Princian of British India that  
there had not been any order  
which he is to send to the  
Princian.

Reply. The following Extract  
 from Colonel Cassin's letter  
 of the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1836 has  
 been understood to convey  
 a decision concerning  
 this point.

On reply Lord instructed  
 to state for the information  
 of the Right Honourable the  
 Governor in Council at  
 Fort St George. That in  
 consideration of the length of  
 service and high character  
 of the late Officer in question  
 the Right Honourable the  
 Governor & Council in Council  
 sanctioned his transfer on the  
 full pay of a first class  
 Subadar of Foot Artillery which  
Amount of Pension is  
to be considered to include  
the Staff Pay of his Rank.



From what is stated in the Para it is intended to continue the Half Pay of Subadar Major to Officers transferred to the Indian Establishment, this is not certainly not understood, and the decision announced in Colonel Cassin's letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1836, has been considered, as conclusive. That it would not be allowed it appears however that it is to be granted, but only in addition to the regulated Indian pay that is in with this advantage of first class Subadar Major of Company not having the order of India who may have entered the service subsequent to the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1834 will be received for the Indian of 40 Rupees service only 65 Rs per annum the first allowance being 70 Rs less than half pay and the second little more than one third. -

That

Para 6. I take the Commandant-in-Chief's remarks that the Subedars Majors and Subedars the revised rules including the order of India afford no benefit whatever, on the contrary they will occasion to the Native Officers of the Army a serious loss of personal advantages.

Reply. The Commandant-in-Chief cannot but be well acquainted with the expressed sentiments of the Government of India before him, that the result will be the result and he cannot see how the Subedars of the Army and the Subedars of the Army can be benefited by the revised rules.

Para 7. I take the remarks contained in the Commandant-in-Chief's Memorandum respecting the order in the service for the 1st of May 1837 applied to the Subedars to be more applicable to those entertained Subedars only to that date.

Reply. On a further consideration  
of the remarks contained in  
Paras 7 and 8 of my former  
Memorandum it will be seen  
I think that they are dis-  
tinctly applicable to her in the  
service prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan  
1838 the highest date of Pension  
therein referred to being in  
a very instance less than the  
former rates of full pay  
Grant which it must be fairly  
said that they are being forth  
to include.

Para 8. Permits of a descrip-  
tion not to be subjoined in  
Military qualifications, and  
it ought not to be readily  
supplied from Bengal.

Reply. In 1813/1814 the  
practice of permitting in the  
Muzaffarabad Presidency was intro-  
duced and its continuance  
expressly prohibited by the Honble  
Council. In fact the system  
can be shown to be liable to the  
most serious objections.  
That

Query. Has the regulation of  
 the President, which enjoins  
 a certain deduction from the  
 Soldier's Pay when a loaner  
 of absent Campaigns, related  
 to those of the militia and foreign  
 who entered the service  
 before the 1<sup>st</sup> of May last?

Reply. It could not be  
 known that it was not  
 intended to apply to the troops  
 of the President's rule,  
 by which the troops of  
 the King are subject to a  
 certain deduction from their  
 Pay when on loaner of  
 absence, on the contrary,  
 the rule had been repeatedly  
 submitted for promulgation  
 by the Military Secretary General,  
 and was understood to be  
 in abeyance only until the desire  
 of the Supreme Government  
 should be made known.

The

Para 11. That the Government  
of the States give their aid <sup>and assistance</sup>  
to the sentiments of the Supreme  
Government.

Reply. The communications  
of this Government can only  
contain information as to the  
if the order seems of <sup>the</sup> importance  
and the other not concurred  
in, they must of course proceed  
to carry the order they have  
received into execution ~~and~~  
~~they have proceeded into execution~~  
and they have not failed to  
do so. Orders have been issued  
to relieve the out Stations at  
the usual time and in the  
usual manner only in com-  
pliance with the instruction  
of the Supreme Government,  
no Regiment has been ordered  
from one Station to another;  
the Regiments have been  
directed from the Stations  
where they are at present.

Sub

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Letter from the Court. It is it is indis-  
-pensable to the general benefit  
of India that the Supreme  
Government should be  
able to relieve the Bengal, <sup>Madras</sup>  
Station and the other <sup>Madras</sup>  
Cutack, <sup>Madras</sup> and along  
the course of the <sup>Madras</sup> <sup>Madras</sup>  
by an equal force from the  
Presidency of Bombay and  
Madras &c.

Reply. The Supreme Govern-  
-ment had been already  
informed that the Madras Army  
could occupy the Stations  
in the Coast without any in-  
-creased allowance for that  
they might no doubt cover  
the other Stations now proposed  
to be occupied - as there the  
Army might report an allow-  
-ance to meet the advanced  
price of the articles necessary  
for the subsistence - &c.

Patents

111  
Nations issued to our Troops in  
the Peninsula were computed  
to cost the Government at dif-  
ferent periods as a very heavy  
sum, the amount of pay stopped  
from the Soldiers, but no idea  
was ever for an instant  
entertained, that he ought to be  
sent to hear any part of the  
Cause. When the principles  
subscribed to the Royal Sepoy  
can be procured at the lowest  
and the provision that the  
Madras Sepoy requires, and  
at the highest price, it is  
not probable the Royal  
Sepoy would complain because  
his fellow Soldiers was  
afflicted by the Government.  
He would be much more  
likely to sympathize with him  
in the hardship of being compel-  
led to relinquish his accustomed  
food in consequence of such  
aid being denied him - An aid  
which if wisely regulated would  
not entail on the Government  
expence or ill regulated  
expense.

James

Having considered it to be my duty to express my objections to the Government on the above measures, as I have done without record in my capacity of a Member of the Board, I am desirous of recording a short paragraph from a letter written by my direction as Commanded-in-Chief to the Governor commanding Mysore Division on the subject of the discontent existing in the 4th Regiment of the Madras Army on the promulgation of the above system - etc.

Read after reading  
 Major General  
 Chamberlain's letter will

Admiral's General's letter  
 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 1837

not to be able to understand why I wish to record the following passage - It would have been satisfactory to the Commanded-in-Chief to have observed in that Officer's report of his conduct any evidence of a right feeling towards the Government on the service, any proof that he had sincerely

endeavoured



made an error to consider that  
 man to a change which was  
 intended for their advantage and  
 to deprive them of any  
 wrong impression. It is to be  
 kept in mind that he has a duty  
 towards the Government to be served  
 signed by G. B. Matthews

Abstract of Numbers of Marine  
 Officers to British Fleet on South  
 Sea from 1826 to 1837 inclusive.

| Year | Years of Service   |                    |                    |                    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |   |                |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----------------|
|      | 60<br>and<br>above | 50<br>and<br>above | 40<br>and<br>above | 35<br>and<br>above | 30<br>and<br>above | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |   | 24             |
| 1826 | "                  | 1                  | 6                  | 1                  | "                  | "  | 1  | "  | "  | "  | " |                |
| 1827 | 1                  | 5                  | 24                 | 8                  | 1                  | 1  | 1  | "  | "  | "  | 1 |                |
| 1828 | "                  | 2                  | 12                 | 2                  | 1                  | "  | 1  | "  | "  | "  | " |                |
| 1829 | "                  | 1                  | 9                  | 2                  | 1                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | 1  | " | Artillery - 17 |
| 1830 | 3                  | 13                 | 47                 | 11                 | 3                  | "  | "  | 1  | "  | "  | " | Company - 34   |
| 1831 | "                  | 3                  | 22                 | 3                  | "                  | "  | 2  | "  | "  | "  | " | Surgery - 118  |
| 1832 | "                  | 2                  | 9                  | 2                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | 1  | " | Doctors - 56   |
| 1833 | "                  | "                  | 4                  | "                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " | Pioneers - 2   |
| 1834 | "                  | "                  | 4                  | 1                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " | at Sea 227     |
| 1835 | "                  | "                  | 4                  | "                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " |                |
| 1836 | "                  | 3                  | 4                  | "                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " |                |
| 1837 | "                  | "                  | 1                  | 1                  | "                  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " |                |
|      | 4                  | 30                 | 146                | 31                 | 6                  | 1  | 15 | "  | 21 |    |   |                |

Mahadad February 1838.

Minute

I had had much satisfaction in receiving the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to communicate to the Regiments about to march to Hyderabad the intelligence of the matter in the country and to them with the amount of compensation to be given in lieu of loss by exchange decided on. It is to be trusted will be such that added to the other compensation which that article is beyond 40 Pagodas per year, it will be found to afford the necessary & comfortable maintenance at any station.

I must however next & earnestly to meet the desired wishes of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

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 Council to the disparity which  
 the recent arrangement of admini-  
 stration has created between  
 the Madras and Bengal  
 Presidency Subadars. The  
 inequality which he therefore  
 enjoyed by the former's having  
 been now reduced to the  
 rate of those received by  
 the latter, while the greatest  
 rate of pay granted to the  
 latter has not been discon-  
 tinued - an arrangement  
 which produced the following  
 result.

There are in 52 Regiments  
 of Madras Native Infantry  
 456 Subadars as follows.  
 The average of two years  
 1827/1834 there are of them  
 90 - 1<sup>st</sup> Class  
 105 - 2<sup>d</sup> Do.  
 216 - 3<sup>d</sup> Do.

Per

Their Annual Pay amounts to Rs 25, 811  
 The Annual Pay of the same Number  
 of Subadars in Bengal is 331,464  
 Leaving an Excess upon the Bengal State of — 79, 650.

Taking the average of the same ten  
 years the Number of Judicial Officers  
 of Superiority upon the Indian  
 Court is about

498 Subadars  
 184 Jinnadars  
 about 125 of the former  
 being upon Pay. The Average  
 Annual Amount of these

Paid is,

Subadars ————— 208,462  
 Jinnadars ————— 29,386

For the same Number of Magistrate  
 Officers the Amount of Pension  
 Calculated to the Bengal State would be the  
 as follows. —

498 Subadars of whom I pay 125 upon the highest rate for  
 83 as Subadar Major at 42% as Subadars of these  
 83 Subadar Major — at 65% — 64,740  
 42 Subadars — at 40% — 26,160  
 373 Subadars — at 25% — 111,900  
 184 Jinnadars — at 12% — 26,496 223,296

Leaving an Excess to the State ————— 14,552

Deducting which from the difference of  
 Subadars Effective Pay as above } 79, 650

There will remain a balance of Excess  
 to Bengal } 65,098

It has been shown  
therefore that what are termed  
the high rates and various  
restitutions of Pension in the  
Netherlands are much more  
than counterbalanced by the superior  
rates of pay enjoyed by the  
subalterns in Bengal, and  
I am decidedly of opinion  
that it is for the real  
advantage of the Army to  
retain its old rates of  
Pension for its Native Officers  
with its inferior rates of  
Pay while as proved above,  
it is at the same time for  
the pecuniary advantage  
of the State.

Wm. Pitt Rivers

Memorandum on the  
Batta Question

On looking back to the  
 events which have contributed  
 to produce the feelings of dis-  
 satisfaction recently exhibited  
 by the Native Troops on the  
 present Establishment the  
 following General Orders  
 would seem to claim  
 special notice.

G. G. H. 11<sup>th</sup> Dec 1850

1st. To be  
 2nd. To be  
 3rd. To be  
 4th. To be

Para 1<sup>st</sup> The High Command  
 the Government in Council, reflecting  
 on the series of important services  
 rendered by the troops on the  
 Establishment of Fort of G...  
 has been impressed with a  
 deep sense of the gallantry  
 and fidelity so generally  
 displayed by them, he has  
 therefore been desirous to  
 avail

an all round of many officers  
: desire to direct His Excellency's  
attention to their interests and  
conforts, and His Excellency  
reflects with pride and satis-  
faction on the frequent instances,  
in which he has been enabled  
to reward the distinguished  
merit of individuals.

Under the impression of  
these sentiments, the Governor in  
Council has intended his en-  
quiries, with the assistance of  
Major General Brathwaite,  
into the actual situation of the  
Native Soldiers, and has, in  
consequence, satisfied himself  
from the reports of James M.  
Brathwaite as well as from  
other sources of information,  
that the State of the present  
allowance to the Natives, and  
does not bear a just proportion  
to the expense of maintaining them:  
: selves and their families, not  
to the duties attached to the pro-  
fession of Arms; and the Governor

in Council has the advantage  
presented the result of Mr  
Lordship's inquiries to the  
Honble the Governor  
of Bengal.

Note

The Governor General  
and the Board of Directors  
and the Council of Bengal  
have considered the  
report of the Committee  
and have resolved upon the  
state of things in Bengal  
and other territories  
under the Company's  
management and upon the  
mode of carrying into  
effect the proposals  
of the Council of Directors

and the Board  
have in Council  
having considered  
the representation  
and being convinced  
of the necessity  
of the proposed  
alteration during  
the Lordship's  
residence at the  
Presidency of the  
Company of Bengal

the Company of Bengal  
Native Chiefs, the Governor  
in Council has therefore  
pleasure in announcing  
the Lordship's resolution to be  
on them a more adequate  
portion of the advantages  
derived to the State from their  
services to which their loyalty  
and attachment have materially  
contributed.

Ad



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4<sup>th</sup> The Right Honourable the  
Governor in Council has  
accordingly been pleased to  
retain, under the authority of  
the Honble the Governor General  
in Council of Bengal, the following  
increase of Pay, and advantage  
to the Native Saibs on the  
Establishment of Salt & Gauge  
according to the annexed tables  
of Pay and Patta.

A. B. C. 17<sup>th</sup> July 1806

It having been represented  
to the Right Honourable the Governor  
in Council that considerable  
misunderstanding had occurred  
among some of the Native Saibs  
of the Establishment with  
respect to a late alteration in  
the Pay of the Native Saibs,  
and in being in all cases  
the desire of His Lordship in  
Council, and of the Council under  
his charge to please direct  
just degree of attention to the  
wages of the Native Saibs.

et

it has in consequence been  
 decided that the Order which  
 had been considered, liable  
 to the objection of affecting  
 their wages shall be suspended.

J. H. 25<sup>th</sup> of July 1806.

The Lordskip in Council  
 therefore desired, that the Native  
 Troops will be much bound  
 their services, all anxiety for  
 account of any supposed  
 diminution of confidence -  
 It will be the Lordskip's  
 continued wish, to convince  
 that care is regard which  
 has and has been entertained  
 for their religious principles  
 and Customs, and as the  
 Native Troops cannot be  
 otherwise than desirous of the  
 benefits and protection which  
 they and their families enjoy  
 in the service of the British  
 Government, the Lordskip  
 in Council is satisfied that  
 they

they will be faithful in the  
 execution of their duty and  
 that they will continue to  
 merit their praise, which  
 their conduct has frequently  
 and justly obtained on occasions  
 of trial and difficulty.

A. P. G. at the Admiralty 1806.

The Right Honourable  
 the Governor in Council,  
 desiring it of the utmost im-  
 portance that the intention  
 of the Government with regard  
 to the Dress and Custody of  
 the Native Troops should be  
 exactly understood, and  
 that all unauthorized alterations  
 in the Established pattern Dress  
 should cease, is pleased  
 to issue the following Order.

The Order of Governor  
 in Council under date the 15<sup>th</sup> March  
 1799, fixing a pattern for the  
 Dress of the Native Troops  
 shall continue to be enforced.  
 The Muster Books and Returns

shall

111

shall not be worn & to be of  
every description & shall be abolished  
The Jacket & shall be worn  
as prescribed from the Contract  
without any additional Ornament  
or distinction, and the half  
mantling & all in no particular  
differ from the pattern lodged  
in the Office of the Military Board,  
and already in use.

The Jacket prescribed  
shall be given to the various  
Troops to wear their respective  
Coats at all times and in any  
manner they shall think proper  
The same full liberty shall be  
granted with respect to the hair  
on the upper lip, and the wearing  
of gages and ornaments pecu-  
liar to different families and  
castes. No impediment of any  
kind either by order or by  
request in the inclination of  
the Regt in these particulars,  
is positively forbidden. The  
Governor in Council also  
requires that every practicable

indulgence

21, 2

indulgence shall be shown to  
the Regt in the observance of  
his domestic duties.

H. K. 2nd August 1809.

1<sup>st</sup> The measure will not  
have any effect in any respect  
the situation of the Native Troops  
who must know that their first  
duty is to the Government which  
they serve and from which  
all authority is derived.

2<sup>d</sup> The Governor in  
Council entertains the same  
solicitude for the welfare  
and comfort of the Native  
Troops that has invariably  
been manifested by the British  
Government.

3<sup>rd</sup> He has no intention  
whatever of making any change  
in their situation, and he trusts  
that the Native Troops will  
display on every emergency  
the unshaken fidelity to Government  
which constitutes the  
first duty of a Soldier, that  
they

they will obey with zeal the  
orders of the Officer, when the  
Government shall place in  
authority over them, that they  
will refuse a belief to all reports  
calculated to agitate their minds  
and diminish their confidence  
in the Government, and that they  
will not allow themselves to be  
involved in measures in any  
respect adverse to their duty and  
allegiance.

A. C. G. of March 1810.

The Right Honourable the  
Governor in Council desiring  
it to be kept in mind that the  
Native Troops of the Settlements  
& must now assembling for  
foreign service, should be  
distinctly apprized of the  
probable period of their  
absence and of the provision  
that will be made for the  
support of their families,  
in the event of casualties,  
is accordingly pleased to  
announce for general informa-  
tion

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ation, that their absence from  
the Court will not exceed the  
term of three years, and that  
they furnished of all the Public  
Commissions, Land Commissions,  
Said Bank and Title, as  
well as of public Gallies,  
who may either die or fall  
in battle during the absence of  
the Court from the Presidency  
will be pensioned on the half  
pay of the Bank and their  
other need relations.

A. S. 28<sup>th</sup> September 1810.

26<sup>th</sup> To Fidelity and  
attachment of the Public Officers  
and Soldiers also claimed  
and received our fullest  
approbation, and we think it  
best justice to them to declare  
the Confidence with which  
their honorable attachment had  
inspired us, and the consequent  
increasing regard which it  
will more than ever be our  
inclination to pay to their interests,  
comforts and happiness.

A. S. C. C.

J. B. C. C. 6<sup>th</sup> March 1813

The remainder in-  
chief falls to particularly  
incumbent on him, to assure  
the Native Chiefs, that he has  
the firmest confidence in  
their attachment to the Queen,  
& united to their fidelity, and  
their loyalty. They are sensible  
that in attention to their Religions  
and Customs, in an honourable  
and liberal maintenance and  
in a provision for their old  
age, no service equal to one  
they have voluntarily undertaken.  
They must be gratified observing  
Chiefs to protect their Country,  
& man, happily placed under  
the mild and beneficent  
rule of the Company's Government.  
They must see with pleasure  
the good consequences that  
are daily resulting in the pros-  
perity of the Country, from the  
security afforded by peace and  
equal Laws, both to persons  
and



and to property. To their  
European Officers, they will  
look up with attachment,  
veneration, and respect, and  
they in their turn, as they  
value the honor of the British  
Arms, the truest interest of  
their Country, and the happiness  
of their Subjects entrusted to their  
control will pay every attention  
to the Native Officers and Men,  
will treat the former, with  
the respect due to their distin-  
guished situation, and the  
latter with the kindness and  
forbearance which their fidelity  
to the State, and cheerful  
discharge of their duty so  
forcibly require.

C. B. 8th Aug 1756.

27th. The Governor in  
Council desired it should  
on this occasion to explain  
for general information,  
that the formation of the World  
Establishment into a

Battalion

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Patentees has just, in any manner  
allow to the former) contribution  
of the branches of the ...  
and as a very considerable  
public reputation immediately  
connected with the Russian  
Establishment is involved  
by its success, to which, no  
limit can be applied, it is  
directed that the qualifications  
prescribed by the existing  
Regulation shall be strictly  
observed by Committees of  
Assessing and Practising  
in their recommendations of  
Individuals for transfer to  
the Non-appealing Establishment.

The language employed  
in the foregoing Order is purposely  
given to tender up, and amount  
to be used to the Native. It is  
the enjoyment of every right  
and privilege, which Custom  
and usage, has rendered  
due to them, whether connected  
with their social interests, or  
religious feelings. - Declaration  
a decision

admissions, and promises  
 follow each other, all & also  
 stated to assure the Patient  
 : that of the care with which  
 his comforts are to be respected  
 : that will be watched & done by  
 the Government with a view  
 to foster and confirm his  
 allegiance - He has been  
 discovered to be indisposed  
 and careful inquiries and it  
 ascertained - His religious feelings  
 had been wounded as his  
 religious privileges curtailed  
 by some regulations of the service,  
 and they are modified or  
 cancelled altogether - He has  
 been debarred from wearing  
 certain customary ornaments,  
 and his grant has been  
 withheld by being required to  
 perform certain military appoint-  
 : ments, to which he objects - All  
 these grievances are deriving  
 : from the sweeping abro-  
 : gation of every rule or regulation  
 which afforded a grant to his  
 privileges and even his  
 prejudicial.

prejudice. These objections,  
if fully explained, could not  
have failed to impress on the  
minds of the Native Soldiers  
the implicit confidence with  
which they were encouraged  
to rely upon the assistance of  
the Government, that no change  
to their disadvantage should  
be made in their condition,  
in fact that Government  
had pledged itself to the  
Native Soldiers and would  
the latter to rest in the full  
confidence that so long as  
they fulfilled their part of  
the Compact the Government  
might be relied upon for full  
filling theirs.

3. If these conclusions  
are fairly deducible from the  
Orders above quoted, it would  
hardly be denied that many  
considerable objections in favor  
of the Native Corps which had  
the misfortune to be the first  
subjected

July's debt to the late of Batta at  
the most repudiated Station in  
the Army, to allow so late they believed,  
to have been guaranteed to them  
by the order of 1800, and to the  
deduction of which they might  
have had a reasonable ground  
considered themselves justified  
in offering a more slight protest,  
in the hope of inducing the  
Government to reconsider  
the subject, as it had done on  
many former occasions,  
when the feelings on the interests  
of the troops were considered.  
Without copying here  
the text of the House of Commons  
July 1800, it may be sufficient  
to state that the order of 1800  
and all concerned thereto, relating  
to the continued in Government,  
cancelled by the House of Commons  
of the Parliament of India  
Act of Lord Pitt's Act of April 1834,  
directing that the Bengal Paper  
should be the standard for  
all India.

5. It must be kept in mind that at the date of the order of 1800 the Natives were in receipt of batta at Hyderabad.

b. What may have been the immediate cause of the publication of the order of July 1800, containing such an emphatic acknowledgment of the obligation of the Government to the Native Troops, and its conviction of the inadequacy of their previous pay and allowances for the support of their families, certain it is that it was regarded by them as a solemn recognition of their right to participate in the advantages which they had derived from their loyalty and valour, and as an official sanction on the part of Government that their participation should be as desirable as those advantages.

W. H. P.

4. Whether the Government of that day acted wisely in issuing the order is a separate question - that the order itself made a deep impression on the minds of the Native People, is as indisputable, as that this impression has been transmitted from one generation to another, and has taught them how to view with the bitterest suspicion and alarm any encroachment on the provisions thereby guaranteed, and to offer it the most persevering resistance not hallowed in the spirit of disaffection or mutiny, but as a constitutional defence of a guaranteed right.

8. The clamorous opposition of the Native People to a reduction of their allowance was in every case to be mistaken for disaffection - Sir Thomas Munro has said that

"Multitude of Troops for pay  
"are common among all  
"Native Savages. They are seldom  
"ever not considered as  
"Rebels. They usually find  
"in a compromise by which  
"a part of the arrears are  
"paid, and restore the confidence  
"of the Prince, or the attachment  
"of the Troops is weakened  
"by what has happened."

It is the native mode of settling  
"a debt among all classes,  
"and so far from demand  
"being a proof of disaffection  
"it may be viewed generally  
"as evidence of an opposite  
"feeling. It is only, as experi-  
"ence has demonstrated, when  
"the Native Troops, brought in  
"silenced over such or imaginary  
"grievances that any serious  
"danger is to be apprehended.

9. Previous to the  
"introduction of the new  
"Rates of pay and Batta in 1831  
"the



The minds of the Native Troops  
 had been unsettled and alarmed  
 by various innovations upon  
 established usage, and pro-  
 scription rights, too numerous  
 to be particularized in this  
 place. An angel after changes  
 the abolition of the Office of Saker  
 in 1836, caused much discon-  
 tent among the Native Command-  
 ers and Officers by whom it  
 was spoken of as a preliminary  
 step towards the reduction of  
 the Commissariat and Quarters, and  
 in many Corps the Saker is still  
 kept up at the expense of the  
 Officers. The abolition of the  
 Regimental Artificers and  
 Purhalles also in 1835 and 1834  
 caused much dissatisfaction,  
 as productive of personal  
 inconveniences to the Troops,  
 and as requiring a great deal of  
 consideration for their comfort  
 on the part of the Government.  
 But the most serious change  
 of

of all was the derogation in 1835  
of Sir Thomas Munro's rights  
for paying the 1/2 the (Indian) tax  
on their own village, or so here,  
- yet they chose to be made, and  
the collecting of them at the  
head quarters of the Regiment,  
or at a few large and expensive  
stations, where alone they could  
bear their penance. The  
most serious alteration caused  
the defect the order, not only  
among the actual incumbents  
by whom it was declared  
to have deprived the pension  
of half its value, as in effect  
it did, by involving the expense  
of long journeys and in  
some cases of hiring, but  
among the affected troops,  
who saw in the distress of  
their old comrades, the fate  
in reserve for themselves.

Nothing that had occurred  
within the last 40 years was  
so powerfully calculated to  
alienate the attachment of the

Native

Notice dropped from the Government  
 It was working a complete  
 revolution in their minds, and  
 obstructing the recruiting of the  
 Army - and had the former  
 system not been destroyed, all  
 confidence in the Government  
 would have been destroyed -  
 The Duchelle's and Saturnin  
 have also been protected - but  
 the feelings of insecurity and  
 alarm caused by them and  
 many other irritating measures  
 carried into effect, and other  
 projects, have not yet been  
 relinquished - The bad effect  
 of these changes were clearly  
 fore seen and pointed out by  
 Sir Peregrine Maitland.

10. While the Native Chiefs  
 were out of humor and  
 dissatisfied with the many  
 galling changes alluded to,  
 attended as they were with  
 so extensive a derangement  
 of the ancient organization  
 of

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of the Army, and the violation  
of pledged rights and etc.  
blinded us as to the possibility  
of the loss of a large body of pay and  
batteries and etc. still further to  
weaken their confidence in the  
Government, and in the per-  
manence of its arrangements.  
Although the measure, so far as  
concerns the certain advantages  
to come of the Banks, the increase  
made to the pay of the British  
officers, and the good  
conduct pay granted to the  
Squadron was viewed with  
suspicion, and was known to  
be a step only intended to  
reconcile the Army to the inevitable  
loss of batteries at the advanced  
stations, and the prospective  
reduction of batteries in the field,  
and the no distant period,  
perhaps to be also taken away  
while the granting of batteries  
the same (Bde) to the European  
Officers when it was taken  
away from the Native Troops  
had

had the effect of diminishing  
 their influence by holding them up  
 in the immoderate light of deriving  
 benefit from the distress of their  
 country.

11. It would occupy too  
 much space to enumerate the many  
 objections brought by the State  
 Commissioners, Quaker Agents  
 the Rev. Supts. and the following  
 Remarks shall be confined  
 to the effect produced on the  
 condition of the Private.

12. By the Rev. Deal of  
 Day and Watts, the Family and  
 the principal supporters, a  
 Cooper Stationed at Hyderabad  
 having heard he died from the  
 Puffs of Cooper's heat - it  
 is true, the great reduction  
 only affects men enlisted  
 after the publication of the Rev.  
 Deal - But this does not  
 make it safe with the left with  
 upon the old soldiers, who  
 looking to the Service as a  
 provision for their old, is  
 subjected death to the termination  
 of

of the pay of the latter, and the  
loss of his own halter. In other  
words, a Trooper of 12 years' service  
and his horse were enlisted,  
would now receive 90 Rupees  
and 8 Annas at Hyderabad,  
instead of 20 Rupees at former.  
It is surprising that such an  
immense change as this, which  
he does not obtain by the Cavalry  
itself, but the most respectable  
and influential Mahomedan  
families in the South of India,  
from a state of comfort to a  
comparative poverty, should  
have occasioned serious dis-  
content, and that they should  
conduct pay provided  
after certain periods of service  
should be considered as  
no adequate compensation  
for the loss, even if the Trooper  
had confidence in its continuation.

13. In consequence of this  
change, the Cavalry service has  
become unpopular, and the  
respectable families from whom  
it

it was formerly permitted, either keep their hands at home in idleness, or send them into the Infantry, with this evil consequence that the two branches of the Army, instead of being a counterpoise to each other, will hereafter be influenced by a community of feelings and interests; and that conspiracies in one branch will most probably extend to both. The jealousy, existing formerly between the Infantry and Cavalry, prevented as they were from distinct objects; but when both branches became intimately incorporated, it cannot be expected that they will act against each other.

44. The chief alterations made in the condition of the Infantry consisted of the loss of battalions the advanced relations to all and the reduction

of

of Field Watta from 2 Pipes  
5. mind to 7 Pipes & Annals;  
for Quanta, to have enlisted  
subsequent to the publication  
of the Pilot - But the increase  
made at the same time to the  
pay of the Madaminians,  
and the good conduct pay  
granted to the Private after  
sixteen, and twenty year  
service would have gone far to  
reconcile them to the new scale -  
was it not for the feeling  
of envy which is kindled by the  
change itself, & allowing as it did  
so many other alterations, and the  
apprehension that it might be  
the forerunner of further change.  
They had looked upon the pay  
and Watta granted to them in  
1800 as irrevocably settled, and  
anything appearing like a  
departure from the expectations  
then held out by the Government,  
had a powerful tendency to  
unsettle their minds, and destroy  
their confidence in the permanency of any  
new arrangements. -

Before



15. Before the New System  
came into operation, a series of  
well written, but inflammatory  
letters appeared in the public  
Prints, arraigning the intended  
reduction, and expating in strong  
-surrendered language the hardships  
to which the Army would be  
subjected from the loss of batts.  
The description soon passed  
from the New papers into the  
Ains of Regiments, and these  
letters, far from being calculated  
as they were, to improve the Nation.  
Troop with the belief that a  
great wrong had been done  
them - derived additional vigour  
from a humour than private,  
that the Method of raising  
was strongly opposed to the reduction,  
and exerting all its power to  
prevent it.

16. But notwithstanding  
this, and the unjustified nature  
of the innovation, it is more  
than probable that the attachment  
of the Native Troops, especially  
the

The Adjutant, to the contrary, would  
 have persuaded, & ordered to  
 have induced them to submit  
 without disturbance to the de-  
 .privation of their former rights  
 that is, of the New System and  
 the various advantages it held  
 out, had been a duty and  
 carefully explained, to the Army  
 generally, as it was a duty  
 to the 2<sup>d</sup> Regiment, in their absence  
 to march to Hyderabad, in 1838.  
 The Adjutant on being informed  
 that the New System had come  
 into operation under the other  
 Circumstances, and was such  
that the Madras Army could,  
only hope to retain possession of  
the Stations in a degree by  
servicing on the same scale as  
the other Armies, not only  
 offered no opposition, not from  
 personal reasons, but proceeded  
 with the utmost alacrity to  
 Hyderabad, and took possession  
 of their line, with three Companies  
 retaining

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reclaiming they would stay there  
without the assistance of the Regiment,  
under Order to march from  
Hyderabad, I allowed the  
escort of the 20<sup>th</sup> from the  
1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, which had previously  
displayed great dissatisfaction  
with the new arrangements,  
appeared to me and quietly acquies-  
ced, and in short, those  
arrangements in my hands  
had been quietly carried,  
when the reduction of Katta  
was suddenly postponed  
to a future time, while all  
the benefits of the new measure  
were in full operation.

14 Under any Circumstances  
this would have been an inju-  
rious measure, unless the  
intended reduction of Katta  
were altogether abandoned;  
but it was particularly  
unfortunate, after the new ar-  
rangements had passed,  
and without disturbance. The  
advantages and disadvantages  
of

of the two deals should  
have come into simultaneous  
operation, so that the one might  
serve to counterbalance the  
other - We were then at peace,  
and strong enough to over-  
power all opposition, and we  
had a right to calculate on  
some support from the  
Commissioners, and good laws  
- such as pay men, whose condition  
had been so much improved  
by a recent increase of pay  
- but like on the other hand, it  
might have been for ever the  
the index into part payment  
of so unpopular change as  
the reduction of tithes, would  
be sure to be avoided, either  
by a concession on the part of  
the Government that the reduction  
was unjust, or that they were  
opposed to support it, in which  
any delay would be productive  
of hazard by habituating the  
Government to the idea of defying the  
Government upon this point,  
and affording them time to combine  
for that purpose.

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18. By having provided  
the reduction, the difficulty of carrying  
it into effect, and, in consequence  
more rapid, both by what has  
been stated above, and by the  
satisfaction which the King's  
of pay afforded to those who  
were benefitted by it, having  
in a measure satisfied  
the world - and in consequence gained  
the great comparative advantage  
of it in its effects on others.  
began to be more than  
doubt upon - Moreover, the  
true character for requiring it  
was singularly misapprehended;  
engaged at the time when it  
was with China, and having so  
recently suffered the most terrible  
disasters and distresses that had  
ever befallen our land, by which  
the belief in our invincibility was  
destroyed, both beyond, and  
within, the Indies, the misapprehension  
encouraged to receive our rule  
and the world was disposed to  
The plan too, was equally  
misapprehended.

ungraceable, being, as respects  
 Hyderabad, the most oppressive  
 in the Establishment, & it is  
 a turbulent population disposed  
 to make common cause with  
 the Mahomedans in Calcutta, likely  
 to be excited to the highest pitch  
 of insurrection during the  
 approaching Mohurrum, and  
 he might take advantage of an  
 disaffection among the Sepoys  
 while the Sepoys to be induced  
 to the reduction were oppressed  
 with debt, in cases of  
 the expense incident to  
 war & conquest.

The conduct of the  
 British Sepoys at the great  
 constitutes a decisive reputation  
 of the Calcutta, that, in their  
 opposition to the reduction of  
 Katty they were actuated by a  
 spirit of disaffection and mu-  
 tin. For had such a spirit  
 been to, or had a determined  
 resistance been meditated  
 on this one point, it must be  
 evident

evident, that the European troops  
 and the flat roads were by inadequate  
 to cross the Nizam's Regiments  
 alone, to a very small part of the av-  
 erage distance which the latter might  
 afterwards have had to perform.  
 The Malcontents in the City of  
 Hyderabad, indeed, the attempt  
 not to do so, would have led to scenes  
 of confusion and bloodshed,  
 which would have shaken  
 our authority in India so as to  
 to its foundation, totally paralysed  
 the arrangements of the Supreme  
 Government for the peace and  
 England's best reputation the good  
 the Indies, and perhaps have proved  
 all Hindustan - I fear a collision  
 so fatal we were to as to be by the  
 attachment of the Nizam's Regiments to  
 the Service.

20. With regard to the conduct  
 of the Wing of the 52<sup>d</sup> Regiment  
 Nizam's Regiments, as appears  
 with regard to the opposition to the  
 reduction of latter Command, it  
 is evident that no spirit of  
 disaffection towards the Government  
 could have existed. It was





for them whenever they chose  
to ask for it, the affair would  
probably have passed off  
without disturbance - it is  
admitted by the Officers  
commanding the Company that  
paid, that there were several  
perfectly perfect in their  
language and demeanour -  
that the great mistake, and of  
which the whole regular division  
was to be made in ordering them  
into confinement for persisting  
in their refusal of sending and  
appeal to the Court - and  
punishment prescribed to the  
regiment, and that in the  
heated state of their comrades  
feeling to provoke them to  
such acts of insubordination -  
But admitting this, that there  
was some mismanagement  
on the part of the European  
Officers, and that no proof  
exists that the men were mistre-  
ated by the Native Commissioned  
and Non-Commissioned Officers,

the

The punishment of the latter with  
 such dragging and their dispersion  
 as if to inoculate other corps  
 with their own sense of injustice,  
 was calculated to influence  
 rather than to allay the dissensions  
 which prevailed at other places  
 and the case of Katta, and here-  
 after to excite a feeling of general  
 sympathy and consideration,  
 rather than of intimidation.

If the summary punish-  
 ment of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment were  
 intended to intimidate the  
 Native Troops at Hyderabad,  
 it proved a signal failure.

21. Whether the advantages  
 conferred on the Army generally  
 by the introduction of this  
 discipline, explained to the  
 Regiments by the Hyderabad  
 authorities, but it is certain  
 that the European Officers were  
 in great ignorance of the  
 details of their duty, and  
 we shall see that the latter had  
 some expectation that the reduction  
 of Katta having been postponed

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and a line of proposed trans-  
-equity would be preferred  
again in consideration of the  
difficulties in which the States  
involved both in China and  
Affghanistan. The arguments  
which had proved so efficacious  
with the 20<sup>th</sup> and other Regiments  
in 1838, does not appear to have  
been used on this occasion nor  
is it certain that it would have  
been equally successful, as it may  
well be said that in China  
could be spared from either  
of the other Presidencies, to replace  
the Madras & Mysore at Hyderabad.  
Although not known to have  
been left untried, as the spirit  
of competition between the Madras  
and Mysore Regiments might be  
as in 1838, have induced the  
General to submit to some  
provision rather than give  
place to the latter. The 20<sup>th</sup>  
Officers of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment  
then stationed at Bangalore,  
having asked Captain Hill,  
if it were true that the Madras  
& Mysore at Hyderabad had been

Disarmed

Measures, not having been  
announced in the afternoon,  
and informed that the British  
Army could not be permitted  
to believe that Malabar, unless it  
conformed to the new system,  
unanimously proclaimed the new  
"heads of the before. Had the  
"head explained in Hyderabad,  
"not a head would have refused  
"the pay, we are willing to go there,  
we will march tomorrow?  
Enough does not appear to have  
been done by Regimental Officers  
in Hyderabad to gain over  
their men before they were  
assembled on Parade, and  
interrogated about their intentions  
in a manner more likely to  
prevent disobedience, than  
produce submission. There  
are no people in the world  
more susceptible to persuasion  
than the natives of India, and  
more slow in an overt act of  
opposition to authority, and had  
proper explanation been afforded,  
and sufficient time been  
allowed for reflection, it is  
not

not suppose that their  
input can be a problem - the  
not one of the main reasons  
for the the usual campaign  
etc and of the same kind  
the principle of uniformity  
an advance and useful  
reduction - the operation  
has not, and we are not  
not little personal details  
seems to have a course by an  
not much agitation, which  
more than a hundred with  
by a body of 100,000 to be  
insufficient to support  
the had combined, then  
to be by and have then, the  
conduct had a washing of the  
Character of the thing, then  
little more than the same  
- faction and claim and I  
per whole to with debt, an  
but then, with the same  
about to be done it is to be  
for in out of 100,000, and  
the thing then to receive the  
reduction - the of a thing and

opinion of the conduct of the  
 the troops on that occasion,  
 it must not be overlooked  
 that, having the former regu-  
 -lating their demands, they  
 yet demand no disposition  
 to use their arms against the  
 government, but quietly sub-  
 -mitted to a degree to which  
 they are unwilling, alive, of  
 being punished for a feeling  
 of the loyalty which they inspire  
 -ment, the claims, the interest,  
 and march to any and  
 the custody of which when  
 they desired.

28. At a meeting to be  
 -held that the Regiments at  
 -Hyderabad and Hyderabad,  
 you are more inclined to resist  
 the introduction of the new  
 system than any other Corps  
 in the Army; as to the any  
 effect of the punishment  
 inflicted upon them a general  
 -result

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ment as they came in, utterly  
disproportioned to the demand,  
has been to concentrate the  
Army generally by quartering upon Regiments  
and Stations a number of ruined Men.  
Martyrs in a Cause Common to all, and  
now dependent upon the bounty of all for  
support. The warmest sympathies, both  
of the Troops and the Population generally  
have been interested on the side of these  
men, their destitutions generally spoken  
of as a proof both of injustice  
and ingratitude for the great  
services rendered by the Native  
Army to its former Master, it  
has shaken the confidence of  
the Troops in the good faith  
of Government, pledged as  
they came in by the Order of 1800;  
and will hold constant ground  
of irritation, so far in the heart  
disposed Regiments so long  
as the distress, which has  
called forth these feelings,  
shall endure.

S. B.

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The best remedy for this  
immediate evil would be an  
amnesty, and the restoration of  
the Commissioners, and Officers  
- viewed, and Privileges to the  
situation from which they  
were removed. The present  
opportunity is peculiarly  
favorable for an act of grace,  
as from the strength which  
the Government has derived  
from its recent successes, there  
is no fear that its liberality  
would be misunderstood,  
or followed by unreasonable  
demands. It is in this  
critical Character to presume  
upon the kindness of the Govern-  
-ment. The war demonstrated  
- to us in 1806, when the abolition  
of the obnoxious order, which  
had been sternly refused to  
be the counterpart of the State Troop  
previous to the Meeting at Valley  
was after that calamity can-  
-ced to be shown, and without  
- venue, to allay the agitation  
which



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which then persuaded the King  
that this concession followed  
by any betrayal of Law and  
the part of the Leys, or loss  
of authority on the part of the  
Government &c. No. The removal  
of the grievance was acknow-  
ledged with gratitude, the  
authority of Government was  
restored & settled, and subordination  
and confidence succeeded ab-  
solutely to mutiny and distrust. —

28. The Jaalip. of divination  
-faction and in security which  
unquestionably exist in the State  
Muz, being attributed, not to  
any one change in particular,  
but to the numerous changes  
wrought in its constitution and  
condition during the last 10 years  
perhaps the restoration of things  
to the state in which they previously  
stood (if not incompatible with  
the views of Government) would  
be more successful than  
any palliative measure in  
restoring

restoring the confidence and  
tampers of the Company, and all the  
same time be attended with no  
increase, but to other a diminution  
of expense. The assimilation  
of the pay and allowances of  
the Coart to those of the  
Bengal Army, is only in appari-  
-ance. It does not, and  
cannot, form the different  
habits of the men, and the dis-  
-crepancy of provisions on the  
Madras Establishment, but  
the Coart depays on a par &  
equality with those of Bengal.  
And even if, it did, what  
- is not a disadvantage of having  
been repeated from this,  
cannot be put in competition  
with the loss of their attachment  
to the Government. It is  
generally held that the  
Principles of Justice, must be  
be a duty resign their habits to  
be those of the Army,  
and the same Government

and

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and good Conduct than his  
increase of pay, he said they  
had little confidence in its  
continuance.

25. But it has been  
said, if the East Indians are  
so averse to innovation, let  
the Madras Army be recruited  
from Hindoo troops. The objection  
to this is rightly stated, admitting  
the surpassing merit of the Bengal  
Army, it cannot be denied  
that the Bengal Sepoys are  
more to be relied upon than  
those of India, and far less  
efficient than the Madras  
Sepoys for service beyond  
sea. Whether it is established  
that they would have submitted  
more patiently than the East  
Indians to a similar reduction  
of battalions - moreover, the  
general interest of the Empire  
that the three Armies should  
be a mutual counterpoise,  
and this would be impaired  
by.

by their too intimate incorporation  
While these Armies are composed  
of distinct and rival classes,  
of men, the Government  
might safely repose upon the  
fidelity of one against the  
defection of another. But this  
security would be lost by  
recruiting from Hindostan.

26. Besides, what best  
general disaffection could be  
repealed from the population  
on the Madras Establishment  
if excluded from military  
service? Are the impoverished  
Mahomedans not sufficiently  
numerous already, that we  
should seek to add to them  
elements of mischief by refusing  
employment both to them and  
the Hindoo Military Classes,  
in their own country? The  
degradation and infraction of  
such a prescription is the  
warranted cause the indignation

of

of men of ill character, would  
invite them in a command  
feeling of hatred of the  
Government, and to a bit  
in ill will conspiracy and  
rebellion.

17<sup>th</sup> Nov 1862  
1862  
Signed J. B. Torrey  
Military Secretary.