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R E T U R N .

**EAST INDIA
(MYSORE GOVERNMENT).**

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1878.*

[*Price 2s.*]

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EAST INDIA (MYSORE GOVERNMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 August 1878;—for,

“ COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State
for *India* and the Governor General, regarding the Re-establishment of a
NATIVE GOVERNMENT in *Mysore*, by the time the Maharajah shall come
of Age (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, of Session 1867).”

India Office, }
August 1878. }

EDWARD STANHOPE,
Under Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Torrens.*)

Ordered. by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1878.

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COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for *India* and the Governor General, regarding the Re-establishment of a NATIVE GOVERNMENT in *Mysore* by the time the Maharajah shall come of Age in 1880.

— No. 1. —

(Foreign Department.—General.—No. 25.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 22 June 1867.

WE have the honour to forward, for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, relative to an increase of salaries among the officers of the Mysore Commission.

Not printed.

2. Her Majesty's Government has already recognised the necessity for increasing the salaries of civil officers in those non-regulation provinces which form a portion of the British Empire. The proposals of Mr. Saunders merely contemplate the extension of the same principle on a similar scale to Mysore. The point therefore which, in our opinion, chiefly deserves consideration in this question, is the capacity of the Mysore revenues to meet the additional charge.

3. An explanation of the financial condition of the province will be found in Section VIII., paragraphs 153 to 216, of the last Administration Report. In the year 1865-66 nearly 4½ lakhs were disbursed in further settlement of the Maharaja's debts, and the normal assignment for public works was exceeded by over 2½ lakhs. Even including these exceptional charges, a net surplus of 84,000 rupees was realised. But if, as is only just, the abnormal expenditure of the particular year be excluded from calculation, the accounts show a total disbursement of 1,01,22,000 rupees which, balanced against aggregate receipts of 1,09,16,000 rupees, gives a real surplus of very nearly eight lakhs.

4. The receipts during the last four years have increased by nine lakhs, and although the disbursements during the same periods, in consequence of increased grants for public works and the progress of administrative reforms, have expanded in larger proportion, the surplus of 1865-66 is better than that of 1864-65 by 333,000 rupees, and than that of 1863-64 by 4,47,000 rupees.

5. Land revenue in the year under notice yielded 77½ lakhs, Abkaree upwards of 10 lakhs, Sayer Customs not much short of nine lakhs, Assessed Taxes and Forests each about 3½ lakhs, and Stamps more than 2½ lakhs. The details of the disbursements will be found in the figured statement given at page 44 of the Administration Report; but the fact that they collectively exceed one million sterling, appears in itself a sufficient indication of the onerous responsibilities devolving on the officers charged with the administration of the province.

6. We hold that the work obtained from the district and supervising authorities in Mysore is not inferior in quality and extent to that performed by the corresponding officers in our own territories who have been admitted to a much higher scale of remuneration. We believe that in the interests of Mysore

6 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT*

itself, as well as on more general considerations, it is inexpedient for British officers employed in that province to be remunerated at a lower rate than their fellows are in British India. And we trust that the financial statistics we have quoted will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government in proof of the propriety and feasibility of Mr. Saunders' proposals.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
G. U. Yule.

— No. 2. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 139.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 26 August 1867.

WE have taken into consideration the question of the future appropriation of the "Mysore Trust Fund," and we now have the honour to submit to Her Majesty's Government the result of our deliberations on the subject.

2: In the first place, we deem it advisable to recapitulate the history of the fund. Early in the year 1864 there was found to be in the Mysore Treasuries an accumulated surplus of about 102 lakhs of rupees, the fruit of Sir Mark Cubbon's long and most thrifty administration. The Maharaja of Mysore, by whom not a fraction of the money had been saved, requested that the whole amount might be made over to him. We yielded to the representations of his Highness so far as to devote a considerable portion to the payment of his debts; but with the balance we determined to form a fund for the maintenance of the Maharaja's numerous relatives and dependants after his death. This balance, which amounted to 30 lakhs, we caused to be invested in Government paper, and set aside for the purpose indicated under the designation of the Mysore Trust Fund.

* Not printed.

3. Secondly, we desire to explain at what sum the fund at present stands. By our Despatch* (Finance) No. 6, dated 23rd February last, we informed Her Majesty's Government that, as a consequence of the arrangements therein reported, the fund would rise to a total of 60 lakhs. We had at that time instructed the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore to add from the cash balances of the Province a further sum of 30 lakhs to the investment of the same amount originally made, and we believed that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the order. However, on the 22nd May last, Mr. Saunders reported that he had been prevented from complying with our wishes in consequence of the drain on the cash balances in the past year having been considerably in excess of the estimates; and that, instead of 30 lakhs, two lakhs were all that he had found it prudent to add to the fund. Subsequently, on the 28th May, Mr. Saunders submitted an account current of the fund for the year 1866-67. From this account it will be seen that the original investment of 1864 has swollen, by accretions of interest, to 32,01,285 rupees. This total, however, is exclusive of the two lakhs recently added, so that the present aggregate stands in reality at a trifle above 34 lakhs.

4. Her Majesty's Government has decided that the State of Mysore, instead of lapsing to the British Empire on the decease of the Maharaja, shall be continued to his adopted son. It follows from this decision that the Maharaja's relatives and dependants will, when he dies, have to look for a maintenance, not to the British Government, but to the Mysore Raj. And thus the contingency, in view to which the fund was created, has disappeared. It is with reference,

reference, no doubt, to this alteration of circumstances that Her Majesty's Government has now called on us to consider the future appropriation of the 34 lakhs of rupees comprising the Mysore Trust Fund.

5. We have come to the conclusion that, though no further additions need be made to the capital stock, except those accruing by the interest, the fund should still be maintained, not indeed on its former footing, but as a special resource for any emergencies that may arise.

6. We are of opinion that the money ought not to be transferred to the Maharaja. We are aware that His Highness is anxious to obtain possession of it; but he is already in receipt of a princely revenue which should amply cover the whole of his expenditure, and his tendency to extravagance is sufficiently proved by the fact that in the interval, since he was relieved of the administration of his country, two special commissions have been at different times required to investigate and settle his enormous debts. Were the 34 lakhs now in question to be paid to him, the whole sum would no doubt be squandered in a very short time. As it is, the retention of the money will enable us to meet any special requirements of the Maharaja. We recently made a disbursement of this nature to His Highness of one and a half lakhs, debitabie against the interest.

* A yearly stipend of three and a half lakhs, and in addition, one-fifth of the net revenues of the Province. This fifth share, in the year 1865-66, amounted to 10,14,647 rupees.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
G. U. Yule.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

From the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Head-quarters, Simla (No. 1098—30); dated Bangalore, the 22nd May 1867.

I HAVE the honour, in acknowledgment of your docket (No. 600), dated the 17th of December 1866, to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter† which I have this day addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, with its enclosure,‡ on the subject of making further investments from the cash balances of this province in behalf of the Mysore Trust Fund.

No. 1085-29.

‡ No. 329.

2. In the accompanying letter I have detailed very fully the circumstances which have, in my opinion, rendered it inadvisable, upon purely financial grounds, to invest a larger sum than two lakhs of rupees from our present cash balances for the above fund.

3. I would, however, in the present communication beg to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, whether, upon political grounds, it will be necessary or advisable to alienate from the legitimate resources of the province any further large amounts for the purpose of devoting them to the special object for which the Trust Fund was originally instituted, as communicated in Foreign Office Letter (No. 333), dated the 29th March 1864.

4. The present might possibly be deemed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council a not unfitting occasion for taking into consideration the question of the present position and future disposal of the Trust Fund, and the advisability of modifying the specific purposes to which it is to be devoted, with a view to the money being kept in trust for the requirements of the State, as well as for the benefit of the relatives and dependants of the rajah after his demise, inasmuch as the altered political arrangements which would, from the tenor of the speech delivered in Parliament by the Right Honourable the late Secretary of State for India, appear to be under contemplation will probably render it unnecessary to make any very large provision for such retainers as distinct from the specific allowance claimable under treaty stipulation by His Highness the Rajah.

8 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT'

Enclosure 2, in No. 2:

From the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, with the Governor General, Head-quarters, Simla (No. 1085—29); dated Bangalore, the 22nd May 1867.

• No. 329.

ADVERTING to your telegram of the 18th instant, to which a reply was forwarded on the 19th, I have the honour to annex, for your information and for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, under date the 21st May, reporting on the ways and means of the province in connection with the subject of investing a further portion of the cash balances on account of the Mysore Trust Fund.

2. On receipt of the Resolution of His Excellency the Viceroy, in the Foreign Department (No. 598), dated 17th December last, which directed the investment of 30 lakhs from the cash balance, I called upon the Deputy Accountant General for a detailed report of the state of the finances, and for the expression of his opinion as to the possibility, as well as advisability, of complying, either partially or wholly, with the requisition of Government, as I was aware that the cash balances on the 1st of December amounted only to 30,27,911 rupees.

3. From the Deputy Accountant General's Report, it appeared that the cash balance on the 1st of May 1867 would not exceed, according to his estimate, 60,87,994 rupees, or about 10 lakhs less than the amount at which the cash balances stood on the 1st of May 1866. As it appeared that the actual cash balances on the 1st of January 1867 amounted only to 36½ lakhs, it was manifestly impossible to comply at the time with the Government Resolution, and I accordingly deemed it advisable to defer action until after the season of revenue collections had considerably advanced, and the estimate of the Deputy Accountant General could be verified at the close of the official year.

4. It will be seen from the Report of the Deputy Accountant General, now submitted, that the actual cash balance on the 1st of May 1867 was 62,82,647 rupees, or about two lakhs better than his estimate. I have accordingly, in consequence of your telegram of the 18th, and to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council as far as means would permit, requested the Controller General to tender to the above extent, viz., two lakhs, on behalf of the Mysore Government, in the new Debenture Loan.

5. For the reasons given in the last paragraph of the Deputy Accountant General's letter, in which I fully concur, I consider that it would, upon financial grounds, be highly inadvisable to make any further investment on account of the Trust Fund, as the cash balances are obviously at present not more than sufficient to meet the current requirements of the province during the seven or eight months of the year, when the revenue collections do not flow into the Treasury. It would be manifestly unwise to hamper the financial arrangements of the local administration by locking up and rendering unavailable for the public requirements of the province any larger amount than I have recommended, more especially as it must be borne in mind that, apart from the ordinary expenditure, a debt of about 5½ lakhs is still payable to one of the Maharajah's creditors when he chooses to claim it.

6. I deem it right to add that a sum of one lakh of rupees from the interest which had accumulated on the original investment of 30 lakhs of rupees and upwards, was invested in the 4 per cent. loan in the month of August last, making the aggregate of the Trust Fund 31,23,300 rupees, to which the amount now under investment in Government debentures will have to be added.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

From the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 329); dated Bangalore, the 21st May 1867.

IN my letter (No. 1841) of 29th January last, I had the honour to report, for the Officiating Commissioner's information, upon the probable receipts and disbursements of Mysore to 30th April 1867, with reference to the orders of the Government of India directing a further investment of the cash balances on account of the Trust Fund, and I stated that on 1st May 1867 they might be estimated at 60,87,994 rupees. I have now the honour to report that the cash balances actually in the Treasuries and in the hands of Public Works Officers amounted on that date to Rs. 62,82,647. 11. 1., or about two lakhs more than I anticipated.

2. Although

2. Although the result is in this view satisfactory, I would wish to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, with special reference to the question of investing a further sum for the Trust Fund, that the cash balance this year is less than that of 1st May 1866 by 8,58,710 rupees. This decline is accounted for in round numbers thus:—

	Rs.
1866 - - -	71,41,357
1867 - - -	62,82,647
TOTAL - Rs.	8,58,710

	Rs.
1st.—The revenue receipts of the year ending 30th April 1867 (1,03,50,000) have fallen short of the expenditure (1,10,10,000) under all heads of charge by - - - - -	6,60,000
2nd.—Under the head of "Public Debt" the disbursements have exceeded the receipts of the year on the following accounts:—	
Trust Fund - - - - -	1,52,000
District Fund - - - - -	80,000
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,32,000
Deduct net credit under other heads	35,000
	1,97,000
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	8,57,000

3. In explanation of the first item (excess of expenditure over income) I would remark that the Civil Budget for the year ending 30th April 1867 estimated the receipts and disbursements at the same aggregate amount, namely, 105 lakhs of rupees, but in addition to the ordinary provision for the public works 3,45,000 rupees were sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Budget as a charge against the cash balances, or "deposit surplus," and two lakhs more on account of works intended to give employment to the poor during the famine. The whole amount actually appropriated for public works during the 11 months ending 31st March 1867 was 18,22,000 rupees, that is, 3,70,000 rupees in excess of the provision made in the Civil Budget ending 30th April. To this must be added the sum appropriated in April 1867, 1,41,000 rupees, in order to bring up the account to 1st May, and we have an expenditure for the 12 months ending 30th April of 5,11,000 rupees in excess of the Civil Estimates for the same period. Further, it will be remembered that a grant of about 56,000 rupees was made to the Famine Relief Fund of the province, 18,000 rupees on account of the Enam Commission, and 79,000 rupees on account of Jails, all these items being in excess of the original Budget Estimates. The Maharajah has also received nearly one and a half lakhs in excess of his estimated share of the revenue.

4. In my Report of 29th January, already referred to, I urged the inadvisability of investing any considerable portion of the cash balances, on the ground that only about one-sixth of the land revenue dues for the year are realisable between May and December, while the expenditure proceeds at nearly a uniform rate, reducing the cash balances during that period by about 40 lakhs. Thus, although the cash balances on 1st May 1866 amounted to 70 lakhs, as noticed in the Government Resolution of 17th December 1866 (Foreign Department, No. 598), they declined on 1st December 1866 to 30 lakhs. From the same cause a similar depreciation occurred in the years 1865-66 and 1864-65, and as the budget of 1867-68 indicates no surplus, there is every reason to apprehend that our cash balances on 1st December next will not be more than 22 lakhs for the whole province, a sum which will need to be very judiciously distributed over the eight districts and 83 talook treasuries of the province to meet the requirements of the public service. I would also specially note that, apart from the Budget Estimates, a debt of 5,67,000 rupees is still payable to one of the Maharajah's creditors whenever the amount may be demanded.

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

From the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Simla (No. 28); dated Bangalore, the 28th May 1867.

SUBMITS, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of an Account Current of the Mysore Trust Fund for 1866-67.

Enclosure 5, in No. 2.

MYSORE TRUST FUND ACCOUNT for 1866-67.

Dr.				Cr.	
		Rs.	a. p.		
1 May 1866	To balance brought forward - - - - -	82,61,476	7 11	10 Oct. 1866	By amount remitted this day by a Remittance Transfer Receipt on Madras on account of the cost of 25 Government Securities of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, amounting to 1 lakh of rupees, purchased by the bank for the Trust Fund, as per Accountant General's letter (No. 3245), 4th October 1866, vide his acknowledgment, dated 23rd October - - - - -
4 May "	For interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Public Service Transfer Receipt on four Stock Receipts, amounting to 1,29,208. 8. 6 Sicca rupees, belonging to the fund, as per his letter (No. 34), dated 2nd May 1866 - - - - -	2,752	1 6		91,299 14 5
15 May "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury on four Government Securities of 1st May 1865, amounting to 3,61,800 current rupees, belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 204), dated 11th May - - -	7,236	- -	17 Oct. "	By amount of donation payable out of the interest of the fund to His Highness the Maharajah under orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 895), dated 31st August 1866 (vide Deputy Accountant General's letter to the Treasury Officer, Mysore (No. 1217), 17th instant), as per Maharajah's receipts, dated 22nd September and 3rd October 1866 - - - - -
1 June "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Public Service Transfer Receipt on Stock Receipts and loan acknowledgments, &c., belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 618), dated 29th May, viz.:-				1,83,500 - -
1 June "	To interest on Stock Receipts, amounting to 1,29,208. 8. 6 Sicca rupees, from 22nd April to 3rd May 1866, the date on which the receipts were transferred to current rupees, Loan of 1865	205	13 2		
	Intermediate interest on loan acknowledgments of 1st May 1865 for 1,37,800 rupees to 31st October 1866, 2,687	9	11		
	Surplus after the transfer of Sicca Stock Receipts to the loan of 1st May 1865	20	4 10		
		2,913	11 11		
12 July "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1854-55, amounting to 10,20,600 rupees, belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 1417), dated 9th July - - -	20,592	- -		

10 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

385.

8 Aug. "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1842-43, amounting to 10,85,300 rupees belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 1957), dated 6th August 1866	-	
		21,706	- -
10 Oct. "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1835-36, amounting to 4,08,800 rupees belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 3293), dated 5th October	8,176	- -
10 Oct. "	To nominal value of a Government Security of one lakh of rupees purchased by the Bank of Madras and retained there on account of the fund, as per Bank's account received with Accountant General's letter (No. 3245), of 4th October 1866	1,00,000	- -
7 Nov. "	To interest realised by the Accountant General, and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1st May 1865, amounting to 4,46,800 rupees, belonging to the fund, as per letter (No 3843), dated 5th November	8,936	- -
15 Jan. 1867	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1854-55, amounting to 10,29,600 rupees, belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 4913), dated 9th instant	20,592	- -
11 Feb. "	To interest realised by the Accountant General and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury by a Remittance Receipt on Government Securities of 1842-43, amounting to 10,85,300 rupees, belonging to the fund, as per letter (No. 5496), dated 8th instant	21,706	- -
	TOTAL - - - Rs.	84,76,086	5 4

Bangalore, }
25 May 1867. }

11 Feb. 1867	By fee paid by the Accountant General for renewing a Promissory Note of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, as per his letter (No. 5496), dated 8th February 1867	1	- -
31 March "	By balance	32,01,285	6 11
	<i>Particulars of the Balance.</i>		
	Nominal value of Government Securities lodged in the Bank of Madras, as per Register, current	Rs. 31,23,300	a. p. - -
	Cash in the Commissioner's Treasury	77,985	6 11
		Rs. 32,01,285	6 11
	TOTAL - - - Rs.	84,76,086	5 4

H. Hudson,
Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT.

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 140.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 26 August 1867.

* See page 46.

AFTER the receipt of your Despatch (No. 69),* dated 16th April last, informing us that Her Majesty's Government had determined to maintain the family of the Maharaja of Mysore on the throne of that province in the person of his Highness's adopted son, the Governor General addressed a khureeta to the Maharaja, congratulating his Highness on this decision.

2. We are fully impressed with the important responsibility laid on the British Government of making early and efficient provision for the moral and intellectual training of the infant prince, so that he may have every opportunity of developing into a native sovereign capable of governing worthily the territory which hereafter will be committed to his charge. Among the enclosures of the present Despatch will be found a Report by the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore on this subject. We concur generally in Mr. Saunders' views. But we are further of opinion that during the early childhood of the prince [who is now just five years of age], no influence could be brought to bear upon his disposition so suitable and healthy as that of an English lady, if one could be found willing and qualified to devote herself to the task of his rudimentary instruction. Afterwards he might pass, as Mr. Saunders proposes, under the tutelage of some gentleman who has graduated at an English University.

3. On the whole, therefore, we incline to believe that the two requirements we have in view, might satisfactorily be met by securing the services of a properly qualified gentleman, married to a lady able and prepared to occupy a position directly connected with the Maharaja's household.

4. In addition, we think that one or more native gentlemen of education and respectable social position, might with advantage be associated with the guardian. These might be employed as assistants in the work of tuition, and they would be in the company of the young Rajah at times, and on occasions, when it would not be convenient or possible for the guardian to be present. If selected with care and judgment, they would have an important effect in the formation of the Rajah's character. They would of course be subordinate in every respect to the guardian.

5. And the guardian himself would be in entire subordination to the Commissioner and to the Government of India; both as to the general direction of the young Rajah's education, and all details relating thereto. In assuming the title of guardian (which perhaps will be the most appropriate), it will be important that there should be no misconception as to his being amenable in every respect to the control of the Commissioner and the Government of India.

6. If Her Majesty's Government approve these views, we propose to inquire whether a gentleman and his wife, possessed of the qualifications which we look for, are to be met with in India. If they could be secured in India, there would be greater likelihood of their possessing a certain degree of preparation in knowledge of the language and the habits of the people, than if they came fresh from Europe. But should our inquiries prove unsuccessful, we would propose to submit an early application to Her Majesty's Government for a selection to be made in England.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
G. U. Yule.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

From the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William (No. 10); dated Bangalore, the 25th April 1867.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter to my address from his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, No. 50, dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the accompanying khureeta from his Highness to the address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

From His Highness the Maharajah *Sri Kristna* (in Canarese) to the Commissioner for the Government of my Territories, Bangalore (No. 50); dated Palace Mysore, the 24th April 1867.

I HAVE the pleasure to enclose a khureeta to the address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to request that you will be so good as to dispatch it to his Excellency as soon as practicable.

A copy of the same is also herein enclosed for your information.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

From His Highness the Maharajah *Sri Kristna* to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, K.S.I., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta; dated Palace Mysore, the 24th April 1867.

I WRITE for the purpose of requesting the friendly office of your Excellency in sanctioning a matter which is very near to my heart, and has lately much occupied my thoughts. I am very desirous that my son, Chamrajendra Wudiever, who, by the blessing of God, has now entered in his fifth year, should receive greater advantages of education and training than I myself enjoyed in my childhood and youth; and as it is no longer possible for me to delay the matter, and as it is the best time calculated for the purpose, I have to inform your Excellency that with this view I have selected as his guardian Colonel Gregory Haines, late Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, an officer well known and highly respected in this country, and who has received from the late Earl Canning an acknowledgment for his services to the Mysore State. He was, moreover, the tried and trusted friend of my ever to be lamented Commissioner, the late Sir Mark Cubbon.

Although there may be differences of opinion between your Excellency and myself as to the actual position and rights of this dear child, I feel sure there will be no difference of opinion between us as to value of education to the princes and nobles of India. I am equally sure that whatever may be the destiny of my son and heir, and whatever duties may devolve upon him, your Excellency and your Excellency's successors will never forget that he is by birth a member of this ancient Royal Family, and that he is by Hindoo Law the son of the Rajah of Mysore, "the oldest" and "the staunchest," although the humblest, ally of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and India.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore (No. 503); dated Simla, the 23rd May 1867.

I AM directed to forward, for your information and for communication to the Maharajah of Mysore, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 69*, dated the 16th ultimo, containing orders for the future disposal of the territory of Mysore. * See page 46.

2. You will be put in possession of full instructions on this subject hereafter.

Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore (No. 555); dated Simla, the 3rd June 1867.

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor General in Council your letter, No. 10, dated the 25th April last, together with the khureeta addressed to his Excellency by the Maharajah of Mysore, regarding the education of his Highness's adopted son.

14 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

2. As the child in question is believed to be hardly five years old, I am directed to inquire whether you think that anything should at present be done for his education. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive your opinion on this point, together with any remarks which you may have to make in regard to the wish of the Maharajah that Colonel Haines should be appointed the child's guardian.

Enclosure 6, in No. 3

From the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Simla (No. 90); dated Bangalore, the 19th June 1867.

IN reply to your No. 503, dated the 23rd day of May 1867, I have the honour to annex, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the accompanying copy of the letter which I addressed to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the occasion of my communicating to him, in conformity with your instructions, a copy of the Despatch, No. 69, dated the 16th of April, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India

2. I also enclose, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy, a copy of the reply which I have just received from his Highness, in which he requests me to convey to his Excellency an expression of his grateful appreciation of the consideration which has prompted so speedy a communication of the orders of Her Majesty's Government on a subject of such interest to himself and to his subjects as the future disposal of his Highness's territories.

3. On receipt of your letter under acknowledgment, I took measures to ascertain whether his Highness was desirous that I should proceed to Mysore to deliver in person to him a copy of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch, or would wish to receive the same under cover of a letter from myself at the hands of my official representative at Mysore, Major Charles Elliot, c.b., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, and in charge of the palace duties. His Highness was pleased to express a wish that the latter course might be adopted, as he was anxious not to cause me any unnecessary trouble, and also entertained a hope that I might, perhaps, ere long be the bearer of a khureeta to him from his Excellency the Viceroy, on the receipt of which he would appear to set great value.

4. I am informed by Major Elliot that nothing of importance passed on the occasion of his presenting to his Highness a copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch. The Rajah, although not entirely satisfied with the decision which has been arrived at, has been very much gratified by the gracious manner in which the orders of Her Majesty's Government have been conveyed, and by the kindly tone in which the Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been couched. He held the document in his hand for a long time after it was handed to him, and was most anxious to know whether it entirely corresponded with the newspaper version which had some time previously reached the palace

5. His Highness appeared to be well pleased with the assurances which Major Elliot was able to give him on this point, and, having listened attentively to the explanations which he gave him in reply to his inquiries on the main feature of the Despatch, entered into conversation about his adopted son and other matters, and, having at length brought the interview to a close, is reported to have gone off to his office apartments and ordered the Despatch to be at once read out and translated to him.

Enclosure 7, in No. 3.

From *C. B. Saunders, Esq.*, Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, to His Highness Maharajah *Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Rajah of Mysore (No. 78); dated Bangalore, the 10th June 1867.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in the accompanying copy of a letter to my address from Sir William Muir, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, I have the honour to communicate to your Highness the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 69*, dated the 16th of April, to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, conveying the orders of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the future disposal of your Highness's territories.

2. I have directed Major Charles Elliot, c.b., the officer in charge of the palace duties, to wait upon your Highness with this letter, and to state that I hope shortly to have an opportunity of paying my respects to your Highness, and of offering in person my warm congratulation on the gracious and favourable response which Her Majesty's Government has given to the application from your Highness, and which, I doubt not, will cause your Highness considerable gratification.

* See p. 46.

Enclosure 8, in No. 3.

From *C. B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, to Major *C. Elliot*, C.B., the Officer in Charge of the Palace Duties, Mysore; dated Bangalore, the 10th June 1867.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for delivery to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the accompanying letter to his Highness's address, giving cover to a copy of the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 69, dated the 16th of April 1867, which I have been directed to communicate to his Highness, and which conveys the orders of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the future disposal of the Mysore territory.

2. I annex for your information a copy of the letter which I have addressed to his Highness, and have to request that you will seek a personal interview with his Highness for the purpose of delivering the same, and will offer to him my warm but respectful congratulations on the present gratifying occasion of receiving from Her Majesty's Government so gracious and withal favourable a response to his application, and will further state that I trust before very long to have the honour of paying my respects in person to his Highness.

Enclosure 9, in No. 3.

From His Highness Maharajah *Sri Kristna*, in Canarese, to *C. B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of my Territories (No. 79); dated Palace Mysore, the 17th June 1867.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 78, of the 10th instant, forwarding, for my information, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General relative to the future disposal of my territories, and to request that you will convey to his Excellency the Viceroy an expression of my appreciation of the consideration which has prompted so speedy a communication of the orders of Her Majesty's Government on a subject so nearly affecting my own happiness and interests and those of my subjects.

I shall await with anxiety the arrival of further promised communications on the subject of this Despatch, which in many respects has afforded me much gratification; and I need hardly add that it will give me immense pleasure to receive with thanks your congratulations on your approaching visit to Mysore, when I shall have an opportunity of acquainting you more fully with my feelings on this occasion.

Enclosure 10, in No. 3.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Officiating Commissioner, Mysore (No. 704); dated Simla, the 16th July 1867.

HAVING laid before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council your letter, No. 90, dated 19th June, I am directed to enclose a khureeta for his Highness the Maharajah, which you will be pleased to present in a suitable manner to his Highness.

Enclosure 11, in No. 3.

Khureeta to His Highness Maharajah *Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Mysore, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight; dated Simla, the 16th July 1867.

You have already been apprised, by my instructions, of the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the succession of your Highness's adopted son to the kingdom of Mysore; and I now beg to offer my congratulations to your Highness on the occasion.

I sincerely trust that the decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government will conduce to your Highness's happiness and that of the people of Mysore.

The great point now to be aimed at is, that the best arrangements practicable be made for the proper training and education of your Highness's adopted son.

Thus, when your Highness's adopted son shall have arrived at man's estate, he may be fitted by ability and right dispositions to dispense to the people justice, and to maintain with dignity the exalted position he has been called to occupy.

To this end I trust that your Highness will afford the powerful aid of your assistance in furthering the suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioner, to whom I have already made known my sentiments on the subject.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself,

(signed) *John Lawrence*.

Enclosure 12, in No. 3.

From *C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B.*, Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Head Quarters, Simla (No. 1949-52); dated Bangalore, the 2nd July 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your No. 555, dated the 3rd ultimo, calling for the expression of my opinion on certain points connected with the education of the adopted son of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

2. With reference to the first inquiry contained in your letter under reply, I have ascertained that the Rajah has, in talking over the subject, expressed on several occasions a wish that the education of the young Prince should not commence until after his next birthday, which will be in the beginning of 1868, as this arrangement will admit of the performance of several necessary religious ceremonies, such as his Moonjee, or investiture with the sacred thread, and his visits to certain large temples of reputed sanctity in the neighbourhood of Mysore, which would otherwise interfere with the regular progress of his studies if undertaken at a subsequent period.

3. As the adopted Prince is very young, I see no reason to recommend that his studies should be commenced at an earlier date than that suggested by his Highness, who will be anxious to be consulted on the subject; and during my approaching visit to Mysore, I shall take an opportunity of ascertaining more fully his wishes in the matter.

4. It is generally understood that his Highness does not wish the young Prince to be removed from Mysore, at least during his own lifetime, and I can hardly fancy that there would be any great necessity, at any rate not for some time to come, to insist on such a course in opposition to the Rajah's wishes, more especially as, at his tender years, the young child will be better under the immediate charge of his own mother than he would be elsewhere.

5. That portion of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch which, while providing for the proper education of the young Prince under the superintendence of the Government of India, intimates that it should be carried on without separating him, more than is necessary, from those over whom he may hereafter be called upon to rule, appears to have given unqualified satisfaction, not only in the palace, but throughout the whole country.

6. Although, as I have before stated, I do not consider it to be necessary that the young Prince's education should be commenced until next year, I think that an experimental commencement should then be made in the first instance at Mysore; but, if the Rajah's life should last longer than it would be prudent and desirable, for the youthful Prince's welfare, that he should remain so near the influences of the zenana and corruptions of the Durbar, it would then, I deem, be incumbent upon the Government to remove him from Mysore, and in that case I consider that it would be desirable to transfer him to Bangalore, where his education could be carried on under the general control and supervision of the Commissioner for the time being. This course might be adopted three or four years hence, or on the demise of the present Maharajah, should that event occur at an earlier period. I do not, however, think it would be prudent to defer the measure to a later period, as the moral and intellectual training of the youthful Prince is not likely to progress very rapidly or satisfactorily within the precincts of the Mysore Palace.

7. I am decidedly of opinion that the Commissioner for the time being should be charged with the direct responsibility of supervising and controlling the education of the young Prince, and consider that it would be a mistaken policy to permit the appointment of a guardian and preceptor of the youth who should be in any respect independent of his authority, more especially as the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has in a measure guaranteed that the education to be given to him shall be suitable to his rank and position, and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration; and has, moreover, with that object in view, desired that it should be suggested to his Highness the Maharajah that that education should be carried on under the superintendence of the Indian Government.

8. My opinion, with reference to the wish of the Maharajah, that Colonel Gregory Haines should be appointed the child's guardian, having been called for, I deem it right to state that no possible objection, on personal grounds, excepting, perhaps, on the score of age, could be entertained to the nomination of that much-respected retired officer to the post designed for him by his Highness and his European advisers, provided that it is intended and desired by the Government that the education of the young Prince should be carried on independently of the control of the Commissioner, and upon the responsibility of his Highness the Rajah.

9. I have never had the pleasure of meeting the above officer, who held the post of Superintendent of the Bangalore Division for many years during the late Sir Mark Cubbon's administration; but I am aware that few officers who have served in the Mysore Commission have established for themselves a higher repute for strict integrity and high principle, coupled with a manly independence of character, as well as for the hard-working and zealous discharge of their duties, than Colonel Gregory Haines; and I have but

but little doubt that, if the present contingency of having to provide a suitable guardian for his Highness's adopted son had occurred 12 or 15 years ago, while Colonel Haines was still in the Mysore Commission, the late Sir Mark Cubbon would have selected that officer, in preference, perhaps, to any other, to discharge the duties in connection with that post in direct subordination to himself.

10. The case is now, however, very different. Colonel Haines, who is an elder brother of Major General F. P. Haines, now commanding the Mysore Division of the army, must be at present very nearly, if not quite, 60 years of age, having come out to India as an ensign in the year 1827, and it can hardly be expected that an officer of his time of life, and no longer a servant of the Indian Government, would, in the event of his being prevailed upon to come out to India to undertake the guardianship of the young Prince, ever consent to become directly subordinate to the local Government, or would, if necessary, act in opposition to the wishes of his Highness, to whose nomination he would, of course, primarily owe his position and status.

14. Under any circumstances, however, I am inclined to believe that the most hopeful expectation of success as regards the future welfare of the young Prince, and the imparting to him a sound and suitable English education, would be realised by getting out from England a young graduate of one of the Universities, carefully selected for the post of tutor. He should be an accomplished scholar, and a man of gentlemanly address, open manly character, and decided principles, and should, I conceive, be not less than 22 years of age, or more than 30, fresh from college, and sufficiently young to ensure greater influence over, and interest in, his charge, and to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of a change during the progress of the Prince's education. On arrival in this country, which might with advantage take place at an early date, he should at once set to work to master Canarese and Hindostanee as a *sine quâ non*, to enable him to hold direct and familiar intercourse with the young Prince; and he should, in my opinion, be made directly subordinate to the Commissioner, who would be enabled during a period of either six months or one year of probation (as may be determined upon by Government) to form an opinion of his fitness for the work.

--- No. 4. ---

(Political.—No. 173.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable The Governor General of India
in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 8 November 1867.

Para. 1. THE letter of your Excellency's Government (No. 25),* Foreign Department (General), dated 22nd June 1867, relating to certain proposals of Mr. C. B. Saunders, Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, with respect to the salaries of the European officers now employed in the Commission, has been laid before me and considered in Council.

* See page 5.

2. As Mr. Saunders is only temporarily presiding over the Mysore Commission, and as the question is one of considerable importance, I am desirous of waiting for an expression of the opinion, on these points, of Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, who is about to return to India.

3. In the meanwhile, Her Majesty's Government are desirous that your Excellency in Council should take into consideration the best means of gradually increasing the strength of the Native Agency in Mysore. I have observed that, since the close of the administration of Sir Mark Cubbon, the European Agency and the general expenses of Government have been increased to an extent out of all proportion to the increase of the revenues, although these have been developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Her Majesty's Government do not desire that any sudden changes should be made. All such changes, to be advantageous to the people, must be gradual. But the opportunity which now lies before us in Mysore is one of which, both on special and on general grounds, advantage should be taken by the British Government to prove the sincerity of the frequent announcements made to the natives of India, that the British Government desire to give them a larger share in the administration of their country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

— No. 5. —

(Political.—No. 188.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in
Council.

Sir, India Office, London, 23 November 1867.

* See p. 6. Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the Letter of your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department (No. 139),* of the 26th August last, regarding the disposal of the Mysore Trust Fund.

2. I concur with your Excellency's Government that the support of the Maharajah's relatives and dependants after his death (with which object the fund, now amounting to 34 lacs, was set aside) will be ensured by the continuation of the Raj of Mysore, in the person of his adopted son, on whom henceforth, as head of the family, the support of all family retainers, as well as of his adopted relatives, will devolve.

3. I approve of your proceedings in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

— No. 6. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 185.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary
of State for India

Sir, Fort William, 23 December 1867.

† See page 12. WITH reference to our Despatch (No. 140),† dated 26th August last, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a khureeta from his Highness the Maharajah to the address of the Governor General, expressive of his gratitude for the recognition of his adopted son as the rightful heir and successor to the throne of Mysore.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
G. U. Yule.

Enclosure in No. 6.

KHUREETA from His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John L. M. Lawrence*, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.; dated Palace, Mysore, the 6th September 1867.

YOUR Excellency's most welcome and friendly khureeta of the 16th June last was delivered to me on the 30th July by the Commissioner, and the gratification with which I received the enunciation of the views and decision of Her Majesty's Government, in respect to the succession of my adopted son to this ancient kingdom of Mysore, has been greatly increased by the cordiality of your Excellency's congratulations.

From this recognition of my just claims, and from the true sympathy and gracious regard so generally evinced by Her Majesty in the critical position of my affairs, I feel sanguine that my prayer for personal restoration will not be overlooked, but will eventually receive all the benign notice and liberal consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and of Her Ministers.

May I request the favour of your Excellency to be kind enough to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, to Her Ministers, and to those that are the advisers of this wise and universally very acceptable measure, the most unfeigned expressions of my grateful acknowledgments and warm appreciation of a concession agreeable alike to myself and my people.

Permit me to offer my hearty thanks for your Excellency's kind congratulations.

Your Excellency may rest assured of the anxious desire which I now share with your Excellency, and of which my own desire I duly communicated to your Excellency on the 24th April last, that my adopted son should receive all the advantages of a high education and proper training, so as to fit him to govern my country and its people with a superior
wisdom

wisdom and justice; and when he shall have arrived at his majority, I fervently hope that the fruits of the care and tenderness with which his childhood shall have been watched and guided will make themselves apparent in the wisdom and justice of his rule.

It will be my duty to receive with much attention the communications from the Commissioner of your Excellency's sentiments on this important and pleasing subject.

Let me assure your Excellency that my dear son is still very young, but as soon as he comes of sufficient age, either for study or for training, I shall have the pleasure of again communicating with your Excellency on the necessary arrangements in connection with his education.

— No. 7, —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 19.)

To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 5 February 1868.

WITH reference to our Despatch (No. 140),* dated 26th August last, regarding the appointment of a guardian for the adopted son of the Maharajah of Mysore, we have the honour to forward copy of a further communication from the Commissioner evincing that the Maharajah is anxious for the speedy settlement of the matter.

* See page 12.

2. We also forward copy of our reply, and would now request to be favoured with early instructions on the points raised in our original reference.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
W. Muir.
H. S. Maine.

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, (No. 202); dated the 18th January 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter (No 5), dated 17th instant, from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, on the subject of the nomination of a guardian to his adopted son, and to solicit the instructions of the Supreme Government regarding his Highness's letter of 24th April 1867, forwarded with Mr. Saunders' letter (No. 10), dated 25th April 1867.

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

From the Srikistna (in Canarese) to the Commissioner for the Government of my Territories, Bangalore (No. 5); dated the 17th January 1868.

ON the 24th of April 1867 I did myself the honour of enclosing to the then Officiating Commissioner a khureeta to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, requesting the favour of his Excellency sanctioning my nominating and appointing Colonel Gregory Haines as guardian to my adopted son; but as I have not as yet been favoured with any reply to my khureeta, I am desirous to know whether the Viceroy has sent any communication, or made known his sentiments to you, on this subject.

Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

From the Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 118); dated the 1st February 1868.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter (No. 202), dated 18th ultimo, with copy of letter from the Maharajah of Mysore, regarding the appointment of a guardian for his adopted son.

2. In reply, I am to state that certain questions regarding the appointment of such a guardian have been referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and a reply to the reference has not yet been received.

— No. 8. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 40.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary
of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 11 March 1868.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the papers specified in the accompanying Abstract of Contents relating to various points connected with the future management of the Mysore territories.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
H. G. Maine.
John Strachey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 5920-172); dated 23rd January 1868.

THE receipt of a copy of the "correspondence regarding the relative merits of British and Native Administration in India" induces me to lay before the Supreme Government certain observations regarding the future status of Mysore, and the system which may appear best adapted to secure good government, when the whole or a portion of the province is handed over to the youthful rajah.

2. The correspondence which has been printed appears to represent rather the opinions of the high European officials as to what the native community think, or ought to think, than the opinions of natives themselves, and one is involuntarily somewhat reminded of the fable of the picture of the lion and the man. Probably a native painter would not draw our rule in India in such favourable colours as a European artist; but as there appears to be a growing tendency at the present time in England to urge the Supreme Government to consult the prejudices of natives in all details of administration, I, for my own part, beg to demur to such an opinion being encouraged. It seems to me that the feeling indicated is not likely to be permanent, and that it is but the oscillation backwards of the very decided forward progress so strongly promoted by Lord Dalhousie, and that the Government should avoid either extreme. I believe that a little consideration will show that, had our Government in former days hesitated and stumbled over every obstacle for fear of treading on some prejudice of the natives of India, we could never have attained the position which we now occupy, and that we should have been fairly out of the country long ago. There can be no doubt that we hold India by force, and that behind our professions (which are, so far as the Government is concerned, perfectly sincere) of justice, we are sternly resolved not to base our occupation of the country simply on the good-will of the inhabitants. Having inscribed this resolution in deeply-cut characters, we do our best to administer a policy which ameliorates the material condition of the people, gives protection to life and property, and, so far as is practicable, consults their feelings and prejudices. In doing this, it must needs happen that we often run counter to preconceived ideas and traditional prejudices, and the question then arises whether we should give way to these, or persist in our own course in spite of them. The onward progress of the English race is pitted against the stagnant civilisation of a thousand years. Europeans look forward, and entertain, both in theory and in practice, opinions in favour of reform and constant advancement; while Orientals, on the other hand, are conservative, and desire no change in the customs transmitted to them by their ancestors. The former rely upon systematic action, and the latter are content with autocratic despotism. I have no doubt that our centralisation, which prescribes strict rules, and insists upon their observance, is not in accordance with native sentiments, as it leaves little latitude for individual ability, and because in its working it is often cumbrous and slow; but it has this great advantage, that the whole framework of Government and society does not depend upon the action of a single man, who, in the case of a rajah, may be supine, or, in that of a dewan, be incompetent. The somewhat complex system, again, which we follow, is no doubt frequently distasteful and galling to the native mind; but it does not admit of gross and undisguised oppression, such as one sees in purely native states. I know, as
a fact,

a fact, that many intelligent natives are strongly imbued with a sense of the superior security obtained under our rule, and that with all its defects, that is, the rigidity of the system, the inferiority of some of the officers employed by our Government, and their occasional want of appreciation of the requirements of our native subjects, there is an honest desire to act justly and impartially, and to protect the people from oppression; whereas in a native state everything depends upon the caprice of one man.

3. The greatest security that we can give to the welfare of the people of a native state, and also to the permanence of the dynasty of its rulers, is, in my opinion, to assimilate its administration, as far as practicable, to that in force in our own territory, relaxing the stringency of our legislative Acts, if necessary, according to circumstances, but still preserving their essential shape, so as to establish a fixed system of government which shall not be subject to the vagaries of any individual. To adopt the opposite course, that is, to let matters drift into the ancient "Moghalai,"* as it is called in Southern India, where the caprice of an individual seeks to set aside all rule, and to act according to its own ideas of justice, appears to me to be fraught with danger, alike to our supremacy and to the well-being of the people of the state concerned. The nearer the approach, therefore, to our own system of government, the greater will be, in my opinion, the stability of the native state; while, on the other hand, the greater the identification with old customs, of which the supremacy of one man is the cardinal point, the larger will be the risk run, and the less our control over the real welfare of the state.

4. The people of Mysore are, I believe, sincerely desirous of seeing a native dynasty on the throne; but I feel sure that all the intelligent classes would regard with disfavour and great apprehension the irresponsible action of any rajah uncontrolled by the advice, and, if need be, by the authority of a British Resident. It should be our earnest desire to educate the young chief in such a manner as to make him fully conscious that the existence of his state will depend upon his prudent and wise administration of it; and I think that the Resident hereafter should have full power given to him to interfere authoritatively should his advice be neglected and contemned.

5. In the early days of the present Maharajah the Resident was prohibited from interference, except by salutary counsel, and the consequence was that his advice was despised, and the greatest tyranny practised in despite of the Resident. It is to be hoped that the future rajah will be so brought up as to recognise his responsibilities, both to the people confided to his rule and to the British Government; but I would nevertheless not trust too much to his own appreciation of his position, and I think that our Government is bound, in the interests of the people whom it has so long protected, to see that adequate precautions are taken against any abuse of arbitrary power on the part of the rajah. During the early administration of the present Maharajah, long before he was out of his teens in fact, the vessel of the state was hopelessly shattered on the rock of extravagance. Money was recklessly squandered right and left, frequently on most undeserving individuals, and lands were given away lavishly on rent-free tenure, sometimes from charitable, but often from unworthy, motives; and when the finances began to fail, and the surplus funds accumulated by the Dewan Poorniah were exhausted, recourse was had to the practice of farming out tracts to the highest bidder.

6. The recollection of these abuses is not yet extinguished, but it is to be hoped that the young rajah will benefit by a superior education, such as was denied to the present chief, and that such scandals will not recur to the manifest disgrace of his Government and our own. But the task before us is no easy one, and I cannot disguise from myself that to secure for the future the content and tranquillity which at present prevail, and to place the administration on a firm basis, and yet to make it manageable by a purely native agency, will be no child's play. The object in view is, however, one of the greatest importance, and I consider that the Government should give its best attention to forming such a system as will admit, while avoiding unnecessary interference, of our controlling the actions of the future rajah, and taking adequate security for his administering wisely the trust reposed in him.

7. It will be observed, from what I have said above, that I am not in favour of reverting to the system of administration which was for so long a period in force in Mysore under the able guidance of Sir M. Cubbon. I believe it was excellently adapted to the circumstances under which we assumed the Government of the province, when all was chaos, and disorder and anarchy prevailed everywhere, because great power was given by it into the hands of a few well-selected officers, and gross tyranny and injustice were promptly checked. But I believe it will be admitted by all who are acquainted with the internal working of the machinery of the Government, that, as time crept on, and agriculture and trade revived, there was much that was defective in the working of the system. Admitting that, in the early state of things, a superintendent could, unaided, successfully manage a division of 7,000 or 8,000 square miles, containing more than twenty talooks, with a tehsildar in each, it may be inferred that his supervision must

* A state of things where there is no organised system of administration.

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must have been very superficial, and that much of the real power lay in the hands of the subordinate native officials. If the superintendent was a man of ability and energy, he undoubtedly had the means of doing much good, and I believe did it; but system there was little or none, and, as in many branches of the administration, and in revenue matters in particular, but few rules were prescribed for guidance, the subordinate officials could not well be censured for not observing what did not exist. It was, consequently, a matter of frequent occurrence that an official revised a case already decided by his predecessor, and reversed his decision. Most officers of individual energy enjoy the feeling of possessing almost unchecked control, and of carrying out their own views; but I do not think that it is to the advantage of a settled and well-organised government to suffer any officers, however able and energetic, to exercise such authority. A really first-rate man in such a position has great scope for benefiting the people confided to his care, but an inferior man will fall into the hands of designing officials, and, having no rule to guide him, will fail signally. A man of talent and energy may possibly be permitted to work without rule, but not so the mediocre man, who may, however, do well enough if he works according to definite orders and under a settled system.

8. The successful results of Sir M. Cubbon's administration were such as could not have been attained by a native agency working it, and I have no hesitation in saying that, under such a system, had the European officers upon whose energy and ability the whole fabric rested been suddenly removed, and had the administration been then restored to native rule, the whole structure would have collapsed at once, and the former "Moghalai" have become again rampant. In fact, European officers were appointed in 1834 because the trial that had been previously made of a purely native agency proved a complete failure.

9. It appears to me, therefore, that our main object should be to establish an efficient mode of government in Mysore suited to existing circumstances, and to train up gradually a staff of well-selected native officials competent to discharge the functions of district officers, and of most other posts now filled by European officials.

10. Before, however, referring further to this question, I shall proceed to contrast the existing system with that which prevailed for so many years in Mysore under Sir M. Cubbon, omitting altogether any mention of the antecedent government of the Maharajah, which was utterly bad and thoroughly corrupt. Nothing need be added, however, to the condemnation passed on it by Sir T. Munro, Lord W. Bentinck, and Sir Mark Cubbon in his Report for 1854-55. I purpose glancing at the subject under the heads of Finance, Revenue, Justice, Public Works, &c., and in doing so I shall endeavour to keep myself as free as possible from prejudice, being conscious that there must be many defects in any system of administration; that what looks well on paper frequently fails in practice; and that the less sanguine one is in India of attaining success, the greater the chance of the stability of a government.

Finance.

11. In respect to the system of keeping the public accounts, I may remark that up to the year 1862 the native method was followed, and since then, one in accordance with that prescribed for all parts of British India. The native system was sufficiently accurate as a record of facts and results, but it was cumbrous and complex in working; neither did it forecast the income and expenditure of each year, nor admit of a speedy and effectual audit and check of periodical outlay. The practical control exercised from head-quarters was confined to the yearly compilation of the returns received from the divisional superintendents. Great economy was practised in all departments of the State, and the expenditure was reduced to a minimum, the salaries of officials being extremely low, while large numbers were entertained in accordance with native practice. But the great rise in prices, which took place in the years which followed the Mutiny, made it impossible for the lower class of officials to live on their pay. They were, in fact, starving, for a common coolee labourer had far better wages than talook peons and men of that grade, and an increase to their pay was unavoidable. I believe this was done as economically as possible, because great reductions were made in the number of employés, and the increase of expenditure in consequence was but slight. Formerly pensions were not given, except under rare and exceptional circumstances, but in 1864 the Supreme Government enjoined the observance of the Pension Rules. I observe, however, that the Pension List is rapidly increasing, and I think it questionable whether, with advertence to the future, pensions should be given on the same terms as in Her Majesty's territory. The system is foreign to native institutions, according to which, on an official becoming superannuated or incompetent, he was displaced, and an appointment given to his nearest relative. Accounts are now received regularly from all the talooks in Canarese in the offices of the deputy superintendents, while the latter submit English returns to the Account Department with precision and dispatch. The old talook accounts were heavily burdened, as I can testify from personal inspection of most of them, with old unadjusted advances and deposits, all of which have been cleared off; so that I believe the existing state of the Mysore accounts will, in respect to method, prompt delivery, and speedy check, bear comparison with those of any in India. I do not think it would be advisable or practicable to effect any material change in the system, for the substitution of Canarese for English can be made with facility hereafter, whenever this may be called for. I shall refer subsequently to the pay of the higher officials, and the

the cost of the department of Public Works, the Revenue Survey, &c., my object in this place being simply to compare two systems of accounts. I should, as I have said, be sorry to see any change in the present method of keeping them, which I regard as one of the strongest points of the administration now in force.

12. In purely revenue matters several important reforms have been effected tending to protect the interests of the cultivating classes, while a great many restrictions on trade have been removed. It is difficult to contrast the existing system of conducting revenue business with that which preceded it, for there was, in fact, no procedure whatever previously. The simple rules prescribed in June 1864, of which a copy was submitted to Government with my letter, No. 742-29, dated 21st June 1864, had in view merely the orderly dispatch of business, the speedy decision of cases, and the submission of monthly returns from all courts to the Commissioner's Office. There was no pretence to draw up a revenue code, and it is generally admitted that the rules referred to have simplified work and checked litigation. In all other respects the district and divisional officers have the same latitude of action that they enjoyed before, and with the single exception that the returns from the lower courts might be submitted in Canarese instead of in English, there is nothing to prevent exactly the same reports being sent in monthly to a Native Government, while a copy might also be furnished to the Resident. The summary jurisdiction of the revenue courts is undoubtedly preferred to the more tardy, albeit more complete, investigation of the civil courts, and I am quite in accord with the principles advocated in this respect by Sir M. Cubbon, namely, that, so far as possible, all questions relating to land should be kept out of the latter. Complaints against the action of the revenue courts, except in ordinary appeals, are rare, and as pleaders have been discouraged, the existing system of procedure is in all respects such as a Native Government would follow. As a matter of convenience, 12 years' occupation by a cultivator has been recognised as giving him a title which prevents his being ousted summarily. This ruling is not in accordance with native practice, but its justice will, I think, be admitted. Sir Mark Cubbon, again, advocated the grant of yearly puttahs, because the custom was supposed to put a check upon fraudulent village accountants, and because it was thought that the interests of the cultivators would be best consulted by bringing them face to face yearly with the Superintendent. I believe, however, that these assumptions were fallacious, and it will at once be apparent that it was impossible for any officer, however able and energetic, to inquire yearly into the exact status and holding of each of the thousands and thousands of puttahdars who appeared before him; puttahs have therefore been confirmed for five years, or until the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department shall issue fresh ones.

13. Sir M. Cubbon often adverted to the desirability of introducing a proper survey into Mysore, but though this was dimly shadowed forth, no steps were taken to set one on foot till 1863. My reasons for introducing what is called the Bombay Survey, were, 1, that the Government revenue, where it had been introduced, always rose afterwards; 2, that a great amount of additional land was in consequence brought into cultivation; and, 3, that this system of survey and settlement had never been known to break down. Up to the present time nearly the whole of the Chittledroog district has been surveyed, and a great part of it assessed, while I cannot call to mind that I have heard a single valid complaint against the establishment. I regard this department with great interest and satisfaction, for, although it is undoubtedly expensive owing to the number of European officers engaged in supervising the details, its benefit to the country cannot be over-estimated, especially when it is remembered that its leases of 30 years will effectually protect the ryots from the chance of being oppressed by over taxation by the officials of the future Rajah.

14. Inam holdings in Mysore are still on an unsatisfactory footing. So long ago as 1831 it was proposed to examine them, and the late Sir M. Cubbon would appear, from the tenor of many of his orders, to have contemplated some investigation into them; but it was not till last year that a separate establishment was formed for this express object. The inquiry will last a long time, but the rules which have been laid before Government have been carefully considered, and it is believed that the result will be profitable to the State. Hereafter, it appears to me doubtful whether the Rajah should be permitted to alienate land, except with the approval of the Resident.

15. The last point of importance in the revenue system is that of sayer or customs. A vast number of trifling items of customs, which were simply vexatious or repressive of trade, were swept away at an early period by Sir M. Cubbon, and all duties on the absolute necessities of life were abolished. In 1859-60, however, there still remained 54 heads under which customs were levied. These were then reduced to 24. In 1864-65 a further reduction was made, leaving only 10 items in the customs list, since reduced to eight. These successive relaxations may be regarded as parts of the same system, viz., of relieving trade and agriculture alike of all hurtful imposts, and I do not believe that there is anyone in the province who would challenge their justice or expediency. The Supreme Government, however, went further, and directed the abolition from 1st January 1865 of all exports and imports without giving any compensation such as I recommended. I ventured to suggest that an inland State like Mysore, which is foreign territory, has a perfect right to levy frontier duties, and that, if in the interests of British India, the relinquishment of these is insisted upon, the Mysore Government has as good a claim to compensation as those internal States of the Zollverein in Germany which gave up their

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frontier customs on condition of sharing in the port dues of the coast border. As Mysore has lost heavily in consequence of the instructions adverted to, I think justice demands that adequate compensation should be given. The income from customs was as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1863-64 - - - - -	11,13,859
„ 1864-65 - - - - -	10,76,703
„ 1865-66 - - - - -	8,88,699
„ 1866-67 - - - - -	6,60,783

from which the Supreme Government will observe how much the revenue under this head has fallen off. In fact, so great was the decrease, that I was obliged, two years ago, to revise and reduce greatly the sayer establishments, throwing the duties of collection on the talook officials.

16. The above are the innovations which have been made in the previous system of revenue administration, and I leave it to the Government to decide whether they were unnecessary or objectionable. I freely admit the extra expense entailed by the employment of additional officers in the survey and the inam inquiry, but I think it will be allowed that the expenditure was justified.

17. No change has been made in respect to the position of European planters in the province, nor do I conceive that any is necessary at present, though it may hereafter be desirable that the British Government should exact from the Rajah a stipulation that their holdings shall not be interfered with. They all of them hold puttahs (there are now 205 on the register for different estates, of which one person sometimes possesses two or three), and it would seem sufficient to specify that these shall be respected and have the same validity as title deeds given in Her Majesty's territory. I do not consider that there is any justifiable cause for apprehension as to their being treated otherwise than fairly by a Native Government, especially when a Resident is attached to the court of the Rajah.

Justice.

1. Civil Justice.

18. Dividing this department into the four branches of 1, civil justice ; 2, criminal justice ; 3, police ; 4, gaols ; I have the honour to submit the following remarks upon its present state, premising that, besides the intrinsic difficulty of the subject of civil and criminal judicature, there is a wide difference of opinion between various competent judges as to the comparative success of the existing and former systems, and, indeed, as to the feasibility of securing the observance of every code of judicial regulations by a native agency when uncontrolled by European officers. In the Rajah's time the custom of the country may be said to have been the only substantive law, but after the assumption of the administration by the British Government some rules were framed, based upon the regulations and procedures in force in our own territory, and altered and adapted from time to time as circumstances demanded. A pamphlet called "Circular Orders to Civil Courts," printed in 1860, contains a somewhat heterogeneous collection of circular instructions, issued between 1834 and that date, regarding jurisdiction, the conduct of suits, decrees, appeals, punchayets, stamps, fees, and fines, &c. As regards the lower courts, those, namely, of amildars, the previous system was modified and revised in 1863, and the rules at that time prescribed have worked fairly enough, and could probably with some alterations be adapted also to superior courts. Those of 1834 were certainly an innovation, and Sir M. Cubbon in his Report of 1838 showed that during the Rajah's time no attention was paid to justice, the only vestige of a regular tribunal being the semblance of an Adalat Court, with a procedure copied from Madras. In fact, justice was a *tabula rasa*, and whatever system now exists, or was introduced after 1831, was, as I have said, an innovation, probably only partially adapted to the native mind ; and although I believe the present procedure to be tolerably clear and intelligible, I could not vouch for the continuance of it, or of any other system under a Government conducted on purely native principles. I do not believe, however, that a simpler procedure than that now followed could be introduced with facility, and if the Resident is furnished with half-yearly Returns, it may be practicable to ensure some adherence to fixed rules.

19. Certain classes of natives are fully alive to the benefits of a sound system of civil justice, and I do not think that the trading classes of Mysore are less intelligent than those elsewhere, or that they would in these days be content with arbitrary decisions based on no rule or procedure. Apart from this, I may observe that the cruder any judicature is, the easier is it for the wealthy and unscrupulous to make it subservient to their own ends, and hence the cry often heard that common sense and simple rules are all that is required. The simplicity of such a rude system is, however, illusive, the real simplicity being often that of the judge, who is hoodwinked by designing native subordinates, who prepare a decree for his signature. Such was not uncommonly the practice with some of the former superintendents when the serishtadars in the Judicial as well as the Revenue Department abstracted a case and summed up the facts for the decision of the European officer.

20. This leads me to the question of employing pleaders who have recently, on their qualifications being certified to, been freely admitted to practise by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, not without numerous complaints on the part of the subordinate officers. On the one hand, it is urged that such trained advocates foster litigation, and protract the duration of cases to the detriment of other and equally important work ; on the other,

other, that they act as a salutary check upon indolent officers and upon the intrigues of that class of public officials who intervene between the judge and the suitor. It appears to me that there is truth in both views, but that, having regard to the substitution hereafter of a purely native agency for that now employed, it will be desirable to restrict pleaders to the courts of special appeal, where points of law, and not matters of fact, are at issue. Native judges are probably not so liable to be misled as to the merits of a case as European judges; but even admitting this, I think it will be necessary to constitute separate judicial courts, as recommended in paragraph 59, so as to relieve the amildars of talooks of some portion of the heavy work which now presses on them.

21. Amildars at present must write the grounds of their decisions themselves, which is, I consider, a decided improvement on the former practice.

22. The Stamp Act, though complete in itself, is generally considered to be too voluminous, while the rates imposed in accordance with its provisions are thought to be too heavy.

23. Of all parts of the existing civil judicature, the Small Cause Court at Bangalore may be considered the most satisfactory in the eyes of the public in regard to the promptness and justice of its decisions; but as its high reputation entirely depends upon the qualifications of the judges, who have been selected with great care, any deviation from the principle of nominating a European officer to one at least of those posts would be fraught with mischief, and endanger the character of the court. I doubt whether courts with such summary jurisdiction would work well in a purely native administration, and therefore I do not advocate their extension to the province generally.

24. The Registration Act has been in operation for so short a period that I am unable to offer a reliable opinion about it. It is said to have worked fairly, but I doubt whether it would continue to do so in a native State when not supervised by European officers.

25. It will be seen from the observations I have made that the essential difference between the elementary principles of justice vaguely followed by a native State, and the technical and complex system introduced by us, is, that the one depends upon the personal character and influence of the judge, and the other upon a somewhat over-refined codification and procedure. There are, undoubtedly, flaws to be found in both; but, although I have little expectation that the Rajah hereafter will appreciate the steps taken to assimilate civil justice in Mysore to that in force in Her Majesty's territory, I should be unwilling to let matters drift back again into their archaic simplicity or anarchy.

26. Since the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes have been introduced into the province, criminal justice is conducted in the same manner as in British territory; but there are some obstacles in the way of working the latter code efficiently, which I shall presently notice. The logical reasoning, precise definitions, and accurate classification of the Penal Code have been of immense service in instructing the native officials of the province as to what is a crime and what is its proper punishment. It has been studied with avidity by hundreds of them, and I believe its provisions are tolerably well known; but much industry and study are necessary to master its numerous definitions, and I question whether, in a native State, the officials vested with magisterial powers would strictly abide by it.

2. Criminal Justice.

27. In regard to the Criminal Procedure Code, though it has been useful in curtailing the extreme latitude and license formerly possessed to a dangerous extent by various judicial officers, I cannot say that I think it works altogether satisfactory. There are two main reasons for this: one is that the magistrates of Her Majesty's districts in the Madras Presidency have received instructions to report to Government before acting on a Mysore warrant.* The Advocate General was of opinion that a treaty would be necessary to effect the desired end, and the Madras Government then issued the orders referred to, which, although I believe they have been silently ignored by some Madras magistrates more anxious to further justice than to throw uncalled-for impediments in the way, have nevertheless seriously thwarted the efforts of the Mysore magistrates to suppress crime.

* See my letter, No. 4402-178, dated 1st January 1866.

28. The other reason is, that the Criminal Procedure Code assumes the existence of a properly organised police, which we do not possess; nor do I well see how we can secure this benefit so long as a large force of irregular cavalry, costing eight lakhs per annum, is maintained. If the six regiments of Mysore horse, comprising 2,100 troopers, were reduced by one-half, we should have a sufficient margin to admit of the construction of a strong police force resembling that in Her Majesty's territory. I say "resembling," because it would still want one main element of success, the supervision, namely, of European officers, through whose energy and influence alone could an effective system of patrolling and reporting on crime be carried out. Such an officer has been appointed for the Bangalore District, but solely because the great Bangalore Cantonment is its centre, and here an efficient police system is being carried out, though even for this single district a reduction of nearly 300 men is required in order to restrict the expenditure on the new force to that on the existing body of police. On this model some improvements may

3. Police.

be introduced into the other districts; but, failing the active superintendence of European officers, the prospects of success are not great. As regards the Silladar horse, I may remark that the strength to be kept up by treaty is nominally 4,000 men, but for all purposes of internal defence and show, 1,000 troopers would probably suffice; and it is a matter for consideration whether the retention of a large body of horsemen in a native State is a source of strength or weakness to our Government.

29. The Barr or Mysore Infantry are an extremely serviceable and well-behaved body of men, and as they are scattered all over the province in small parties detailed to gaols, treasuries, and various public offices, they have their hands full, and, in fact, perform all the duties undertaken by the police at head quarters in Her Majesty's territory.

4. Gaols.

30. In respect to gaols, very great improvements have been effected during the last three years under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Bangalore Central Gaol is probably equal to any gaol of the same class elsewhere in India; but an attempt to imitate the English system of making gaols profitable so as to repay by in-door labour the whole or the greater portion of the expenditure on them, does not appear to promise much success, except possibly where large bodies of prisoners are brought together. It is well known that in native States but little attention is paid to gaol economy, that out-door labour is generally enforced, and that the expenditure on convicts is reduced to a minimum. The present outlay on gaols in this province aggregates under all heads 1,77,852 rupees, and though I should be unwilling to make any changes which would have a detrimental effect on the interior discipline and economy of the Mysore prisons, I am conscious that a native chief would think the charges mentioned very heavy, and would probably seek to relieve his exchequer by emptying the gaols as much as possible. Except in regard to the outlay, there can be no doubt that an immense improvement has been effected in gaol management.

Public Works.

31. I now come to the Public Works Department, which, I fear, must be considered as the least satisfactory part of the present system, inasmuch as it works in some respects independently even of the local Government, which exercises the functions of the Rajah, and it cannot, therefore, as now constituted, be possibly superintended by a native agency.

32. When the magnificent idea of forming a Public Works Department for all India was conceived by Lord Dalhousie, sufficient care was not taken in Mysore to adapt it to the requirements of the country and the feelings of the people; and as it undertook to carry out all works previously under civil officers, and even, in some instances, declined assistance from them, the natural result was that the department began to be regarded with disfavour and hostility by the officials of the province. This feeling spread when it was found that it had undertaken far more than it could accomplish satisfactorily, that the expense of establishments was enormous, and that a good deal of the work done was inferior to what was turned out previously. The opposition to it was headed by the Rajah, who found his fifth share curtailed in consequence of the heavy expenditure in this department.

33. The hostile feeling engendered was fomented partly by the revenue officers not being always consulted as to the preparation of irrigation projects, and partly by the appointment of a Controller in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government, through the Controller General, irrespective of the local administration. Now I do not intend to decry the merits of the Public Works Department, which, in many respects, have been of great service to the country, nor do I consider that *vox populi* is always *vox Dei*, but I think it necessary to disabuse the Government of the idea that they may possibly entertain, that the Department of Public Works has conferred the greatest benefit upon Mysore, and that the people are becoming grateful. Such is by no means the case, and notwithstanding the talent and energy of many of the officers attached to it, the skill that had been brought to bear on the preparation of projects, and the perfect system of accounts which it offers for their admiration, I fear the people are ungrateful enough not to appreciate these supposed advantages, and to sigh for the return of the system which prevailed prior to the constitution of the Public Works Department in 1856.

34. If it is asked why this is, and why the local administration does not properly support the department, and carry it triumphantly over all difficulties and objections, the answer is, that the results achieved by it do not invariably justify such a course, were it, indeed, feasible, which it is not. When the natives see accounts well kept and work badly done, they naturally ask what is the good of your accounts if you cannot do the work better than we did it before? If the Public Works Department, on the other hand, is blamed for the faulty construction of a talook cutcherry, the reply is that the establishment is insufficient for proper supervision. If, again, a work, such as the Muddoor Anicut, is carried to completion, it is found, after the prescribed time and estimate for its execution have both been exceeded, that the project is so expensive that it does not yield even four per cent. on the outlay. I beg to state that I am not drawing upon my imagination as regards faulty works or heavy outlay, but the reason I assign for these defects is as follows:—

35. The system was in a great measure unsuited to a native State, and as it was introduced

duced without any modifications adapting it to a country where there are many thousand small works of irrigation, it was not unnatural that the officials should regard the innovation with opposition.

36. In 1862-63 an attempt was made to retrace our steps to some extent by putting all minor works under the civil officers again; but while we were doing this on the one hand, the Controller, on the other, was put in direct communication with the Supreme Government through the Controller General, as I have above stated.

37. I give the greatest credit to the chief engineers, who have carried on work under so many difficulties, but I feel assured that the system must be modified, and especially with advertence to the future of the country. If the establishment on its present footing were doubled, the work would not be much better done failing the active support and co-operation of the native officials; while it is evident that financial, if not political, reasons preclude the employment in the province of numerous additional European officers for purposes of supervision.

38. The main point for consideration is, however, that the system now in force can never be worked by a native agency. It appears to me essential to reorganise the department, assigning to revenue officers the construction of all ordinary civil buildings and the repairs of all tanks, and reserving for the professional department only such projects as may demand engineering skill, together with construction and repairs of all roads not borne on the plough tax (local) fund. A money limit for minor works, such as is now in force, though convenient, does not accurately meet the object in view. I have no reason to think that the revenue officers, with the establishment and resources at their disposal, cannot undertake all tank repairs, which are the ever-recurring want of the province, while I feel sure that the work can be done more economically by them than by the Public Works Department. Indeed, whatever may be the comparative merits of the two systems, it is obvious that it will be impossible to keep up a gigantic department which cannot be worked and supervised in its details by native officials.

39. It will no doubt be advisable to maintain a chief engineer with an assistant for accounts, and a certain number of executive and assistant engineers; but I do not think it necessary to retain the whole of the existing establishment, which now costs (in 1867-68) 3,87,608 rupees on a budget of 18,69,000 rupees, viz.: 1. Direction, 45,400 rupees; 2. Construction, 3,11,948 rupees; and 3. Accounts, 30,260 rupees. I do not object to the expenditure under the first head for "Direction," comprising the chief engineer and his assistant, and their respective officers, but I am of opinion that the assistant should be controlled also. I believe that these officers will at all times be required, even if the State is managed by a native agency.

40. It is under the head of "Construction" mainly that reduction seems feasible. There are at present—

	Yearly.
	<i>Rs.</i>
8 Executive Engineers, costing	- - - - - } 98,736
8 Assistant - ditto - ditto	- - - - - }
24 Upper Subordinates	- - - - - } 41,664
28 Lower - ditto	- - - - - }
40 Temporary ditto	- - - - - } 19,200
	<i>Rs.</i> 1,75,200

in addition to offices and other petty establishments, which, with travelling allowances and contingent charges, make up the total to 3,11,948 rupees. From this must be deducted half the charge of the Public Works Establishments under the revenue officers provided for in the Public Works budget, the other moiety being paid from the plough tax (local) fund. These establishments, exclusive of writers in English and the vernacular, aggregate, for the eight districts of the province, eight surveyors, costing 8,160 rupees and 34 maistries, costing 9,420 rupees respectively yearly, or 17,580 rupees in all, of which half is provided in the Public Works budget. These small establishments do relatively far more work than the larger establishments of the Public Works Department, and although I do not assert that their work is better or more carefully checked than that of the latter when it is properly supervised, I have little doubt that it is far more economical, and that to reorganise these establishments with a view to the future is what is really needed.

41. I purpose submitting to the Government a proposal for remodelling the Public Works Department in a shape which may enable it to work more harmoniously with the revenue officers. The main features will be that the chief engineer will be secretary to the Commissioner or Resident, with an assistant to control the accounts; that there shall be one executive engineer (uncovenanted hereafter if possible) for each of the three divisions as professional adviser to the superintendent, in lieu of the eight executive engineers now borne on the list; that there shall be one assistant engineer for each of the

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eight districts, to hold the same position relatively to the deputy superintendent or district officer that the executive engineer does to the superintendent; all these assistant engineers to be hereafter uncovenanted if possible; that the present establishment of upper and lower subordinates shall be reduced by at least one-half, and that the remaining half be retained solely for roads and other works immediately under the chief engineer; and that, instead of 34 maistries for irrigation and other works under the revenue officers, there shall be 83, so as to admit of every talook having one of these useful officials, who under the former system were the principal agents in repairing the damage annually caused to the tanks of the province. If there were any class of native civil engineer competent to undertake the duties now performed by executive and assistant engineers, I should gladly propose to substitute them, but I do not foresee any probability of our securing the services of such persons.

42. I annex in juxta-position the existing establishments and those proposed by me:

PRESENT AS PER 1867-68 BUDGET.	YEARLY.	PROPOSED AS PER 1867-68 BUDGET.	YEARLY.		
8 Executive Engineers, costing Rs. 65,784 -	Rs. 98,736	3 Executive Engineers (1—1,250; 1—900; 1—750, maximum rates) - - - - -	Rs. 34,800		
8 Assistant ditto, Rs. 32,952 - - -		8 Assistant Engineers (4—400; 4— 300) - - - - -		33,600	
24 Upper Subordinate, Europeans - - -	41,664	12 Upper Subordinates (2 Supervisors at Rs. 200; 2 First Grade Over- seers at Rs. 100; 4 Second Grade ditto at Rs. 80; 4 Third Grade ditto at Rs. 60) - - -	13,920		
28 Lower - ditto - ditto - - -	15,600			14 Lower Subordinates (4 Sub-Over- seers at Rs. 60; 4 ditto at Rs. 40; 6 ditto at Rs. 25) - - -	6,660
40 Temporary ditto - ditto - - -	19,200				
½ Share of Revenue Public Works Establish- ments - - - - -	8,790	63 Maistries or Sub-Surveyors (20 at Rs. 40; 20 at Rs. 30; 43 at Rs. 25) - - - - -	29,700		
	Rs. 1,83,990		Rs. 1,26,360		

In addition to the actual saving on pay, there would be, if this arrangement is approved, a further additional saving in respect to travelling allowances and other contingent charges, which are heavy when Europeans are extensively employed. Further details will be given when I address the Government specially on the subject.

43. I may observe that it will not be possible to adhere strictly to the provision of the Code, which in several respects is not applicable to a native State; but, so far as practicable, it should be followed as a guide, the Commissioner or Resident being authorised to modify it when absolutely necessary.

Forests.

44. The Forest Conservancy is under the orders of the Government of India, a branch of the Public Works Department; but I do not think it will be desirable to retain it any longer on this footing, and I recommend its being again placed under the immediate superintendence of the revenue officers. I do not wish to press the adoption of this course till the inspector of forests shall have pronounced an opinion on the subject; but if the system of accounts can be simplified and brought within the control of the ordinary Account Department, and periodical returns can be furnished for the information of the State, I do not perceive any valid objection to the conservancy as a separate department being dispensed with. It is the opinion of the superintendents that sufficient accuracy and uniformity have been attained to admit of the forest operations being carried out under the district officers. The forest income in the 1867-68 estimates is 3,91,460 rupees, and the charges are 1,39,954 rupees; of which 74,250 rupees are for conservancy and working, and 65,704 rupees for establishments; of the latter item, 25,500 rupees is on account of salaries and travelling allowances of European officers.

Education.

45. The Educational Department does not, I consider, require revision, except in regard to the inspectors of schools (2), who might be natives; but I do not advocate any immediate change in this respect. One English school for each district head-quarters and a good Government Canarese school in each talook will suffice for the present. We have now superior schools at Bangalore and Mysore; each of the other district stations has an Anglo-Vernacular school; and of the remaining 75 talooks, 29 have been supplied with vernacular schools, namely, in 1861, one; in 1862, one; in 1863, five; in 1864, three; in 1865, 10; in 1866, seven; and in 1867, two. Funds are not forthcoming to push on education more rapidly, and I entertain grave doubts whether it is expedient to give too great and sudden an impetus to English education, as many of the young men who acquire a superficial smattering of English have most exaggerated ideas of their own wisdom and claims on Government; and, if they do not at once obtain good appointments and good pay, become discontented. They, in fact, disdain the work and position of their fathers,

fathers, and though not able to guide their own course, have influence enough to misguide others. Among the class of modern officials now being brought forward there are many pretentious young men who have little respect for the authority of any one, from the Secretary of State downwards, and while the glitter of their tinsel accomplishments misleads many to suppose them to be highly educated and superior persons, the older and more deeply-read officials regard them with distrust. I think it is wiser and safer to give the natives of the country a sound education in their own language than to lead them to think that a slight acquaintance with English is the door to Government employment.

46. Having laid before the Government my views regarding the principal departments of the administration, I now proceed to make certain suggestions as to the future composition of the Commission in its higher branches, with a view to carrying out gradually the instructions of the Secretary of State communicated in your letter No. 2167, dated 21st ultimo, which was received by me since I commenced this letter. The existing strength of the Commission is as follows, comprising 57 European and 17 native officers, or 74 in all. The five special appointments mentioned in paragraph 55, are not shown here:—

DESIGNATION.	EUROPEAN.	NATIVE.	TOTAL.
A.—Commissioner - - - - -	1	-	1
B.—Judicial Commissioner - - - - -	1	-	1
A.—Secretary - - - - -	1	-	1
B.—Military Assistant - - - - -	1	-	1
A.—Deputy Accountant General - - - - -	1	-	1
B.—Superintendents - - - - -	3	-	3
D.—Deputy Superintendents - - - - -	7	1	8
D.—Assistant Superintendents - - - - -	14	13	27
D.—Probationary ditto - - - - -	2	-	2
A.—Medical Officers - - - - -	4	-	4
A.—(1) Judges, Small Cause Court - - - - -	1	1	2
A.—Cantonment Magistrate - - - - -	1	-	1
A.—Superintendent, Central Gaol - - - - -	1	-	1
F.—District Superintendent of Police - - - - -	1	-	1
C.—Survey and Settlement Commissioner - - - - -	1	-	1
C.—Deputy Superintendent and Assistants, Survey - - - - -	7	-	7
E.—Conservator of Forests - - - - -	1	-	1
E.—Assistants ditto - - - - -	3	-	3
C.—Inam Commissioner - - - - -	1	-	1
C.—Assistants ditto - - - - -	1	2	3
A.—Director of Public Instruction - - - - -	1	-	1
D.—Inspectors of Schools - - - - -	2	-	2
A.—Principal, High School - - - - -	1	-	1
TOTAL - - - - -	57	17	74

47. The letter A. is attached to those posts which must, in my opinion, be retained in the hands of European officers, even when the country is eventually handed over to the youthful Rajah. The list comprises the resident (commissioner), secretary, deputy accountant general, medical officers (3), judges, small cause court (1), cantonment magistrate, superintendent central gaol, director of public instruction, and the principal of the high school, or 11 persons in all. A resident and assistant resident or secretary will always be required. A treasury officer will, I believe, also be needed, but I am not prepared to say that he should be of the grade of a deputy accountant general. It is obvious, however, that unless the Madras bank can undertake all the duties now appertaining to the commissioner's Hoozoor Mysore treasury, a European officer will be wanted, and as he must be located at Bangalore instead of at Mysore, where the resident will probably be posted hereafter, a separate officer will be required in addition to the assistant resident. Of the four medical officers now attached to the commission, the two at Bangalore and one at Mysore must be retained; the fourth at Shimoga will not be required. Of the small cause court judges at Bangalore, which has (cantonment and pettah inclusive) a population of 100,000, one should certainly be a European. The cantonment magistrate of this large station must also be a European officer. The superintendent of the central gaol, containing 1,000 prisoners, must be a European, but the duties might, perhaps, be conducted by an uncovenanted officer under the cantonment magistrate, instead of by a commissioned medical officer, as at present. This would effect some saving. The director of public instruction and the principal of the high school should both, I consider, be European gentlemen, whether Mysore remains a native State or not.

48. The letter B. is attached to those posts which must, in my opinion, be maintained on their present footing until the young Rajah attains his majority, and they should all be filled by European officers. They consist of the judicial commissioner, the military assistant, and the three superintendents of divisions, or five in all. Hereafter the duties of superintending the judicial administration, now entrusted to the judicial commissioner,

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may be performed by a special court of native judges to be selected from the most experienced officials of the province. Such duties as appertain to the military department in connection with the Resident can hereafter be performed by his assistant; but at present the military assistant has the general superintendence of the Government troops, consisting of six regiments of cavalry, each 300 strong, and of four regiments of infantry, each 500 strong, and comprising altogether a force of 4,500, inclusive of native officers and other grades. The three superintendents of divisions who have the powers of commissioners in the revenue, and of civil and sessions judges in the judicial department, must be retained till the country is handed over to the Rajah. They will be required till then, partly as safety-valves, and partly to train up the several native officials in the various departments of executive administration. When the time arrives for handing over the administration, the places of these officers, whose duties correspond closely with those of the former foudjars, may be taken by the most experienced among the native deputy superintendents.

49. The letter C. is attached to appointments of a temporary or abnormal character, comprising the survey department and the Inam Commission. The survey department, being conducted on the Bombay system, is supervised entirely by European officers; but its operations are temporary, and it is to be hoped that the work will be out of hand before the Rajah attains his majority. It will be necessary to increase rather than diminish this department, which now contains eight officers. In the Inam Commission, which is also of a temporary nature, there is a European Commissioner, and there are three assistants, of whom two are natives. The European assistant can be dispensed with, leaving the Commissioner with three native assistants. There will, consequently, be still 12 appointments under letter C., but as I have remarked, being of an abnormal character, they do not properly come within the limits of the question under consideration.

50. Letter D. is attached to those appointments which may be filled altogether by native officials, viz., eight deputy superintendents, 29 assistants, and two inspectors of schools, or 39 in all. At present we have one native deputy superintendent and 13 native assistants. Of the 16 European assistants, nine are on the lower grade of 500 rupees a month. Having regard to the views expressed by the Secretary of State, I consider that it would be preferable to remand these officers to their regiments than to allow them to remain in the Commission with no hopes of ultimate advancement. They are not likely to work heartily without such a prospect, while, if they remain and are promoted, I foresee great difficulties in carrying out any scheme for introducing a native agency. Those European assistants who remain in the higher grade of 600 rupees may be allowed to compete with native officials for vacancies among the deputy superintendents, and I would promote them alternately with the latter. Should there be any European officers of the grade of deputy superintendent and assistant superintendent left when the province is made over to the Rajah, they should, in common with the superintendents, be removed. All new appointments from the present time should be exclusively of natives. The two inspectors of schools might be natives if qualified individuals can be found. It will be observed, from what I have said, that the whole of the 39 appointments under consideration may be filled eventually with natives; but I strongly advocate holding out no illusive hopes to the junior European assistants, as I feel sure that disappointment and indifference will be the result, whereas a great incentive will be held out to native officials by following the course indicated by me.

51. Under letter E. are the appointments of the Forest Conservator and his assistants. It is generally believed that the executive work of this department could now be carried on efficiently by the civil officers, and that, with some simplification of the present rules, the department, as a separate agency, will not be required. The local account department will be able to determine what accounts must be furnished by the superintendents of divisions for the information of the Mysore Government, and the Hoozoor Duffer, or Head Revenue Office, will be able to control forest operations generally. I have therefore entered these appointments as susceptible of abolition.—See ante, paragraph 44.

52. Under letter F. there is one appointment, that, namely, of superintendent of police for Bangalore, which is somewhat anomalous. It is a post which can only be filled by a European officer satisfactorily, and I propose to leave it on its present footing, subject to future discussion, when the question of the sovereignty of Bangalore is decided.

53. Summing up the above proposals we have—

1. Under A., or appointments held by Europeans, to be maintained after the young Rajah is installed	11
2. Under B., or appointments held by Europeans, to be maintained till the Rajah attains his majority	5
3. Under C., or temporary (9 by Europeans, 3 by Natives)	12
4. Under D., or appointments to be filled eventually (but gradually in the higher grades) by native officials	39
5. Under E., or appointments to be abolished	4
6. Under F., or an appointment held by a European, subject to modification hereafter	1
TOTAL	72

The

The addition of one medical officer under A. (which may not be required hereafter) and of one small cause court judge, also under A., make up the total number of 74 given above.

54. I believe that the explanation which I have given is sufficiently clear to enable the Home Government to decide upon the retention by European officers of the several appointments indicated, and I have given the details with precision, so that there may be no valid ground for a general allegation that native officials do not receive sufficient support and encouragement. The reasons for the retention of European officials in any post where their services seem indispensable have been assigned by me without any reserve.

55. Connected with the Commissioner's office are the following special appointments held by natives:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Head Serishtadur (formerly Dewan). | 4. Anché Bukshee. |
| 2. Furryad Bukshee. | 5. Barr " |
| 3. Khuzana " | |

The first of these is the chief native revenue officer in the province, and takes the place formerly occupied by the Rajah's dewan. The second is the head of the complaint department, which receives petitions on every subject in all branches of the administration. The third is the head treasurer of the province, who has also the control of all disbursements made to stipendiary chiefs. The fourth is the Provincial Postmaster General. The fifth is the head of the military department, under the immediate orders of the military assistant. These departments are of long standing, and will no doubt be always maintained.

56. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed explanation of office establishments attached to the several appointments indicated in paragraphs 46-55, it being unlikely that any immediate change could be with advantage. Hereafter the English branch of the offices in the province may be curtailed, but not at present.

57. Neither does it seem to me expedient to make any alteration in the pay of the several offices under consideration, except in respect to the posts entered under heads D. and E. The latter would cease altogether. As regards those under the former head D., I beg to submit a statement of existing allowances and those which I think may be prescribed, on the assumption that all the posts under the above head are eventually filled by natives, and that the present division of the provinces into eight districts is adhered to.

PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
	Rs.		Rs.
8 {	2 Deputy Superintendents, at Rs. 1,500 - - - -	8 {	2 Deputy Superintendents, at Rs. 1,200 - - - -
	3 Ditto - - at Rs. 1,200		2 Ditto - - at Rs. 1,000
	3 Ditto - - at Rs. 1,000		4 Ditto - - at Rs. 800
29 {	1 Assistant Superintendent, at Rs. 700 - - - -	32 {	4 Assistant Superintendents, at Rs. 600 - - - -
	7 Ditto - - at Rs. 600		4 Ditto - - at Rs. 500
	14 Ditto - - at Rs. 500		8 Ditto - - at Rs. 400
	3 Ditto - - at Rs. 400		16 Ditto - - at Rs. 300
	4 Ditto - - at Rs. 300		
2 {	1 School Inspector - - -	2 {	1 School Inspector - - -
	1 Ditto - - - - -		1 Ditto - - - - -
	Rs. 24,750		Rs. 20,500

58. The salaries mentioned by me are ample for natives hereafter. The advantages will be, first, a saving of 4,250 rupees monthly; secondly, a positive numerical gain of three additional assistants; and thirdly, that as natives rarely fall sick in the same proportion as Europeans, we shall have in all probability at least eight more assistants than are now, or ever have been since the revision, actually available for duty. At the present moment one deputy superintendent is absent on privilege leave, and eight assistants are also absent, six of whom are on sick leave to Europe. I have allowed four assistants for each district, but one of these will be required for the Bangalore small cause court, as at present.

59. With this number of assistants it will be quite feasible to organise separate judicial courts at convenient points in each district under the orders of the deputy superintendent, to whom appeals would lie, and the small charges of establishment, which would cost, at the existing rate of a native assistant's establishment, 261 rupees monthly, would be met, for 16 such courts, out of the saving of 4,250 rupees above mentioned.

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The other 16 assistants would provide two officers for the revenue and treasury work of each of the eight districts, and the judicial assistants might be allotted in the following proportion:—

Bangalore - - 3* Mysore - - 3 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 6	Shinoga - - 2 Toomkoor - - 2 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 4	Colar - - - 1 Hassan - - - 1 Cudoor - - - 1 Chittledroog - - 1 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 4 = Total - 14
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The above provides a margin for two assistants absent on sick or privilege leave.

60. So long as any European officers remain in the Commission, I do not propose, in their case, any reduction in their present emoluments, but on vacancies occurring, to which either Europeans or natives may be nominated, questions will arise as to the salary to be enjoyed by them should a European officer be selected. I need scarcely point out that 800 rupees is as good pay to a native as 1,200 rupees to a European, and this matter should be duly considered when occasion arises.

61. I must apologise for intruding at such length on the attention of the Supreme Government (though it is probable, indeed, that I have left unnoticed many important points), but I have been anxious to state the whole case as completely as possible; in doing which I have given my own views unreservedly, so that there may be no misapprehension either as to the facts, or as to my own opinions. I shall, of course, do my best to carry out any instructions which I may receive when the Supreme Government and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State have fully weighed all that I have ventured to lay before them.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department
to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 205); dated 26th February 1868.

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor General in Council your letter (No. 5920-172) of the 23rd ultimo, regarding the future management of the Mysore territories; and I am now directed to communicate the following orders and observations in reply thereto:—

2. While concurring in much that you bring forward, his Excellency in Council still observes that there is some difficulty in making anticipatory arrangements or prospective adjustments, in preparation for the transfer of the administration to the adopted heir of the Rajah. In many points of view it is desirable to keep everything in the same working order as at present. As the time draws nearer, and as the state of affairs becomes riper for practical consideration, there will be better opportunity than at present for settling many points in the administrative re-adjustments, for determining what sort of posts should remain in European hands, and what transferred to natives, and the like.

3. With the above general reservation, I am now to touch on various points in your letter in the same order as that observed by you.

4. It is not necessary to follow you in the arguments put forward in your first and second paragraphs which relate to general topics not essentially pertaining to a specific matter like that under discussion now. His Excellency in Council deems it sufficient to remark that British rule leaves ample scope and latitude for individual exertion, as is evidenced by the varying quality of the different administrations in India.

5. His Excellency in Council hardly shares the belief expressed in your 4th paragraph to the effect that the mass of the people of Mysore really care about seeing a Native dynasty on the throne. But his Excellency in Council fully agrees with you in deeming that hereafter the British Resident should possess some effective means of ensuring a general observance of the advice he might have to tender to the Rajah's Government.

6. Your paragraphs 5 to 10 inclusive relate to points which are now matters of history, and do not require further advertence here.

7. In your 11th paragraph you advert to the Pension Rules which have been declared applicable to Mysore. On this point I am to refer you to this Office Letter (No. 50) of the 28th ultimo, deciding the question raised. The native system, which is apparently recommended, to some extent at least, by you, is not, in the opinion of his Excellency, calculated to work well; and is not actually satisfactory in those native States where it exists.

8. In

* Including Small Cause Court Judge.

8. In your paragraph 12, it is explained that "twelve years' occupation by a cultivator has been recognised as giving him a title which prevents his being ousted summarily." This ruling appears to his Excellency in Council to be perhaps too broadly stated, and will require further consideration. It would seem preferable that the several cases should be treated on their merits with due regard to the usage of the neighbourhood.

9. The favourable testimony recorded in your 13th paragraph to the merits of the revenue survey is regarded by his Excellency in Council with satisfaction.

10. In reference to your 14th paragraph, his Excellency in Council concurs with you in the opinion that even hereafter the Rajah should not be allowed to alienate land, except with the approval of the Resident.

11. In your 15th paragraph you revert to a subject which had been previously discussed, namely, the relinquishment of the customs duties on the frontiers of Mysore. Hereon I am directed to refer you to this Office Letter (No. 315) of the 7th October 1864, which has definitely set this question at rest. The Government of India could not then, and cannot now, admit any claim on the part of the Mysore State for compensation for the abolition of these duties, which were in their nature very objectionable. Against the fiscal loss to Mysore, as pointed out by you, may be set the great improvement in the other revenues of Mysore, partly the result of the direct management of the British authorities, and partly the result of this very abolition whereby trade was freed from restrictions.

12. The title deeds which have been given to the European planters, as described in your 17th paragraph, will of course be respected just as if they had been given in British territory.

13. The restrictions which you propose in your 20th paragraph to put on the admission of pleaders appear to be proper.

14. The objection urged in your 22nd paragraph to the stamp law, seems not to require notice here, inasmuch as it relates to a general question. Mysore must of course be content with the same law in this respect as the rest of India.

15. The same remark applies to the objection urged in your 24th paragraph to the Registration Act. His Excellency in Council would consider that if this law shall have been found to work well for the rest of India, it should be maintained in Mysore.

16. The same principle holds good in regard to the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure. This remark is made in advertence to your 26th paragraph.

17. The difficulty noted in your 27th paragraph, respecting the delays in acting on Mysore warrants in the Madras districts, is one that requires special and separate report, which you are requested to be good enough to make in due course.

18. In your 28th paragraph you propose to improve the organisation of the police; and to find the means financially of doing so, by reducing the Silladar Horse from 2,100 to 1,000 men. It might possibly be thought from this paragraph that the 2,100 men and the 4,000 are separate bodies. But this, it is believed, is not really the meaning. The old Silladar Horse, 4,000 strong, was reorganised and reduced to its present strength of 2,100, see "Aitchison's Treaties," Vol. V., page 125. So far as the treaties go, there clearly appears to be no objection whatever on that score to reducing these men further to the strength of 1,000 as proposed by you. And perhaps that number might be sufficient for purely police purposes. But his Excellency in Council apprehends that there would be political objections to the execution of such a measure of reduction. The service is doubtless a popular one; and, like the native cavalry on the irregular system, affording employment for a class of men of some social consideration, who would have hardly any other way of gaining a livelihood, and whose discontent might, under certain circumstances, be dangerous. This is borne out by the fact of their having clung so steadfastly to such a service on what were, until lately, starvation rates of pay. Further, there is, to some extent, a military question involved in this matter. From this point of view it may be doubtful whether a thousand men would suffice for so extensive a country as Mysore. But on this point you will hereafter be furnished with instructions after consultation with the military department to which this portion of your report will be referred.

19. At present it suffices to state that the best plan will be for you to report separately on the future police force for Mysore, showing what the cost, and strength, and rates of pay, at present are, and what you would propose instead. But I am to remark that this is just one of those points wherein the circumstances of Mysore may justify a difference from the practice which now prevails in British territories. It is by no means necessary that the British police organisation should be introduced into Mysore, or that there should be anything like a military element, or that military officers should be placed in charge of police districts. The police in Mysore can be retained under the direct control of the district magistrates, and managed by well-paid and respectable native officials.

20. Your paragraphs 31 to 43 inclusive relate to the Public Works Department. These, too, involve what are really general questions. It is presumable that the British

Government is devising, and will devise, the best system attainable under the circumstances of India. If that be so, the system which is good for India will be good for Mysore also. It may not always be possible to follow implicitly the opinions, however valuable, of the civil authorities on the organisation of a professional department. You appear to consider that the professional aid available in the province is more than is really required. In most parts of India there is an opposite complaint that the professional aid available is not sufficient. However, these paragraphs of your report will be referred to the Public Works Department, to which you can make separately such remarks as you think fit, and from which you can receive instructions.

21. The Governor General in Council is not yet prepared to adopt the proposal in your 44th paragraph for placing the forest operations under the civil officers, and would prefer that you retained the system, so advantageously adopted in many parts of India, which combines professional forestry on the one hand, with local supervision of the civil officers on the other.

22. In reference to your paragraph 45, relating to education, I am directed to refer you to this Office, No. 200, of the 1st instant, whereby you were requested to prepare a scheme for extended education in the vernacular.

23. Your paragraphs 46 to 60 inclusive, relate to the offices and appointments, present and prospective, of the Mysore Commission. Much of what is urged is doubtless correct. Much again may best be left for determination as the period of change shall arrive.

24. It seems sufficient here to remark that no European officers now serving in Mysore need be removed. They are welcome to remain in their present appointments if they choose. But it will be desirable to refrain from appointing any junior European officers at the bottom of the list; as vacancies occur they can be filled up by natives who will gradually rise to the positions now filled by European officers.

25. I am to conclude by observing that even when the period of transfer shall come, the change will have to be introduced very gradually; for the lapse of some years would have to be awaited before a native Government in Mysore could be entrusted with uncontrolled power, even under the guidance of a Resident.

Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Military Department, Office Memorandum (No. 206); dated the 26th February 1868.

THE undersigned has the honour to forward to the Secretary in the Military Department extract copies of paragraph 28 of a letter from the Commissioner of Mysore, and of paragraph 18 of this Office Letter, No. 205, of this date, in reply thereto. The Governor General in Council, in this department, remarks that it seems doubtful whether it would be politically expedient to reduce the Silladar Horse below 1,500 sabres, and even then such reduction would have to be carried out very gradually.

2. The undersigned is also directed to invite attention in the Military Department as to whether, when the Madras cavalry was reduced in strength, it was not contemplated that in emergency the British Government should be enabled to count on the services of the Mysore Horse. If so, this would be an argument against reduction.

(signed) *R. Temple,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 9. —

(Foreign Department.—No. 2.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 14 March 1868.

HAVING received, demi-officially, information of the very precarious state of the Maharajah of Mysore's health, we have thought it expedient to furnish the Commissioner of his Highness's territories beforehand, with instructions for his guidance in the event of the Maharajah's demise.

2. Copies of our instructions to Mr. Bowring, and of the draft of a Proclamation he has been authorised to issue on the occasion, are forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
G. N. Taylor.
W. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

COPY of a Letter from *L. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; dated Bangalore, the 22nd February 1868.

MAJOR ELLIOT, the Superintendent of Ashtagram, in a letter of yesterday's date, writes as follows:—

“The Rajah has been *far from well*. We sent one day for Dr. Campbell, under the apprehension that he was near his end, and yesterday he was so weak and nervous that he gave directions regarding some of his property and relatives, supposing himself to be dying. He has had an obstinate hiccup at intervals for some time, and it came on in increased force yesterday. I will not therefore go very far out of the way, and hold sessions at Fraserpett instead of Mercara, as from all accounts I cannot but think he is in a very precarious state.”

For the last three months the Rajah's health has been bad, and, as I do not perceive any decided signs of amendment, I fear that at his great age (74) the chances of his recovery are but slight.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

EXTRACT from a Letter from *L. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Commissioner of Mysore, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; dated Bangalore, the 24th February 1868.

LOOKING to the possibility of the Rajah's demise, I am anxious to know whether I should be justified in notifying to the people of the province that the administration will be carried on in the name of the adopted son, Maharajah Chamrajindra. The point is one of great importance, and I should, of course, not issue any such notice without distinct orders. Some notification, however, will be required, and it might be well for the Foreign Department to send me instructions how to act.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 240.)

From Sir *Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.*, Secretary to the Government of India, to *L. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Commissioner of Mysore; dated Fort William, the 6th March 1868.

Sir,

It being understood that his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is suffering from an illness from which his recovery is doubtful, and it being desirable that you should be furnished beforehand with instructions as to how to proceed in the event of his Highness' decease unfortunately occurring, I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to transmit instructions accordingly.

2. The draft is herewith forwarded of a proclamation which should be issued, after the Maharajah's demise, for the information of the chiefs and people of the territories of Mysore. You will perceive that at present there is to be no general change in the administration, and you should inculcate this on all concerned.

3. The young Maharajah should be treated personally as successor to the late Maharajah. Due care should be taken of the property of the Maharajah, and suitable arrangements regarding the palace and household should be made, and, if necessary, should be reported separately. A reference, regarding the tuition of the young Rajah under European supervision, has been made to the Secretary of State. Further orders on this subject, if required, can be communicated to you hereafter.

4. It is not requisite now to enter on the preparation for the change that would occur on the transfer of the government to the Maharajah hereafter, inasmuch as whatever there is to say on this subject has been said in this Office Despatch (No. 205) of the 26th ultimo, to which I am directed to refer you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Temple,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces to the chiefs and people of Mysore the death of his Highness the Maharajah Kristna Raj Wudayer Behadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharajah had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

36 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

His Highness Chamrajendra Wudayer Behadur, at present a minor, the adopted son of the late Maharajah, is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor, and as Maharajah of the Mysore Territories. During the minority of his Highness the said territories will be administered in his Highness' name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

When his Highness shall attain to the period of majority, that is, the age of 18 years, and if his Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the Government of the country will be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Enclosure 5, in No. 9.

SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 31st March 1868.

From Viceroy to London.—To Secretary of State.

MAHARAJAH of MYSORE died on 27th instant. All reported quiet. The ladies and servants assured of protection. The proclamation provided in anticipation of such an occasion read out in Bangalore. Chamrajendra Wudayer Bahadur, the adopted son declared Maharajah. The people have been informed that the administration is to be managed for the present in the same way as heretofore.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. Le Poer Wynne,*
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 10. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 64.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 24 April 1868.

* See page 34.

IN continuation of our Despatch,* dated 14th ultimo (No. 2), and with reference to the telegram to your address, dated 31st idem, reporting the death of his Highness Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Mysore, we have now the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers, specified in the accompanying Abstract of Contents, containing particulars connected with the event, and showing the measures adopted in consequence.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

TELEGRAM, dated 28th March 1868.

From the Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

“MAHARAJAH died at 11 o'clock last night. Regiment from French Rocks arrived at Mysore and occupied fort gates. All is quiet. Valuable property sealed up, and ladies and servants received expression of condolence and assurance of protection. Viceroy's proclamation read out in the presence of all the troops in garrison and the people of Bangalore. Copies forwarded to all districts by express.”

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

TELEGRAM, dated 30th March 1868.

From the Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

“ALL continues quiet at Mysore. I purpose proceeding there in a couple of days, and it would doubtless be gratifying if I am permitted to convey to the young chief the condolence of his Excellency the Viceroy on the demise of the Maharajah.”

Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

TELEGRAM, dated 31st March 1868.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore.

“YOUR several telegrams about the demise of the Maharajah received. Your arrangements are approved. Present to the Maharajah, and to the family, the Viceroy’s condolences and good wishes.”

Enclosure 4, in No. 10.

No. 325, dated 30th March 1868.

NOTIFICATION by Government of India, Foreign Department.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council announces with sorrow the death, on the 27th of March, of his Highness Krisna Raj Wodiar Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Mysore, a prince who from his earliest years had lived in friendship and connection with the British Government in India. In accordance with the sanction of Her Majesty’s Government, his Highness Chamrajendra Wodiar Bahadoor, the adopted son of the late Maharajah, has been recognised and proclaimed as Maharajah of Mysore in virtue of the proclamation hereto appended. The Maharajah being now a minor, the government and administration of the territories of Mysore will, during his Highness’s minority, be conducted under the direction of the Commissioner, in the same manner as heretofore. And all matters relating to the Maharajah’s household, and to the due protection in comfort and dignity of the family, will be regulated by the same authority. The conditions under which the Government of Mysore will be entrusted to the Maharajah will remain for consideration at the time when his Highness shall arrive at the proper age.

Enclosure 5, in No. 10.

PROCLAMATION by the Government of India.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces to the chiefs and people of Mysore the death of his Highness the Maharajah Krisna Raj Wodiar Bahadoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharajah had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

His Highness Chamrajendra Wodiar Bahadoor, at present a minor, the adopted son of the late Maharajah, is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor, and as Maharajah of the Mysore territories.

During the minority of his Highness, the said territories will be administered in his Highness’s name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

When his Highness shall attain to the period of majority, that is, the age of 18 years, and if his Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the government of the country will be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(signed) *R. Temple,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 6, in No. 10.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 7335-244); dated 28th March 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that his Highness Maharajah Kristnaraj Wodiar Bahadoor, O.G.C.S.I., Rajah of Mysore, expired last night about 11 o’clock.

2. The Government are aware that his Highness has been ailing for some time past, and that serious symptoms showed themselves about a month ago, which led me to feel some anxiety about his recovery. It was supposed, however, that he had rallied, and the daily offering of sacred rice which had been sent to him from the temple of Nunjungode, in the vicinity of Mysore, was discontinued.

3. On the 23rd instant, however, he had a relapse, which took the form of repeated and violent vomiting and purging, accompanied by extreme prostration. The limbs were

also greatly swollen, and a severe hiccough aggravated the symptoms. The original illness appeared to consist in a swelling on the neck, attended by hiccough, which at the time caused some alarm, and was no doubt the forerunner of his Highness's approaching dissolution. While, on the one hand, his great age caused apprehension, on the other, his wonderfully rigorous constitution gave some hope, and it was not till the morning of yesterday, the 27th, that his death seemed imminent. At dawn it was reported that he had expired; a little later that he was still alive. Life was preserved during the day, but his Highness gradually sank, and expired about 11 o'clock at night.

4. The death of this aged prince, who was open-handed and generous in disposition, and who had many amiable and personal qualities, will I am sure, elicit the sympathy of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and will be a cause of sincere mourning to many hundreds of his dependents who subsisted on his bounty.

5. In accordance with arrangements previously made in concert with me, the Superintendent, Major Elliot, who was absent, was hastily summoned to Mysore, and arrived there on the night of the 26th, the date preceding his Highness's death. The regiment at the French Rocks was sent for, and arrived at Mysore shortly after the Maharajah's demise. The fort gates were occupied, and sentries posted at all the palace entrances. Measures were taken to seal up jewels, valuables, and public records, and an assurance was given to the ladies of the zenana and the Maharajah's dependents that they would receive every consideration.

6. The Proclamation received from your office was read out by me this afternoon in the presence of all the troops of the garrison, and such officials and leading people as could be summoned on so short a notice. Copies have also been forwarded by express to each district, with directions to the Deputy Superintendents to distribute them in Canarese at once to all the talooks, so that the people of the province may be speedily informed of the gracious intentions of Her Majesty's Government. I beg to append a copy of the Proclamation, which is headed by one from the Commissioner.

7. It would be premature at present to discuss future arrangements connected with the young Maharajah, the zenana, and the palace establishments, and I therefore content myself with soliciting the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council of the measures hitherto taken.

Enclosure 7, in No. 10.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore publishes, under instructions received from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying Proclamation for the information of the people of the province.

The Commissioner is assured that all classes, official and non-official, will participate with him the deep regret with which he has received the sad news of the demise of his Highness Maharajah Krisnaraj Wodiar Bahadour, G.C.S.I., the Rajah of Mysore, whose friendly allegiance during a long course of years has been frequently recognised by Her Majesty's Government, and whose princely generosity and kindly qualities in private life had won for him the grateful esteem of all those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance.

In accordance with the orders received from the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the Government of the Territories of Mysore will be carried on in the name of his Highness Maharajah Chamrajendra Wodiar Bahadour, Rajah of Mysore, to whom will be rendered all the honours and respect hitherto paid to the late Maharajah. The administration of the province will be conducted by the British Government on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

All persons who, by reason of consanguinity or service, were dependent on the late Maharajah will receive full consideration according to their several positions, and may rest assured of the protection of the Mysore Government.

In token of respect for the memory of the late Maharajah, the Commissioner directs that all public offices throughout the province be closed, except for urgent business, for the space of three days.

(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner of Mysore.

Bangalore, 28 March 1868.

Enclosure 8, in No. 10.

PROCLAMATION by the Government of India.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces to the chiefs and people of Mysore the death of His Highness the Maharajah Krisnaraj Wodiar Bahadour, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharajah had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

His Highness Chamrajendra Wodiar Bahadour, at present a minor, the adopted son of the

the late Maharajah, is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor and as Maharajah of the Mysore Territories.

During the minority of his Highness, the said territories will be administered in his Highness's name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

When his Highness shall attain to the period of majority, that is, the age of 18 years, and if his Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the Government of the country will be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

(signed) *R. Temple,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 9, in No. 10.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 370); dated 9th April 1868.

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor General in Council your Despatch (No. 7335-244), of the 28th ultimo, regarding the demise of the Maharajah of Mysore.

2. The several arrangements made by you in consequence of that event, which is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, are approved.

3. His Excellency in Council duly observes the testimony borne by you to the personal virtues of the late Maharajah. You have been already requested by electric telegraph to convey to the family of his Highness the expression of his Excellency's condolence.

Enclosure 10, in No. 10.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 129-10); dated 7th April 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that I proceeded last week to Mysore, and had an interview, on the 4th instant, with the young Maharajah and the Ranees, to whom I communicated the Viceroy's condolence on the demise of the late Maharajah, and his good wishes for the welfare of the young prince, whose mother and maternal uncle were present on the occasion.

2. The ladies expressed their gratification at the Viceroy's sympathy, desired me in reply to say that they placed themselves under the protection of the British Government, and requested me to take the young Maharajah in my arms, which I accordingly did.

3. The boy is handsome and intelligent, but for his age (5 years) is somewhat slightly built. The expression of his face is refined and pleasing.

4. The late Maharajah's illegitimate grandson, Deva Parthiva, was also committed by the Ranees to my care, and I subsequently had an interview with him and his cousins, at which I assured them of the protection of Her Majesty's Government.

5. The accompanying pedigrees show clearly the descent of the late Maharajah, the present members of the family, and the genealogy of the Bettada Kote House, from which the late Maharajah selected his adopted son, the present minor.

6. In the afternoon I requested Chennappaji Urus, the child's maternal uncle, to call upon me, and at the interview which ensued I explained to him that, considering the adverse influences which prevailed in the Mysore Palace, it was necessary to take precautions for the future well-being of the young prince. Chennappaji Urus commented upon the position of the Lingayut branch of the family, to which belong the illegitimate grandsons, and said that he feared the hostility of a particular individual, who possessed some influence with the late Maharajah, and whose partisans were opposed to the Dewan Nursuppa, and his followers. The reasons which he urged as justifying his apprehensions afforded me the opportunity of saying that the only remedy for such a state of things was to remove the young prince to a place where the Government might keep absolutely aloof all ill-disposed persons, and surround him with trusty and reliable dependants. I added that Bangalore was the most fitting place to select. Chennappaji Urus was somewhat startled, and urged various reasons why such a course would be questionable, such as the age of the prince, and the probable distaste of the Ranees to his being sent to Bangalore. To this I replied that the Ranees could of course accompany him; that he had himself shown the inadvisability of allowing the boy to remain in the midst of dangerous influences, and that the old palace in the Bangalore Fort could be easily put in order. Chennappaji promised to communicate my views to his sister, the Ranee.

7. It is to be expected that there will be great opposition to the young prince being removed to Bangalore, for much of the welfare of Mysore depends upon the presence of the chief, and many influential people about the Durbar would be loth to lose real or supposed influence. Viewing the question, however, as one affecting the future of the country as well as that of the Maharajah, it appears to me that the course indicated should be followed as soon as the old palace in the Bangalore Fort can be made habitable. The chief engineer has examined the buildings in question, and it is calculated that an outlay of 20,000 rupees or 25,000 rupees will be required to effect the necessary repairs and decorations. A regular estimate can be prepared when the instructions of his Excellency in Council are received.

8. The arsenal is still in the fort, which is much to be regretted, and I trust that the present opportunity may be availed of to issue some specific orders on the subject. Nothing can be worse in a military point of view than its position, the fort being at the further end of the pettah, which lies between it and the cantonment. I must note, however, that the Commissioner of Mysore has no concern with military questions relating to the occupation of Bangalore, which are regulated by the orders of the Madras Government and the Commander in Chief.

9. Major Elliot has been requested to take steps, as soon as the mourning for the late Maharajah is over, to examine the guns and ammunition in the fort of Mysore, and it is proposed to apply to the Commissary of Ordnance for the services of a conductor to destroy such guns as are not needed.

10. Schedules of all property belonging to the late Maharajah have been obtained, and a complete inventory will be made, after which it will be determined what should be sold and what retained for the use of the young chief. The quantity of live stock, especially cattle, is very large, and considerable reductions will be required.

11. I deputed Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Accountant General, to Madras, in order to obtain from Messrs. Licot and Co. an account of the state of the Rajah's account with that firm, and he has brought back with him all necessary papers, which were readily furnished. The balance standing to the credit of the estate, after deducting the claims of the firm and disbursing such other payments as must be met, will be about two lakhs. The greater part of the money originally invested in Government securities has been spent, as the Government may suppose, in contesting the Rajah's claims.

12. I was informed by Bukshee Nursuppa that there were outstanding debts to the extent of 10 lakhs nearly, of which the sum of about 2 lakhs is due on account of supplies furnished to the palace. These necessaries of life were contracted for, but it would appear that the contractor only received monthly instalments, and was never paid in full. It would be premature at present to pronounce an opinion as to the validity of the remaining debts.

13. There is no will on record, although it is reported that an attempt was made to induce the Rajah at the last moment to sign certain testamentary dispositions.

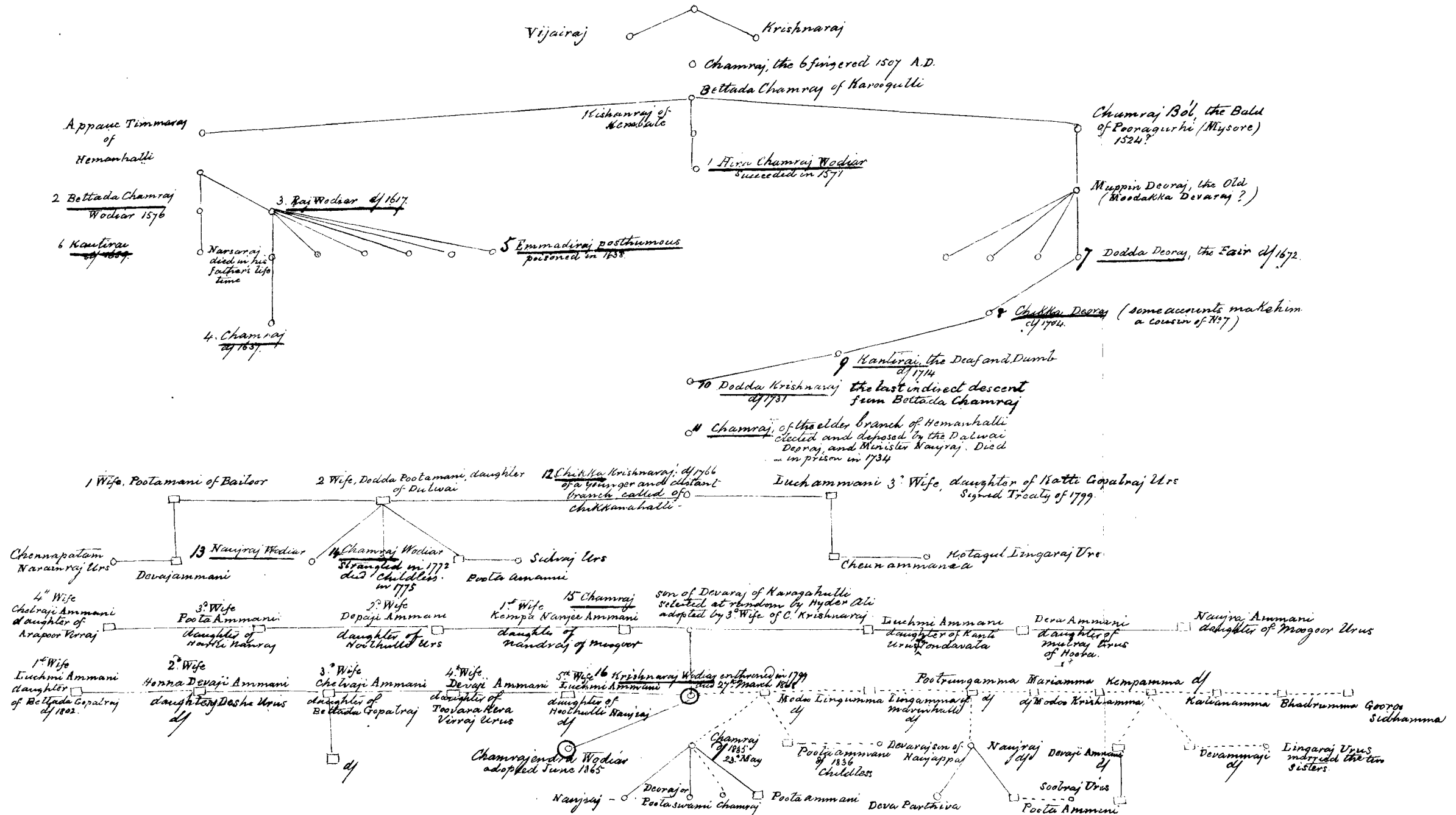
14. I have the honour to annex an abstract list of existing establishments, from which the Government will observe what a formidable task is before us. In order to arrive at an accurate idea of the real strength of these establishments, nominal rolls are being prepared, and Major Elliot has been requested to undertake the payment of the several departments for the last month, with which view I have authorised the disbursement of the sum hitherto paid monthly to the late Maharajah. After eliminating fictitious names, which in all probability are borne on the lists, we shall be able to classify the various departments, and to determine who may be retained in the service of the young Rajah, who may be drafted eventually into Government employ, and what number of persons should be pensioned or receive gratuities. The task will be onerous, and will occupy a long time, and I must therefore ask the authority of Government to my continuing the monthly stipends till such time as the several claims can be properly scrutinised and disposed of.

15. It was my intention to ask Mr. Numboor Krishnia, the pensioned second judge of the Small Cause Court, to assist Major Elliot in scrutinising the establishments and invoicing the property, but unfortunately the state of his health does not admit of his being so employed. I must therefore look elsewhere for aid, and considering the laborious nature of the duties entailed, a first-rate native will be required, for whom I should propose a salary of 800 rupees a month. I shall submit hereafter the name of the gentleman who may be selected.

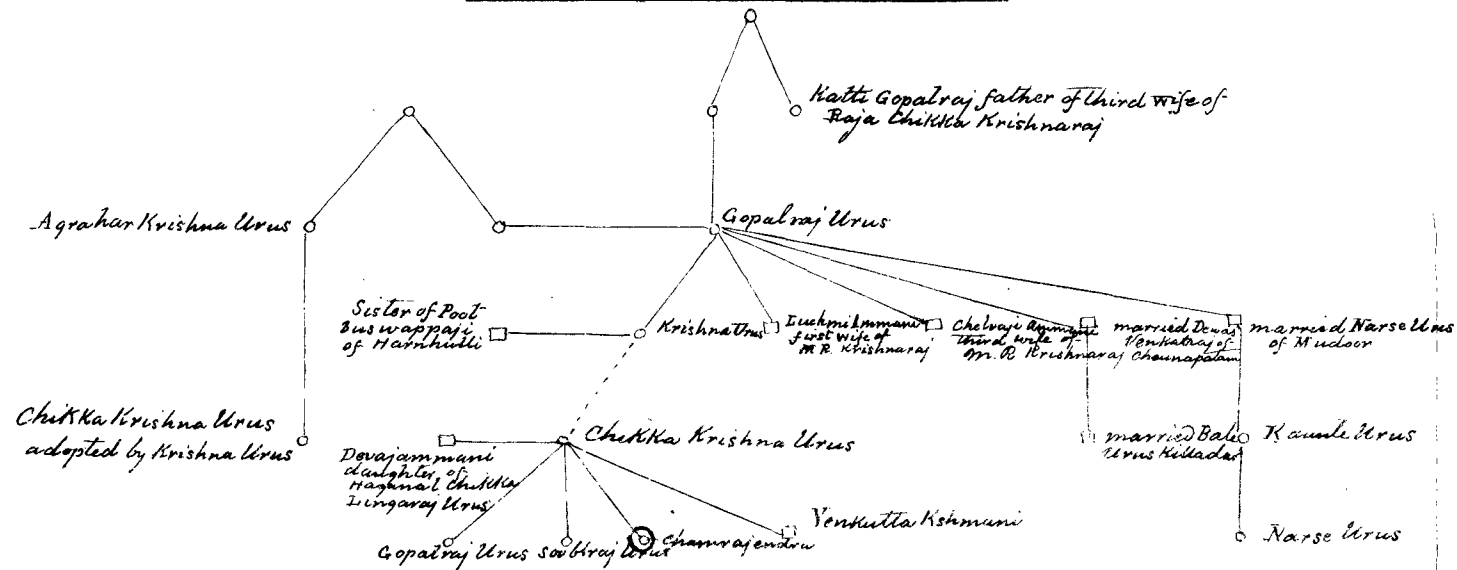
16. I solicit an expression of the views of his Excellency in Council regarding the strength of the future establishments. Assuming the late Maharajah's income to have been 12 lakhs, I am of opinion that three lakhs should suffice for the young chief and his retinue and dependents of all classes, and that a margin of three lakhs more should be allowed for the Ranees, Rajbindes, and other stipendiaries. It would be better, perhaps, to restrict the expense within a fixed sum than to commence to form establishments without having any defined basis. The advice of an experienced native would be very useful on such an occasion. Possibly, however, the Government may prefer to postpone definite orders till detailed lists of the establishments are furnished.

17. I beg

MYSORE RAJAS.



BETTADA KOTE FAMILY.



(17) L. P. B. Urs
Chamraj Urs

17. I beg to put on record my entire satisfaction with the judicious arrangements made by Major Elliot hitherto, and soliciting the approval of Government of the step taken by myself, I have, &c.

Enclosure 11, in No. 10.

LIST of the various ESTABLISHMENTS in the Service of his late Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, for the Month of February 1868.

DEPARTMENT.	Total Number of Servants.	Amount of Salary Paid in February.		
		Conteroy Pagodas.	Fanams.	Sixteenths.
Urmunuy - - - - -	5,169	12,304	8	14
Bar Cutcherry - - - - -	903	1,995	1	11
Body Guard - - - - -	695	1,489	2	14
Zillo Cutcherry - - - - -	1,227	2,835	3	10
Killay Cutcherry - - - - -	1,015	1,392	8	14
Shagirth-pasha Cutcherry - - - - -	669	1,246	3	8
Khazana - - - - -	441	4,813	8	1
TOTAL - - -	10,119	26,074	37	8$\frac{1}{4}$

or about 78,000 rupees.

This amount includes the purchase of grain, grass, and a few Temple Establishments, as well as the pay of the Establishments.

(signed) *L. Bowring*, Commissioner.

Enclosure 12, in No. 10.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 429); dated 23rd April 1868.

I HAVE laid before his Excellency the Governor General in Council your letter dated 7th April, No. 129-10, reporting your visit to Mysore and your interviews with the young Maharajah and the members of the late Maharajah's family.

2. In reply, I am instructed to communicate the observations and orders of his Excellency in Council *seriatim* on the several arrangements reported and proposals submitted in that letter.

3. As regards the removal of the young Maharajah to Bangalore, his Excellency in Council thinks this might probably be desirable at a later date, but any change of this kind so soon after the Maharajah's death would be open to misconstruction. Besides, there would apparently be inconvenience in the presence of the Maharajah in the fort while the arsenal continues there. For the present, therefore, the young Maharajah had better remain at Mysore.

4. His Excellency in Council agrees that the question of the removal of the arsenal from within the fort walls might now be conveniently considered. Preliminary steps may be taken by you in procuring from the military authorities a rough estimate of the contents of the arsenal. With this information a sketch map should be submitted showing its place in the fort and the relative position of the fort itself to the cantonments and the pettah, the distance in each case being given. The Government of India will then be in a position to make such communication as may appear expedient to the Madras government. In any case the disposal of the matter will take time.

5. As regards the guns in the Mysore fort, you have issued very proper instructions for their examination and the destruction of all that are not needed.

6. In disposing of the property and effects of the late Maharajah care should be taken to retain whatever is necessary for the comfort and dignity of his successor, and this delicate matter is therefore commended to your especial attention.

7. The outstanding bills for supplies furnished to the palace should be scrutinised, and then arrangements made for their payment.

8. In regard to the late Maharajah's establishments, his Excellency in Council wishes that the men should be liberally treated and the arrangements for reduction gradually introduced. You did rightly in authorising the disbursement of the late Maharajah's usual monthly allowance to enable Major Elliot to pay the salaries of the establishments, and his Excellency in Council sanctions the continuance of such disbursements till definite arrangements are completed.

9. As regards an assistant to Major Elliot in the business of scrutinising the establishments and invoicing the property, his Excellency in Council agrees in the expediency of engaging the services of a qualified native at the proposed salary of 800 rupees per mensem.

10. In the matter of the establishments to be entertained for the young Maharajah and the allowances to be set apart for him and the members of the late Maharajah's family and household, his Excellency in Council is unable, in the absence of proper information, to fix absolutely any amount at present, but would prefer as yet to leave the expenditure in such matters to your discretion, with the remark that the arrangements should be on a reasonably liberal scale, due regard being had to the dignity and comfort of the young Maharajah.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey the acknowledgments of the Government to yourself and to Major Elliot for the judicious arrangements which have been adopted.

— No. 11. —

(Foreign Department.—General.—No. 23.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 26 May 1868.

WE have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a correspondence with the Commissioner of Mysore on the subject of vernacular education in that province.

2. Her Majesty's Government will observe that we have approved of the scheme proposed by Mr. Bowring, and have authorised the expenditure which it will involve, rising to 66,420 rupees per annum.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 7350-245); dated 27th March 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under Secretary Le Poer Wynne's letter (No. 500), of the 1st ultimo, communicating the observations of the Government of India regarding the absence of Government female schools and the want of vernacular schools for the education of the mass of the people in Mysore, and suggesting that no time be lost in devising a scheme for this object.

2. Having been furnished by the officiating director of public instruction with a report on the subject of vernacular education, and concurring generally in the proposals brought forward by that officer, I beg to submit them for the approval of his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

3. The measures adopted in this province for the diffusion of vernacular education consist of the establishment of a training school for Canarese masters, the publication of elementary school books, and the opening of 45 talook schools. Besides these, there are other schools in different parts of the province maintained by missions. There are about 6,000 scholars, including girls, in the Government and Mission Vernacular schools, and 22,000 in indigenous schools,—altogether about 28,000 pupils.

4. Taking the male population at 2,097,318, and assuming one-ninth, or 233,035, to be boys of an age to go to school, it is probable that at least 200,000 boys are without instruction.

5. After careful consideration of the question, Mr. Rice states that, on the ground of expense, apart from other reasons, the introduction of the halkabundee system adverted to by Government cannot be entertained in Mysore, and submits a plan, mainly based on the same principles, which appears better suited to the circumstances of the country.

6. The proposed scheme will consist of establishments for instruction, for inspection, and for the training of mast

7. With regard to the first, it is proposed to adopt the talook sub-divisions called hoblies, instead of the circles of 12 square miles under the halkabundee system, and to establish

establish a school in each. The number of hobbles is 645, with an average area of 41 square miles and a population of 6,040 persons. The advantage of this would be that the farthest village would not be more than four and a half miles from a school situated in the centre, which would be within reach of all in the hobly. The masters should be selected from the most intelligent and influential existing indigenous teachers. The pay would be seven rupees, with prospect of promotion to be an assistant in a Talook school, the pay of which rises to 12 rupees.

8. The supervising agency to consist of eight sub-deputy inspectors, or one for each district, averaging 3,400 square miles. This number would admit of each school being inspected at least three times a year. The pay of this grade to be 40 rupees per mensem, with travelling allowance at the rate of 8 annas per day.

9. The indigenous teachers of the country are said to be generally ignorant of arithmetic and geography, and have no knowledge of organisation, discipline, or method. An institution for training masters seems, therefore, absolutely necessary. Three masters would be required, one for each division, on a monthly salary of 40 rupees. They would be stationed for a year alternately in the different districts according to the requirements of the time. A maintenance allowance would be granted to students under training for masters; five rupees each for the first six months, and four rupees for the second should they not have obtained qualification certificates in the first period.

10. As regards accommodation, it is proposed that such buildings should be made use of as are available free of rent, or are offered for the purpose by the village communities, till the success of the scheme shall have been established, when school houses can be erected.

11. The only furniture would be black boards, slates, and maps. Books can be printed and supplied by the existing agency.

12. The instruction imparted would be entirely in Canarese, and consist of reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic and geography.

13. Fees would only be collected from those whose relations did not contribute to the educational fund.

14. It is proposed that the schools be open to girls as well as boys.

15. The establishment of night schools is also recommended for those who may be unable to attend during the ordinary hours of labour. A fee would be levied in consideration of the extra demand on the master's time and to defray the expense of lighting.

16. The formation of local committees, composed of some of the respectable and influential residents of the hobly, with the village officials for the purpose of general supervision, would tend to popularise the schools.

17. The cost of the proposed scheme would be :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
645 Hobly schoolmasters at 7 rupees -	4,515, or	54,180 per annum.
8 sub-deputy inspectors at 40 rupees -	320 "	3,840 " "
Travelling allowance - - -	80 "	960 " "
3 Training Masters at 40 rupees -	120 "	1,440 " "
Furniture - - - - -		2,000
Books and Stationery - - -		3,000
Contingencies - - - - -		1,000
Total - -	<u><u>Rs. 66,420</u></u>	

18. The adoption of these proposals will, it is expected, extend education on a scale more commensurate with the wants of the population than anything that has hitherto been tried in Mysore. The attendance at all the schools may be estimated at more than 50,000 children.

19. To meet the cost which the extension of education will necessarily involve, as well as for other local purposes, the imposition of a moderate cess, as suggested by his Excellency in Council, is under consideration in communication with the Survey Department. The proceeds, however, of this cess will not be available in any district until its settlement has been completed by that department. The amount will be about 1 per cent. on the collections, or say 80,000 rupees.

20. A report on the measures to be taken for the establishment by Government of female schools in Mysore will form the subject of another communication.

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 81); dated 19th May 1868.

I HAVE received and laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your letter (No. 7350-245), dated 27th March last, submitting a scheme for vernacular education in Mysore.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency in Council approves of the scheme, and authorises a yearly expenditure of 66,420 rupees, which it will involve.

3. There will not, it is observed, be sufficient surplus revenue to meet the entire cost this year. But there is no necessity of incurring this year the whole expenditure of 66,420 rupees by starting at once the full scheme, which is rather sanctioned as one to be worked up to. When the extra cess of 1 per cent., referred to in the 19th paragraph of your letter, has been imposed, as it will when the settlement of districts is completed, the 80,000 rupees expected from that source will more than cover the whole expenditure.

4. For the present you are authorised to expend 24,760 rupees, the probable surplus of the Estimate for 1868-69; and of this sum a considerable portion should be spent in educating the masters of indigenous schools, as proposed in the 9th paragraph of your letter.

5. With reference to the 16th paragraph, in which you recommend the formation of local committees for the supervision of the schools, I am to state that the Governor General in Council considers this an excellent proposal, and authorises you to carry it into effect.

6. It is desirable, I am to remark, that some term should be devised, which might be substituted, at all events in official communications, for the vernacular word *hobly*.

— No. 12. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 91.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 30 May 1868.

WE have the honour to forward copy of a letter (No. 16), dated 20th April 1868, from the Commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and request the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the propriety of closing the account of the one-fifth of the net revenues paid to the late Maharajah during his life-time under Article 5 of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799.

*See page 46.

2. Your Despatch (No. 69),* dated 16th April 1867, does not enter upon an examination of the terms of the Treaty, but bases the recognition of the adopted prince on the desire of Her Majesty to maintain an Indian dynasty on the throne of Mysore upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the present time will allow; and directs that the Subsidiary Treaty be revised when the young prince is put in charge of the administration.

3. Whether the Subsidiary Treaty is to be considered as still in force or not, the precise terms of the 5th Article appear to us to be inapplicable to present circumstances, inasmuch as, since the death of the late Maharajah, we administer the country as the paramount power during a minority, and not in consequence of the default of the Native administration, which would bring into force the 5th Article of the Treaty.

4. No doubt, therefore, so far as the terms of the treaty are concerned, we might close the account in the manner proposed by the Commissioner; and such a course would have the advantage of marking distinctly and emphatically that the succession of the young Maharajah rests not upon treaty rights, but upon the gracious desire of Her Majesty for the perpetuation and prosperity of the dynasties of the Native princes of India. It would also bar for the future all exaggerated and troublesome claims based upon the Subsidiary Treaty.

5. At the same time as the terms of the revised Treaty to be hereafter concluded are to be in principle the same as those of the Subsidiary Treaty, there may perhaps be little practical benefit to be derived from formally declaring the Subsidiary Treaty at an end. Such a step also is one which is likely to be more

or

or less misconstrued or misunderstood, and it is not desirable that we should, by anticipating the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, commit ourselves to any course which may give rise to the suspicion that Her Majesty's intentions are being carried out in a less liberal and gracious spirit than that in which they have been conceived.

6. Under any circumstances, a reserve fund will be formed by an annual assignment of revenue, from which the Maharajah, his family, and dependants will be maintained in a manner suited to their dignity. But we leave it to Her Majesty's Government to decide whether this shall be done by the assignment of such a sum as we may consider appropriate, or by a continuance of the arrangements made with the late Maharajah under Article 5 of the Treaty.

7. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is of opinion that, in addition to the reasons given in paragraph 5 of this Despatch, the force of which we all admit, the difficulty of at once deciding what annual sum will suffice for the proper maintenance of the young Maharajah, his establishments and those of his late adopted father; the uncertainty as to what may be the final financial results of the land settlements now in progress; and the contemplated future increase of the subsidy to be paid by the Government of Mysore, which must mainly be determined with reference to the net revenues of the country, which, until the revision of the assessments is completed, cannot be known, render it expedient that we should maintain the existing arrangements. But it appears to the other Members of our Council that these considerations are outweighed by the advantage of basing the restoration of the Native dynasty unmistakably on the grace and favour of Her Majesty, and of precluding vexatious claims that may hereafter arise out of supposed treaty rights.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure in No. 12.

From *L. Bowring, Esq.*, Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 320—16); dated 20th April 1868.

I HAVE the honour to solicit the instructions of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as to closing finally what is called the one-fifth share, that is the one-fifth portion of the net revenues of the province, secured to the late Maharajah by Article V, of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799.

2. In addition to the fact that the young Maharajah is a ward, it would appear that the article referred to related solely and exclusively to the late Maharajah; and as I conceive that the concessions made by Her Majesty's Government are to be regarded as a pure act of grace, and not in acknowledgment of a right, I assume that the Treaty of 1799 is at an end.

3. The question may not perhaps be one of immediate importance, but it is desirable to know whether, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, any claim to a fifth share of the net revenues of the province could hereafter, at any time, be put forward, on the part of the young Maharajah.

4. Should the Government consider that the treaty has come to an end, the fifth share account of the late Maharajah should, I consider, be closed with the termination of the official year 1867-68; any balance in favour of or against the account being adjusted from his Highness's personal estate.

[*Note.*—Although the following Despatch was published in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 239, of 1867, it is here again inserted for convenience of reference.]

(Political.—No. 69.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 16 April 1867.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government, in the Foreign Department, dated 31st October, No. 185 of 1866, enclosing a khureeta from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

2. In considering the questions raised in that communication, it is unnecessary for me to advert in detail to the observations of his Highness upon the transactions referred to in the earlier part of his reign, before the assumption of the government of Mysore by Lord W. Bentinck. The request of the Maharajah that he should himself be reinstated in the government of the Mysore territory was fully considered in Council, and the final decision of Her Majesty's Government was communicated to you in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 17th July (No. 57) 1865. I cannot hold out any hope that it will be reversed.

3. The decision, however, of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the disposal of the territory of Mysore, after the death of the present Maharajah, has not yet been communicated to you. In the khureeta transmitted by your Excellency, this question is formally raised; and it now becomes my duty to convey to you the instructions of Her Majesty's Government upon this important question.

4. Without entering upon any minute examination of the terms of the Treaties of 1799, Her Majesty's Government, recognize in the policy which dictated that settlement, a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty on the throne of Mysore, upon terms which should at once afford a guarantee for the good government of the people, and for the security of British rights and interests. Her Majesty is animated by the same desire, and shares the views to which I have referred. It is Her earnest wish that those portions of India which are not at present under Her immediate dominion may continue to flourish under Native Indian rulers, co-operating with Her representatives in the promotion of the general prosperity of the country; and, in the present case more especially, having regard to the antiquity of the Maharajah's family, its long connexion with Mysore, and the personal loyalty and attachment to the British Government which his Highness has so conspicuously manifested, Her Majesty desires to maintain that family on the throne in the person of his Highness's adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the present time will allow.

5. In considering the stipulations which will be necessary to give effect to this arrangement, I have, in the first place, to observe, that Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of those who have now for so long a period been subject to their direct administration, and that they will feel it their duty, before replacing them under the rule of a native sovereign, to take all the pains they can with the education of that sovereign, and also to enter into a distinct agreement with him as to the principles upon which he shall administer the country, and to take sufficient securities for the observance of the agreement.

6. It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty that the young prince should have the advantage of an education suitable to his rank and position, and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration; and I have to desire you to propose to the Maharajah that he should receive this education under the superintendence of your Government. I have to request that you will communicate with me as to the mode in which this can best be effected without separating the young prince more than is necessary from those over whom he may hereafter be called on to rule. If at the demise of his Highness the young prince should not have attained the age which you, upon consideration, may fix for his majority, the territory shall continue to be governed in his name upon the same principles, and under the same regulations as at the present time. Upon his reaching that age, or at an earlier period, if you should think it desirable, it will be the duty of the British Government, before confiding to him the administration of the whole, or any portion, of the State, to enter into an arrangement with him for the purpose of adequately providing for the maintenance of a system of Government well adapted to the wants and interests of the people.

7. As regards the rights and interests of the British Government, it is sufficient now to point out that, as the cost of supporting troops has largely increased since the date of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, it will obviously be necessary that the terms of that treaty should be revised and some addition made to the subsidy. The great increase which has taken place in the resources of Mysore since 1799, and more especially since the assumption of the Government by Lord W. Bentinck, will prevent such addition being felt as an undue burden. The precise terms of the revision may be left to be settled when the young prince is put in possession of the administration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

— No. 13. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 93.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart, Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 2 June 1868.

IN continuation of the correspondence forwarded with our Despatch (No. 64),* *See page 36.*
dated 24th April 1868, we have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Mysore, and of our reply showing that, on Mr. Browning's recommendation, we have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Rungacharloo, a Deputy Collector of the Madras Presidency, as assistant to Major Elliot in the settlement of the late Maharajah Mysore's affairs, on a salary of 800 rupees per mensem.

2. We have also sanctioned Mr. Bowring's proposal to grant an extra allowance of 500 rupees a month to Major Elliot during the time he may be engaged in the additional duties imposed upon him.

3. We solicit the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government to these arrangements.

We have, &c.

(signed)

J. Lawrence.
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 660—27); dated 5th May 1868.

REFERRING to paragraph 9 of your letter (No. 429), dated 23rd April, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that the Government of Madras have, on my application, been good enough to transfer to me the services of Mr. Rungacharloo, a deputy collector of that Presidency, for the purpose of aiding Major Elliot in the laborious duty before him.

2. Mr. Rungacharloo served for a long time under the honourable Mr. Taylor in the inam enquiry of Madras, and I have little doubt that that gentleman will testify to his remarkable aptitude for business and his high character. I have no hesitation, therefore, in soliciting the confirmation of Government of his appointment to the post referred to.

3. I need scarcely observe that the enquiry will demand from the principal officer connected with it, the exercise of great discretion, firmness, and judicious liberality; and, as I am satisfied that Major Elliot is fully competent to carry out the detailed arrangements contemplated by Government, I respectfully recommend that an additional allowance of 500 rupees a month be given to him during the settlement of the late Maharajah's affairs. I may observe that the heavy labour thus entailed will be in addition to his ordinary work as superintendent of a division.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 521); dated 23rd May 1868.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 660—27), dated 5th instant, and in reply to state that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the appointment of Mr. Rungacharloo as assistant to Major Elliott in the settlement of the late Maharajah of Mysore's affairs, on a salary of 800 rupees permensem.

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2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to sanction, as proposed by you, the grant of an extra allowance of 500 rupees a month to Major Elliot, during the time he may be engaged on the additional duties imposed on him.

— No. 14. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 99.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 12 June 1868.

* See page 36.

REFERRING to our Despatch (No. 64),* dated 24th April last, on Mysore affairs, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Mysore, dated 7th ultimo, No. 716-30, relative to a suggestion for the formal installation of the young Maharajah on the throne of Mysore.

† See page 46.

2. Having regard to the views expressed in your Despatch,† dated 16th April 1867, No. 69, it appears to us that, until the Maharajah attains his majority, and is found qualified for government, and until the terms on which the administration will be made over, and the conditions of the new treaty are arranged, anything like a formal installation would be premature and out of place.

3. We desire, however, to obtain an expression of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the matter.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure in No. 14.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 716—30); dated 7th May 1868.

I HAVE the honour to solicit the instructions of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council on a matter of some importance relative to the future state of the young Maharajah of Mysore.

2. It has been suggested by several influential Native officials, that some formal inauguration of the Maharajah should take place, and that at the ensuing Dusserha, he should be placed on the throne, in the presence of his subjects, and receive the homage due to his position. It is argued that the Commissioner, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, should attend the ceremony, which should be marked with all the solemnity attendant on the inauguration of the late Maharajah in 1799.

3. At first sight, this proposal appears unobjectionable, but on fuller consideration, I entertain doubts whether it would be expedient. The young Maharajah is a ward, as well as a minor, and to place him as suggested on the throne, might possibly lead to future complications, the extent of his rights and jurisdiction being as yet undefined, and subject to future decision. There is, I think, no strict analogy between his position and that of the late Maharajah.

4. When the latter's sovereign powers were placed in abeyance, the throne should, I conceive, have been removed, but this was not done at the time, and no steps were subsequently taken to remedy the omission. But it occurs to me that his successor cannot, as a ward, be permitted to be enthroned until the Government is satisfied that he is competent to discharge worthily the important duties that would devolve upon him.

5. As considerable anxiety on the subject is manifested by his nearest relations and other persons of note, who apparently do not implicitly rely on the proclamation issued under the orders of the Government of India, I am desirous to obtain distinct instructions for my guidance.

— No. 15. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 100.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 15 June 1868.

WITH reference to correspondence regarding the grant of the Chamrajnugur Talook to whichever of the illegitimate grandsons of the Maharajah of Mysore his Highness would name, we have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Mysore, in which it is proposed that a provision in the Talook in question may be made for all the four illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah.

2. For the reasons specified in our reply to the Commissioner, we have, instead of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Bowring, preferred to provide for the grandsons by making them a reasonably liberal allowance out of the revenues of Mysore.

3. We have, however, permitted the grandsons to use the Chamrajnugur Palace as a residence, and to enjoy the produce of any gardens thereto attached.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 15.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 31-717); dated 7th May 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following reference:—

2. His Excellency will doubtless remember that in your letter (No. 333), dated 29th March 1864, paragraph 10, I was informed that the Government of India guaranteed the Talook of Chamrajnugur to whichever of the Maharajah's grandsons his Highness might name, and these orders were duly communicated to him; but although it was generally understood that the Maharajah's choice fell upon Deva Parthiva, the son of Nanjraj, his Highness did not at any time communicate in writing his final wishes.

3. It now becomes necessary to solicit distinct instructions from the Supreme Government on the subject, and I am of opinion that it would be desirable, both on political and financial grounds, that the three sons of Chamraj, the other illegitimate son of the late Maharajah, should find a provision from the income of the Talook referred to. It brings in about 1½ lakhs yearly, and the revenues are ample for the support of all the four illegitimate grandsons; but in accordance with what was understood to be the wish of the Maharajah, I suggest that the portion of Deva Parthiva be not less than one lakh, the remainder being equally divided between Nanjraj, Deoraj, and Chamraj, the three sons of Chamraj.

4. It does not appear to me advisable at present to make over to them the management of the Talook, which should remain under Government control; the revenues only being assigned to them, but eventually I presume that they should receive charge of it.

5. They might also receive permission to reside in the Palace of Chamrajnugur, should they desire to do so. In other respects this would be desirable.

6. Should the Government be of opinion that the Talook should be assigned to Deva Parthiva exclusively, it would be necessary to provide for the other illegitimate grandsons in the Rajbundi List; but as their status is somewhat anomalous, I think it would be preferable to make the arrangement above indicated.

Enclosure 2, in No. 15.

From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 586); dated 8th June 1868.

I HAVE laid before his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your letter, dated 7th ultimo (No. 31—717), regarding a provision in the Talook of Chamrajnugur for the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah.

2. In 1864, Government resolved to give this estate to whichever of the Maharajah's illegitimate grandsons his Highness would name. No selection was announced up to the time of his Highness' death, though it was at one time understood that the choice would fall on Deva Parthiva, the son of Nanjraj. The late Maharajah's other son, Chamraj, has left three sons. And you propose that the revenues of the Talook, which amount to 1½ lakhs a year, should be devoted to the support of all four grandsons.

3. You also suggest that permission might be given to the grandsons to live in the Chamrajnugur Palace.

4. It appears to the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that circumstances have so entirely changed since the grant of the Chamrajnugur Jaghire was proposed, that it is no longer expedient to give effect to the intentions which Government expressed in 1864. It was not at that time contemplated that the Native dynasty should be continued. The request of the Maharajah to be allowed to adopt a successor had been negatived, and under these circumstances, the grant of the Jaghire would have been an appropriate concession to his Highness's wishes.

5. His Excellency in Council is not, therefore, disposed to give effect to the grant, but prefers the course of providing for the grandsons by making them a liberal but reasonable allowance out of the revenues of Mysore. His Excellency in Council accordingly desires that this matter may be considered in connection with the general subject of the provision for the family and dependants of the late Maharajah.

6. His Excellency in Council has no objection to allow the grandsons the use of the Chamrajnugur Palace as a residence. They might also enjoy the produce of any gardens thereto attached.

— No. 16. —

(Political.—No. 111.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 2 July 1868.

Para. 1. YOUR Excellency's letters (No. 2)* in the Foreign Department, dated 14th March, and (No. 64)† in the Foreign (Political) Department, dated 24th April 1868, have been laid before me in Council. I have read with much interest, and considered with much attention, the enclosed correspondence relating to the circumstances attending the death of the late Maharajah of Mysore, and to the proceedings of your Government in consequence of that event.

2. Of these proceedings Her Majesty's Government approve. All the steps which you have taken to make known to the people of Mysore the succession of the adopted son of the late Maharajah, and the conditions of that succession, were such as to give satisfaction to the family of the deceased prince and confidence to the people.

3. There is only one matter in the papers before me which calls for further comment in this Despatch. I observed that there was a proposal to remove the young Maharajah and the ladies of the family from Mysore to the Old Palace in the Bangalore Fort. To this arrangement your Excellency objected, stating that "any change of this kind, so soon after the Maharajah's death, would be open to misconstruction. . . . " Besides," it was added, "there would apparently be inconvenience in the presence of the Maharajah in the fort, whilst the arsenal continues there. For the present, therefore, the young Maharajah had better remain at Mysore." In these sentiments Her Majesty's Government concurs. The attempted removal of the Mysore family

* See page 34.

† See page 36.

family from their present home would, doubtless, be regarded with suspicion by all the inmates of the palace, and probably with consternation by the ladies of the family. I am glad, therefore, that you refused your sanction to so inconsiderate a proposal.

4. On the subject of the guardianship of the young Maharajah, I purpose to address your Excellency in a separate Despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

— No. 17. —

(Political.—No. 162.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 7 October 1868.

Para. 1. THE letters of your Excellency's Government (Nos. 91 and 99),* dated 30th May and 12th June 1868, in the Foreign Department, request instructions from Her Majesty's Government with reference, firstly, to the course to be pursued with respect to the continuance of the existing system, whereby one-fifth of the revenues of Mysore are made applicable to the endowment of the Maharajah, or of the propriety of closing the account altogether; and secondly, whether the public installation of the infant Prince, now representing the Hindoo dynasty of Mysore, shall be performed at the present time, or deferred until such period as the conditions under which the administration is to be made over to him may be finally arranged.

*See pages 44 and 48.

2. With respect to the first of these questions, I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government, without reference to the existence or to the non-existence of the Subsidiary Treaty at the present time, are willing to sanction the proposal made by your Government that "the account of the one-fifth of the net revenues paid to the late Maharajah during his lifetime, under Article 5 of the Treaty," should be closed, and that it should be left to your Excellency in Council to administer, in trust, the revenues of Mysore, and to make such provision for the support of the Maharajah, his family, and dependants, during the minority of the young Prince, and in such a manner as you may consider best calculated to promote his interests and to advance the prosperity of the State, a separate account of these revenues being kept as heretofore and the unappropriated balances being accumulated for the benefit of the Maharajah and State of Mysore.

3. With regard to the question of the formal installation of the young prince, your Excellency is of opinion that at the present time it would be premature and out of place. It might appear, indeed, that the proclamation issued by your Government, on the death of the late Maharajah, would suffice to make known to the people of Mysore the intentions of Her Majesty with respect to the continuance of the native dynasty. But I learn that, in the estimation of the native officials of the province, and of others who may be presumed to be well acquainted with the state of popular feeling in Southern India, the recognition of the young prince would be incomplete, and entire confidence would not be felt in the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government, if the ceremony of installation were not publicly performed, in accordance with the usages of the country, when the period of mourning for the deceased prince is at an end. Adverting to these considerations, Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the performance of the ceremony, at a convenient time, to be fixed by your Excellency. I concur, however, in opinion with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that the present circumstances are widely different from those of 1799, and that the ceremony performed on the resuscitation of the Hindoo sovereignty in that year, affords no precedent whatever for the formalities to be observed on the present occasion. I am anxious, indeed, that care should be

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taken to make it well understood that, in according its sanction to this public and ceremonial recognition of the continuance of the sovereignty of Mysore, Her Majesty's Government are not, in any way, anticipating the great practical questions to be solved, when the young prince shall attain his majority, or conferring on him any substantive rights, which he would not have equally possessed if the ceremony had not been performed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

— No. 18. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 185.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 21 October 1868.

* See page 48.

IN continuation of our Despatch (No. 99),* dated 12th June last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 3715-162), dated 28th ultimo, containing an official account of the installation of the young Maharajah of Mysore.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.
H. W. Norman.

Enclosure in No. 18.

(General, No. 3715.—Political, No. 162.)

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Head Quarters, Simla; dated Bangalore, 28th September 1868.

Sir,

Mysore Commissioner's Office.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 18th instant, the youthful Maharajah of Mysore was installed by me at the capital on the 23rd instant at noon, that particular time having been pronounced to be the most auspicious for the performance of the ceremony.

2. The brief period which intervened between the receipt of the orders of Government and the date mentioned, did not admit of many European officers being present at the installation, but the palace was crowded with the Rajah's followers and the people of Mysore, and the regiment from the French rocks was in attendance.

3. The young Maharajah having undergone certain preliminary religious ceremonies in the morning, took up a position in a corner of an enclosure on the ground floor in the centre of the palace, the throne being placed near at hand and fronting the great entrance. Immediately on my arrival he was conducted by myself and Major Elliot, the officer in charge of the palace duties, up the silver steps of the throne, and on his taking a seat three volleys of musketry and a royal salute were fired; he was pelted with a storm of flowers from every side, and the large assembly testified by shouts and clapping of hands their satisfaction. The family priests then proceeded to pronounce benedictory prayers, and offered to his Highness water from several sacred streams, with other consecrated articles. When these initiatory rites had been performed, the genealogy of the Mysore family was read out aloud, and on its termination the spearsmen rattled their spears, which are constructed so as to clatter when shaken; the band struck up, and the building resounded with the shouts and cheers of the people.

4. I then proceeded to present to the Maharajah, on the part of his Excellency the Viceroy,

Viceroy, a khillut of 21 trays, fastening a piece of jewellery round his Highness's neck, and a similar khillut was submitted, through me, for the Viceroy's acceptance. The Rajbindes and officials then, each in turn, presented their nuzzurs, and the ceremony concluded with the customary offering of pansooparee and garlands of flowers.

5. In the afternoon the young Maharajah was placed on the throne in the balcony of the upper story of the palace in the sight of all the people, who thronged the outer square in great numbers. Before taking his seat, however, he performed certain ceremonies by throwing lotuses and other flowers at the foot of the throne, and by walking round it as a sign of taking possession. This throne, it may be observed, is regarded with much veneration because it was sent, together with a signet ring, to Raja Chikka Deo Raj, one of the Raja's ancestors, by the Emperor of Delhi, in Hijree 1126. It was used also by Tippoo Sooltan, it is said, and after the fall of Seringapatam, was repaired and employed in the enthronement of the late Maharajah in 1799. Though but little remains of the original structure, it is historically interesting. When the Maharajah had taken his seat, he was pelted with flowers as in the morning, and an exhibition of skill by the jettees or wrestlers, and a display of fireworks terminated the Durbar. Later in the evening a dinner was given in the residency to all the European officers, and the town was illuminated by the inhabitants.

6. On the ensuing day I had an interview with the Ranees, who expressed their extreme gratitude at the consideration shown to the family by Her Majesty's Government, and desired me to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their respectful acknowledgments. The principal inhabitants also waited on me and presented an address to a similar effect. It was considered by all as a happy omen that the orders of Government reached Mysore in the middle of the Dusserah festival.

7. On the 25th a second Durbar was held, which was in all respects the same as that of the 23rd.

8. The young Maharajah Chamrajendra Woodiar during the whole of the fatiguing ceremonies attendant on his installation showed great self-control and composure, and it was not a little remarkable to see a child of his tender years behave with so much dignity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Bowring*, Commissioner.

— No. 19. —

EXTRACT.

(Political.—No. 169.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

Sir, India Office, London, 31 October 1868.

* * * * *

2. Your Excellency will observe that, in accordance with the declared wish of the late Maharajah, I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Haines to superintend the education and general training of the young prince, and I trust that the selection of an officer so much respected in the province, for a trust of this important and delicate nature, will not be less advantageous to the youthful Maharajah and to the interests of the State, than it will be acceptable to the inmates of the palace.

3. It is in no degree the desire of Her Majesty's Government to prescribe the conditions under which Lieutenant Colonel Haines is to hold office, except in so far as relates to his salary, which has been fixed at 2,500 rupees a month, with an additional allowance of 500 rupees for house rent and establishment. It will rest entirely with your Government to issue the necessary instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Haines, and to make such arrangements with respect to the guardianship as may best tend to the accomplishment of the object in view.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote*.

— No. 20. —

(Foreign Department. — Political. — No. 228.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, κ.τ., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 17 December 1868.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the further papers relating to Mysore affairs.

2. The particular subjects embraced in the present correspondence, on which orders have been communicated to Mr. Bowring, are the following; viz. :—

No. 1. Allowances to religious and charitable institutions paid from the privy purse of the late Maharajah.

No. 2. Stipends proposed to be awarded to 31 honorary pensioners, who have hitherto drawn their allowances from the late Maharajah's treasury.

No. 3. Revision and reduction of the late Maharajah's establishments.

No. 4. Final settlement of the debts of the late Maharajah.

No. 5. On the ordinary expenditure which it is calculated will be required in future for the Palace of Mysore.

No. 6. Entertainment of office establishment for the pension paymaster at Mysore.

No. 7. Stipends proposed to be assigned to the various members of the family of the late Maharajah.

3. We trust that Her Majesty's Government will derive satisfaction from a perusal of these various Reports, and from learning the order and method which have been introduced into the palace and the establishments.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 20.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General (No. 3455—153); dated 10th September 1868.

* Not printed.

REFERRING to paragraph 18* of my letter (No. 3368—148), dated 5th instant, I have the honour to submit a statement of certain religious and charitable allowances, aggregating Rs. 2,513. 13. 1., hitherto paid from the privy purse of the late Maharaja of Mysore, regarding the continuance or stoppage of which it appears desirable that instructions should be issued. The proposals of Major Elliot and my own recommendations will be found in the statement, a blank column being left for the orders of the Supreme Government.

2. There are a few items which demand special notice, and which are discussed by Major Elliot in his letter (No. 53), dated 31st ultimo, of which a copy is submitted.

3. As regards the Sringary Gooroo, it is true that the allowance of 1,000 rupees a month to him has been only paid for 12 years, and that he holds estates of some value besides. It appears, however, that the greater part of these were assigned to this religious foundation nearly 500 years ago† by the kings of the Vijianugur dynasty, and the remainder by Raja Chikkakrishnaraj of Mysore in the year 1682 Salivahan. Beyond confirming these ancient endowments, which were temporarily attached by Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sooltan, it does not appear that the late Maharaja made any grants of land to the Swami, and considering the extraordinary veneration in which this Individua-

† Talook.

	Date.
Shimoga - - -	1,305 Salivahan
Coppa - - -	1,318 "
Sorub - - -	1,352 "
Bailoor - - -	1,682 "

individual is held by all the people of Southern India, it would, in my opinion, be an impolitic measure to stop the allowance. To do so would be to incur unnecessary odium, and I, therefore, recommend that, as proposed by Major Elliot, the allowance of 1,000 rupees be paid to the old Gooroo during his life-time, but that half the amount, or 500 rupees, be continued to his successor.

4. Major Elliot recommends the continuance of the small payments made to the Madras Orphan Asylum and the Roman Catholic chapel at Mysore (Nos. 2, 3); but I am disposed to think that it would be preferable to give gratuities at the rates mentioned by him, which are calculated on the same basis as other gratuities according to the duration of the stipend.

5. The payment to the Sanscrit Institution (No. 4) should, I think with Major Elliot, be stopped, the object contemplated by the grant not having been carried out.

6. The next items (Nos. 5-10), are on account of small chutrooms and temples founded by the Raja in the names of his favourite ladies in order to perpetuate their memory. Originally orders were issued to transfer these to the Moojrai Department, but Major Elliot now observes that it would be better to resume the greater part of the assignments, and to build a really good chutrum in lieu. Admitting the advantage, *primâ facie*, of constructing such a building, and the possible existence of abuses in the employment of the assignments at present, I apprehend that a diversion of the larger portion of the funds, as proposed, would scarcely be in accordance with the intentions of the founder, and that it would be preferable to appropriate the money to the original purpose, transferring the institutions to the Moojrai Department, as at first contemplated.

7. All the proposals of Major Elliot regarding petty money assignments to temples, &c., have my concurrence, as noted in the column "Recommendation of the Commissioner," except in the case of Nos. 63, 64, 65.

8. The Raja's school and hospital have been transferred to the list of State Establishments after a scrutiny of the details, resulting in a reduction of a few of the officials. Both of these institutions will appear in the Provincial Budget for 1869-70, and have meanwhile been entered as extra to the Budget of the current year. As, in my opinion, free education is unsound in principle, and as it operates invidiously in regard to other schools at Mysore in which fees are paid by the scholars, I am unable to recommend that the school founded by the late Maharaja should be placed on the exceptional footing proposed by Major Elliot. I have, however, authorised the Director of Public Instruction to issue instructions to admit orphans without payment of fees, it having been reported that there were many such boys attending the school in question.

Enclosure 2, in No. 20.

From Major C. Elliot, C.B., Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, in charge of Palace Duties, to L. B. Bowring, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 53); dated 31st August 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your approval, a list* of religious and charitable allowances paid from his Highness's private treasury, showing the manner in which I propose to dispose of them. The allowances granted during his Highness's administration having been transferred to the Moojrai, the present Statement comprises those granted subsequently during the last 30 years, and are for the most part inconsiderable in amount. * Not printed.

2. The largest items are the following :—

First.—A grant of 12,000 rupees per annum to the Sringary Mutt. This was made very recently in 1856 on the occasion of the Gooroo's visit to his Highness under a deed of permanent grant, which runs as follows :

That a monthly allowance of 1,000 rupees is granted in perpetuity to the mutt in honour of Chendra Moulaswarswamy for the use of the daily worship, &c., to commence from the 1st March 1856.

I must, however, observe that all grants made from his Highness's private treasury must be considered to have virtually ceased at his Highness's demise, and their continuance must entirely depend upon considerations of public utility and the respect due to his Highness's memory. The Sringary Mutt is one of the most important religious institutions in the country, and the present Gooroo, now far advanced in years, is pre-eminently respected by all; but the institution, I presume, is in enjoyment of extensive revenues from the State, and the public finances cannot fairly be saddled permanently with this additional grant of recent origin. Having, however, regard to the high reputation of the Gooroo, and the circumstances under which the grant was made on the occasion of his Highness's receiving religious instruction from the Gooroo, the simplest mode of disposing of the question will be to continue the grant to the present Gooroo personally for life, as he is now upwards of 80 years of age. The Muttum would prefer a reduced allowance in perpetuity.

3. The next two items on the list are an annual contribution of 1,000 rupees to the Civil Orphan Asylum at Madras, and a monthly grant of 30 rupees to the Roman Catholic Church at Mysore. I should be disposed to recommend the continuance of both these allowances in memory of the deep respect for the British name, and the neutrality in religious matters for which his Highness was so distinguished. But the more important of the two institutions is not situated in the Mysore territory, and the other is a comparatively unimportant institution. If the allowances are not to be continued, I would beg to recommend that gratuities be awarded to them, as in the case of personal grants, with reference to their length of enjoyment.

4. The fourth item is an annual allowance of 1,000 rupees to the Mysore Sanscrit Institution. The grant was made in the expectation of its being supplemented largely by private contributions, which have not, however, been forthcoming, and the institution now rests entirely on his Highness's allowance and the services of the palace pundits. I see, therefore, no occasion for continuing the grant. It will be resumed, and appropriated for the founding of a good Sanscrit institution in connection with the palace, for which the services of its pundits will be available.

5. The next six on the list are allowances for Chutrooms and temples connected with them, founded in honour of the "Bungaroo" ladies and connections of his Highness. Four of these are situated on the four important roads leading out of Mysore within three or four miles from the town, and the other two are situated in the town itself. These isolated institutions are a source of abuse, and none of the Chutrooms are important stages for travellers. Prior to the commencement of the inquiry I recommended their transfer to the Moojrai Department, which proposition received your sanction; but as this would be simply perpetuating what might with advantage be reduced and better utilized, I have not carried into effect the above recommendation. I have now provided in the garden establishment list submitted for a much reduced scale of establishment and allowances to these institutions, several of which, I may mention, are attached to the pleasure bungalows and gardens of his Highness, and I propose to make use of the remainder of the assets for founding one perfect Chutroom and poor-house at Mysore in memory of his Highness, into which the present Government Chutroom of the station, which does not give satisfaction to the public, might merge. The assets of all together will provide ample funds, and it may be supplemented, if necessary, by State grants to form a satisfactory institution. The details of the scheme for the Chutroom and Sanscrit institution will be submitted on these propositions meeting your approval.

No. 79,
Rs. 697. 13. 4.

6. The remainder of the grants, consisting of small amounts, may be divided into two classes:—First, religious and charitable services originated by his Highness or other members of his family, which I propose should be provided for in the Moojrai Department. In most of these cases no additional grants from the State will be necessary, as the temples with which the services are connected are already in the receipt of large grants from the State. The second class are religious and charitable institutions founded by private individuals, which simply receive a contribution from the Maharaja. I propose to award gratuities in all these cases according to length of enjoyment, so as to enable the managers of the institutions to invest the same in land for their support.

7. I must not here omit to notice the Free English School and Hospital founded by the Maharaja at Mysore. They have been properly transferred to the respective Government departments, but I would submit, for the Commissioner's consideration, whether these should not continue to be managed strictly according to the intentions of the founder as free and charitable institutions. The school, the hospital, the chutroom, and relief-house, and the Sanscrit Institution will then remain to commend to posterity the memory of his Highness and perpetuate his well-known liberality and generosity.

Enclosure 3, in No. 20.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General, to *I. B. Bowring*, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1191); dated 14th October 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3455—153, dated 10th ultimo, which gives cover to a Report by Major Elliot on the allowances to religious and charitable institutions paid from the privy purse of the late Maharaja of Mysore, and to a statement showing the manner in which it is intended to dispose of these allowances in

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions all your recommendations as per letter and statement, with the exception of the items in the latter, Nos. 2 and 3, being those of the Orphan Asylum and the Roman Catholic Church, and 63, 64, and 65, which are religious mutts founded by members of the Royal family and situated within the palace gardens. In these cases his Excellency in Council thinks it expedient and proper to disburse the former allowances, instead of granting gratuities, as proposed by you.

3. The

3. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also disposed to entertain favourably Major Elliot's proposal for establishing one good chutrum and poor-house at Mysore in memory of his Highness. This institution should, however, be maintained irrespectively of the other existing chutrums, which it is desirable to keep, on their present footing. A separate proposition can be submitted concerning the cost of the building, and the amount of endowment which would be requisite.

4. Your recommendation that fees should henceforth be taken from the pupils of the English school founded by the late Maharaja is approved of by his Excellency in Council, orphans being, however, admitted without payment.

Enclosure 4, in No. 20.

From *L. Bowring, Esq.*, Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General (No. 3368—148); dated 5th September 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the successful accomplishment of the reduction and revision of the palace establishments of the late Maharaja of Mysore, a laborious duty, which, owing to the judicious arrangements of Major Elliot, the superintendent, who was ably seconded by Mr. C. Rungacharloo, has, notwithstanding its formidable nature, been performed so as to command the acquiescence of all those concerned in it.

2. The supreme Government having been pleased to confide to me considerable latitude of action in disposing of this difficult question, I issued to Major Elliot the instructions contained in my letter (No. 718—2), dated 7th May 1868, of which a copy accompanies. These instructions related to a variety of topics which demanded attention, but the most pressing subjects for inquiry were:—1. The reduction and remodelling of the palace establishments; 2. The examination into property, movable and immovable; and 3. The scrutiny into the Maharaja's debts; and of these three matters, the first was obviously that which was most emergent. The sudden revision of overgrown establishments, aggregating more than 10,000 persons, demanded the exercise of great patience, vigilance, and good judgment; and it seemed expedient to authorize liberal concessions, in respect to pensions and gratuities, to those individuals whose service must inevitably be dispensed with. I trust therefore that the Government will not object to the rules laid down in my letter of instructions, although their scope is more advantageous to those concerned than the rules which prevail in Her Majesty's territory. Had it not been for these liberal measures, a satisfactory reduction of the establishments would have been impossible, whereas the onerous and delicate task has been carried out in a complete and efficient manner, and but few complaints have been brought to notice.

3. The number of persons borne on the Maharaja's rolls, exclusive of 619 relations, was 9,687, drawing an aggregate pay of 57,452 rupees monthly, or 6,89,424 rupees yearly: of these, 3,196 persons have been retained at a monthly cost of 19,280 rupees, or 2,31,360 rupees yearly. The reduction has therefore been, both in respect to the number of persons and the yearly cost, about two-thirds of the whole, and is as great as could be safely accomplished at present. Gratuities, on the liberal scale laid down in my instructions, were given to 4,352 persons, at an outlay of 3,02,728 rupees, which, assuming their average monthly pay to have been six rupees, amounted to less than 12 months' pay in all cases; 936 persons were struck off the lists, including those who had been previously dismissed and those who had been dead for some time. Pensions were assigned to 1,116 persons, at a monthly cost of 8,710 rupees, or 1,04,520 rupees yearly. There remain some 87 cases to be finally reported on, owing to absence and other causes.

4. Having given the above abstract of the results attained, I beg to submit the following information given by Major Elliot in his general report regarding the former establishments, the nature of their duties, and the mode of procedure followed in revising the lists. I have also the honour to enclose the schedules as revised, in order that the Government may see at a glance the existing constitution of the remodelled departments. Subject to the confirmation of the supreme Government, I have signified to Major Elliot my approval of the measures taken by him, and have, under the same conditions, sanctioned the revised establishments.

5. At the time of his Highness's death, the various departments were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and many abuses had crept in which it was impossible to remedy, as he persistently refused to admit any interference in the affairs of the palace, clinging with tenacity to the small amount of authority thus left to him. In 1836 these establishments aggregated 6,224 persons, costing 33,530 rupees monthly, but owing to the Maharaja's

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liberality on the one hand, and to the interest made by influential persons on the other, the number amounted recently to 9,687, as above mentioned, divided into 25 distinct departments, which need not be enumerated in detail. A comparative statement accompanies, showing the number of the establishments in 1836, 1868, and according to the revised lists.

6. These departments comprised an entire administration on a small scale, the various cutcherries, such as the treasury, pay office, military department, fort department, public works, and so forth, being fashioned after the model of the State establishments when the Rajah governed the country. It is evident that around each of these departments as a centre a yearly increasing number of officials would grow up, and when we add to this the domestic requirements of the palace, which had its own separate offices, such as religious establishments, the zenana department, the toshakhanah, the treasury, and numerous branches of domestic departments, it is perhaps not surprising that, at the time of the Rajah's death, the aggregate number was so great. The Rajah rarely dismissed a servant, and while there were many fictitious or useless persons on the list, the various services were so mixed up, as to make the task of classification extremely difficult.

7. In revising the establishments, Major Elliot took up the lists of each department in order, examining the nature of the service previously rendered, and determining what number of persons would be requisite for the comfort and dignity of the Maharaja and the rest of the family. Having ascertained this, the men of each department were had up consecutively and examined, and while those who were entitled under the rules to pension were marked off, men of short service and new comers received gratuities, thus leaving for employment in the revised list a diminished number, but the most active and useful members, of the original department.

8. Records of service being frequently not forthcoming, doubtful cases were treated with leniency, and in regard to widows who received the whole pay of their deceased husbands, the stipends were continued in full if enjoyed for more than 20 years, while, if of shorter duration, they were reduced by one-half. No smaller pension than three rupees a month was allotted, and in all cases the kantirai pagoda, worth Rs. 2. 14. 6., was reckoned at three rupees.

9. The system of giving liberal gratuities has been very successful, having not only lightened the pension lists, but enabled many families to invest the lump sums thus received to considerable advantage. Those who are likely to suffer distress hereafter are so-called learned men without an occupation and lazy Mussulmans, both of which classes are, as a rule, in debt; but as most of the Hindoo recipients hold land, and are by habit thrifty, it is believed that they will turn the money received by them to the best account. The principle of giving a month's pay for a year's service was not only sound policy, but intelligible to all, and proved most successful. In the case of young women, it was found desirable to prescribe a somewhat more liberal rule, and the principle was further extended by commuting pensions in cases where the recipients preferred gratuities instead, 30 months' pay being the maximum allowed. The total sum assigned in gratuities was, as stated in paragraph 3, 3,02,728 rupees to 4,352 persons, the whole of which has been paid, except 6,972 rupees on 61 certificates which were refused, and 4,584 rupees on 159 certificates reserved pending the final disposal of the Amrut Mahal Cattle Department. The former of these sums (6,972 rupees) will be credited to Government if not accepted within the current month.

10. Major Elliot has recommended 81 persons for Government employment, and a circular has accordingly been issued to the superintendents, directing them to give these individuals the preference on vacancies occurring in the several districts of the Province, pending which they will continue to receive the pay hitherto assigned to them in the Rajah's abstracts.

11. A small number of the palace sepoy (22) have been enrolled in the Mysore Barr, but this service has not met with much favour, owing partly to the duties being onerous, and partly to the reluctance of his Highness's sepoy to leaving the Mysore Division.

12. Of the total number of pensions mentioned in paragraph 3 (1,116), 832 were allotted to males, 253 to females, and 31 to infirm persons already on the list. The numbers who received full and half pensions are given below.

	On Full Pension.	On Half Pension.	TOTAL.
Male Pensioners - - - -	700	132	832
Female Pensioners - - - -	145	108	253
Infirm Pensioners - - - -	20	11	31
			<hr/> 1,116 <hr/>

In

In explanation of the small number of men who received half pensions, it is stated that this total (132) comprises servants between 20 and 30 years only, whereas that under the head of full pensions (700) embraces all persons of longer service, extending up to 50 years and more. Moreover, owing to the low pay formerly received, half pensions were so valueless, that many persons preferred gratuities instead.

13. It is to be noted that the majority of the male pensioners are more than 50 years old, so that the stipends will rapidly fall in. At the same time, the existing number is so great, that special arrangements must be made for their payment, in order to prevent fraud and delay. This duty can best be performed, in my opinion, by Major Renton, the town magistrate at Mysore; who is stationary and knows the greater number of the pensioners. There is a further advantage in this proposal, namely, that this officer formerly drew 200 rupees from the Rajah's privy purse for the almost nominal duty of superintending the palace troops. This allowance should now cease, and an equal amount be given to him as pension paymaster. It appears that out of the 1,116 pensioners, 936 elect to receive their stipends at Mysore, and the remainder in other talooks; but in order to induce as many as possible to draw their stipends at Mysore, it might be advisable to pay those who reside in the talooks only quarterly. There are already some 70 pensions payable at Mysore, under the several heads of Two-Lac Fund Pensions, Mysore State Pensions, and Mootufarakat, almost all being of long standing, and the payment of these might also be transferred to the town magistrate.

14. Major Elliot has brought to notice the names of 31 honorary pensioners who have for various periods been drawing stipends from the Rajah's treasury. Where the recipients were old men, the pensions have been continued in full for life, but in other cases a reduced amount has been authorised for a limited term. The aggregate amount sanctioned in 28 such cases is 821 rupees monthly, and in the remaining three cases, a further report has been called for, as Major Elliot proposed to transfer them to the Two-Lac Fund, an arrangement the grounds of which did not seem sufficiently clear.

15. I am uncertain whether the Government wish me to submit detailed lists of all the pensions sanctioned. In every case pension certificates have been granted containing all particulars of name, age, service, amount of pension, and place of payment. These certificates will be checked in the Account Department, and eventually printed for record. An abstract is attached showing the number of pensions of different amounts, the average being about eight rupees monthly per head.

16. Having, in the above paragraphs, reported upon the steps taken to provide for those individuals whose service was dispensed with, I pass on to the revised establishments, which were remodelled according to the system sketched in paragraph 7. An abstract of each of the departments will be found attached to Major Elliot's Report, which shows very clearly the process followed in sifting the various offices, and re-adjusting them according to present requirements. If it is objected that the number still retained is large, it may be urged in reply that the reduction effected is as great as present circumstances will admit.

17. In my instructions of 7th May 1868, it was pointed out that, in revising the establishments, two courses were open; the first being to assign separate establishments to the Maharaja, the Ranees, and the late Maharaja's grandsons, and the other being to retain only one establishment for the whole palace. The latter plan has been adopted, and Major Elliot, in my opinion, rightly concludes that, in regard to economy, good management, sound policy, and a due consideration for the dignity of the family, it is the best way of dealing with the matter. Major Elliot considers that, by following this course, many difficult questions regarding division of property and sufficiency of allowances will be avoided, that mischief-making will be obviated, and he adds that it must not be forgotten that the ladies of the Zenana have no separate right to property of any kind, all of which is vested in the Rajah. These views are doubtless sound, and in accordance with native sentiments on the subject.

18. A separate Report has been furnished by Major Elliot regarding certain religious and charitable allowances made by the late Maharaja to various institutions, which will, when finally disposed of, be submitted, apart for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

19. The only branch of expenditure hitherto unreported on is that which relates to the allowances paid to Rajbindes and other members of the Mysore family, and to the current expenditure of the palace. The settlement of these points has been deferred pending an examination of the property, which urgently demands attention consequent on the break-up of establishments.

20. Further reports will also be submitted hereafter regarding the arrangements made:—1, to examine and dispose of the property in the several departments; and 2, to scrutinize the debts. It is stated that 240 claims have been filed aggregating 15 lacs, but I am not in a position to state at present what composition is likely to be effected, as no awards have as yet been passed.

21. The accomplishment in a satisfactory manner of the main portion of the onerous task confided to Major Elliot is a matter of congratulation. He concludes his Report as follows:—"The work on which we have been engaged has been surrounded by difficulties, of which it is impossible to give any adequate idea, necessitating an exercise of the most unceasing vigilance, tact, and laborious research into the records of the past, in arranging the lists and verifying the services of the individual members composing them; and the question of the release of so large a body of men to be distributed to the various departments of labour and art, or to be absorbed in the general community, has been matter of anxiety as well as of congratulation. In laying before the Government the result of what has now been accomplished, and which will greatly facilitate our labours in the settlement of what remains in the departments of property and debts of his late Highness's affairs, I cannot avoid anticipating the close by placing on record the very high opinion I have formed of the value of Mr. C. Rungacharloo's services, in the success which has attended our proceedings, in the accomplishment of what may safely be termed the most important part of the task committed to our charge. His untiring energy, unwearied patience, judgment, and sagacity, have been applied with so much tact and research to the very last closing of the lists, that I attribute in great measure the almost entire absence of complaint or manifestation of discontent to the persevering scrutiny which, through his valuable assistance, has been brought to bear on each individual case." The commendation bestowed by Major Elliot in these remarks on Mr. C. Rungacharloo is fully deserved, and I have great pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of Government his exertions. Major Elliot himself deserves the highest praise for the tact, discrimination, and excellent judgment shown by him in bringing to a satisfactory issue the important and difficult task now reported on.

Enclosure 5, in No. 20.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to Major *C. Elliot*, C.B., in charge of Palace Duties, Mysore (No. 718—2); dated 7th May 1868.

To Government, No. 129-10, dated 7th April 1868.

From Government, No. 429, dated 23rd April 1868, not printed.

IN forwarding for your information copies of the letters marginally noted, I have the honour to append the following observations and instructions:—

2. The chief engineer has been requested, with reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from Government, to furnish a sketch map, showing the respective position of the Bangalore Fort, and of the Pettah and Cantonments, which will be submitted to Government, together with a return of the contents of the arsenal. It will not, you will observe, be necessary to take any steps at present for removing the young Maharaja to Bangalore, but it is desirable that the prospect of this contingency should become familiar to the minds of his relatives, and that they should perceive the advisability of its being carried out when circumstances combine to make it feasible.

3. Application has been made to the Madras Government for the services of a competent conductor, to examine and destroy all the guns in the Mysore Fort which are not absolutely required, and should there be any in the Chumrajnugur or other palaces, they should also be similarly dealt with. It is probable that there is an accumulation of muskets and other weapons, as well as of shot and cartridges, which might at the same time be broken up or rendered unserviceable.

4. The Madras Government have been good enough at my request to make over the services of Mr. Rungacharloo for the purpose of aiding you in settling the affairs of the late Maharaja, and this officer while so employed will draw the salary prescribed in paragraph 9 of the letter from the Government of India.

5. The investigation will be divided into three heads, comprising—1, an enquiry into the debts of his late Highness; 2, a scrutiny into the property of all kinds; and, 3, a remodelling and reduction of existing establishments.

6. In regard to the debts, a notification will issue from this office directing all those persons who have claims against the late Maharaja, either for money lent or for goods supplied, to make known the same to you within the space of three months from 15th May. It is to be noted that all such claims must date from a period subsequent to the settlement effected conjointly by yourself and Dr. Campbell in 1864, and that no claims of an anterior date will, under any circumstances, be admitted. The principles then followed in adjusting the claims will be adhered to in the present instance, the awards being made as a concession on the part of the Mysore State, which, under the orders of Government of India, is not responsible for the debts incurred by his late Highness. It will be clearly shown in the notification to be issued from this office that the awards will be rather in the nature of a commutation than of a judicial decree, and the decisions arrived at by you will therefore not be subject to appeal in the judicial courts. I need scarcely point out that, in respect to household supplies and cash lent, it will be desirable to take a more liberal view than in the case of goods furnished, the charges for which are generally exorbitant. Opportunity should be taken of this enquiry to redeem any valuable jewellery which may have been pledged for money lent.

7. In regard to the property, it appears necessary to classify it first under the heads of movable and immovable. The former consists of live-stock, jewellery, and miscellaneous property, and the latter of houses; gardens, grazing lands, &c.

8. Application has been made to the Commissary General, Madras, respecting the elephants and camels, of the former of which only a limited number should be retained, say 12. The others may be made over on valuation to the Commissariat Department, and those which are rejected by it be sold by public auction. It is probable that a large number of cattle will be taken over readily by the Amrut Mahal Department, and Captain Magrath may be requested to inspect the several herds at a convenient time, and to select such as may be required by him. It is understood that the total number is about 4,000, and 1,000 will probably suffice for the palace establishments. Major Ramsay has kindly volunteered to inspect the horses, and it occurs to me that it will not be necessary to retain more than 20 or 30 of these animals. Old and unsaleable horses might be given away to avoid any expenses for their keep. Any other live-stock not absolutely required for the young Maharaja and his relatives, or for recreation, might be sold.

9. All jewellery and valuables should be carefully catalogued, and priced, if possible. It is suggested that a Toshakhanah be formed under the charge of some responsible official, in which valuable jewels and other property may be deposited, and from which they may be taken out when required. Miscellaneous property in the several palaces and garden-houses should also be invoiced, but as it is probable that most of this would be liable to be misappropriated and spoilt, I would suggest placing in the Toshakhanah the more valuable portion, leaving the several buildings comfortably rather than handsomely furnished, and disposing of superfluous useless things. In the case of valuable jewels or other property used in religious worship, it will, I presume, be sufficient to hold the head officiator responsible for their safe custody. Your attention is generally directed to the orders of Government to the effect that the dignity and comfort of the young Maharaja should be consulted in disposing of all the property.

10. It is believed that there are many houses in Mysore, and possibly elsewhere, belonging to the Maharaja. It appears desirable to fix a moderate rent on these in all cases, with a view to asserting the proprietorship of them.

11. There is no information in this office regarding gardens or other lands, excepting kawuls, possessed by the Maharajah. It may be necessary to reserve pleasure gardens outside the town for the use of his Highness, but all others should, in my opinion, be rented out.

12. The kawuls, or grazing lands, will form the subject of a special reference to Captain Magrath, for, as it is not intended to retain for the Rajah's use more than 1,000 head of cattle, it is obvious that a considerable number of kawuls may, with advantage, be made over to the Amrut Mahal Department. I would, however, stipulate that the best grazing lands be, in all cases, reserved for the Rajah's cattle, sufficient, that is, to provide for the requirements of 1,000 head, as mentioned. It is requested that a report on this subject be made as soon as convenient.

13. The revision of the late Maharaja's establishments will demand the exercise of great discretion, firmness, and patience, but as the Government of India have intimated that the arrangements should be framed on a liberal basis, and have not circumscribed us as to time, I am in hopes that, with your aid, a satisfactory solution may be arrived at within a reasonable period.

14. You will observe from my letter to Government that all the establishments should be classified, showing the number of persons, educated and uneducated, who may with advantage be retained on the establishments of the Maharaja and the other members of the family, as also those who may be drafted into Government employ, and those again who from age and incapacity should be pensioned or receive gratuities. It is probable, also, that many individuals may be struck off altogether.

15. It is, of course, highly desirable to ascertain what number of persons may reasonably be entertained for palace duties, but the consideration of this point must necessarily depend greatly upon the actual strength, as also upon the system of allocation. As we are, however, bound to reduce within reasonable limits the present overgrown establishments, it appears to me essential to assign a fixed sum for the establishments and the maintenance in suitable dignity of the young Maharaja, as well as for those of the ladies and the connections of the family. It is, at the same time, not desirable to burden the fixed establishments with old and incapable persons, and I therefore propose to form a pension list, which should not exceed the interest of the 30 lacs invested in Government securities. It is believed that this will provide for the stipendiaries who may appear entitled to consideration, as well as for all dependants and servants whose services are not required, but who have a claim to support.

16. By eliminating the above, it will be comparatively easy to assign such a sum as may suffice for the establishments and general expenditure. It appears to me that for the young Maharaja and his immediate retinue and dependants, as well as for his household and miscellaneous expenses, the sum of three lacs yearly should amply suffice, and that a

similar amount would fully cover all the outlay attendant on the establishments and expenses of the ranees, rajbindes, the other connections of the family, and such stipendiaries as may not be borne on the pension list. The total amount thus indicated is six lacs yearly, and it is desirable, if possible, to keep within this amount, so as to provide for any unavoidable extension which cannot at present be foreseen.

17. A point of considerable importance remains for consideration in connection with the subject, namely, whether the palace establishments should be maintained, in reduced proportions, intact as one single establishment, or whether it is desirable to assign to each of the Ranees or others separate retinues, to be paid for by themselves out of fixed monthly allowances. The latter course seems at first sight more easy, as keeping the Government free from all the embarrassments attendant on the periodical expenses and pay of establishments of the ladies referred to. On the other hand, it is possible that control over expenditure would, under this arrangement, be difficult, and that rivalry and ill-feeling might arise between them. It is necessary, therefore, to consult their wishes on the subject, and to frame such proposals as may be acceptable to them, provided that no extra expenditure would thereby be incurred. It should also be ascertained whether it is expedient to assign separate establishments to the young Maharaja at this early stage.

18. The next class consists of those persons who are not required on the palace lists, but who are fitted for Government employ. On your submitting a list of the educated portion of these, with remarks on their qualifications, age, and the pay hitherto drawn by them, a circular will be addressed to superintendents requesting that, on the occurrence of vacancies in divisions, districts, and talook establishments, preference may be given to these persons. Of the uneducated portion, some may be drafted into the Sillardars and Barr, some into Talook police, and some possibly into Native Sepoy regiments, a reference being made to commanding officers. Regarding those fitted for service in the Mysore force, reference should be made to the Military Assistant, and regarding those suited for police work, to the several superintendents.

19. Pensions and gratuities may be granted under the following rules:—

- I.—Pensions at full rates of pay to be given to persons of 30 years' service and upwards, provided they are of 50 years of age.
- II.—Pensions at half rates of pay to be given to persons of between 20 and 30 years' service, provided they are of 50 years of age.
- III.—Persons of less than 20 years' service, and who may be under 50 years of age, will receive gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service; on the understanding that no gratuity is to consist of less than six months pay, or of more than 30 months' pay.
- IV.—Persons under 50 years of age, and of service of 20 years and upwards, may also at option receive gratuities of one month's pay for each year's service, in lieu of pension, when not retained for service in the palace.
- V.—Persons retained at once on the revised palace establishments will receive neither pension nor gratuity.
- VI.—Maintenance allowances given to old servants, or other old and infirm persons or widows, to be continued for life.
- VII.—Persons receiving pensions are not debarred from Government employ, but if employed, their pensions will merge in their salaries. Service under the Rajah to count, however, towards a Government pension.
- VIII.—Persons receiving gratuities are not debarred from Government employ if found fit for service.
- IX.—Cases where special indulgence is advisable, owing to hereditary service, relationship, or incapacity, will be separately reported on.

20. These proposals may appear somewhat unduly liberal, and may be revised should you think this necessary; but it must be remembered that the pay of all the late Maharaja's servants was so small, that special indulgence is expedient, while at the same time the number of persons concerned is so great, that, unless considerable liberality guides our proceedings, the settlement of his Highness's affairs, and particularly the revision and reduction of the establishments, must be prolonged, and the task would thus be rendered more onerous and tedious.

21. Should you require instructions on any points besides those above enumerated, you will, of course, address me on the subject.

22. I may add that it will be necessary, in due course of time, to submit reports to Government of the proceedings of yourself and your assistant, and I would suggest that, instead of preparing a single report of all the transactions, it will be preferable to furnish separate statements of the adjustment of the details of each department as it is finished. As the inquiry will probably occupy at least six months, it is desirable that the work should be done thoroughly, though gradually, so that no portion of it may need subsequent revision.

Enclosure 6, in No. 20.

From Major *C. Elliot*, Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, in charge, Palace Duties, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 51); dated 31st August 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your approval, 12 lists* of establishments which I have retained for palace work, amounting to 3,196 men, at a monthly cost of 19,280 rupees, and beg to offer a few observations in explanation of their general disposition and arrangement. * Abstract only printed.

2. The establishments are divided into three cutcherries and eight minor departments, with a general office of management, as detailed below:—

	Number of Men.	Amount of Pay.	
		Rs.	a. p.
CUTCHERRIES:			
Armanai Dufter - - - - -	16	263	- -
Killay - - - - -	586	4,335	- -
Zillo - - - - -	424	2,326	- -
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Religious, Chamoondie Totty - - - - -	251	2,268	- -
Out-door servants, Avasarada Hobly - - - - -	404	2,244	- -
In-door servants, Samookada Ooligai, Khas - - - - -	306	1,620	- -
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Zenana - - - - -	426	1,475	8 -
Stables, Aswasala, Gujasala - - - - -	132	799	8 -
Cows, Kurrohutty - - - - -	152	501	- -
Maramut - - - - -	206	1,280	8 -
Gardens, Bagayet Imarut - - - - -	213	1,025	- -
GENERAL OFFICE:			
Treasury, Tosheekana, correspondence and accounts, supplies, Modeekana.	80	1,130	8 -
	3,196	19,268	- -

The term "cutcherry" is confined to the three most important departments, which are more prominently connected with the state and dignity of the palace, and over which the leading members of the Maharaja's relations will be continued as honorary buckshees, their allowances being separately provided for under the head of relations. The remaining establishments, which are of a more private and personal character, will be styled elakas, and will each be superintended by one or more paid servants under the name of goorkars, whilst the accounts and pay lists will be kept by a sheristadar, assisted by one or more goomashtahs, according to the strength of the establishment requiring to be superintended.

3. The Armanai Dufter Cutcherry is a general office of record for the palace, to which all papers requiring to be preserved will be transferred from time to time by the several elakas. It will also keep the genealogy of the Maharaja and his relations, rules of precedence, customs, inventories of palace property, &c. &c. The rajbindes and other men of honour are borne and paid on this establishment. Balayraj Urs, who is now the nominal head of this cutcherry, is the late Maharaja's maternal uncle's second son, and his family has, ever since the restoration of the Mysore dynasty, been regarded as the head of the clan. He is now styled the Samookada Goorkar, a title distinctively held by his father, but as the name goorkar is now applied to the head of every petty elaka, I propose to alter his designation to that of Armanai First Buckshee. His son, Nanjaraj Urs, who has for several years been the head of the Killay Cutcherry, which is no longer retained as a separate office, will be made Second Buckshee of the Armanai Cutcherry. Armanai Dufter Cutcherry.

4. The designation Bart Cutcherry will no longer be retained, being more properly applicable to the general sepoy force of the Commission. The sepoy establishment retained for palace work will be hereafter more appropriately called the Killay Cutcherry, being intended simply to provide guards for the fort and palace, and escorts of body-guard. The force retained consists of eight companies, each comprising 48 sepoyes, four havildars, four naiks, one subadar, and two jemadars, capable of providing eight guards, besides 36 body-guard men, a few golundaize, and a complete band. One of the eight companies will be permanently placed at the disposal of the Zillo Cutcherry, to provide necessary escorts from time to time to the Rajah and his relations, whilst the remaining seven companies will be barely sufficient to provide the permanent guards required, with the necessary reliefs. Chick Veerappajee Urs, who continued as the honorary buckshee of this cutcherry, is a brother's son of one of the late Maharaja's stepmothers, Cheloovajee Ammannee. Killay Cutcherry.

Zillo Cutcherry.

5. The Zillo Cutcherry is intended to regulate and undertake all arrangements connected with escorts and processions. It comprises the whole of the Rachaiwar and Ballay forces. The former are chiefly employed as trustworthy guards in the interior apartments of the palace, where admission is not allowed to the more miscellaneous classes of sepoys. The Ballay or spearsmen provide some of the outside guards, but are more extensively employed as escorts for the Rajah and his relations. They represent the class (though now much mixed up) of the Beder peons so famous in the former Carnatic warfare, a class addicted to hunting, and noted for their great daring, hardy habits, and strong attachment to their masters. The number of these forces retained amounts to 90 Rachaiwars and 210 Ballays, with their ranks and native bands; they are only just sufficient for the guards and escorts required. A full escort of Zillo confined to state occasions comprises 343 men of all ranks; a Khas Zillo, escorting the Maharaja and the Ranees on ordinary occasions, consists of 42 men. The escorts furnished to the other members of the palace have been reduced to 19 men in the case of the two grandsons, and to 12 for other members of the palace. A separate list B of the different kinds of guards as now maintained for the fort and palace, after considerable reduction, is also herewith submitted.

Chammappajee Urs, the Second Buckshee of the Zillo Cutcherry, is another brother of Cheloovajee Ammanec, the late Maharaja's stepmother, and is the eldest and most respectable member of the Rajah's relations. He has kept his office in an excellent state of discipline, and his presence will be of considerable value in the management of the palace affairs. His son, Bussappajee Urs, who was given in adoption to his eldest brother, is the First Buckshee of the same cutcherry.

I consider it good policy thus to continue the above five relations as honorary buckshees, an arrangement which, whilst it costs nothing to the State, will preserve the only field of distinction which is open to them, and at the same time provide that conservative moral influence in the palace which is specially desirable during the period of the young Maharaja's minority.

On the other hand, the customs of the palace equally provide for the reasonable ambition of old and distinguished servants of other classes, who used to be put on an honorary list of moosahibs, a species of privy councillors, so as not to encumber the list of working establishments. They will attend durbars and other state occasions, in which they will be allowed certain rights of precedence. I propose to retain on the above list the seven personages marginally noted. The first four of them, who are members of distinguished families, have already received the title during the late Maharaja's lifetime, and I now propose to add to the list the three others, who will now retire from the palace service on full pension. The distinctions will be entirely personal, and held at the pleasure of the Government.

Goondappah, son of Seebiah, Moosahib.
 Ragavandra Rao, son of Hiranappah.
 Gungadara Rao, grandson of Gungadara Rao.
 Beema Rao, grandson of Vasa Rao.
 Narasappah, Kajana Buckshee.
 Goolloor Soobannah, Moosahib and Dewan
 Cutcherry Sheristadar.
 Bagavut Soobba Rao, 2nd Buckshee of Bokus.

Religious Establishments.

6. The remainder of the establishments may be arranged under four general heads, the religious, the in-door, the out-door, and the outside establishments.

7. The religious, or Chamoondee Totty, as now retained, comprises 96 religious employes of different kinds, 100 pundits, 12 honorary religious men, besides 13 young men, sons of distinguished pundits, now in receipt of pay which, it is proposed, should be converted into scholarships, to enable them to prosecute a course of combined instruction in English and Sanscrit. The 100 pundits have been retained out of a large number of 460 by strict system of selection, which left only men of admitted reputation, residing either in Mysore or in its immediate neighbourhood, and in receipt of their salaries for a considerable time. 22 on the list are acknowledged as the leading men in the different branches of philosophy, and have been placed at the head to represent those sciences, and to continue to give instructions in them to the people. The remaining 78 form a general class of pundits, a large assemblage of whom is a necessary feature in the celebration of every state and religious ceremony in the palace, and their number even in 1836 was the same as that to which it has now been reduced. Their pay is personal, but in the case of distinguished men it may be continued to their heirs, if eligible and qualified. The 12 honorary religious men are the sons of the gooroos of the chief mutts located in the Mysore country, who were brought on the list on their fathers taking the religious orders. This consideration it will be necessary to continue for life.

To the above department has been added the other liberal professions, comprising four professors of music and 14 physicians; the latter is too large a number for the requirements of the palace, but were selected out of 86 men who were previously on the list, to represent the different schools of native medical science. Their number will be further gradually reduced as vacancies occur.

Indoor Establishments.

8. The Samookada Ooligai comprises the in-door servants, who are subdivided into two departments, the Khas and the Zenana. The former comprises the cooks, water-bearers, and other personal attendants, to the number of 290, besides nine religious lingayets, which latter will lapse as vacancies occur. The number in this and other similar departments is unavoidably doubled, owing to the system of working by turns. It will be impossible to make any alteration in this system without very considerable increase of pay, and it has, further, the advantage of providing in readiness double the number of men when required for great occasions.

Under

Under the Zenana Department of the Samookada Ooligai have been placed three distinct services, Itty Ooligai, Gollurs, and Avairs. The Itty Ooligai consists of insignia-bearers for State occasions, who are utilised on ordinary days as water-bearers and other servants for the Zenana.

The Gollurs are a useful class of servants, who keep the keys of all the apartments in the palace, and wait at doors for general attendance and watch, and all sorts of miscellaneous services. A considerable number of them being employed for the Zenana work, the whole establishment has been placed under the goorkars of that department, for the sake of convenience.

The Avairs, or female attendants, are the servants proper of the Zenana; their number has been reduced from 606 to 277, and will admit of a still further reduction hereafter.

Pensions confirmed - - - -	No.
Disposed of on discretionary gratuities	133
Dead and dismissed - - - -	11
Tynaths without names dismissed -	140
Absent and requiring to be settled -	38
Retained - - - - -	277
	<u>606</u>

9. The name of Avasarada Hobly has been retained for the whole establishment of out-door servants, though not sufficiently expressive or indicative of the various offices undertaken. It contains numerous classes of out-door attendants and servants, harkaras, urzbaigs, bhuts, kattigaiwallahs and chobdars, or Hindoo and Mahomedan peons, six complete sets of bearers, a number of umbrellah-holders, farashees, washermen and other servants, a staff of mashalljies, or torch-bearers, and a considerable number of musicians and nuggarkana, and a much reduced staff of native dramatic actors, the details of which are shown in the list C accompanying.

10. The outside establishments are four in number, the Aswasala and Gujasala, or the horses, carriages, and elephants, which, together with cart bullocks, have been placed under one goorkar. They provide for an establishment of 44 horses and 14 elephants, including the State horse and elephant, and 30 pairs of cart bullocks, which is all that has been retained out of the very large number of these descriptions of live stock previously maintained, as shown below :—

Elephants - - - - -	32	1 State Elephant.
Camels - - - - -	13	8 Large Elephants.
Horses, Body-guard - - - - -	85	6 Small ditto.
Carriage, Stable, or Posting Department	95	1 State Horse.
Khas Aswasala - - - - -	103	2 Pairs of Carriage Ponies.
Cart Bullocks - - - - -	150	12 Pairs of Carriage Horses.
		3 Riding Ponies.
		12 Riding Horses.
		60 Cart Bullocks.

Arrangements have been made for the elephants bringing their own forage, and the grass for the cattle is also brought in carts from the grazing grounds. The expediency of similarly providing for the horses requires future trial; meanwhile the expense of the grass-cutters for the horses, as well as those employed to cut grass in the kawuls for the elephants, cows, and bullocks, will be defrayed as a contingent charge, as it is not deemed expedient to bring them on the permanent list.

The Kurrohutty, or cattle establishment, has always been an extensive one in the Mysore Palace, comprising, besides the cattle required for palace use, a considerable cattle-breeding establishment, or "Mundé Charoi." It is proposed to sell the cattle in the latter department, and to rent out the kawuls connected with them, mostly to the Government Amrut Mahal, and such as may not be wanted by them to private individuals.

The cattle and kawuls retained for palace use are as shown below :—

Number of Cattle.		Number of Kawuls.	
Cows - - - - -	493	For Grazing at Mysore and outside	22
Calves - - - - -	287	For Cutting Grass - - - - -	5
Buffaloes - - - - -	17		
Ditto, Calves - - - - -	9		
Bulls - - - - -	57		
TOTAL - - - - -	863		27

And the establishments shown in the list now submitted provide from them alone, those connected with the Mundé Charoi being reserved separately, to be dismissed with gratuities as soon as arrangements for their disposal shall have been completed.

The Maramut and Miscellaneous Departments comprise a staff of workmen and artizans of different kinds, and a staff of kamaties and chengoolies for sweeping the palace, besides a reserve for miscellaneous duties and minor repairs. Some of the items of artizans will admit of further reduction on the occurrence of casualties, but the wants of the extensive palace

palace buildings, more or less old and dilapidated, require a considerable number to be maintained for the present. They are, however, much reduced from what they used to be before, considerable numbers of them having been dismissed on gratuities and pensions.

The last item of outside establishments relates to the various outside gardens, bungalows, and buildings, both in and out of Mysore. Proposals will be made for the sale of the useless portions of them; and others, which it may be considered proper to retain, will, for the most part, be rented out. The only gardens which will be retained under direct management are those attached to the two large pleasure bungalows in Mysore (Juggen Mohun and Lokarunjun Mahals), and an extensive fruit garden under the Mysore tank, known as Madoovanum, and three fruit gardens at Seringapatam contiguous to one another, so as to form one garden, which, enjoying great convenience of water, ought, if properly managed, to more than save the cost of the establishments maintained for them, especially in the item of vegetables and fruits now purchased for palace use. Some small establishments are also provided for the charge of the palaces at Chumrajnugur and Nungengode, the bungalow in the Lal Bagh at Bangalore, the bungalows and tombs of his Highness's parents at Seringapatam, and the four churums situated on the four roads leading out of Mysore. It having been considered desirable to retain a considerably reduced staff of 30 jettys, in consideration of their long connection and attachment to this palace, they have also been thrown into this list, the better to utilise their services for the charge of some of the bungalows, whilst a small staff of 12 men is kept in attendance at the palace.

General Office.

11. The general office, to work under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of palace duties, will comprise a small staff of clerks and accountants, and a comparatively small treasury and supply establishments. The treasurer's work will chiefly consist in the payment of all the establishments; he will be entirely disconnected from all the purchases, and will only hold charge of such cloths and valuables as are required for immediate expenditure. All larger payments will be made direct from the Government Treasury on the cheques of the officer in charge of palace duties.

The supply establishment will look to the due delivery of all articles of ordinary consumption, which will be generally contracted for by open competition, and prepare them for palace consumption. It will purchase directly only the smaller articles, all large purchases being settled directly before and in presence of the officer in charge of palace duties, and, as far as practicable, by competition.

12. I have given the above somewhat lengthened sketch of all the establishments in order that the whole organisation may be seen in their fullest detail. Large as the reduction has been, from 10,000 to 3,000 men, it has been for the most part effected by dispensing with old and inefficient servants, and superfluous or idle hangers-on; and no service, however minute, has been left unprovided for, as will be seen from the accompanying abstract list of the establishments retained.

One of the most considerable items of reduction consists of the large numbers of servants deputed to serve under numerous relations and dependants. They have, as a rule, been wholly dispensed with. The only (Tynathee) servants attached to non-residents of the palace now continued are a kattigaiwallah, a chobdar, and four nuggarkana, and a sepoy guard of six men to each of the five sons-in-law, and a sepoy and Rachaiwar guard to the Mutt of the Parakala Swami, the Gooroo of the Maharaja.

The establishments retained provide for the whole service of the palace, consisting of the young Maharaja, six members of the Zenana, and two families of grandsons; and these will, for the most part, be found sufficient, even on the contemplated removal of the young Maharaja to Bangalore for his education.

Rates of Pay.

13. It now only remains to notice the modifications which it has been found necessary to make in the salaries of the establishments retained. Admittedly low as these salaries are, I have not deemed it expedient at once to propose any general system of increase, but it appeared to me desirable, nay, inevitable, to get rid of the multifarious rates of pay which prevailed amongst the same class of servants, to raise a few of the notoriously low rates of salary, and to simplify matters by dispensing with the very inconvenient fractions, which resulted from fixing the salaries in Kantirai Pagodas, the current value of which is Rs. 2. 14. 6. This last measure has been accomplished by taking three rupees as the equivalent of the Kantirai Pagoda, so far as regards the salaries of the establishments, which resulted in a very slight increase throughout the whole. In the lower grades, in which the salaries consisted of fractional parts of pagodas, giving fractional parts of rupees, even after the above conversion, a further process of simplification was found necessary by allowing a whole or a half rupee in lieu of fractions.

14. Referring to the detailed and abstract pay lists submitted for the details of the salaries as now fixed, I may here briefly state that of sepoy retained there are three companies on seven rupees, two on six, and three on five; the few body-guard men receiving nine and seven, and the Golundauze, seven and six rupees; of Rachaiwars, five parties of 10 men, each get six rupees, one party five, and three parties four rupees, six men forming the Bichguttee guard alone receiving seven rupees; of Ballays, or spearsmen, there are three hoblies of 24 men, each on five rupees, three and a-half on
four

four and a-half rupees, and one and a-half hoby on four rupees. The pay of the kattigaiwallahs and chobdars has been fixed at five rupees, whilst for other peons in the several departments there have been provided three grades of four, four and a-half, and five rupees. The Brahmin harkaras or peons get seven rupees, the bearers four and a-half rupees, the kahars, a special class of bearers, six; the mashalljies employed within the palace four and a-half, those outside three and a-half rupees. The country musicians, whose work is not heavy, have been left on three rupees. The pay of the paracharakas in the Chamoondie Totty is generally four and a-half rupees; the prevailing rates amongst the great bulk of the people in Samookada and Itty Ooligais, which comprise the cooks, water-bearers, and other in-door personal attendants, are four and a-half and three and a-half rupees, which latter rate it has not been considered necessary to alter, as the servants in both these departments have the benefit of getting their food in the palace on the alternate days on which they work. The rates of pay amongst gollurs were four and a-half and three, which latter has now been raised to four rupees. In fact, four rupees has been assumed now as the minimum pay for all uneducated servants, the only exceptions being the cowherds, who get three and a-half rupees at Mysore, and three and two and a-half in the Charais, the kamaties, who are paid three and a-half at Mysore and three outside, and the chengoolies, females and boys, two and a-half and two rupees respectively. It was also found necessary to raise the pay of the syces to five, and the cart drivers to four, in order to get a proper day's work out of them; the pay of the mahouts and gudaikars has been raised respectively to seven and five rupees, they being deprived of certain allowances of rice which they have hitherto enjoyed, and being now compelled to bring the forage for the elephants, instead of purchasing the same in the market. The corresponding pay in the Government commissariat is nine and eight rupees. In considering these small increases of pay which have been given as above, it is necessary to bear in mind that a variety of perquisites, which several classes of servants had opportunities of earning, have been now more or less completely put a stop to.

15. Some small increase had also to be given to the avairs, or female attendants in the Zenana, who were allowed rations with an annual pay of 16½ rupees, which has been now raised to 24, or two rupees per mensem. This may not be found adequate to secure the free and willing services of sufficiently respectable women, but it is a complex service, which would require further regulation hereafter on the numbers gradually diminishing.

16. In explanation of the low salaries of the kawulgars employed in the kawuls or grazing farms, I beg to state that they are generally cultivating ryots of the same village, who give but a portion of their time to the work. The pay of the several classes of workmen has also been left untouched, as this department requires a further revision, and some reduction hereafter on the exigencies of the service being better ascertained.

17. The higher ranks in all the departments, which were numerous, have also been considerably simplified, in consequence chiefly of the abolition of useless grades and sinecures, and the incorporation of several departments under one head, which rendered it necessary to fix the salaries of the few retained on a somewhat more liberal scale than before. Amongst the educated servants generally, no increase of pay has been made beyond that secured by the new rate of conversion, but I have found it necessary to raise a few of the lowest rates. Salaries of three pagodas (nine rupees) and under have been raised to 12 rupees, which has been assumed as the minimum for the educated class of servants, so as to bring them all under the Government Pension Rules; and four pagodas (12 rupees) have been raised to 15 rupees where the incumbents were more than 10 years standing, persons of shorter service being left on 12 rupees. The minimum pay of Goorkars and Sheristadars has been fixed at 18 rupees. As the number of the superior classes of servants has been considerably reduced, the cases in which the above increase had to be given are very few, and involved an additional cost of only about 100 rupees.

18. The few cases in which the increase of pay proposed requires prominent notice are noted in the margin. The necessity of the increase in the first case has already been admitted, and it is equally obvious in the next four, which all provide for responsible heads of distinct establishments. Numbers four and five have a special claim to the increase, as his late Highness, in order to prevent their seeking employment elsewhere, gave them additional salaries in the names of their children, to the extent of 70 rupees in the one, and 20 rupees in the other, of which they have both been now deprived. This mode of remunerating servants by additional pay to relations has been not unfrequently resorted to by his Highness to avoid giving rise to other claimants. The pay of the few other English clerks is fixed so as to secure qualified hands, and to admit of a regular gradation. The four English clerks and accountantships will, for the present, remain vacant, as there are none eligible for them on the palace establishments, and a few goomastahships found necessary in different departments are also kept open to provide for such of the men thrown out whose claims may hereafter appear deserving of consideration.

	Former Pay.	Proposed Pay.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Commandant of Barr Cutcherry	29 1 5	60 - -
2. Goorkars, Maramut Department	43 10 2	50 - -
3. Sheristadars, Modeekana or Supply Department.	34 14 6	45 - -
4. Head English Clerk - -	70 - -	100 - -
5. Head English Accountant - -	58 2 11	80 - -

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19. The numbers of the superior educated class of servants at different rates of pay are shown below, and, it will be seen, provide for a regular scale of promotion :—

	At Rupees												Total
	80 to 120.	50 to 70.	40.	36 and 35.	30.	27.	25 and 24.	21 and 20.	18.	15 and 14.	13, 12 and 11.	10 and 10½.	
Treasurers, Managers and Gurnakars	6	1	4	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	20
Sherstadars - - - -	-	-	2	5	3	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	17
Goomastahs - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	14	22	-	43
English Clerks - - - -	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Shroffs - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Darogahs - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	9
Military and Band - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	10	18	6	47
Other classes of Peons, &c. - - - -	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	2	12	6	8	30
Workmen - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	4	10	22
Pundits and Physicians - - - -	-	-	3	-	1	5	2	7	2	13	21	5	59

20. The increase over former salaries secured to the establishments retained by the proposed revision amounts to 2,314 rupees, or about 13½ per cent., and has been generally given to the sepoys and other semi-military classes and syces, who have all hard work to perform, and require a slight addition to their pay. The increase given was generally a rupee a head. In the other departments the increase is small, and results entirely from the compounding of fractions.

21. On the whole, order may be said to have been worked out of chaos. It is unnecessary here to allude to the extremely complicated state of things which has been superseded, the multifarious and unequal rates of pay, the multiplicity of ranks, and the confused scattering of the same description of establishments over different departments, which rendered it difficult to foresee the effect of the disposal of a particular department, and necessitated (though in a very few cases) the re-entertainment of servants at first dispensed with. Whilst all the servants on the old establishments who were deserving of consideration have been retained, their services have been utilized without loss of pay to any (except in a few cases of very recent appointment), and by slightly raising a few items of pay here and there, the whole has been worked into a regular scheme of establishment, which will not require any material alteration hereafter. I trust it may meet with your approval and sanction.

22. As regards the future conduct of the establishments, I do not advocate a sudden introduction of the leave and other rules regulating Government establishments, but the Government Pension Rules can at once be adopted as regards the superior classes of servants drawing more than 10 rupees pay. As persons who have completed 30 years' service have, with very few exceptions, been pensioned, those retained cannot complain of any loss from their present condition in the half-pension, which is the maximum sanctioned by the Government Rules; and further, they will have the benefit of the wider prospects held out by the general service, of which the palace establishment will become virtually a part. The lower grades of servants, to whom six months' gratuity is the maximum retiring allowance accorded by the Government Rules, will be the great sufferers by the change, and special recommendations for pensions may have frequently to be made in such cases; but this can to a great extent be avoided by providing the deceased or retiring servant's relations with the last place, if they are eligible for it, and which will in general be received as a sufficient consideration.

Enclosure 7, in No. 20.

ABSTRACT.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT.	Number.	Cost.
		<i>Rs. a.</i>
ARMANAI DUFFER - - - - -	16	263 -
KILLAY CUTCHERRY - - - - -	586	4,335 -
ZILLO CUTCHERRY - - - - -	424	2,326 -
CHAMOONDEE TOTTEE - - - - -	251	2,268 -
AVASARADA HOBLY - - - - -	404	2,244 -
SAMOOKADA OOLIGAI, KHAS - - - - -	306	1,620 -
SAMOOKADA OOLIGAI, ZENANA - - - - -	426	1,487 8
ASWASALA, GUJASALA - - - - -	132	799 8
KURROHUTTY - - - - -	152	501 -
MARAMUT ESTABLISHMENT - - - - -	206	1,280 8
GARDEN ESTABLISHMENT - - - - -	213	1,025 -
GENERAL OFFICE - - - - -	80	1,130 8
TOTAL - - - - -	3,196	19,280 -

Enclosure 8, in No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the Comparison of Old and New Salaries for the Establishments retained.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Persons now Retained.	Former Salary.		Add New Salary of Persons re-entertained, or of Appointments newly Opened, for whom there are no former Salaries.		Total of Former Salary.	Amount of Proposed Salary.	Increase.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>			
Armanai Dufter - - -	16	209 14 7	7	38 - -	-	247 14 7	263 - -	15 1 5
Killay Cutcherry - - -	586	3,586 6 2	-	- - -	-	3,586 6 2	4,335 - -	748 9 10
Zillo Cutcherry - - -	424	1,912 8 8	4	16 - -	-	1,928 8 8	2,326 - -	397 7 4
Chamoondee Totty - - -	251	2,061 2 9	8	49 8 -	-	2,110 10 9	2,268 - -	157 5 3
Avasarada Hobly - - -	404	2,021 5 1	21	101 8 -	-	2,122 13 1	2,244 - -	121 2 11
Samookada Ooligai, Khas - - -	306	1,542 13 11	-	- - -	-	1,542 13 11	1,620 - -	77 2 1
Ditto - ditto Zenana - - -	149	822 9 10	-	- - -	-	822 9 10	933 8 -	98 14 2
Ditto - ditto Avairs - - -	277	380 - -	-	- - -	-	380 - -	554 - -	174 - -
Aswasala, Gujasala - - -	132	522 5 7	23	111 - -	-	633 5 7	799 8 -	166 2 5
Kurrohutty - - - - -	152	428 14 4	-	- - -	-	428 14 4	501 - -	72 1 8
Maramut Establishment - - -	206	1,196 - 8	10	28 - -	-	1,224 - 8	1,280 8 -	56 7 4
Garden Establishment - - -	213	759 2 11	58	190 8 -	-	949 10 11	1,025 - -	75 5 1
General Office - - - - -	80	734 11 2	6	241 - -	-	975 11 2	1,130 8 -	154 12 10
TOTAL - - - - -	3,196	16,177 15 8	137	775 8 -	-	16,953 7 8	19,280 - -	2,314 8 4

C. Elliot, Major, Superintendent,
Astagram Division, in charge Palace Duties.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Enclosure 9, in No. 20.

COMPARISON of the Numbers of ESTABLISHMENTS now Retained with those in 1868 and 1836 (exclusive of Relations not yet settled).

	As in 1836.	As in 1868.	As now Retained.		As in 1836.	As in 1868.	As now Retained.
Religious servants - - -	118	231	96	Ballays - - - -	590	556	264
Pundits - - - -	105	464	125	Kundachars - - - -	45	43	10
Musicians - - - -	20	24	4	English Band - - - -	28	51	30
Physicians - - - -	29	86	14	Other kinds - - - -	26	27	26
Samookada ooligais - -	223	513	290	Workmen - - - -	98	416	96
Religious lingayets - -	17	93	9	Kamaties and chengoolies -	402	300	95
Itty ooligais - - - -	122	107	61	Garden establishment - -	134	392	152
Gollurs - - - -	157	168	74	Ashams - - - -	190	170	20
Out-door servants, kattigai- wallahs, chobdars, bearers, musicians, actors, mashalljies, washermen, &c., &c.	566	922	398	Jetties - - - -	-	112	32
Aswasala, gujasala, and cart establishment.	429	595	129	Supply department - -	57	77	29
Kurrphutty - - - -	992	481	144	Office Establishment - -	155	545	163
Sepoys - - - -	1,208	1,494	547	Amanath and non-parvariah -	62	891	-
Rachaiwar - - - -	214	202	111	Avairs - - - -	-	606	277
				Miscellaneous - - - -	239	121	-
				TOTAL - - - -	6,224	9,687	3,196

	Number.	Monthly Salary.
		<i>Rs.</i>
As in 1836, exclusive of avairs - - - -	6,224	33,530
As in 1868, exclusive of avairs - - - -	9,687	57,452
As now retained - - - -	3,196	19,268

C. Rungacharloo,
For Superintendent.

Enclosure 10, in No. 20.

ABSTRACT of PENSIONS of all kinds, excluding those of a Honorary Nature.

R A T E.	MALE PENSIONERS.		WIDOWS.		INFIRM PENSIONERS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1½ Rupees - - -	1	1 8 -	3	4 8 -	-	-	4	6 - -
2 " - - -	7	14 - -	1	2 - -	3	6 - -	11	22 - -
2½ to 3 " - - -	92	260 - -	119	356 - -	7	19 8 -	218	635 8 -
Above 3 to 5 " - - -	281	1,240 8 -	66	296 8 -	12	53 - -	359	1,590 - -
" 5 to 10 " - - -	311	2,140 - -	45	311 8 -	6	42 - -	362	2,493 8 -
" 10 to 20 " - - -	76	1,005 8 -	15	214 - -	3	34 8 -	94	1,254 - -
" 20 to 50 " - - -	52	1,540 8 -	4	111 - -	-	-	56	1,651 8 -
" 50 to 100 " - - -	8	535 - -	-	-	-	-	8	535 - -
" 100 to 200 " - - -	3	417 - -	1	106 - -	-	-	4	523 - -
TOTAL - - -	831	7,154 - -	254	1,401 8 -	31	155 - -	1,116	8,710 8 -

Enclosure 11, in No. 20.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1207); dated the 17th October 1868.

I HAVE laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your letter (No. 3368-148), dated 5th ultimo, submitting, with your remarks, a Report by Major Elliot on the reduction effected in the establishments of the late Maharaja of Mysore together with statements and lists of the revised establishments which have been retained for the present requirements of the palace.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that out of 9,687 persons in the service of the late Maharaja, 1,116 have received pensions at a cost of 8,710 rupees per mensem; that 4,352 have been discharged with gratuities amounting in the aggregate to 3,02,728 rupees; that employment in and about the palace has been provided for 3,196 at a charge of 19,280 rupees a month; and that the names of 936 have been struck off the rolls. There still remain 87 cases to be finally reported on. These results I am desired to state are very satisfactory, and they reflect great credit on the officers to whom the accomplishment of this difficult and invidious task had been assigned.

3. Inquiries have been extended to almost every department; abuses have been checked or remedied; order and good management have, as far as possible, been introduced; and while old dependants have been treated with liberality, a very considerable saving has been effected in a very reasonable period of time. There is ground to hope that the arrangements made will be accepted by the parties concerned without murmuring, but if proof should hereafter arise of special hardship in any individual instance, his Excellency in Council has no doubt that you will be prepared to reconsider all such cases in a generous spirit.

4. There are, however, one or two points on which I am directed to intimate the opinion of his Excellency in Council that some modification is advisable. In paragraph 15 of your letter, No. 718-2, dated 7th May last, to Major Elliot's address, in which you conveyed to him instructions which were generally practical and judicious, you suggested that the pension list should not exceed the interest of the 30 lakhs invested in Government securities. His Excellency in Council prefers not to fix any limit as absolute and unchanging, as there may be times when it may be necessary to grant more pensions. He will be glad, however, if in ordinary circumstances the limits contemplated by you are not exceeded. Neither would he too rigidly restrict the expenses of the young chief of the Ranees, of the Rajbindees, and of the other connections of the family, to six lakhs per annum. Care should, of course, be taken to avoid extravagance or objectionable expenditure, but at the same time the dignity and comfort of the Maharaja and his relations should be consulted, for it is possible that some difficulty might eventually be experienced if a set sum were now fixed for the household and personal expenditure, which could not be exceeded.

5. His Excellency in Council entirely approves of one establishment for the whole palace, instead of separate establishments for the young Maharaja and the several Ranees.

6. As regards the disposal of the live stock mentioned in your letter of instructions, paragraph 8, his Excellency in Council thinks that old and superfluous animals, such as horses and cattle, should not be sold, but that they might be given away to the old servants and dependants of the State. Whatever elephants may be rejected by the Commissariat Department should be retained, their number being gradually reduced as they die off.

7. In the 13th paragraph of your letter to Government you propose that Major Renton, the town magistrate at Mysore, should continue to discharge the duties of pension paymaster, and should receive a special allowance of 200 rupees a month for this work. His Excellency in Council sanctions this arrangement, on the understanding that the salary, hitherto drawn by Major Renton from the Raja's privy purse, as superintendent of the palace troops, shall now cease.

8. In the 15th paragraph of the same letter you say that you are uncertain whether Government wishes to be furnished with detailed lists of all the pensions sanctioned. As such lists would be useful for reference and record, both at Mysore and at head-quarters, you are requested to have them printed as early as practicable, and to supply this office with half-a-dozen copies. The further reports referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 should also be forwarded when the inquiry is complete.

9. In conclusion, I am to inform you that, in the opinion of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, Major Elliot, and Mr. C. Rungacharloo, whose services were obtained from the Government of Madras, and who was associated with that officer for the discharge of this special duty, have performed the work entrusted to them with great promptitude, tact, and judgment. The duties on which they have been employed for some months involved an inquiry into confused and intricate accounts, and demanded the exhibition of both discretion and firmness. Major Elliot by no means overstates the case when he writes that the result has been to bring order out of chaos; and both he and the native gentlemen associated with him in this harassing task are fully entitled to the commendations bestowed by you in the closing words of your letter, in the propriety of which the Government of India concurs. You yourself have also contributed in no small degree to the end attained by the detailed and careful instructions which you laid down in the commencement for these officers' guidance. For the important results which you and they have thereby secured for the State, I am directed to convey the cordial acknowledgments of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Enclosure 12, in No. 20.

From *L. B. Bowring*; Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 135); dated 10th November 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter (No. 89), dated 31st October 1868, with its enclosure, from Major C. Elliot, C.B., reporting on the estimated ordinary expenditure for the future of the palace at Mysore, and I take advantage of this opportunity to show briefly what the total charge is likely to be hereafter under all heads, exclusive of such small establishments as may be required for the proper custody of the Maharajah's property, the report on which has not yet reached me.

2. On referring to my letter (No. 98), dated 7th November 1865, it will be seen that the average income of the late Maharajah, as shown in the public accounts from 1854-55 to 1864-65, that is, during 11 years, was a little more than 13 lacs yearly. In 1865-66 it was 13,64,647 rupees; in 1866-67 (11 months), it was 10,66,039 rupees; and in 1867-68, 13,45,144 rupees. To the average of 13 lacs thus shown must be added the debts, which from 1844, the time of Mr. (Sir J. P.) Grant's inquiry, to 1864 aggregated 30 lacs, and from 1864 to 1868, 12½ lacs, or a total of 42½ lacs. Dividing this by 24, the number of years, we find an additional outlay of 1¾ lacs yearly, making a total average outlay of 14¾ lacs. The sum which his Highness originally held in Government securities amounted to 16 lacs, of which, owing to the large sums spent in contending his claims, only two lacs were left at the time of his death. It may therefore be assumed that, for the last 10 or 12 years, his total expenditure was not much short of 16 lacs per annum. The estimated current expenditure for the future is about 8½ lacs, as will be seen at the close of this communication.

3. In the letter now submitted, Major Elliot has endeavoured to fix a limit for supplies and other miscellaneous articles of expenditure, basing the estimate mainly upon a careful detail of daily requirements, but also taking into consideration the extra outlay on special festivals and ceremonies, and periodical gifts of cloths and money on particular occasions. The charge for supplies is, in my opinion, having regard to the number of ladies and their establishments, and to the previous waste, extremely moderate; it only amounts to 11,298 rupees monthly, or 1,35,576 rupees yearly. The allowance for special occasions, 20,176 rupees, is very liberal, without being needlessly lavish. The same remark holds good of the proposed outlay on gifts for cloths and money, viz., 44,248 rupees. The main items of expenditure under this last head are 7,018 rupees for celebrating the young Maharajah's annual installation ceremony and the Dusserah; 10,000 rupees for the late chief's annual funeral ceremony; and 9,600 rupees for the Ranee's charities. The total of the three heads referred to is 2,00,000 rupees yearly. I concur with Major Elliot that contracts for regular supplies may with advantage be made yearly, according to the practice in force in the Commissariat Department.

4. The expenses of the Maharajah's sraddha, during the present year, have already received the sanction of the Supreme Government.

5. In paragraph 8, Major Elliot specifies some heads of extra expenditure which will require consideration occasionally, such as (1), purchases of horses, carriages, cloths, &c.; (2), marriage presents and gifts at funerals; (3), repairs. It is proposed to allow 20,000 rupees for each of the first two heads, and the repairs can be provided for as an extraordinary charge in the palace budget.

6. With

6. With reference to the allowances to Rajbides and other members of the family, it does not seem to be advisable, under present circumstances, that the Government should bind itself to set aside the interest of the funded securities for their payment. To the recipients themselves it does not matter whence their stipends are paid, and the money now invested might probably be spent with advantage on some of the great irrigation projects which are in contemplation. It has been found necessary to withdraw several lacs of the trust fund for the payment of the late Maharajah's debts, and the amount now funded is only 25½ lacs, but the accumulation of a large sum of ready money might, perhaps, on the young chief's attaining his majority, be fraught with danger to him. In regard both to these stipendiaries and the pensioners of the late Maharajah's establishments, I think that they should be shown in the budget for palace requirements. The former have always hitherto been paid by his Highness, and the latter, had it been the practice to give pensions, would also have received their stipends from his privy purse. I do not therefore agree with Major Elliot in the proposal made in paragraph 11 of his letter, and it appears to me that a better control would be maintained over the palace expenditure, by keeping it wholly separate from the charges of the administration. For the same reason, I recommend that a yearly sum, say 25,000 rupees, be set apart from the palace budget for such repairs as may be required to the palace buildings, which are reported to be, in some parts, much dilapidated.

7. The chutters referred to in paragraph 13, should, I think with Major Elliot, be transferred to the Moojrai Department, which has the superintendence of the religious and charitable institutions of the province. This course has been followed in respect to the Rajah's school and hospital at Mysore, which are now borne on the State Educational and Medical Establishments respectively.

8. The Supreme Government will probably deem it expedient to assign a fixed limit for the future expenditure of the palace, both as an index of present requirements, and with a view to economy hereafter. The following is an abstract of probable charges under all heads, and is as accurate an account as I am able to submit. It comprises the various details of expenditure for stipends, pensions, establishments, supplies, religious and charitable donations, and other heads of charges mentioned in the several reports submitted by me to Government in relation to the late Maharajah's affairs. I believe that nothing is omitted in it, save the allowances of the establishments, which will be needed for the supervision and custody of the Maharajah's property, should any other items of expenditure appear unavoidable on further inquiry; and as experience shows us the sufficiency or otherwise of the outlay, as now regulated, I shall do myself the honour to seek the instructions of Government on the subject.

Enclosure 13, in No. 20.

ABSTRACT of future Palace Charges.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		Amount Yearly.	REFERENCES.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Palace establishments at - -	*19,135	} 2,40,000	<i>Vide</i> my letter, No. 3368-148, dated 5th September 1868.
Margin for increase - - -	865		
Pensions of employés - - -	†91,118	1,09,338	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
Honorary Pensioners - - -	‡826	9,912	Ditto, No. 80, dated 6th October 1868.
Rajbuides and other stipendiaries -	11,463	} 1,55,256	Ditto, No. 122, dated 4th November 1868.
Honorary moosahibs - - -	675		
Illegitimate descendants (¼) - -	800		
Supernumerary employés to be drafted into Government service.	- -	14,868 (temporary)	Ditto, No. 3368-148, dated 5th September 1868.
Civil Pension Paymaster - -	200	} 4,908	{ - ditto - ditto - ditto. Ditto, No. 133, dated 7th November 1868.
Ditto - - Establishment - -	209		

* See paragraph 2 of Major Elliot's letter. The original amount fixed was 19,280 rupees, now reduced to 19,135 rupees, to which a margin has been added, making the total 20,000 rupees monthly.

† Some addition to the number of pensioners has been made, raising the aggregate from 1,116 persons at Rs. 8,710. 8. to 1,134 persons at Rs. 9,111. 8. A detailed schedule will be submitted to Government when printed.

‡ Two honorary pensioners have died, reducing the number from 31 persons at 826 rupees to 29 persons at 826 rupees.

ABSTRACT of Future Palace Charges—*continued.*

HEADS OF CHARGES.		Amount Yearly.	REFERENCES.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Religious and charitable payments*	- -	13,605	} <i>Vide</i> my letter, No. 3455-153, dated 10th September 1868. } Ditto, No. 135, dated 10th No- vember 1868.
Ordinary palace supplies - -	11,298	1,35,576	
Extraordinary - ditto - -	- -	20,176	
Special gifts of money, cloths, &c. - -	- -	44,248	
Horses, carriages, and miscellaneous purchases.	- -	20,000	
Gifts on marriages and deaths - -	- -	20,000	
Repairs and improvements to palace	- -	25,000	
	<i>Rs.</i>	8,12,887	

9. Subject to the confirmation of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, I have directed the Deputy Accountant General to enter the above amount, 8,12,887 rupees, in the Budget for 1869-70, under the head of "Administration," sub-head, "Palace Charges."

Enclosure 14, in No. 20.

From Major *C. Elliot*, C.B., Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, in charge of Palace Duties, to *L. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 89); dated 31st October 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the estimate of the ordinary annual expenditure of the palace.

† Inclusive of the allowances to moodsahibs and one-fourth of the allowance to grandsons.

2. The annual cost of the establishments according to Report already submitted, after deducting 145 rupees (since transferred to provide for the pay of Pension Establishments), is 19,135 per mensem, or 2,29,620 per annum; allowing for some increase of pay which may hereafter be found necessary, I propose to fix the annual cost under this head at 2,40,000 rupees. The cost of the allowances to relations has also been separately reported upon. It amounts to 1,55,256 rupees† per annum for the present, but may eventually be fixed at 1,20,000 rupees, the interest on the 30 lacs of Government paper.

3. I have now to report on the remaining expenditure of the palace, or what may be called the supplies, the accompanying estimate of which has been prepared from a detailed diary of the expenditure of the palace for a year, which being left under my signature would greatly relieve the palace servants, as well as the officer in charge, from the necessity of needless references and orders, which are likely to occasion inconvenience to the members of the palace.

4. The supplies of provisions daily amount to 1,35,576 rupees, and on special festival occasions to 20,176 rupees, the presents of cloth and money gifts, on festival and ceremonial occasions, to 44,248 rupees, making in all two lacs of rupees against five lacs, the former expenditure on provisions alone. The saving has resulted not from the striking out of any customary expenditure, which has been scrupulously adhered to, but from the large reductions made in the Samookadre Ooligay and Avairs establishments, who are fed in the palace, and in the live stock. The daily supply of rice to the palace has in consequence been reduced from 700 to 300 seers, and for charitable distribution to the poor from 300 to 200 seers; a great saving has also been effected in the feeding of live stock. The only other notable reduction made has been in the birthday expenses of 30,000 rupees, which hitherto went chiefly to defray the cost of the annual races at Mysore, and some petty presents to his Highness's illegitimate relations has been struck off, not so much on account of the amount involved, but in order to define more clearly the relations of the palace.

5. On

* Srimgire Gooro, 12,000 rupees; Madras Orphanage, 1,000 rupees; Mysore Catholic Church, 360 rupees; Nos. 63, 64, 65, of Schedule in my letter, No. 3455-153, dated 10th September 1868 aggregating 245 rupees monthly, ordered by Government to be continued in letter, No. 1191, dated 14th October 1868.

5. On the other hand I have attempted to improve the three chief festival and ceremonial occasions in the palace, according to Hindoo ideas, by making provision for the feeding of Brahmins and the poor on the birthday of the young Maharajah, the annual sraddhun of the late Maharajah, and the Dusserah, with charitable distribution of money on the two former occasions, and gifts to learned pundits, &c., on the latter. These additions appeared to me to be necessary in order to make up for the gifts, which all visitors to the palace hitherto used to receive, but which must, in a great measure, if not altogether, cease during the period of minority. As a further compensation for the same, I have provided for an annual sum of 9,600 rupees being left at the disposal of the Ranees, as noted in the margin, for any distribution of charities they may consider it necessary to make. The estimate of 10,000 rupees for the annual sraddhun of his late highness is also a new charge, and is fair and moderate.

600 rupees per month at the disposal of the two ranees.
200 rupees per month at the disposal of the four Bungaroo ladies.

6. The total, which comes up to two lacs of rupees, must fluctuate according to the state of the market, but under the efficient arrangement which will be made in regard to purchases, supported by ready-money payment, there will be rather a saving than otherwise. I propose that the contracts for regular supplies be annually given out to competition at the harvest season, with suitable security, providing for a fixed price for all the principal articles throughout the year, instead of the present system of regulation by the monthly niruks or price lists received from the Talook authorities, which is open to great abuse. The contractors can lay in the necessary stores at the harvest season, and make their own calculations of profits.

7. The above estimate makes no provision for the daily ceremonies and the first year's "sraddhun" of his late highness, which will be confined to the present year, and must be met as a special charge.

8. The other extraordinary items, which cannot be regularly estimated for, are (1) special purchases of horses, carriages, cloths, &c.; (2) contribution to relations and dependants on occasions of marriages and deaths; (3) marriages in the family; and (4) repairs. For the first item an annual sum of 20,000 rupees will be sufficient for the present. I have taken into consideration the expediency of dispensing with the second item by an increased rate of allowances, but not only will this be opposed to the general feeling of the palace, but it will fail in the object sought, as the increased allowances will be spent, and the difficulty continue to be experienced. The contributions to the chief relations for marriages may vary from 500 rupees to 1,000 rupees, with 200 to 500 seers of rice and provisions; for deaths of elderly members in the above families half of the above allowances will have to be made; the contributions to the poorer and more distant relations and servants in the palace establishments will partake more of the character of charitable allowances, and will be much smaller in amount. A provision of 20,000 rupees may be made for these purposes.

(Inclusive of clothing for the sepoy.)

9. The aggregate future expenditure of the palace proper will then be 2,40,000 rupees for establishment, and 2,40,000 rupees for supplies, purchases, and gifts, leaving a reserve of 1,20,000 rupees in the annual grant of six lacs of rupees, which it will be convenient to assign away for the purpose. Out of this reserve, the expenses for marriages in the family can be specially sanctioned from time to time, and it will also go to provide for the growing wants of the young Maharajah in the new career of knowledge which will be opened to him.

10. The allowance to relations, though properly a charge of the palace proper, will be properly defrayed by the interest of the 30 lacs, and I would beg to recommend that this interest, together with the six lacs, be placed to the credit of the palace in the annual budget.

11. The pensions granted to the palace establishments, amounting to 9,181½ rupees per annum, ought, I beg to submit, to form a charge on the general State revenues. They do not represent the ordinary expenditure of the palace, and will gradually disappear in the next few years. The future pensions of the palace establishments will be comparatively small in amount, say 10 per cent. of the cost of the establishments, or 24,000 rupees, and it might also be borne on the State revenues as a matter of principle as well as of convenience.

12. The larger repairs of the palace buildings would also, I believe, according to the custom of other states, be borne by the State revenues, the smaller ones being performed by the palace establishments themselves. A sum of one lac of rupees will be required for this purpose, not so much to enlarge or make new additions to the palace, as to knock down a good deal of the dilapidated and dangerous buildings, and to restore and improve the appearance of the remainder. This charge may be conveniently spread over four or five years.

13. I have made no provisions for the five Chuttur, in the neighbourhood of Mysore, founded in honour of the Maharajah's "Bungaroo" ladies, and the new one proposed at Mysore in honour of the Maharajah, and the Sanskrit School, which had all been separately reported upon; but though it would be convenient that these institutions, as well as the pagodas in the neighbourhood, in which the Maharajah's family take a direct interest, should be under the management of the palace authorities, their cost should also, I believe, be borne by the State revenues in the Moojrai Department.

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14. I view the assignment of a fixed sum for the palace expenditure proper (which may, however, fluctuate from time to time according to circumstances) as an essential measure of State policy, not only for the present, but even hereafter, when the Maharajah should attain to the administration of the Government.

15. I have, in conclusion, only to repeat that the reduction now effected in the palace establishment is entirely due to the reduction of the overgrown establishments to the extent of nearly 5½ lacs of rupees in pay, another three lacs in supplies, which the Maharajah kept up for the maintenance of his dignity after his separation from the administration; that the dignity and comforts of the Maharajah's family and his relations proper have been consulted to a greater extent than they had been accustomed to amidst the general neglect in the Maharajah's last days; and the reduction has been much facilitated by the comprehensive view we are now in a position to take of the palace as a part of the general administration.

ESTIMATE of the Annual Expenditure of the Mysore Palace of Supplies.

Monthly Supply - - - - -	Rupees. 11,298
Total per Annum - - Rs.	1,35,576
Value of Supply on Special Days - - - - -	20,176
Gifts of Money and Cloths - - - - -	44,248
TOTAL Value of Annual Supplies - - - Rs.	2,00,000

C. Elliot, Major,
Superintendent, Ashtagram Division,
In charge of Palace Duties.

Enclosure 15, in No. 20.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1427); dated 9th December 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 135), dated 10th ultimo, with its enclosure, from Major C. Elliot, reporting on the ordinary expenditure which it is calculated will be required in future for the palace at Mysore.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council concurs with the views which you have expressed in this letter, and approves of your having directed the sum of 8,12,887 rupees, which you calculate will cover all charges on a liberal scale, to be entered in the Budget Estimate for 1869-70.

3. His Excellency in Council also concurs with you in thinking that the stipends of rajbindees, and other members of the Maharajah's family, as also those of the pensioners of the late establishments, should be shown in the Budget for palace requirements, rather than be debited, as Major Elliot had recommended, to the general revenues of the State.

4. With reference to the suggestion made by you in paragraph 8, I am to state that his Excellency in Council still thinks it undesirable to fix any special sum as the limit of future expenditure for the palace. Although averse to anything like a lavish or unnecessary outlay, he considers that expenses of a certain kind, such as those connected with marriages, gifts, allowances to relations, and the like, should not be too rigidly restricted.

Enclosure 16, in No. 20.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 122); dated 4th November 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter (No. 91), dated 31st October, from Major Elliot, in charge of the palace duties at Mysore, reporting on the stipends which it is proposed to assign to the several members of the late Maharajah's family, referred to in paragraph 19 of my letter (No. 3368-148), dated 5th September 1868. I have not thought it

it necessary to enclose a copy of the detailed list, but an abstract is appended, and on receipt of the instructions of Government the register will be printed, as in the case of the pensions, and copies will be forwarded for record.

2. It will be seen from Major Elliot's letter that there are six widows, of whom two are Ranees, and four Bungaroos, or concubines. The names of the former are—

1. Chelvaji Ammani, or Rama Vilas, daughter of Gopalraj, of the Bettada Kote family.
2. Devaji Ammani, or Seeta Vilas, daughter of Virraj Urus, of Toorovakere.

And of the latter —

1. Kempumma, or Chundra Vilas, of Rainsamoodrum.
2. Gouramma, or first Bokkus Tottee, of Kottagal.
3. Bhudrumma, or second Bokkus Tottee.
4. Kulianamma, or Kuman, Tottee, of Siddoor.

It is not proposed to assign any separate provision for these ladies, but they will receive a fixed sum for distribution in charity, &c., and all their requirements for supplies, clothes, &c., will be provided for in the estimate of current expenditure, which will be submitted to Government immediately.

3. The direct illegitimate descendants of the late Maharajah are as follows:—

1. Deva Parthiva, son of Nunjraj, the second illegitimate son of the late Maharajah.
2. Nunjraj, first son of Chamraj, the first illegitimate son of the late Maharajah.
3. Infant son and daughter of Devraj, second son of Chamraj.
4. Chamraj, third (illegitimate) son of Chamraj.

Under the orders of Government regarding the Chamrajnugur Talook, it has been found necessary to assign to these descendants a suitable provision. To the first it is proposed to allow 1,200 rupees; to the second, 1,200 rupees; to the third, 600 rupees, and to the fourth 200 rupees; making a total of 3,200 rupees monthly, or 38,400 rupees yearly. These allowances appear moderate, and may be sanctioned, but it will be seen that it is not considered necessary to pay more than a quarter of the amounts so long as the princes remain in the palace. From paragraph 4 of Major Elliot's letter, it will be observed that no special allowance is necessary in the case of the two female descendants of the late Maharajah, their names being entered in the general list of relations.

4. The connections of the Maharajah are, as may be supposed, very numerous. They have been divided into three classes: 1, the Ursoos, or Rajbindes, who claim a common descent with the royal family; 2, the Koomars, or illegitimate descendants of the Rajahs; and 3, the Sivachars, or blood relations of the ladies with whom illegitimate connections were formed. It may be remarked here that the Mysore family, though originally Vaishnavs, followed for several generations the tenets of the Saivas, and it was quite recently, comparatively, that the Rajahs reverted to their former faith, while some of the branches still continue followers of Siva.

5. But little change has been made in the stipends hitherto enjoyed by these connections of the Rajah, but whereas, in 1836, they numbered only 331 persons receiving 6,639 rupees yearly, there are now 625 persons receiving 11,463 rupees as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.
		Rs
Ursoos, male - - - - -	245	4,277
Ursoos, female - - - - -	42	951
Koomars, male - - - - -	199	3,453
Koomars, female - - - - -	49	1,123
Sivachars, male - - - - -	65	1,149
Sivachars, female - - - - -	25	510
	625	11,463

I concur with Major Elliot that some increase in the stipend of Cheemappaji Urus, brother of the young Maharajah's mother, is advisable, and it has accordingly been raised from 30 rupees to 150 rupees monthly. The other small increases referred to in paragraph 6 are unobjectionable.

6. The allowances to the male Rajbindes must, as Major Elliot observes, be continued intact hereditarily; but those to the females should, as a rule, be for life only. In regard to the illegitimate branches, I agree with him that it is highly desirable to curtail, when practicable, the stipends now paid to these individuals, as the lax custom which prevailed in the old Rajah's life-time has burdened the palace establishment with a large number of needy and ignorant hangers-on, connected more or less closely with the ladies, who, in an irregular manner, attracted his Highness's attention. At the same time a sudden curtailment of their allowances would give great umbrage to these individuals, and the stipends might be confirmed for life, as proposed, and not be continued, except on special recommendation. The option of commuting the smaller stipends of not more than 10 rupees might be given, the terms of commutation to be fixed by the deputy Accountant General. I am under the impression that Major Elliot's proposals under this head are rather too liberal.

7. With reference to the concluding remarks of Major Elliot's letter, it does not seem necessary, under existing circumstances, to set apart the trust fund money specially for paying the stipendiaries now reported on. The charge can be met from State revenues, and be provided for in the regular Budget estimates, while the accumulated money of the Trust fund may be released when required for extraordinary expenditure on irrigation works.

8. The total amount of the stipends to Ursoos, Koomars, and Sivachars, is 11,463 rupees monthly, to which must be added the pay of seven honorary Moosahibs, and the fourth part of the allowances payable to the descendants mentioned in paragraph 3. The total amount for which sanction is solicited is 1,55,256 rupees yearly, according to the following detail:—

	Rs.
1. Stipends to 625 persons at 11,463 rupees monthly = -	1,37,556
2. Stipends to 7 honorary Moosahibs, at 675 rupees monthly = - - - - -	8,100
3. One-quarter share of allowances to descendants mentioned in paragraph 3 = - - - - -	9,600
TOTAL - - Rs.	1,55,256

Enclosure 17, in No. 20.

From Major *C. Elliot*, Superintendent of Ashtagram Division, in charge of Palace Duties, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner for the Government of Mysore (No. 91); dated 31st October 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the provision which requires to be made for the family and the relations of his late Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

RANEES.
Rama Vilas Sun-
nidan.
Seeta Vilas Sun-
nidan.

BUNGARS.
Chundra Vilas, lady.
First Bokkus Tottee,
lady.
Second Bokkus
Tottee, lady.
Kuman Bokkus
Tottee lady.

2. His Highness's family consists of two Ranees and four wives of the "Bungaroo," or an inferior illegitimate marriage, as noted in the margin. They are all far advanced in years, and under the view already expressed of maintaining the palace as a whole, no separate provision requires to be made for them. The only other members of his Highness's family are the two families of his illegitimate sons, one consisting of Deva Parthiva, the only son of Nunraj, and the other of the children of Chamraj, the other illegitimate son of his Highness. The members of the latter family are Chamraj's two sons, Nunraj and Devraj (the latter of whom died recently, leaving a minor son and daughter), and another illegitimate son. The provision to be made for these two families can, of course, bear no proportion to the revenues of the jagheer (1½ lakhs of rupees), the grant of which was contemplated under very different circumstances, but must be sufficiently liberal to enable them not only to maintain themselves in respectability, but to provide for all marriages and other expenses, and, in fact, to keep up the position of the chief noblemen amongst the Maharajah's relations. I consider that a monthly allowance of 1,200 rupees each to Deva Parthiva and Nunraj, the first son of Chamraj, and 600 rupees to the children of his second son, will be a fair and reasonable provision. The third illegitimate son of Chamraj has comparatively little claim to consideration, but as he has hitherto been permitted by his Highness to live in the family, some provision becomes necessary, and I would beg to recommend a monthly allowance of 200 rupees, the highest salary at present enjoyed by any of his Highness's other relations.

3. These allowances will be permanent to them and to their lineal descendants, their distribution and general control remaining in the palace; and it must be distinctly understood that any increase in the number of their descendants will form no ground of claim for an additional grant, as it is of the greatest importance that they should be induced to betake themselves to habits of economy and forethought, and to put a restraint upon the indiscriminate marriages which have unfortunately hitherto been too much encouraged in the

the palace. It will be doubtless desirable to separate them from the palace eventually, in order to simplify the palace management; but as they cannot be at once entrusted with the management of their affairs, I propose keeping them for some time under the care of the palace authorities, paying to them, while they are maintained in the palace, one-fourth only of their allowances to meet extra and miscellaneous expenses: each family has its own jewels and other moveable property given to them by the Maharajah during his lifetime, and it is only further necessary to provide them with suitable houses to reside in when leaving the palace.

4. The only other surviving descendants of his Highness are two daughters of the "Bungaroo" marriage, both of whom have been already provided amongst the relations, one being a childless widow, and the other having no prospect of issue.

5. A detailed register of the allowances at present enjoyed by the other relations is herewith submitted. They consist of three different classes: (1) the Ursoos or Rajbindes, who are the relations proper; (2) the Koomars or descendants of the Rajahs and of their principal relations by illegitimate connections with Sivachar ladies; and (3) the Sivachar relations of the above ladies. The number and amount of allowances at present enjoyed by these several classes, compared with the amounts paid to them in 1836, are as shown below:—

	As now fixed.		As in 1836.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Ursoos, male - - - - -	245	4,276½	198	4,157 1 3
Ursoos, female - - - - -	42	951	20	590 8 9
Koomars, male - - - - -	199	1,453	113	1,890 14 7
Koomars, female - - - - -	49	1,123½		
Sivachar, male - - - - -	65	1,149		
Sivachar, female - - - - -	25	510		
TOTAL - - -	625	11,463	331	6,638 8 7

And it will be seen that, whilst the relations proper have barely maintained their place, a very large increase has taken place in the recipients of pay amongst the other classes under the objectionable system hitherto pursued.

6. The allowances to the Ursoos have always been regarded as hereditary, their protection and maintenance naturally devolving on the Maharajah, who in return exercises the rights of a patriarchal chief over their affairs, his consent or advice being sought in regard to marriages, adoptions, and other important events in their families. No alteration is, therefore, proposed to be made in these allowances, which are in general fairly fixed, excepting an increase of 40 pagodas to Cheemappaji Urs, the maternal uncle of the present Maharajah, to enable him to maintain the status of his position in a suitable manner; an increase of 20 pagodas to Chikk Nunraj Urs, the second Bukshee of the Armanai Cutcherry, to make his pay equal to that of the other Bukshees; and a new allowance of five pagodas to a relation of his Highness, who has been hitherto left totally unprovided for. The allowances enjoyed by the male members of the Ursoos, which alone will be hereditarily continued, amount to *Rs.* 4,276. 8, whilst the allowances of the Raneeloke, or female members, amounting to 951 rupees, are all personal, and will lapse on their deaths, except where adoptions are permitted for the perpetuation of families which might otherwise become extinct.

7. The system of illegitimate marriages is of very old origin, prevalent and recognised in other parts of India, and to some extent connected with the peculiar origin of the Mysore family, and the Koomars, who are the issue of such marriages of the Maharajahs, or their chief relations, have been considered to be entitled to some consideration. The allowances which used to be held by a few members of the class only have in recent years, however, very largely increased in consequence of the numerous illegitimate marriages contracted by the Maharajah, either for himself or for his illegitimate descendants, and the practice of providing not simply for the issue of such marriages, but for all relations, however distant, who might thereby be introduced; and allowances once granted were allowed to be continued by unrestricted adoptions, such as were scarcely permitted to the relations proper. It is therefore obviously necessary quietly, but steadily, to bring about a return to legitimate and recognised practice, eventually disconnecting these classes altogether from the palace by discouraging and putting an end to the system of illegitimate marriages.

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8. The propriety of revising these allowances, which are at present disproportionately held by some families, has engaged my earnest attention; but as a sudden inquiry and reduction might occasion great discontent, and as the allowances have generally been held for some considerable time, I have come to the conclusion that it will be best not to disturb them for the present, and to postpone our remedial measures to the occurrence of lapses. It will be made generally known that the allowances enjoyed by the Koomars and Sivachars are considered, as a rule, to be for life only, and their continuance to further generations, two or three, according to circumstances, will only be permitted in special cases, dependent on the close relationship of the parties and their circumstances, supported by general good conduct. The principal families of these classes have been in succession the objects of the Maharajah's regard and affection, and have received large gifts of money and jewellery, amounting in the case of some families to several lakhs of rupees, which, in some cases, have been retained, and in others squandered. Without reference to this, however, I would recommend, in order that the poorer families may not suffer by the sudden discontinuance of the allowances on lapse, that the male members in receipt of allowances of three pagodas and under may be permitted to commute them under all circumstances for a present payment of 100 times the monthly allowance, which, if properly invested, would secure to them, at the prevailing rate of interest in the country, three-fourths of their present income in perpetuity, whilst the money would be well applied towards the great object of simplifying the palace relations; 180 out of 264 Koomars and Sivachars are in receipt of these lower rates of pay, and their monthly allowances amount to 362½ pagodas, or 1,087½ rupees; the commutation amount required to be paid, therefore, if all of them are commuted, will be one lakh of rupees. Immediate acceptance of this offer need not be insisted upon, as there will be considerable delay and opposition to their making up their minds to it; but all pay received from the date of offer may be reckoned as a set-off against the commutation amount when it is applied for. The allowances enjoyed by the female members of these classes will, of course, as in the case of the Ursoos, lapse on their death, and there is no object to be gained in their commutation, which, if permitted at all, should be at the rates already proposed in the scale sanctioned by you for female pensioners according to their age.

* 9,600 rupees.

† 8,100 rupees.

9. The total of the present allowances to relations with the few alterations made is 11,463 rupees per annum, and together with the one-fourth* of the proposed allowances to the grandsons, and the allowances† of the seven Moosahibs or honorary stipendiaries, the annual grant requiring to be made under this head will, for the present, amount to 1,55,256 rupees; but under the views above expressed, the allowances to the grandsons and to the Ursoos (male), 90,000 rupees per annum, will alone remain a permanent charge. A portion of the allowances to the Raneeloke also may require to be continued to their heirs after their death, and additions to the existing grants, especially to the poorer relations, under three pagodas, or fresh ones to new members of the families, may from time to time be required. The annual State grant for this purpose may, therefore, be eventually reckoned at 1,20,000 rupees, or 10,000 rupees per mensem, a sum which would be amply met by the interest of the 30 lakhs specially invested for this purpose, or it may be separately provided as a fixed charge upon the State revenues. The former course, however, would seem to be preferable, and I would beg to recommend that the 30 lakhs investment be again made up from the annual revenues, if any portion of it has been sold for the payment of the Maharajah's debts.

Enclosure 18, in No. 20.

From *C. Girdlestone*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1474); dated 12th December 1868.

I HAVE laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your letter (No. 122), dated 4th ultimo, forwarding a Report by Major Elliot, on the stipends proposed to be assigned to the various members of the family of the late Maharajah of Mysore.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that his Excellency in Council concurs in the views which you have expressed on the several points noticed in your letter, and sanctions all the arrangements suggested therein.

3. His Excellency in Council also authorises the disbursement of 1,55,256 rupees on account of the annual payment of the several stipends, on the understanding that the charge shall be met from the State revenues, and shall be provided for in the Regular Budget Estimates.

— No. 21. —

(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 230.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 17 December 1868.

WITH reference to Sir Stafford Northcotes's Despatch,* dated the 31st October 1868, *See page 53.* I have the honour to forward for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the instructions which we have issued for the guidance of the Commissioner of Mysore, and of Lieutenant Colonel Haines, consequent upon the appointment of the latter to be guardian to the minor Maharajah of Mysore.

2. We think these provisions absolutely indispensable for the proper conduct of affairs, and for the attainment of the object which Her Majesty's Government has in view.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 21.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1470); dated 12th December 1868.

I AM directed by his Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, to forward you a copy of a Despatch* received from the Secretary of State, appointing Lieutenant Colonel G. Haines to be guardian to the minor Maharaja of Mysore, on a salary of 2,500 rupees a month, with 500 rupees as house rent. ** No. 169, dated 31st October 1868. See page 53.*

2. His Excellency in Council, while formerly communicating this appointment to you, takes this opportunity of clearly defining the position which Colonel Haines is to occupy both towards yourself and the Maharaja, and of prescribing rules for the performance of the duties to be undertaken, and for the conduct of business and of correspondence for the future.

3. The Government of India considers it essential that Lieutenant Colonel Haines shall, in all respects, be subordinate to the Commissioner of Mysore; that all correspondence with Government on the subject of the Maharaja, or on any other, shall be addressed to, and carried on through, the Commissioner, and that the guardian shall not exercise any independent or exclusive authority whatever.

4. On the other hand, it is both expedient and proper that when a general plan of instruction and education shall have been determined on by the guardian in communication with yourself and with the Government of India, the direction and superintendence of such education of the Maharaja in all its details, and of his moral, intellectual, and physical training, should be left entirely in the hands of the guardian, subject, of course, to such general or occasional supervision by the Commissioner as may be absolutely essential to the success of the plan. But it is not desirable that you or your successors should constantly, or even occasionally, exercise interference in details, and you should allow the guardian freedom of action within the above limits, and full control over the household of the future ruler.

5. His Excellency in Council thinks it would conduce to good order and management to place under the guardian a highly qualified native gentleman, who might be of much use in regulating and controlling the affairs of the household, and who might, from his knowledge of native habits and character, give valuable advice and suggestions to Lieutenant Colonel Haines. Such a qualified person, his Excellency in Council believes, is at this moment available in C. Rangacharloo, and unless you are aware of any objections to this course, this gentleman might be appointed controller of the household in subordination to Lieutenant Colonel Haines. The salary should be liberal, and such as would incline the person nominated to remain at his post for a term of years. You are requested to suggest, for his Excellency's approval, at what amount this salary ought to be fixed.

The time spent in these duties ought to count as service for pension.

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6. It is by no means unnecessary to add that the guardian must rigidly abstain from all interference whatever with political affairs, or with the conduct of the administration of the country. His duties should lie exclusively within the household, and he should devote all his care to the education of the Maharaja, to the formation of his character, and, assisted by the controller, to the general management of the palace and its inmates.

7. The appointment of the necessary instructors or attendants for the young Maharaja should be made by the guardian, subject to your approval ; and no appointment involving extra expenditure should be made without the sanction of the Government of India obtained through the Commissioner.

8. His Excellency in Council trusts that the guardian will carefully attend to the spirit of these instructions, and that he will discourage, by all means in his power, any attempt that may be made by favourites or dependants of the late Maharaja to gain undue influence over the minor, and to make the palace and the household a focus of petty intrigue. His Excellency in Council has reason to apprehend, from late disclosures as to the condition of the palace, that some such attempts may not improbably be made by designing, selfish, and interested parties.

9. By confining himself to his legitimate duties, which afford an ample scope for the exercise of tact and discretion, by surrounding the future sovereign with suitable and well-selected companions, and by discouraging everything in the shape of faction in the Court, Lieutenant Colonel Haines will probably be enabled to establish a wholesome and lasting influence over the mind and disposition of his ward. The general plan and the details of the instruction to be imparted may, as already stated, be left to Lieutenant Colonel Haines in conjunction with yourself ; but his Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to make known his opinion that such education should embrace a sound knowledge of the English language and literature as well as those of Mysore ; and that a good physical as well as moral training should be sedulously imparted. The Maharaja, at proper times, might be taught to ride, to swim, to play cricket, and to handle firearms, and he should be encouraged to devote himself, successively, to those physical and strengthening exercises which are suited to his country, position, and age. Great care should be taken to remove from him all persons who are likely to initiate him, at an early age, into the vicious and demoralising practices of the zenana ; and by precept as well as by example, his views should constantly be directed to the discharge of the regal and administrative functions which his high office will one day demand. It is almost needless to add that, while truthfulness and sound morality should be inculcated, no interference whatever should be exercised with his religion or his forms of worship.

10. A copy of this letter will be furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Haines for his information and guidance, and it is the earnest desire of the Government of India that yourself, as Commissioner, and Lieutenant Colonel Haines, as guardian, may act together in complete accord and harmony towards the attainment of the great objects which Her Majesty's Government has in view. His Excellency in Council will further express his hope that, by the advice, encouragement, and direction of the latter, the youthful sovereign may be so disciplined and guided as eventually to present to Europeans and to Natives the example of a ruler who, though peaceably inheriting high office, ample possessions, and extensive influence, shall be seen exercising such vast opportunities for good, and in a manner to justify the policy and hopes of the British Government, and to conduce alike to the prosperity of his kingdom and to the welfare of his subjects

Enclosure 2, in No. 21.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Lieutenant Colonel *G. Haines*, Guardian of the Minor Maharaja of Mysore (No. 1471); dated 12th December 1868.

UNDER instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and with reference to your appointment to be guardian of the Maharaja of Mysore, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter to the Commissioner of Mysore, in which your position towards that officer and the young Maharaja is clearly defined, and to request that you will give it your attentive consideration, and will carefully follow the instructions therein laid down.

— No. 22. —

(Foreign Department.—Judicial.—No. 9.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, क.र., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 19 December 1868.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a correspondence with the Commissioner of Mysore, showing the changes which we have made in the judicial administration of that province with a view to placing it on a more efficient footing.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General (No. 2596-112); dated 29th July 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying letters from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, relating to the heavy pressure of judicial work in the Nundidroog Division of Mysore, and suggesting certain changes in the jurisdiction of the several civil courts. On the first of these communications no views were recorded by Mr. Saunders when acting as Commissioner; but on the matter being subsequently brought to my notice, I suggested a further reference on the expiry of the year 1867, and Mr. Kindersley has accordingly again brought forward the subject in the second of the letters now submitted.

From Judicial Commissioner, No. 952-83, dated 19th August 1867.
 From Judicial Commissioner, No. 649-73, dated 8th July 1868. Not printed.

2. Although the original case of the reference was a complaint from the superintendent that he himself and the deputy superintendent of the Bangalore District were overworked, and although it is an incontestable fact that these two officers have comparatively heavier duties than superintendents and deputy superintendents elsewhere, it is not surprising that such should be the case at the head quarters of an administration, while it is certain that at and around a great centre like Bangalore, civil work will largely increase with the growth of population and the enhanced value of property. It appears, therefore, desirable to devise a remedy, either by the denomination of a special officer as civil judge, or by modifying and re-adjusting the jurisdiction of the various courts in original and appeal cases. In considering the question it must be remembered that divisional and district officers in Mysore, as well as their subordinates, have both revenue and judicial functions to perform, to either of which they are bound to pay equal attention, and it now appears probable that in a heavily-worked district like Bangalore, unless some change is effected, revenue work will be neglected for judicial, or judicial for revenue, as the case may be, or again, that both will be done in a perfunctory and slovenly manner.

3. Among the reasons which have led to increase of work are—1, the more careful investigation of cases, both original and appeal; 2, the employment of pleaders; and 3, the extensive resort to the appeal courts. The first of these causes is in no way to be regretted, but it justifies a restriction being put by Government on the last, that is to say, if cases are properly inquired into, appeals should proportionally diminish, and the right of appeal to more than one superior court might with advantage be curtailed.

4. The amount of work transacted on the civil side is shown in Appendix A. of Mr. Kindersley's letter of 8th July, in which also he estimates the work for 1868. Taking 1867 as an index, it will readily be seen where the pressure lies. Out of 3,945 original cases in Nundidroog, 3,667 were decided by the amildars, 183 by assistant superintendents, and 95 by deputy superintendents. In original jurisdiction, therefore, the amildars require relief, the like class of officials in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Divisions having in the same year decided only 1,169 and 1,569 cases respectively. This is the first

point. The second point to be noted is the number of appeals, which is as follows, for the three divisions:—

	Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Judicial Commissioner	TOTAL.
Nundidroog - - - - -	160	195	120	104	579
Ashtagram - - - - -	98	77	94	53	317
Nuggur - - - - -	87	110	74	26	297

It will be seen from this, that the number of cases on appeal in Nundidroog is nearly double that in Nuggur, and considerably more than that in Ashtagram. Further, it is to be remarked that criminal work in Nundidroog is heavy, and that Sessions cases and appeals, in many of which pleaders are engaged, require watchful attention, so that the superintendent has difficulty in efficiently supervising administrative details in the Revenue and Public Works Departments.

5. Hence it seems to me that a re-adjustment is principally needed at the two ends of the official chain, viz., that the amildars should be relieved of a certain proportion of original suits, and the superintendents of appeals from particular courts.

6. It has been suggested that a special civil judge with sessional powers might be appointed, but a little consideration will show that this arrangement would not meet the difficulty. In the first place, no relief would thereby be given to the amildars, while there appear to me to be serious objections to the nomination of an officer with co-ordinate powers with those of the superintendent of the division, not to speak of existing obstacles on political grounds to the appointment of an official of such high standing, who must needs be a European. Again, such an addition to the commission would not remedy what is the greatest defect, namely, the extensive abuse of the right of appeal, and I, therefore, concur in the recommendations of Mr. Kindersley noted below, which will, in my opinion, meet the main question.

7. Mr. Kindersley proposed the following re-adjustment of the several powers of amildars, assistant superintendents, deputy superintendents, superintendents, and, lastly, of the Judicial Commissioner:—

Firstly.—Amildars to have powers only up to 50 rupees, instead of to 300 rupees as at present; appeals from their decisions regarding immovable property to lie to deputy superintendents, but their orders in suits of the nature of small causes to be final.

Secondly.—Assistants to have powers to hear suits from 50 rupees to 3,000 rupees; their orders on cases of the nature of small causes up to 100 rupees to be final. They will have original jurisdiction only, and appeals from their decisions will lie to the superintendents of divisions, and a special appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

Thirdly.—Deputy superintendents to try all original suits between 3,000 rupees and 10,000 rupees, an appeal from their decisions lying direct to the Judicial Commissioner. They will hear appeals from the decisions of amildars, and their orders in appeal will be final.

Fourthly.—Superintendents to try original suits of 10,000 rupees and upwards, an appeal lying to the Judicial Commissioner. They will also receive appeals from the assistants, and a further special appeal will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Fifthly.—The Judicial Commissioner to receive regular appeals from deputy superintendents and superintendents as above enumerated, and special appeals from orders of assistants.

8. There are several important deviations in the above from existing practice, but I am of opinion that work will in this way be much facilitated, and unnecessary appeals be greatly diminished.

9. The particular points calling for observation are as follows. It is proposed to appoint judicial assistants to each division, namely,—

1 European Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bangalore.
1 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mysore.
1 Native Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Toomkoor.
1 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hassan.
1 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shimoga.
1 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cudoor.
1 Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chittledroog.

As

As regards these officers, it is possible that selections might be made from the present staff of the commission; but the arrangement would be more easily effected by following the course advocated in paragraph 59 of my letter No. 5920-172, dated 23rd January 1868. Their duties will be exclusively judicial, and they will have no concern with the details of revenue administration. I do not see any absolute necessity for European judicial assistants at Bangalore or Mysore, and such an arrangement would probably be deemed objectionable under present circumstances. Carefully selected native assistants would, in my opinion, suffice.

10. It is proposed to give superintendents original jurisdiction in suits for 10,000 rupees and upwards. I think this is a wise arrangement, as the most experienced officers will hear the most difficult cases in the first instance, instead of only deciding them on appeal as at present.

11. It is suggested that the Judicial Commissioner should receive regular appeals from deputy superintendents and superintendents as mentioned in Clauses 3 and 4 of paragraph 7. At present this officer only receives special appeals, but it is probable that, under this defective system, such appeals are nearly, if not quite, as numerous as regular appeals would be according to the improved arrangement now proposed.

12. I have only to add that should the Government wish to try the effect of the system advocated in a single division before extending it generally to Mysore, judicial assistants would only be required for Bangalore and Toomkoo; but as means may be found of carrying it out also in the other two divisions by selecting qualified persons as judicial assistants from the present staff, I think it would be preferable to follow a uniform practice all through the province.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

From *W. S. Selon-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 280); dated 13th October 1868.

I AM directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 29th of July last, No. 2596, General, and No. 112, Judicial, forwarding letters from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, recommending certain changes in the judicial administration and the powers of the various Civil Courts in Mysore.

2. This reference apparently arose out of the heavy pressure of judicial work in the district of Nundigroog; but you have taken the opportunity, in conjunction with Mr. Kindersley, to recommend several important modifications of the system of appeal of the powers of the various courts, and in the appointment of assistants. The whole scheme, his Excellency in Council observes, has been very fully and carefully considered by you, and it has been subjected to a close examination by the Government of India.

3. I am now desired to communicate to you the views of Government on the principles and details of the scheme as presented by you.

4. His Excellency in Council concurs with you in opinion that the appointment of a separate officer as civil and sessions judge would not meet the present difficulty, and that the remedy for any apparent evils or defects is to be sought for in a proper division of the work of the existing courts, and in a re-adjustment of the duties and powers of the officials presiding over them.

5. In this view, it is considered by his Excellency in Council that the following should be the powers and limits of the various courts throughout the province:—

The jurisdiction of the amildars should extend to all suits of the value of 50 rupees, instead of to 300 rupees as at present, and an appeal should lie from their decisions to the courts of the deputy superintendents, in all cases which deal with either immovable or moveable property. His Excellency in Council thinks it an essential part of such a system that suitors should have one appeal allowed to them as of right, in all cases of whatever kind, except those decided by regular Courts of Small Causes, such as exist at Bangalore or elsewhere, and he is not yet prepared to entrust the power of a final and unalterable decision to the courts of the amildars, even in cases of trifling amount.

6. Assistants should have powers to the extent specified by you, viz., of hearing all suits, the value of which ranges from above 50 rupees to 3,000 rupees. The remarks regarding appeals made in the previous paragraph will apply to appeals from their decisions also. There must be one appeal allowed from all their decisions of whatever kind, and it should be to the superintendents of the divisions. The assistants will not themselves exercise any powers of appeal. The views of his Excellency in Council on the further question of special appeals will be communicated to you in a subsequent portion of this letter.

7. Deputy superintendents should be empowered to try all original cases above 3,000 rupees in value, to the limit of 10,000 rupees. An appeal will lie from their decisions to the Judicial Commissioner direct, and they will hear and decide appeals from the orders of amildars with provisions in regard to special appeals, which will be noticed presently.

8. Superintendents should try all civil suits of value above 10,000 rupees, up to any amount whatever; and appeals from their decisions will lie to the Judicial Commissioner also.

9. The principles which influence or direct this arrangement are, that the jurisdiction of the amildars will be considerably restricted, that the decision of a class of cases involving a large amount of property will be entrusted to more experienced officers, and that in all cases of value above 3,000 rupees, by whomsoever tried, a regular appeal will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

10. In regard to special appeals, his Excellency in Council has referred to page 13, paragraph 32, of the Judicial Report for 1867, and he is clearly of opinion that, with exception to the class of suits which are of the nature of Small Cause Court cases, there should be a privilege of special appeal from the orders passed on regular appeal, whether by deputy superintendents reviewing the decisions of amildars, or by superintendents reviewing those of assistants. No special appeal should be allowed after the regular appeal, in cases of the nature of Small Cause Court cases when decided by amildars to the value of 20 rupees, and by assistants to that of 100 rupees.

11. There will then be one tribunal for all special appeals, viz., the Judicial Commissioner, and these appeals should be strictly confined to the cases contemplated by the Code of Civil Procedure (Section 372), in which the decisions are contrary either to law or to some usage which has the force of law, or in which there has been some such substantive error in law in the investigation of the case as shall have produced an error in the decision on the merits, and have caused a miscarriage of justice.

12. His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to add that the Judicial Commissioner must take great care that this privilege, for it is nothing less, shall not be abused, as he has reason to believe that it has been elsewhere. The object of allowing a special appeal is to establish uniformity of decision on points of law or usage throughout the country or province in which justice is administered, and to avoid or reconcile any inconsistent and incongruous rulings of the various subordinate courts. But it is not meant that this privilege should be extended to suitors who are simply dissatisfied with the concurrent, or even conflicting, decisions of two courts, or who are bent on needlessly protracting litigation. The Judicial Commissioner should take care to deal summarily with all special appeals which are in reality appeals on matters of fact, in which no point of law can be fairly raised, and in which substantial justice has been done after a fair and impartial inquiry.

13. In connection with this subject, his Excellency in Council thinks it might be expedient to entrust some of the courts, when sitting in regular appeal, with a power to draw up cases for special appeal, and forward them to the Judicial Commissioner. The rule might be as follows:—Whenever the deputy superintendent or superintendent may perceive that, on the facts as found by himself only, or by himself and the lower court, some doubtful or difficult point of law or usage arises, he shall be at liberty to draw out a statement of the facts, and to submit a case for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner on the point of law or usage which may have arisen on the facts found. This is the practice which is now in force in the Small Cause Courts of the Regulation Provinces where there is no appeal on matters of fact, and it has been found to work well. The Judicial Commissioner will then proceed to decide the law which should be applicable to the facts found by the lower court, and will give his decision just as if the case were one of ordinary special appeal. It will, of course, be imperative that the facts should be clearly and fully found, and that the doubtful points of law or of usage should be concisely and neatly stated by the submitting official.

14. In all other cases regarding immoveable property of whatever amount, or regarding moveable property above 20 rupees and 100 rupees in value, decided originally in the courts of amildars and assistants respectively, in which the appellate judge should not think that any point of law arises, or that there is any necessity for his submitting a case in the manner just contemplated, the dissatisfied party may still be at liberty to prefer a special appeal in the usual manner, and the Judicial Commissioner will hear and decide all such cases, only paying due advertence to the necessity of confining this privilege to suits when it is really justified, and of discouraging the pernicious habit of preferring frivolous, vexatious, and unnecessary special appeals.

15. His Excellency in Council is aware that Act VIII. of 1859 has not been regularly introduced into Mysore, but that, by the Resolution of 4th November 1859, it was only placed in the hands of the courts as an authoritative guide and a useful book of reference, and he has referred to the rules for the judicial administration of the country, privately printed, and sent up to the Government of India by the late Sir M. Cubbon in 1855. His Excellency in Council apprehends that the Code of Civil Procedure is constantly referred to by the judicial officers, in conjunction with the rules in force by which the courts are actually

actually guided. Some precise rules, his Excellency in Council thinks, might possibly be laid down on this occasion for the guidance of the courts in cases of remands. Where there has been a manifest defect in the investigation, and a failure to admit documentary evidence, or to examine witnesses, the courts of the deputy superintendents, the superintendents, and the Judicial Commissioner, should be empowered to remand the case to the lower courts for further inquiry or evidence. These remanded cases should always be taken up out of their turn, and should be decided with all speed consistent with a due inquiry. And all Appellate Courts should be enjoined to avoid the error of remanding a case more than once, and to decide it, if it should be necessary to remand it at all, soon after the case has been returned with the additional evidence and finding of the lower court.

16. Some rules might be established as to the power of each court to review its own judgments. His Excellency in Council would be disposed to confine this power to the courts of deputy superintendents and superintendents, and to cases in which there has been a manifest error or omission in the judgment. He would not empower amildars or assistants to review their own judgments, but would leave all parties dissatisfied with the decisions of these courts to their remedy by regular appeal. No more than one application for review of the same decision should ever be entertained on any account whatever. But his Excellency in Council's observations on the subject of remands and reviews are only thrown out for your consideration, as his Excellency is not aware of the precise practice of the courts in this respect, and it is by no means his wish that any judicial practice should be forced on the people which is too elaborate or refined, or is beyond their comprehension.

17. His Excellency in Council thinks that, in concert with the Judicial Commissioners you might draw out a set of improved rules in which the provisions, modifications, and exceptions stated in this letter, shall be clearly embodied to serve as guidance to the pleaders, the suitors, and the courts, and you can suggest anything in regard to such provisions in this letter as are merely thrown out for your consideration, and on which the opinion of his Excellency in Council has not been finally delivered. But his Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that the new system should be introduced, not into a single district as an experiment, but into the whole province at once.

18. The financial part of the scheme remains for consideration. His Excellency in Council understands from your 9th paragraph, that you wish to appoint judicial assistants to each division, or seven in all, in the proportion of five natives to two Europeans. On referring, however, to the 57th paragraph of your letter of January last, it would appear that you were then desirous of having 32 assistants, instead of 29 as at present, which would be an increase of three. His Excellency in Council is not quite sure which course you now recommend as essential to the success of your scheme, but he will be prepared to sanction the appointment of an assistant superintendent to each of the districts named in the 9th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, and he only wishes to have a statement which will show the exact amount of the increased expenditure. The salaries of the native assistants range from 300 rupees to 600 rupees, and the cost of their establishment is set down at 261 rupees a month, in your letter of January already alluded to.

19. You will be at liberty to appoint native assistants to each of the districts named, or Europeans in the proportion of two to five natives, as you have suggested, and as you may think advisable for the welfare of the province and the success of the administration.

20. His Excellency in Council trusts, in conclusion, that the measures which have now either been approved, or have been indicated as suitable to the province, may result in the object at which every good judicial administration should aim, viz., prompt but not hasty justice, the decision of important cases by experienced judges, a safeguard against abuse in due gradations of appeal, and the discouragement of unnecessary and exhaustive litigation.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 4600-219); dated 11th November 1868.

REFERRING to your letter No. 280, dated 13th ultimo, I have the honour to submit copy of a letter, No. 1492-186, dated 6th instant, from the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, in which he has endeavoured to illustrate the probable effect of the orders of Government in relation to the admission of appeals from the orders of the subordinate officers in the Judicial Department; while, at the same time, he submits proposals for the nomination of civil judges to the three districts of Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga, should the instructions of Government be carried out.

2. I venture to think that Mr. Kindersley is correct in his opinion that the orders of Government would necessitate the appointment of special officers to the districts named,

it being impracticable for superintendents and deputy superintendents to exercise the proposed jurisdiction in the Judicial Department without detriment to their other functions. But independently of the heavy extra expenditure which the Officiating Judicial Commissioner's proposals, as given in paragraph 14 of his letter, would entail, I feel some hesitation, under existing circumstances, in recommending the nomination of special officers as civil judges for the three districts referred to, inasmuch as it would entail the appointment of European gentlemen to the posts designated.

3. I think it would be a mistake to introduce any changes which would have the effect of increasing the work of superintendents and deputy superintendents, to lessen whose labour was the object of my reference No. 2596-112, dated 29th July 1868, and I, therefore, venture to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency in Council, the statistics furnished by Mr. Kindersley.

4. While admitting the force of the argument that one appeal at least should be admitted, I should nevertheless be glad to see an experiment made of vesting Amildars and assistant superintendents with Small Cause Court powers in suits of limited amount, as proposed in my letter of 29th July; and should the Judicial Commissioner have reason to think that such powers have been abused, the more comprehensive scheme now propounded might be carried out. It would be easy to retain in all such cases a record of the proceedings, which would show whether the summary jurisdiction had been rightly exercised or not.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

From *J. R. Kindersley, Esq.*, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1492-186); dated 6th November 1868.

* Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 280, 13th October 1868.

HAVING attentively studied the orders* of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council upon the subject of the re-organisation of the system of civil judicature in this province, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioner, the probable effect which those orders would have on the business of the superior courts. In illustration of this probable effect, I beg to submit a tabular statement showing the estimated difference between the result of the plan which I had the honour to recommend, and the result of the same plan as amended by Government. The latter estimate is believed to be more reliable than the former, which I submitted last July, because it is founded on the actuals of 1867; while the former was founded on an average, including the famine year 1866, when litigation was depressed. The experience of the current year corresponds more nearly with that of 1867.

2. It will be recollected that, in my letter of the 19th of August 1867, I recommended that the Amildars should have final jurisdiction to the limit of 50 rupees in small causes; that judicial assistants should have jurisdiction from 50 rupees to 3,000 rupees, and final jurisdiction in suits of the nature of "small causes" to the limit of 100 rupees. The experience of another year led me to think that Amildars might be entrusted with jurisdiction to the value of 100 rupees. This last, however, was merely a suggestion thrown out in deference to the opinion formerly expressed by the late Officiating Commissioner.

3. It was an essential part of the scheme that the more important suits should be commenced before the more experienced officers of the administration, while the smallest suits of the nature triable by a Court of Small Causes should be disposed of in a summary way by the Amildars and assistants. The latter measure was to be the complement of the former. To transfer the more important trials to the higher courts, already burthened with all kinds of work, would of course add considerably to the work of those courts, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to give some relief to the superior officers of the commission in another department of their duties. As they could not be relieved of any of their executive duties, it was suggested that they should be relieved by the summary and final disposal of all suits of the nature of small causes not exceeding the value of 100 rupees; all, except the smallest suits, being transferred from the less competent Amildars to the more competent judicial assistants.

4. Without for a moment questioning the justice of the observations contained in the orders of Government, I have the honour to bring to notice that, while the Government have been pleased to approve of the proposals which would add to the work of the superior courts, they have not sanctioned that part of my scheme which was calculated to give relief to those courts by giving small cause jurisdiction to the Amildars and assistants in petty cases. It is evident, therefore, that the modifications made in my plan by the Government would necessitate a corresponding increase in judicial establishments.

5. In recommending that Amildars should have final jurisdiction up to 50 rupees, I was encouraged by the fact that the District Moonsiffs of the Madras Provinces have exercised a similar jurisdiction under Madras Act IV. of 1863, with the happiest results. Having been civil judge of two districts in succession since the introduction of that Act, I was in
a position

a position to know that the people were generally satisfied with its operation, and that complaints of injustice under it were very rare. And if the District Moonsiffs were generally better educated than the Amildars of Mysore, the summary settlement of small suits seemed to be suited to the non-regulation system and to the wants of the people.

6. The work of the Judicial Commissioner would not be materially increased by the amendments made by Government; and I believe that I should not be overtaken. But the work of the superintendents would be seriously increased. Mr. Seton-Karr has pointed out in his letter (paragraph 2) that this reference arose out of the heavy pressure of judicial work in Nundidroog. I proposed to reduce the appeals to the superintendent of Nundidroog from 120 per annum to little more than 70. The amendments made by the Government would swell the number to 248, which would be more than the superintendent could manage. The superintendents of other divisions would be saddled with rather more work than that of which the superintendent of Nundidroog complains.

7. The work of the deputy superintendents would be seriously increased; 1st, by the reservation for them of heavy cases; 2ndly, by an increase of the number of appeals; and lastly, and chiefly, by depriving them of the power of referring suits to assistants for disposal, a power which is now largely exercised.

8. The Commissioner, in his introductory remarks upon the Judicial Administration Report for 1867, paragraph 8, expressed an opinion that deputy superintendents should not personally decide many civil suits, excepting the more important suits; and the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council was pleased to approve of that opinion. Probably, therefore, his Excellency would not wish that much of the time of the deputy superintendents should be occupied with appeals of the very smallest value.

9. It would not become me to press upon the Government those parts of my scheme of which they have not approved, but which, I humbly think, are suited to the requirements of the people and of the administration. And therefore I proceed to submit, for approval, suggestions which, though I do not think them so good as those which I made in August 1867, appear to be necessary for carrying out the intentions of Government as nearly as possible.

10. If his Excellency the Governor General in Council should not be pleased to allow to amildars final jurisdiction in small causes to the value of 50 rupees, I would with great deference request that, in such petty cases, the decision of the first appellate court should be final. This is the rule with regard to such suits in Her Majesty's territories to the value of 500 rupees, and I am impressed with the opinion that special appeals not exceeding the value of 50 rupees are simply vexatious.

Act XXIII. of 1861,
Section 27.

11. As the jurisdiction which Government propose to confer on superintendents and on deputy superintendents respectively cannot be exercised by them without diverting their attention unduly from executive duties, and as the difficulty would be felt more particularly at the head-quarter stations of Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga, it seems expedient to appoint a civil judge for each of those three districts, who should, within the limits of his district, exercise the civil jurisdiction which the Government propose to confer on superintendents and deputy superintendents.

12. In the outlying districts of Toomkoor, Colar, Hassan, Chituldroog, and Chickmoogloor, it would probably be sufficient to empower the deputy superintendent to refer to his judicial assistant any appeals from amildars which he might think proper to refer to such assistant.

13. The labour of the judicial assistants would be so much increased that it would be necessary to have one for each district, except Bangalore, for which two would probably be required.

14. If the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council should think it expedient to appoint three civil judges, as suggested, I would recommend that the salary of the civil judge of Bangalore should be not less than 1,200 rupees, and that of the civil judge of Mysore and of Shimoga not less than 1,000 rupees. The first judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bangalore has 1,000 rupees per mensem.

15. The instructions contained in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of Mr. Seton-Karr's letter are in accordance with the limitations under which special appeals are now admitted.

16. It would seem necessary, wherever the jurisdiction would be final, to give the power of review of judgment, or of submitting the case for the orders of a higher court.

Enclosure 5, in No. 22.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *L. B. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Commissioner of Mysore (No. 332); dated 10th December 1868.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,600, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding an enclosure from the Judicial Commissioner, in which he raises objections to a part of the scheme for judicial improvements in Mysore, lately sanctioned by Government, and suggests the appointment of civil judges in three districts named.

2. In reply I am directed to observe that, while his Excellency in Council has no intention of burdening the superintendents and deputy superintendents with additional work in the shape of increased appellate jurisdiction, to such an extent as materially to interfere with the due discharge of their other functions, he must yet observe that the estimate formed by Mr. Kindersley of the probable increase is obviously, to some extent, based on conjecture and probabilities. That part of the scheme by which, even in the lowest class of cases, one appeal should be allowed, is one to which his Excellency in Council attaches particular importance, and he is by no means certain either that appeals from the orders of amildars and assistant superintendents will multiply in the proportion anticipated, or that if they do, the result will be, as far as the suitors are concerned, other than beneficial.

3. His Excellency in Council is unable entirely to endorse the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner that "special appeals not exceeding the value of 50 rupees are simply vexatious." Cases may occur in Mysore, as they have certainly occurred in the regulation provinces on this side of India, in which, on special appeals affecting immovable property of much less than 50 rupees in value, legal issues of paramount importance to the native community, and forming precedents for a large class of cases, have been raised and decided. You will remember, too, that by paragraph 10 of the letter from this office, dated the 13th of September last, special appeals were not allowed in cases of the nature of those small cause courts when below 10 rupees and 100 rupees in the two lowest classes of tribunals. Moreover, the plan proposed by the Judicial Commissioner in the last paragraph of his letter, of allowing a review, or of submitting a case for the orders of a higher court, might not, in the long run, differ materially from the system of appeal lately sanctioned.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion, after duly weighing the objections urged by yourself and by Mr. Kindersley, as well as the plan of nominating three civil judges, which you do not appear very heartily to support, that it is desirable that the recent changes should have a full and fair trial, and he accordingly desires that this may be done. If, after a reasonable time, it should be found that any further modification is indispensable to a good administration, or to the due discharge of their entire duties by any one class of officials, the Government of India will be prepared, on due cause being shown, and on the receipt of facts and figures, to give any such suggestions due consideration and thought.

— No. 23 —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 26)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 19 January 1869.

* See page 54.

In continuation of our Despatch,* dated 17th ultimo, No. 228, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Mysore, submitting Major Elliot's report on his investigation into the property of all kinds belonging to the late Maharaja of Mysore. We also forward a copy of our reply, expressing our satisfaction with the results of the inquiry, and communicating our orders on certain points which were referred for our consideration.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Mayo.*
W. R. Mansfield.
G. N. Taylor.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

From *L. B. Bowering, Esq., c.s.i.*, Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to the Honourable *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 159); dated 29th November 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter, dated 13th instant, from Major C. Elliot, C.B., reporting on the result of his investigation of the property of all kinds belonging to the late Maharaja of Mysore. A copy of the list of the immoveable property accompanies.

2. There are only one or two points calling for remark in regard to the description of property just adverted to. The first relates to the kawuls, or grazing lands, belonging to his Highness, which have formed the subject of a special correspondence with the officer in charge of the palace duties. It appears that 56 kawuls were assigned to the Maharaja when the administration was taken from him, and that two were subsequently added, making 58. On the abolition of the Government Amrit Mehal Department, 30 more were given over to his Highness, so that the existing number is 88. These grazing lands are divided into those appropriated for private use, and for certain dependants of the palace, numbering in all 43, while the remaining 45 are comprised in what is called the "Mauda Churai," or Public Cattle Department. It is now proposed to retain under the palace officers the former, comprising 927 head of cattle, in 38 kawuls (deducting five given away by the Maharaja to private individuals), with four more situated conveniently near to Mysore, which should be transferred from the Mauda Churai Department. These 42 kawuls are all in the southern part of the province, and can be easily supervised by the palace officials. There remain 41 public kawuls, containing 2,041 head of cattle, which are not required for palace purposes. Formerly the bulls bred in these grazing grounds were sold for profit, and a small income was also realised from the sale of grass. It is now proposed to lease out the kawuls to the Amrit Mehal Department at a merely nominal rent, following the precedent established in 1813, when 138 kawuls were rented to the British Government for 1,279 pagodas; this small sum having been entered in the accounts with the view of reserving the Maharaja's sovereignty. At the same time it is proposed to sell to the British Government the 2,041 head of cattle referred to, at an average price of 20 rupees each, great and small. It will be seen that this arrangement is of benefit both to the British Government and the Mysore State; to the former as securing to it extensive grazing grounds and a considerable number of cattle at a low price, and to the latter as enabling it to effect a reduction in the strength of the establishments and a diminution of their responsibility. As the Assistant Commissary General at Hoonsoor is not competent to conclude the bargain himself, he has addressed the Government of Madras on the subject, and I presume that that Government will submit it for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

3. The next point on which I solicit the orders of Government is the provision to be made finally for the grandsons of the late Maharaja. It will be seen that Deva Parthiva, son of Nunraj, claims certain property specified in paragraph 5 of Major Elliot's letter, and it is considered that inconvenience would be caused were he to retain the Loke Runjon Palace at Mysore, and the garden and appurtenances at Seringapatam. It would, however, be inexpedient probably to increase largely the money allowances proposed in my letter, No. 122, dated 4th instant, and I concur with Major Elliot that an arrangement might with advantage be effected by which a sufficient income from land should be secured to the princes, while other property should be substituted for the two above named. The money payments specified in my letter referred to aggregate 38,400 rupees yearly, the estimated rental of the Chamrajnugur Talook, which under other circumstances it was proposed to guarantee to one of the Maharaja's grandsons, being 1,50,000 rupees. Out of the said sum of 38,400 rupees, or 3,200 rupees monthly, it was proposed to assign 1,200 rupees to Deva Parthiva, 1,200 rupees to Nunraj, 600 rupees to the infant children of Devraj, deceased, and 200 rupees to Chamraj. But I would suggest, for the consideration of Government, that the total income of the illegitimate branch of the family referred to should be not less than 75,000 rupees, or half the estimated assets of the Chamrajnugur Talook. This would leave 36,600 rupees to be made up in land, and I think that a provision to the total amount mentioned, viz., 75,000 rupees, would be ample for all concerned. The jageer of Rampoor, formerly held by Hiruniappa, a nephew of Poornéa Dewan, pays about 12,000 rupees, and that held by Bále Urus, of the Moogoor family, is worth about 10,000 rupees yearly. As soon as I am favoured with instructions from Government as to what may be considered a suitable income, I shall be able to take steps for ascertaining the market value of the estates mentioned, and of others equally eligible.

4. The arrangements detailed in paragraph 3 of Major Elliot's letter appear suitable. In respect to the houses referred to in paragraph 4, it appears to me that Dr. Campbell's title to the bungalow, now in his possession, is established. The officer in charge of the palace duties will be requested to adjust the claim against Mrs. Lewis.

5. The Government will, no doubt, observe with satisfaction that, owing to the prompt measures taken by Major Elliot, according to my telegraphic instructions, on the late Maharaja's demise, the valuable jewellery, and other property, were immediately sealed up; and it will be seen that, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure in the latter days of his Highness' life, there is still a great quantity of property of price, the jewellery alone being worth 26 lakhs. Catalogues have been drawn up, and an approximate valuation of the various articles has been made, while precautions have been taken to prevent the loss or abstraction of valuables hereafter. I may observe that the Ranees are not competent to dispose of the jewellery shown against their several names, and that on their demise it will revert to the young Maharaja.

6. A question has arisen regarding the right of Prince Deva Parthiva to the jewellery, and other property, valued at 1,15,196 rupees, belonging to the late lady called "Krishna Vilas"; although the proof that the Maharaja assigned these valuables to his illegitimate grandson is not strong, I think it may be inferred that such was his intention.

7. The property referred to in paragraph 11 of Major Elliot's letter was given, it is stated by the Maharaja, to the lady named "Mudun Vilas," and might, I think with propriety, be divided among the immediate descendants of Chamraj, that is, Nunjraj, the children of Devraj, deceased, and Chamraj, mentioned above in paragraph 3; the proportion to be determined by the officer in charge of the palace duties. The total estimated value of it is 3,68,920 rupees.

8. The cloths referred to by Major Elliot in paragraph 13 of his letter have been valued at only 2,77,856 rupees, though it is believed that they cost the late Maharaja double this sum. Among them are pieces of kimkháb, of great beauty; but as they cannot now be worn by the ladies of the palace, and as it is not considered expedient to dispose of them by sale, I fear they will be spoilt before the young Maharaja attains his majority.

9. Of miscellaneous property, I may refer to the armoury as containing a rare and valuable collection of weapons of all sorts, and to the library as comprising a large number of curious manuscripts, mostly in Canarese however. Catalogues have been made of these, and I propose submitting a list of the latter for the information of the Supreme Government. Both collections will remain intact, and be carefully preserved.

10. It will be seen from paragraph 18 of his letter that Major Elliot had already disposed of the superfluous animals prior to the receipt of the orders of Government sanctioning their being given away to the palace dependants.

11. In concluding this report, I may observe that the difficult task of examining and cataloguing the Maharaja's property has been performed by Major Elliot and his assistant, Mr. Rangacharloo, with scrupulous care and fidelity, and that great credit is due to both these officers for the excellent arrangements made by them to prevent any spoliation or loss.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

From Major *C. Elliot*, c.B., Superintendent of Ashtagram Division, in charge of Palace Duties, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., c.S.I., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore; dated 13th November 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the property of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the investigation and cataloguing of which have now been completed.

2. The property has been divided into immoveable and moveable; a list of the former is herewith submitted. It comprises the palace at Mysore, the smaller palaces at Chamrajnugur and Nunjengode, several gardens and bungalows, chiefly at Mysore and Seringapatam, the Lál Bágh at Bangalore, and 87 kawuls or grazing farms in the several talooks; the latter have been separately reported upon in my letter (No. 75), dated 20th October, which, together with the statement in paragraph 5 of my previous letter on the subject, may be treated as an enclosure to this Report. My propositions, which received your approval, are to reserve for the use of the palace cattle the 42 kawuls situated in the talooks adjoining Mysore, renting out to private individuals any of them which may hereafter be found superfluous, and to make over the remaining 41 kawuls, which belong to what is called the "Mauda Churai," or Cattle Breeding Department, and which are situated in the more remote talooks, to the Government Commissariat (from whom the greater portion of them has been but recently obtained) at a moderate or nominal rent in recognition of the Maharaja's proprietary right to them; selling the cattle to them at an average price. These arrangements remain to be carried out.

3. No alteration is proposed in respect of the remainder of the immoveable property except selling away a few building sites of little value, which are situated in the midst of private houses in the towns of Mysore and Seringapatam. Arrangements have been made

Inclusive of four given away.

made for fixing moderate rents, amounting in all to 95 rupees per month, upon three of the bungalows, which are in the occupation of public officers, and the palace establishments retained provide for the due care and protection of the remainder of the property. The pleasure and fruit gardens at Mysore have been retained under direct management; those situated outside remain to be rented out, under proper stipulations for their preservation.

4. In the list which had to be prepared upon an inquiry of his Highness's rights in the absence of any regular record of property kept in the palace, there are included four kawuls and two bungalows known to have been given away by his Highness, and which must be struck out upon a formal examination of their title deeds, which have not all been produced by the time I left Mysore. One of the above bungalows, in the possession of Dr. Campbell, is stated to have been given to him in gift by his Highness. Dr. Campbell's agents have not produced any deed of gift for the property, but a former deed of gift to Lingraj Urus has been found among the palace records, bearing an endorsement in his Highness's own handwriting, to the effect that the bungalow was given in gift to Dr. Campbell, on Tuesday, the 7th "Jéshta soodha" of the year "Siddartee," corresponding with June 1859. There are also two bungalows, the property of Mrs. Lewis, upon which his Highness has simply a claim for money due upon a decree obtained in court by one of his dependants, who made it over to him as a "Nuzzer."

5. His Highness's grandson, Deva Parthiva, also claims the properties noted in the margin, under orders recorded in the departmental books, giving them to him in gift. The permanent alienation of the first two properties, however, will take away so much from the future convenience of the palace that it will be desirable to substitute some other gardens in their stead when hereafter determining the question of the immoveable property, which should be provided for the grandsons. In connection with this subject, it may not be out of place here to make a suggestion. Though the Government of India have justly negatived the grant of any extensive territorial grant, it is obvious that nothing would so much conduce to the future comfort and position of these families as the provision of suitable landed estates, in addition to the pensions already proposed, and there cannot be the same objection on the score of the rights of the ryots to the purchase of already existing jágeers as to the grant of new ones. The jágeer of Rampore, belonging to the late Hiruniappa, one of his Highness's dependants, has been, or is about to be, sold, and another jágeer of Bále Urus, one of his Highness's relations, has been attached on account of his private debts, and there seems to be no prospect of his redeeming it; if the necessary sanction is accorded, negotiations can be made for the purchase of these, or other similar property, which can be made more valuable by the remission of any jodi with which they may be at present charged.

1. Loke Runjon Mehal and garden at Mysore.
2. Scott's garden, bungalow, and bathing ghaut, at Seringapatam.
3. Hincul Kawul.

6. I shall now proceed to notice the arrangements which have been made in regard to the moveable property. It has been separately catalogued under the following heads:—First, jewellery, comprising gold and silver articles, as well as precious stones and pearls; second, cloths; third, brass utensils; fourth, sillabhkhana, or the armoury; fifth, Saraswati Bundar, or Sanskrit books; and sixth, all other articles of general furniture, both in the palace and in the outside bungalows, comprising also clocks, watches, musical boxes, and other miscellaneous articles.

7. The jewellery has given the greatest anxiety. Considerable quantities of it were given away years back, by the Maharaja, to his illegitimate sons-in-law, whose cows, even according to repute, were provided with chains of gold. There has been more economy in recent years; but the last inventory of them was taken 17 years ago, and though some accounts have been since kept, it is a well-known fact that the Maharaja furnished the departments with no accounts for what he desired to expend without their knowledge. There were besides three different "Bokuses," or depositories, which led to considerable complication; jewellery was also retained separately in each "Sunnidanum," or zenana-room, and gold and silver articles with almost every department. Under such circumstances, I saw that my security lay entirely in the adoption of prompt measures for securing the property, as it remained at the date of his Highness's demise, and this was accomplished by the prompt sealing of all the rooms in which property was known to have been contained immediately on receiving notice of his Highness's demise. No less than 193 seals were thus affixed, and though a certain degree of harshness may be attached to the measure, I have reason to congratulate myself upon the success by which it has been attended; and with the good precautions adopted by Mr. Rangacharloo for the careful examination and minute cataloguing of the property, I can confidently state that there has not only been no room for any malpractice, but the future security of the property during the period of minority may be said to be well ensured and provided for. The suspicion and distrust with which the Ranees viewed our proceedings were exchanged for confidence in our scrupulous care. The examination of the jewellery was invariably conducted in the presence of myself, my assistant, one or two Bukshees, being the relations of the Maharaja, and the Goorikars and Serishtadars of the zenana department; and I would beg to suggest that this complex system, which is depended upon in all native institutions for the preservation of valuable jewellery, may be advantageously followed for the future. I propose that on all occasions of opening the jewellery-room for the placing in or taking out of jewellery, the officer in charge of the palace, who will keep the

key of the room, a Bukshee in each of the Armané and Killé Cutcherries, and one of the Goorikars and Serishtadars in the zenana department, who will have the immediate charge of the Bokkus department, should invariably be present.

8. Every article has been carefully described in the catalogue, and the number of precious stones and pearls in each counted, as far as practicable, and in the case of gold and silver articles their ascertained weight has been duly recorded, and a valuation, though a rough one, has been generally fixed in all but a few cases of miscellaneous articles of petty value. The jewellery has been carefully re-arranged, and placed in boxes properly labelled.

It will be seen that while the jewellery of the deceased ladies has been thrown into one head, those of the living Ranees and ladies have been kept distinct; but it is well understood that they have but a limited control over the property, its reversion vesting in the palace. It will be also seen that by far the great bulk of the articles have been put away in the Bokkus-room, and to simplify matters further, such of the articles as are likely to be required for the use of the young Maharaja on festival occasions, have been put in a separate box, so that they may be readily taken out without interfering with the rest, which need not be opened at all; but as a considerable portion of the jewellery consists of pearls, which are likely to be spoiled by being shut up in boxes, it may be necessary to take them out and expose them to the air periodically, under proper precautions. The superfluous portion of the gold and silver articles of the Chamoondi Tottee, not required for daily use, have been similarly secured in a distinct room of the department, under lock and key of the officer in charge of the palace. The property left outside with this department, consisting chiefly of gold and silver idols in daily worship, is still very large. The same remark applies, to a less extent, to the articles left in the Avasarada Hobli department, consisting of insignia, and other articles in frequent use, but under the joint responsibility of Goorikars and Serishtadars, which exist in every department, I have no apprehension in regard to their proper preservation. The jewellery left with the Chundra Vilas Sunnidanum especially is large, and it may be expedient to recall and place in the Bokkus such portions as may not be required.

9. The total of this catalogue, according to valuation made, which leaves out the throne and some petty jewellery, amounts to Rs. 33,69,691. 8. 0., of which 26,02,233 rupees is the value, as estimated, of jewellery proper, Rs. 4,16,570. 12. 0. of gold, and Rs. 1,80,571. 8. 0. of silver articles, besides Rs. 1,70,316. 4. 0. of silver and gold coins, which his Highness seems to have for a long time kept in the Bokkus as a last resource in times of difficulties.

10. There are besides the jewellery of the two grandsons, which has also been separately catalogued and valued. They are as noted in the margin. The Mudun Vilas Tottee catalogue does not include some articles which were in the use

Prince Deva Parthiva :		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jewellery	- - - - -	1,27,934	-	-	1,88,907	-	-
Gold	- - - - -	44,691	-	-		-	-
Silver	- - - - -	16,282	-	-		-	-
Stated to have been given from Krishna Vilas' Sunnidanum property to Prince Deva Parthiva :							
Jewellery	- - - - -	1,03,270	-	-	1,15,196	-	-
Gold	- - - - -	11,926	-	-		-	-
Mudun Vilas Tottee Prince :							
Jewellery	- - - - -	3,19,165	-	-	3,68,920	-	-
Gold	- - - - -	49,755	-	-		-	-

of the family, and of which no account has yet been furnished. Prince Deva Parthiva's jewellery consists of those which are properly his own, and of some more stated to have been assigned to him by the late Maharaja from the property of the late Krishna Vilas lady, whose funeral ceremonies he performed. The latter are retained in the Bokkus, pending a settlement of the question. An unsigned draft of an order of the late Maharajah, making the assignment, has been found amongst the palace records, and search remains to be made for further references on the subject. Meanwhile I may remark that his right to the same appears to have been generally recognised in the palace.

11. A question of some importance connected with this subject is the extent of control to be exercised in future over the property of the grandsons. The Mudun Vilas Tottee Prince has several children, and is sufficiently experienced to manage his own affairs, but there are minor children of his deceased brother, who have an interest in the property, and it may be necessary either to make a division of it, and secure the portion belonging to the latter, or make some other arrangement to ensure its being duly accounted for. Prince Deva Parthiva, though he has attained his majority, is yet inexperienced, and it will be necessary to retain the control of his affairs in the hands of the palace authorities for some time longer.

12. The only thing remaining to complete the investigation of this department is a comparison of the catalogue now made with the former accounts. I had no time to make this comparison, and it may not be of much practical value, owing to the defective state of the accounts already noticed, but it may be useful to show the extent of the differences requiring to be accounted for, and as the former jewellery accounts have been carefully sealed, this examination may hereafter be made at leisure.

13. The cloths belonging to the several zenana are large in quantity, but this is a description of property which rapidly deteriorates in value. According to the list now made, their valuation amounts to 2,77,856 rupees, and they have been secured in distinct boxes

boxes in a separate room of the palace, called the "Gogun Mahal," where they have been kept for a long time.

14. The brass utensils have been separately catalogued, and, with the exception of such as are in use, have been stowed away in a separate apartment, also under the lock and key of the officer in charge of the palace.

15. Separate catalogues have been made of the armoury, and the Saraswati Bundar; the former contains several jewelled arms of rare kinds, and the library is said to contain many rare books, but I have had no time to go into a minute examination of their contents.

16. The catalogue of general furniture requires no notice; but a few of the superfluous and useless articles belonging to the outside bungalows have been sold.

17. The reductions made in the carriages and live stock of all descriptions have already been reported. The sale of the superfluous carriages, horses, and other live stock, furniture, broken arms, and other miscellaneous articles, have produced in all Rs. 81,331. 7a. 8p., according to accounts already rendered, and to this has hereafter to be added the value of the cattle which is proposed to be sold to the Government Commissariat.

18. With reference to the orders of the Government of India only now received, directing that the superfluous animals should not be sold, but should be given away to the old servants and dependants of the palace, I beg to state that the matter engaged my earnest consideration; but having in view the abuses and distrust which it may lead to, I resolved upon disposing of them by sale, which was conducted in as private a manner as practicable, and was entirely confined to articles outside the palace. Within the palace the most scrupulous care was taken to leave everything in the state in which it was found.

19. This report completes all the subjects entrusted to me for inquiry, and I have, as far as it lay in my power, left little for future settlement. It is matter of considerable regret to me that I have been compelled by the state of my health to relinquish the charge without, for a short time at least, having any opportunity of watching the working of the palace departments under the new *régime*; but I am well satisfied that what remains to be done, as well as what further explanation may hereafter be required in regard to the past settlements and principles followed in obtaining them, will be readily attended to by Mr. C. Rangacharloo, to whose value as a public officer I have again, at the close of our labours, to record my testimony, and beg to commend him most strongly to the favourable consideration of Government as one eminently qualified to do honour to the highest branches of the public service. To his able assistance I have been much indebted throughout the whole of this, in many respects, delicate and most fatiguing and intricate inquiry, and I am desirous that Mr. Rangacharloo should receive the credit which he so justly deserves for the ability, energy, and great accuracy in detail which has enabled me to complete within what will be acknowledged, I believe, to be an unexpectedly short space of time, and to the great saving of Government, a special service of no ordinary magnitude and importance.

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to L. B. Bowring, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 2); dated 4th January 1869.*

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th November last (No. 159), relative to the investigation made by Major Elliot into the property of all kinds left by the late Maharaja of Mysore.

2. The results of the inquiry, like those made on previous occasions into other departments, appear to his Excellency in Council to be entirely satisfactory. Your views relative to the provision to be made for the grandsons of the Maharaja in money and in land, as specified in your 3rd paragraph, are approved, and you are authorised to assign to them sums aggregating 38,400 rupees a year, and to look out for lands which will give them a further income of 36,600 rupees per annum.

3. Your views regarding Dr. Campbell's claim to a bungalow are correct, and the other arrangements contemplated in the 5th and following paragraphs of your letter are approved.

4. On one point only his Excellency in Council thinks some caution is necessary. The British Government may purchase the number of cattle mentioned in paragraph 2, and rent the grazing lands, provided these arrangements are reported through, and have the sanction of, the Madras Government. But care must be taken to avoid even the appearance of concluding a bargain which may be too advantageous to the Commissariat Department at the expense of the Maharaja's estate.

— No. 24. —

(Political.—No. 35.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

India Office, London, 18 February 1869.

* See page 81.

1. THE letter of your Excellency's Government (No. 230*) in the Foreign Department, dated the 17th of December last, encloses copy of the instructions which have been issued through the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to the guardian selected by Her Majesty's Government to superintend the education and moral training of the young Maharajah.

2. The instructions appears to me to be very judiciously framed to meet the principal object in view, and at the same time to secure the harmonious co-operation of the guardian of the Maharajah and of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

3. I hope to receive from your Excellency's Government, from time to time, reports of the progress made by the young Maharajah in his studies and pursuits.

(signed) *Argyll.*

— No. 25. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 92.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 17 March 1869.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers showing the financial results of the settlement of the debts of the late Maharaja of Mysore, which are, in our opinion, very satisfactory.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.

Enclosure 1, in No 25.

From *L. B. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Commissioner of Mysore, to *W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 243); dated 5th February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter (No. 2171), dated 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, reporting on the financial results of the settlement of the late Maharaja's debts and other extraordinary expenditure of the Palace.

Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

From *H. Hudson, Esq.*, Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, to the Secretary to Commissioner, Mysore (No. 2171); dated 25th January 1869.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the financial results consequent on the settlement of the late Maharaja's debts, and other extraordinary expenditure of the Palace after his Highness's demise, which took place on the 28th March 1868.

2. The principal payments were the following, exclusive of pensions, establishments, and Palace supplies of an ordinary nature:—

Debts paid at Bangalore - - - - -	Rs. 6,36,420	Rs.
" Mysore - - - - -	6,05,507	
		12,41,927
Gratuities to discharged servants - - - - -	- - - - -	2,98,166
Funeral expenses of His Highness - - - - -	- - - - -	78,125
Installation expenses of the young Maharaja - - - - -	- - - - -	14,457
	Rs.	16,32,675

3. On the other hand, the following assets were received at the Public Treasuries in connection with his Highness's personal estate:—

Cash found in the Palace Treasury - - - - -	Rs. 10,339
Proceeds of surplus cattle and other property credited to the personal estate of the late Maharaja - - - - -	71,865
Proceeds of Government Securities in the hands of Messrs. Lecot & Co., the late Maharaja's Madras Agents, after settlement of their accounts - - - - -	1,95,509
	Rs. 2,77,713

4. Thus, a net surplus expenditure had to be met from the Treasury, amounting to 13,54,962 rupees, of which the payments on account of debts, then estimated at about 13 lacs, commenced in September 1868. On the 1st of that month the cash balance of the entire province was 42 lacs, against 39 lacs on 1st September of the preceding year, which, under ordinary circumstances, was not more than a sufficient working balance to meet public requirements till the commencement of the revenue collection season in December. The permission of the Government of India was therefore obtained by the Commissioner to sell 8 to 10 lacs of the Mysore Trust Fund Securities which represent the invested surplus of the Treasury cash balances. I may remark that although arrangements were immediately made in communication with the Accountant General of Madras for the sale of papers to the nominal value of eight lacs, the proceeds were not all received at the Commissioner's Treasury till the 3rd November, and meanwhile the cash balances fell on 1st November 1868 to the unprecedented sum of 22 lacs, of which the Commissioner's Treasury held in gold, silver, and notes 6,09,541 rupees only, although remittances had been obtained from Colar and Toomkoor in October to the amount of 1,80,000 rupees.

5. In consequence of the sale of the eight lacs of Government securities, the invested capital of the Trust Fund has been reduced from 33,23,300 rupees to 25,23,300 rupees, with an accumulation of cash by interest up to date, amounting to Rs. 1,13,810. 4. 11. After the close of the revenue collection season in April or May next, it may be deserving of consideration whether any further portion of the cash balances may be invested in Government Securities with due regard to the requirements of the public works and other departments.

6. The only remaining point that seems to call for report is the amount realised on the value of the Government Securities of the 4 per cent. loan referred to, the details of which are as follows:—

1. NOMINAL VALUE.	2. Interest Due at Time of Sale.		3. Discount.	4. Proceeds with Interest.	5. DEDUCT CHARGES.				6. Total Charges.	7. Net Proceeds
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Sold at Madras - -	1,00,000	633 5 4	at 6 per cent 6,000 - -	94,633 5 4	236 9 4	62 8 -	11 - -	-	-	-
	1,00,000	744 7 1	at 7 per cent. 7,000 - -	93,744 7 1	234 5 9	-	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000	744 7 1	at 7 per cent.	93,744 7 1	234 5 9	62 8 -	-	-	-	-
Sold at Calcutta and Bombay	Three papers of one lac each	3,00,000	2,223 5 3	at 5½ per cent. 15,489 7 4	2,86,743 13 11	1,166 15 2	625 - -	3 - -	2,967 6 3	-
	Two papers of one lac each	2,00,000	1,666 10 8	at 6½ per cent. 13,000 - -	1,88,666 10 8					
TOTALS - - Rs.	8,00,000	6,022 3 5	48,489 7 4	7,57,532 12 1	1,892 4 -	750 - -	14 - -	2,967 6 3	6,623 10 3	7,51,909 1 10

7. It was left to the discretion of the Accountant General of Madras, in communication with the Madras Bank authorities, to select the papers to be sold, as well as the place of sale, it having been represented that the Madras Stock market might not afford such advantageous terms as those of Bombay or Calcutta. That such proved to be the case will be seen from the foregoing figures, which show that while the discount on three lacs sold at Madras amounted to 20,000 rupees, that on five lacs sold at Bombay and Calcutta amounted to 28,000 plus Rs.2,967. 6. 3. on account of exchange. At the Madras rate the discount of the five lacs would have been 33,333 rupees. There has been a considerable loss to the Trust Fund in the discount at which the eight lacs of securities were sold compared with the rate at which they were purchased. The discount on the sale was 48,489 rupees, while the gain on the purchase at Rs. 2. 15. 3., the average of the rates at which all the securities were obtained in 1864, amounted to 23,625 rupees only, the difference, 14,864 rupees, being the loss on discount. On the other hand, it should be stated that the fund has received interest on the eight lacs of papers from the time of investment to that of sale amounting to about 1,15,000 rupees.

Enclosure 3, in No 25.

From *Charles Girdlestone*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore (No. 303); dated 3rd March 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th ultimo (No. 243), and its enclosure, and to state that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council considers the financial results of the settlement of the debts of the late Maharaja of Mysore to be quite satisfactory.

— No. 26. —

(Foreign Department.—Judicial.—No. 1.)

To His Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 17 April 1869.

In continuation of our Despatch,* dated 19th December last (No. 9), we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of

* See page 83.

of further papers, from which it will be seen that we have approved of the proposals made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for giving effect to the judicial reforms recently sanctioned for that province.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Mayo.*
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 1, in No 26.

From *L. B. Bowring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6021—295); dated Nundidroog, the 27th February 1869.

REFERRING to paragraphs 18 and 19 of your letter (No. 280), dated 13th October 1868, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the following recommendations for filling the post of judicial assistants in this province.

2. Your letter under reply authorised me to entertain the services of two European and five native assistants for purely judicial duties, with the option of making fresh nominations, or of selecting, as far as possible, assistants already attached to the Commission.

3. Being desirous of selecting officers whose services had met with the approval of the Judicial Commissioner, I have thought it best to nominate, in communication with him, the following five native assistants, whose qualifications have been brought specially to notice. They have been carefully chosen, and will continue to draw the allowances now paid to them, receiving promotion in the regular grades of the Commission:—

3rd grade assistant, on 500 rupees	- -	Mr. Thumboo Chetty.
4th " " 400 "	- -	Mr. V. Krishnaswami Modliar.
4th " " 400 "	- -	Mr. C. Balakrishnia.
5th " " 300 "	- -	Mr. B. Srinivas Ayengar.
5th " " 300 "	- -	Mr. N. Tiroomulacharee.

4. For the Bangalore district, in which, for various reasons, suitors and pleaders at head-quarters prefer that their cases should be tried by a covenanted European officer, I propose to select Lieutenant E. Shaw, at present an assistant of the 3rd grade, on 500 rupees, but as it is desirable that the officer chosen for this district should not be constantly changed, I recommend that he should receive 700 rupees, which is nearly the equivalent of what an assistant would receive when acting in a district. He should be made clearly to understand that the immediate enhanced salary is intended to compensate for any prospective higher pay as an officiating deputy superintendent; and that he cannot receive more until he attains, by regular promotion, the substantive rank of deputy superintendent.

5. For Mysore, where also a European judicial assistant may be appointed, I recommend, with the approval of the judicial commissioner, Mr. J. Lacey, at present clerk of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore, in which post he draws 300 rupees, with an additional 100 rupees as compiler of the "Mysore Government Gazette." I purpose giving him 500 rupees, the pay of a 3rd grade assistant. Mr. Lacey is an uncovenanted officer, who has passed the B. L. examination at Madras.

6. The above would complete the list of nominees in the judicial department, but Mr. Kindersley represents that the tendency of the orders conveyed in your letter, disallowing summary powers to Amildars, and directing the admission of appeals, will necessitate the nomination of another assistant for the Nundidroog Division, so as to have one judicial assistant in each of its three districts, and thus raising the total number of native assistants to six, instead of five, as at first contemplated. For this additional appointment, I beg to recommend Mr. J. Ramiah Naidoo, Revenue Serishtadar at Ootacamund, whose name has frequently been brought to my notice by the judicial commissioners and other officers. He would enter as 5th grade assistant on 300 rupees a month, and his services can be spared by his immediate superior.

100 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

7. So far it will be seen that the only extra charge entailed, setting aside establishments, to which I shall presently refer, will be—

Extra allowance to Lieutenant E. Shaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	200		
Mr. Lacey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		500		
Mr. J. Ramiah Naidoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		300		
TOTAL									-	-	Rs.	1,000

But I think it undesirable to weaken seriously the efficiency of the revenue branch, by withdrawing, for purely judicial duties, five of the best assistants without any substitutes; and I therefore recommend that an additional assistant should be appointed to each of the three divisions. For the present I trust that this will suffice, and should the result warrant any addition to this department, I will submit recommendations accordingly.

8. The officials whom I propose for the post of assistants are—

1. Narnappa, Amildar of Chikmoogloor.
2. Srinivas Rao, Amildar of Chituldroog.
3. Vijayendra Rao, Revenue Serishtadar of Astagram Division.

* No. 2057—273,
dated 12th February
1869. Not printed.

9. As regards establishments, the judicial commissioner has represented that the authorised scale of 261 rupees for each assistant is insufficient. His letter* on the subject is submitted, but although there is force in his remarks, when applied to Bangalore and Mysore, where judicial work is heavy and increasing, and where valuable documents are frequently filed on the record, I consider that in the other districts the existing scale should suffice, and that it is desirable to avoid having more costly establishments in the judicial than in the revenue branch. I therefore recommend the formation of establishments at 355 rupees each at Bangalore and Mysore, and not exceeding 261 rupees at the six other stations. As the five native assistants mentioned in paragraph 3 have already establishments, it will only be necessary to form establishments of the latter class at 261 rupees for Mr. Ramiah and the three new assistants referred to in paragraph 8.

Enclosure 2, in No. 26.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 71); dated Simla, 9 April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th February last (No. 6021—295), submitting, with your recommendations, the names of certain officers for filling the posts of judicial assistants in Mysore.

2. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that you propose to appoint two European and six native assistants for judicial duties, to select five of the latter from the Revenue Department. But, as by withdrawing experienced officers from this branch of the service, you fear that you may weaken its efficiency if some remedy is not provided, you suggest that an additional assistant should be appointed to each of the three divisions in Mysore. These measures, including establishments, will involve an increased monthly expenditure of 3,654 rupees, or 43,848 rupees a-year.

3. In reply, I am directed to state that his Excellency in Council sanctions your recommendations in each instance as a necessary consequence of the judicial reforms lately sanctioned for the province. A notification giving effect thereto is herewith forwarded for your information.

— No. 27. —

(Foreign Department.—General.—No. 27.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll, K.T.*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 13 May 1869.

IN continuation of our Despatch (No. 23),* dated 26th May 1868, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a Report from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, on the progress that has been made in carrying out the scheme for Hoblee Schools in that

Dated 5th April.
1869. No. 69—4.

*See page 42.

that Province, together with a copy of the letter from Mr. Bowring under cover of which it was received.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Mayo.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Head Quarters, Umballa (No. 69—4); dated Camp Nundidroog, the 5th April 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, copy of a letter (No. 2131), of the 31st ultimo, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, reporting the progress made in carrying out the scheme for Hobblee Schools as sanctioned by the Government of India in your letter (No. 871); dated 19th May 1868.

2. The results reported appear to be very encouraging, and great credit is due to Mr. Rice for the trouble he has taken in introducing the Hobblee School system.

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

From *B. L. Rice*, Esq., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 2131); dated Bangalore, the 31st of March 1869.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information and approval of the Chief Commissioner, the progress made, up to the present date, in carrying out the scheme for Hobblee Schools sanctioned by the Government of India.

2. During the nine months and a half which have elapsed since the receipt of the sanction, the following general results have been achieved. Indigenous schoolmasters of the province to the number of 350 have placed themselves under instruction, and of these 75 men, having obtained certificates of qualification, have been appointed to the charge of Hobblee Schools. All the districts have not yet come completely under the operation of the plan. When this is accomplished, which will be by the end of April, I expect that the actual number of Hobblee Schools will be raised to 120.

3. To detail all the steps which have led up to this (as I trust it may be regarded) satisfactory result, would too much lengthen out this statement, and is the more unnecessary here, as I hope in the forthcoming Educational Report to be able to supply fuller information regarding the whole working of the scheme, than I am at present in a position to give.

4. Suffice it to say that the first proceeding was the issue of proclamations to every hobblee and village in the province announcing the intentions of Government, and inviting the native schoolmasters to take advantage of the scheme by placing themselves under training with the view of subsequently obtaining employment in their own villages. This invitation was very largely responded to, especially in some districts. The character of each man, and his popularity in his own neighbourhood, have been the subject of special inquiry by the local authorities, and all regarding whom an unfavourable report was received have been rejected, leaving to be trained the considerable number of 350 *bonâ fide* village schoolmasters. In the cases of many of these accepted men, the profession of teaching has been hereditary in their families, and exercised in the same spot for generations back.

5. A normal school for the instruction of the men was next established at the head quarters of each district, under such qualified masters as the department could at so short a notice furnish.

6. It is not surprising that numbers of the men admitted as students, inheriting as they did the calling of a village teacher from time immemorial, should have been found unconscious of their want of knowledge, and ready with protestations that they stood in no need of training, and were qualified by experience to discharge all the duties of a schoolmaster with perfect satisfaction to themselves and to those whose children came

under their instruction. One of their commonest questions, with reference to a clause in the proclamation that they were to be taught many things they did not know, was "what is there that we need to be taught?" Some elderly man, presuming upon his years, would make waggish remarks on the precocity displayed in modern times and set the others laughing.

7. The average attainments of the men, as ascertained by examination on their admission to the normal schools, may be summed up as follows:—

8. Ability to read from a printed book, but this only with difficulty, as evidenced by the frequent drawl which prolonged the sound of the last syllable until the succeeding word was made out. Some could give an explanation of what was read, but many at once confessed, without any feeling of shame, that they could not, it never apparently having occurred to them that this formed any part of a reading lesson.

9. Ability to write to dictation, but in most cases with little or no regard for the rules of orthography.

10. Knowledge of the multiplication table, and of the tables of weights and measures usually taught in the country schools, with ability to add and subtract. In some cases multiplication was understood, but acquaintance with division was rare.

11. Before they have been many days under training, they have been over-heard commenting to one another on the instruction they have received, and in great numbers of cases have been as ready to acknowledge their discovery of their own ignorance as they had previously been to assert the sufficiency of their knowledge. They are much impressed by the lessons on school management, calculated as these are to strike the attention of men who have been teaching all their lives without once thinking of inquiring into the principles on which education is based, or the rationale of their ancient routine. But the subject of geography is probably the one that provokes most discussion. The irregular coloured patches on the map, representing countries, are remarked upon. The branching lines representing rivers and mountains, they consider more to resemble trees or insects.

The rotundity of the earth, its revolution on its axis and round the sun, these doctrines are never brought forward without giving rise to numerous dissentient opinions, and many finally acquiesce in the European notions from mere politeness, affecting to tolerate the eccentricity of ideas to require them to believe which would be to make too great a demand on human credulity. Petitions have more than once been sent up to this office in which the writers express their grave suspicion of the accuracy of the training master's teaching of geography, and propose for solution objections which appear to them entirely subversive of the system they are taught.

12. However, after several months of training, the students in each normal school have been subjected to a pretty strict examination, both written and *vis à voce*, and the majority of those who joined at the first, and have been regular in attendance, have succeeded in gaining certificates of qualification for employment as Hoblees Punthojees or schoolmasters, to the number of 75 up to the present date. They are more or less prepared now for giving lessons in Canarese prose or poetry, with explanations; in grammar, in arithmetic, as far as fractions and proportion, and in general geography (the latter subject being taught to some extent under protest). Each man has further acquired a knowledge of the principles of school management, and, so far as circumstances allowed, has at various times given experimental lessons to a class of children. That the men have been induced in so short a time to relinquish for ever all their time-honoured notions, however erroneous, or that none of their old practices will again be resorted to, it would be unreasonable to expect. But they go forth now to their work with a better sense of the scope of a teacher's responsibility, and with a respectable knowledge of the subjects of elementary instruction. To look for a great improvement, therefore, in the character of the village schools in the province, does not seem to be too sanguine an anticipation.

13. Having shown thus far how a certain number of masters have been trained and set to work, I now proceed to notice the reception of the Hoble School scheme by the rural population, and the preparations made for the accommodation of the projected schools.

14. The concurrent testimony of all the Government officials who have interested themselves in the matter is that, wherever the proposed plans have been properly explained to the people, they have expressed nothing but gratification at the prospect of having good schools provided for their children; and they are the more willing to co-operate in securing this end on finding that the old familiar schoolmasters of their respective Hoblees are not to be set aside, but will be allowed the first chance of competing for the charge of the local schools.

15. The best proof perhaps of the adaptation of the plans to the wants and wishes of the people, is the readiness with which premises have been provided for the accommodation of the Hoble School wherever one has hitherto been established. Some are quite new buildings, erected expressly for this purpose by the people themselves at their own expense. There are other villages where premises are already prepared, awaiting the arrival of the master who has not yet completed his training. Some amusing instances have

have occurred in which the erection of a school-house is made conditional on the settlement of a long-standing dispute between two of the principal inhabitants of a village. A. undertakes, if successful, in obtaining a piece of ground which he claims from B., but of which the latter is now in possession, to expend 200 rupees in building a school-house; B., on the other hand, declares himself ready, if he can defeat A.'s claim, to spend 300 rupees for the same purpose.

16. The establishment of the Hoblee Schools is too recent to allow of anything like an accurate opinion being formed as yet of the extent to which they will be attended by the juvenile village population. To judge, however, from the Kolar district, where the schools have been the longest in operation, namely, for six weeks, the prospect is very encouraging. In the largest school there are already 65 pupils, and one school has a few girls.

17. It remains for me to state that only three normal schools will be kept up for the future, namely, one for each division, as provided in the sanctioned scheme. For the supervision of the Hoblee Schools now opened sub-deputy inspectors have been appointed, one to each district. The occupation of these men, in addition to examining the new schools, will consist in actively canvassing the entire district to which each is attached, for the purpose of making fully known to the people in hitherto neglected parts the nature of the scheme just brought into operation, that a still large number of indigenous masters may be sent up for instruction, and that timely measures may be taken for the erection of school premises.

18. For the further promotion of the objects in view, local committees are being gradually formed in each hoblee, consisting of two or three members selected from the most influential and respected residents of the place.

19. The preparation of suitable school books has not been overlooked. Reading books in prose and poetry have been published, a grammar is within a few days of completion, a geography and an arithmetic are in manuscript, more or less ready for the press, and the long wanted Canarese map of the world is approaching publication.

20. In concluding this report, it behoves me to acknowledge the cordial assistance I have received from all quarters in the introduction of this hoblee scheme; and I am fully sensible of the extent of my indebtedness for the approval and recommendation of my proposals by the Chief Commissioner to the Supreme Government, for the liberality with which that Government provided for the execution of the plans, and for the willing co-operation of all the civil authorities of the province, from the divisional superintendents to the taluq amildars.

— No. 28. —

(Foreign Department.—Judicial.—No. 2.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 15 May 1869.

IN continuation of our Despatch (No. 1),* dated 17th April 1869, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further papers, from which it will be seen that we have sanctioned a modification of the rules lately sanctioned for the improved judicial administration of Mysore. • See page 98.

We, have, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6289-305); dated Camp Nundidroog, the 18th March 1869.

IN appending, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a communication* from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, together with its enclosures from the Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, in exemplification of the views expressed

expressed in my letter, No. 4600-219, of 11th November last, and its accompaniment, I have the honour to observe that, though reluctant to lay again before the Government of India a subject on which his Excellency in Council has already pronounced an opinion in your letter, No. 332, dated 10th December 1868, I conceive it to be most desirable that the opinions entertained by experienced officials relative to the probable working of the scheme about to be introduced, should be made to Government.

2. From paragraph 2 of his letter, it will be seen that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner apprehends that the effect of the arrangements prescribed by your letter, No. 280, of the 13th October last, will be to throw upon the Superintendent of Nundidroog more work than he will find it practicable to discharge, and, though I share this anticipation, I see no remedy for it if the orders of Government are strictly carried out in respect to appeals. The only alternative that occurs to me would be the nomination of an additional civil and sessions judge, and I am disposed to think that this appointment will eventually become necessary.

3. The Government are, perhaps, not aware that the moonsiffs in the surrounding districts of the Madras Presidency are invested with small cause court powers, and as the officers selected for the position of judicial assistants in Mysore may, without presumption, be said to be of equal, if not higher, intelligence than the former, and as the exercise of such summary powers has been found to work well, I believe, these powers might, I think, with safety be conferred on the assistants in this province.

4. With a view to obviate the difficulty referred to, of compelling suitors to travel long distances for the purpose of attending the judicial assistants' courts, I have suggested to Mr. Kindersley that the assistants should, once in three months, on certain fixed dates, visit the principal trading centres within their jurisdiction, in order to dispose promptly of cases in which the parties reside at a distance from head quarters. The places I would select in the several districts are the following:—

DISTRICT.	OUT-STATION.	DISTANCE.
		<i>Miles.</i>
Bangalore - - -	Chennapatam - - -	36
	Devenhulli - - -	23
Colar - - -	Chikka Balapoor - - -	36
	Chintomanipett - - -	25
Toomkooor - - -	Tipatoor - - -	45
Mysore - - -	Hoonsoor - - -	28
	Chamrajnuggur - - -	37
Hassan - - -	Nagamunglam - - -	40
	Suklaspoor - - -	24
Shimoga - - -	Sagur - - -	42
	Shikarpoor - - -	32
Cudoor - - -	Cudoor - - -	27
	Hurihurpoor - - -	40
Chituldroog - - -	Davengere - - -	39

The above-named places are of note as trade marts, and the number might be increased or diminished according to circumstances.

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

From *J. R. Kindersley, Esq.*, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 2279-306); dated Bangalore, the 12th March 1869.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, an original letter* from Major J. L. Pearse, the Superintendent of Nundidroog, offering some objections to the sanctioned alterations in the civil courts of Mysore.

2. The Superintendent's objections range themselves under two heads,—

1st. The work of the superior courts would be seriously increased, because the same amount of litigation would have to be disposed of by a smaller number of judges.

2nd. Serious inconvenience would be felt, especially by traders, from the long distances which they would have to travel to prosecute a suit at district head quarters.

3. If I concurred in the second objection, I should not attach much weight to the first, because the mass of litigation to be dealt with would be lightened in proportion to the difficulty experienced in prosecuting suits at district head quarters. But as I do not apprehend that litigation will be seriously checked by considerations of distance, I do not apprehend that it will be more than the superior courts can conveniently dispose of.

4. The

*No. 4590-443,
dated 9th March
1869.

4. The Chief Commissioner and the Government being already in possession of my opinions on the first objection, it would not become my subordinate position to insist further upon the correctness of such of my views as the Government have not approved of. But the Superintendent, who has never given his opinion on the disputed points, may fairly claim to be heard; because it is apprehended that the orders of Government would press very hardly on him, and his position enables him to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the work to be performed.

5. One effect of the new system will be to diminish the importance of the amildars, and of some of their subordinate officials. It was natural that a change of this nature should create some dissatisfaction in every talook cutcherry, and that people in the talooks should be encouraged to complain. It is also probable that local traders have more influence in the talook cutcherry than they would hope to have in that of an assistant.

6. Having paid some attention to the influence of litigation on trade, I have found that successful trade is very little supported by litigation. Litigation is generally the result of unsuccessful trade, and all hope of profit has generally been abandoned before the parties come to court. Therefore I find it difficult to believe that the prosperity of trade would be seriously impaired by the distance of the assistants' courts from some of the talooks.

7. It seems to me also that the distances which suitors would have "frequently to travel" to the assistants' courts, are rather overstated by the Superintendent. A great part of litigation would arise in and about the head quarters of the district, and the other towns would generally be found to lie within a radius of 40 miles from head quarters. The Superintendent observes that, to prosecute appeals, people from the border talooks would have to travel from 80 to 120 miles to the Superintendent's Court. But it may be observed that the mass of litigation would arise at Bangalore in the immediate vicinity of the Superintendent's Court, and at the chief towns of districts, and not so much in remote talooks. In the district of Bellary, which is larger than any division of Mysore, the people are only too ready to appeal to the judge at Bellary in the most trifling matters in which an appeal is allowed.

8. It may further be remarked that men of business frequently have occasion to visit the principal town of the district, and that they might on such occasions institute their suits. Nor would it always be necessary for litigants to attend in person, for pleaders would attach themselves to every court in which the public would be willing to employ them.

9. The objection of distance appears to me to be less serious than it has been made to appear; and the measure which the Chief Commissioner has already proposed, that the Assistant's Court should periodically visit certain out stations, seems quite to remove all reasonable cause of complaint.

10. It will be seen that the remedies proposed by the Superintendent in his 14th paragraph are those which I have already suggested, but which have not met with the approval of Government.

Enclosure 3, in No. 28.

From Major *J. L. Pearse*, Superintendent of Nundidroog, to the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore (No. 4590—443); dated Bangalore, the 9th March 1869.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 1935-62, of the 26th of January, which gave cover to copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 280, conveying orders for the revision of the system of the judicial administration of the province; and I trust I shall be pardoned for submitting a few brief remarks on the subject of the modifications therein noted.

2. Since the receipt of the Government letter, I have consulted all three of my deputies, and the most experienced men among my assistants, and they all concur with me in opinion that the pressure upon all the superior courts will, under the revised arrangements, be so great as to render it almost impossible hereafter to avoid heavy and continually increasing arrears.

3. To demonstrate the truth of this assertion, and to prove to you and the Government that the inference is correct, I would beg, in the first instance, to point out that the whole of the cases between 50 rupees and 300 rupees, which have previously been disposed of rateably by 84 amildars, will now have to be disposed of by seven or eight assistants; also, that the appeals in these small cases, which are of course the most numerous, will hereafter have to be heard and decided by three superintendents, instead of being distributed among nearly 40 deputies and assistants.

* The present limit in the case of suits adjudicated by subordinate courts has been taken as the basis of calculation when preparing the Statements for last year; and for this reason the number of suits filed in cases under 50 rupees and 300 rupees respectively, is not accurately ascertainable.

	869 up to Rs.	20
1,876	"	100
685	"	500
<u>3,430</u>		

4. In this division, during the past year, the number of cases* filed for small sums is given marginally, and the bulk of the litigation being for sums under 500 rupees, the bulk of the appeals were also for the smaller sum.

5. The total number of original cases filed in the division was 4,180, and the number of appeals was 520, and as 3,430 of those suits were for sums under 500 rupees, the bulk of the appeals must inferentially have been for similar amounts.

6. The above figures, therefore, demonstrate plainly that the bulk of the litigation is for small debts, all cases connected with which have heretofore been disposed of, both in original and appeal, within a short distance of the homes of the parties.

7. But the new system will alter all this: to file a suit in such cases hereafter, claimants for all sums above 50 rupees will have frequently to travel 50, 60, and 70 miles, to the Assistant's Courts at head quarters, and will have to remain in attendance for the prosecution of the original suit for days, and even weeks sometimes, if a defendant is contumacious; and to prosecute an appeal in those cases, people from the border talooks will have to come a distance varying from 80 to 120 miles to the Superintendent's head quarters.

8. The mere rumour of these changes which had reached the merchants of some of the principal marts in the outlying talooks has so alarmed them, that they presented themselves in considerable numbers before me, and presented petitions soliciting a reconsideration of the subject.

9. Their reasons for apprehending inconvenience were, I think, good, and their arguments were undoubtedly, from a practical point of view, forcible. They stated that they daily entered into a considerable number of transactions with small dealers for parcels of commodities averaging in value about 100 rupees; that they also at particular seasons are in the habit of giving moderate advances for grain and other articles, for all which bonds at short dates are taken, and that if they have hereafter to go long distances, and file a regular suit before the Assistant's Court in the case of every recusant petty contractor, instead of being able to bring such individuals to account at once by filing a plaint in the talook cutcherry within a few hundred yards of the bazar, trade will be very seriously checked, and the inconvenience will be so great that they will hereafter have to give up trading to the extent feasible under the existing system.

10. With all due deference, therefore, I beg to state that I do not think this portion of the scheme can ever prove either satisfactory or successful.

11. The next point I would wish to touch upon is the extra burden which will be placed upon the deputy superintendents by the new arrangement. Previously when revenue, magisterial, or miscellaneous work was unusually heavy, the deputy superintendent was able to transfer both the civil appeals and original cases to one of his more experienced assistants, and by that means prevent the accumulation of arrears; but this safety valve, which enabled the district officer so to arrange the work as to prevent any great accumulation, is now completely closed, the orders received being to the effect that the deputy himself must hear all appeals from the amildars' decisions, and try every original case between three and 10 thousand rupees, whether other duties press heavily or not. I fear that in such a district as Bangalore the result will be very unsatisfactory.

12. With reference to the portion of the work which falls to the share of a superintendent, I have only to state that I am quite prepared to give the revised scheme, as regards the duties allotted to me, a full and fair trial; but I would beg to point out that if original suits above 10,000 rupees which are always resolutely fought out in open court, and about

	<i>Work of 1868.</i>	
* Session trials	- - - -	36
Criminal appeals	- - - -	45
Civil appeals	- - - -	104
Civil miscellaneous cases	- - - -	68
Judicial papers	- - - -	3,104

For the Revenue Year (to date 11 months).

Revenue cases	- - - -	50
Revenue papers	- - - -	6,899
English letters and papers	- - - -	8,695

300 additional appeals are superadded to my present work,* I trust that both yourself and the Commissioner will hold me blameless if my files are no longer as clear as I have heretofore managed to keep them by dint of not sparing myself, and by working both early and late.

13. I have not penned these remarks without having very carefully considered the matter, or without being prepared to suggest a slightly remedial measure.

14. I would respectfully propose that you should suggest to Mr. Bowring the necessity that exists for moving Government to permit the following modifications tentatively, or, at any rate, experimentally for one year:—

1st. That amildars should be empowered, the same as minor power moonsiffs over our border, to dispose of cases of *moveable* property under 50 rupees on the small cause court side, and also to dispose of all cases up to 100 rupees on the record;

2nd. That all judicial assistants should be empowered, when sitting alone, to dispose of cases connected with *moveable* property up to 100 rupees on the small cause court

court side, and cases involving sums up to 300 rupees when two judicial assistants sit together.

15. This arrangement, if approved of, would meet nearly all difficulties. It would ease off the work of all the officers very materially. All cases of immoveable property would still be appealable as heretofore. All minor cases could be disposed of in the talooks, and the men who have been appointed assistants being among the best and most experienced officers in the province, who have a position to lose, it is not to be expected that either accidental or intentional injustice would result from carrying out this modified arrangement.

Enclosure 4, in No. 28.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 88); dated Simla, the 5th May 1869.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th of March last (No. 6289-305), in which you again urge strongly on Government the views of experienced officials in regard to the probable working of the scheme of improved judicial administration lately sanctioned for Mysore.

2. On full consideration his Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is very undesirable to risk the failure of a scheme, which has been so well and so carefully matured, by insisting on rules which may throw more work on the superior courts than they are able properly to discharge.

3. In this view his Excellency in Council will consent to modify the original instructions conveyed in my letter of the 13th of October last, and to invest the courts of amildars with final jurisdiction in cases not exceeding 20 rupees in amount, and the courts of assistants with a similar jurisdiction in cases not exceeding 100 rupees.

4. This final jurisdiction will, it need scarcely be added, only be exercised in suits of the nature of small cause court suits. In all other cases, involving rights and interest of any kind in immoveable property, there must be one regular appeal from the decisions of the courts in question, whatever be the amount involved in the suit.

5. His Excellency in Council, however, is only induced to make this concession owing to the strong representations put forward by those who are well qualified to judge of the probable effect of the new rules, and he desires that the working of this experiment of finality of jurisdiction, be very carefully watched by the Judicial Commissioner and yourself.

6. Some modification, his Excellency in Council apprehends, may thus possibly become necessary in regard to the powers of amildars and assistants to review their own judgments. In the 17th paragraph of the letter from this office of the 13th of October last, it was intimated that the power of reviewing their judgments should not be entrusted to amildars or assistants, and paragraph 14 of the rules forwarded with the letter from your office of the 18th February last, took away from amildars and assistants the power of reviews. But if the power of appeal be taken away in a certain class of cases, it may be necessary that these courts should have the power of review to correct any obvious error in the judgment, or patent on the record.

7. You can consider this latter point with Mr. Kindersley, and you are authorised to introduce into the rules lately sanctioned for the administration of the province, the provisions as above approved in regard to finality of judgment in certain classes of suits.

— No. 29. —

EXTRACT.

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 194.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 17 June 1869.

* * * * *

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAINES has resigned his appointment as guardian to the Young Maharajah of Mysore, and we have appointed Lieutenant Colonel
385. O 2 G. B. Malleon

G. B. Malleson in his stead. These arrangements have already been intimated to your Grace by a telegram from the Viceroy.

3. In Lieutenant Colonel Malleson we have every reason to believe that we have secured the services of an officer of the Indian Army, distinguished by ability, experience, varied information, and good judgment. He will enter on his duties conversant with the policy of the Government of India in regard to the future ruler of Mysore; and we may fairly look forward to his using his influence and opportunities in heartily co-operating with the Chief Commissioner for the attainment of those objects which Her Majesty's Government has at heart.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*
H. M. Durand.
H. S. Maine.
John Strachey.
B. H. Ellis.

— No. 30. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 56.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 29 March 1870.

*See page 18.

WITH reference to your predecessor's Despatch, No. 188,* dated 23rd November 1867, regarding the disposal of the Mysore Trust Fund, we have the honour to forward a copy of papers, showing (1) that the designation of this Fund has been changed to that of the "Mysore Invested Surplus Account;" (2) That the amount at its credit on the 30th November 1869 was Rs. 27,19,450. 4. 11.; and (3) the proposals which have been made for spending the assets of the Fund either on railways or irrigation, now that the purpose for which it was created has ceased.

2. We have, however, deemed it advisable to direct that the account of the "Mysore Invested Surplus Fund" should be kept quite distinct from that of the surplus revenues of the province, and that the former should not be devoted to commutation payment of palace pensions or to meet any excess of expenditure over the budget allotment on account of public works for the year 1870-71.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. M. Durand.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.
J. F. Stephen.

Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 2316-121); dated 31st July 1869.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter,* No. 1173, of the 27th instant, from the Deputy Accountant General, containing a proposal to alter the designation of the account styled the "Mysore Trust Fund" in the books of the Account Department. This term is certainly inappropriate under the altered circumstances of the Mysore State, and I beg to recommend the proposal for the approval of Government. *Not printed.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

From Colonel *R. Strachey*, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with the Governor General, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg (No. 1786 R.); dated 29th November 1869.

1. I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to intimate that, in furtherance of the policy which the Government has adopted of doing all that is possible for railway extension in India, the Governor General in Council would be glad to find that some arrangements could be made under which the extension of railways in Mysore could be rendered practicable.
2. The question is essentially a financial one, and at the outset the Government of India must explicitly declare that it would obviously be a necessary condition of any plan that the entire financial burden should be borne by the revenues of Mysore.
3. From information which has been obtained from the Financial Department of the present state of the revenues of Mysore, and which gives, it is believed, an approximately correct view of the main facts, a net surplus is shown on the income and charge of the year 1868-69, of nearly 3,00,000 rupees. The cash balances, nearly 700,000 L., might, it is thought, be made to supply some part of the funds required for railway construction; and it is believed that there are other funds which might also be applied in a similar manner. But it would almost certainly be necessary to have recourse to borrowing to do all that was desirable, and if this course were adopted, no doubt the revenues could be made to yield such a surplus as would cover the charge for interest on the money likely to be required for the construction of a considerable length of new railway.
4. As to the general system of line that might be selected for early construction, I am to refer you to the 32nd paragraph of the Government of India Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 25, dated 11th March 1869, and to the Minute of his Excellency the late Governor General, copies of which were communicated to you with Public Works Department Circular, No. 20 R., of 23rd August 1869. The eventual junction of any new Mysore lines with extension of existing lines, or with new lines to be undertaken elsewhere, should of course be looked forward to in any plans now formed.
5. Referring to the description of railway to be constructed, I am to state that a narrow gauge system, as proposed in the papers submitted with your No. 2070-55, of the 8th July 1868, would, so far as the Governor General in Council is now in a position to judge, probably be the most suitable.
6. I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to favour the Government of India, at as early a date as may be, with your views on the general subject, after such further inquiry as you may think necessary, both as to the actual lines that you would suggest to be undertaken, their approximate cost, and the general arrangements for supplying the funds.
7. Should you consider that it is likely to be necessary to resort to borrowing money for the purpose, you should suggest the form in which the loan should be made, whether the Mysore State should borrow directly, or whether it might borrow from the British Government, or whether a Mysore loan guaranteed by the British Government would be preferable. Manifest advantage would result from encouraging local subscriptions to a loan for such a purpose.

Enclosure 3, in No. 30.

From *Charles Girdlestone*, Esq., Officiating Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Colonel *R. J. Meade*, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 483 P.); dated 14th March 1870.

*Not printed.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Kindersley's letter, No. 4699—220,* dated 17th December 1869, with its enclosures, from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, showing that the amount of credit of the Mysore Invested Surplus Fund on the 30th November 1869 was 25,23,300 rupees in Government securities, and Rs. 1,96,150. 4. 11. in cash, or in all Rs. 27,19,450. 4. 11.

2. In the 3rd paragraph of his letter, Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Accountant General, observes that "the cash at credit of the invested fund, together with the surplus revenue of the current year, will be absorbed partly by commutation payments of palace pensions, and partly by outlay in the Public Works Department in excess of the ordinary grant of the 4½ lakhs provided in the provincial budget of 1869-70." The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, I am directed to state, does not, on the information at present before him, understand these remarks. The regular estimate for the expenditure of the Public Works Department in Mysore during 1869-70, based on actuals from April to October, and on estimates for the remainder of the year, shows a probable expenditure of 14,50,000 rupees (9,87,382 + 4,62,618 = 14,50,000). Of the likelihood of the ordinary grant of 14½ lakhs being expended, this office has received no intimation, nor can it sanction any increased expenditure until full and particular reasons have been given for the same.

3. The surplus now existing in the Mysore Treasury is, his Excellency in Council presumes, the balance of what has been realised from the Government securities which were sold for the purpose of enabling the late Maharaja's debts to be settled. If so, it ought not to be devoted to commutation payment of palace pensions. These are a charge on the current revenues of the State, and so also should the cost of their commutation be. Moreover, the surplus revenues of each year form a perfectly distinct sum from that of the invested surplus, and I am accordingly to request that the two accounts may not be mixed up in any way, but that they may be kept quite clear and separate.

4. In the 4th paragraph of his letter the Deputy Accountant General says, that "in the ensuing year 1870-71, 15,00,000 rupees will be similarly provided for the Public Works Department, but 18 lakhs have been entered in that budget, of which three lakhs will be payable out of the surplus." With reference to this, I am directed by his Excellency in Council to state that the invested surplus should on no account be trencched on for the excess of three lakhs above indicated. But this department and the Financial Department have lately enjoined that the sum of 15 lakhs for public works should not be exceeded in the ensuing official year, and this decision should be regarded as final.

5. With reference to the question of spending the amount of the Invested Surplus Fund, the Public Works Department in its letter, No. 1786 B., dated 29th November 1869, has already addressed you on the subject of railways, and his Excellency in Council, in this department, would be glad if it would act on its suggestion of doing the same in regard to irrigation projects. When any projects that you may recommend have been thoroughly considered by the Public Works Department, it will remain for his Excellency in Council, in this department, on full and timely information being submitted, to decide what work or works it may be for the interests of Mysore to construct from the Invested Surplus Fund, or from the gradual accumulations which may result from a balance of income over expenditure in the current revenues.

— No. 31. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 73.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 10 May 1870.

* See page 54.

IN continuation of the Despatch* from this Government (No. 228), dated 17th December 1868, we have the honour to forward a copy of the Papers specified in the accompanying Abstract of Contents regarding a set of rules drawn up

up by Mr. Bowring, at our request, for regulating the succession to Mysore pensions.

2. Your Grace will perceive from our letter (No. 665 P.),* dated 9th April, that we have sanctioned these rules with certain modifications which appeared to us to be expedient. *See page 115.

We have, &c.
(signed) Mayo.
H. M. Durand.
J. Strachey.
R. Temple.
J. F. Stephen.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

From *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 277); dated 4th March 1869.

WITH reference to the marginally noted correspondence,* I have the honour to solicit the instructions of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council whether I am competent to continue to the widows and families of the palace pensioners the whole or part of the stipends drawn by the first recipient. The references to Government in respect to claims of this character are likely to be very numerous hereafter, unless the Commissioner be authorised to deal with them.

* From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary, Foreign Department (No. 2368-148); dated 5th September 1868.
To Commissioner of Mysore, from Secretary, Foreign Department (No. 1207); dated 17th October 1868.
From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary, Foreign Department (No. 80), dated 6th October 1868.
To Commissioner of Mysore, from Secretary, Foreign Department (No. 1266), dated 31st October 1868.

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

From *W. S. Seton-Karr*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg (No. 718); dated the 24th May 1869.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th March last, No. 277, relative to the continuation of the stipends assigned to the first recipients in favour of their widows or the members of their families.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward to you a copy of each set of the rules drawn up for pensioners in Nagpore and in Oudh, and to suggest that you should consider their spirit and applicability to the cases of pensioners in Mysore. You might, after a careful study of these rules and of the general circumstances of the families with which you have to deal in Mysore, draw out a set which, *mutatis mutandis*, should be fitted for the Mysore pensioners, and you could forward the same for the approval of the Government of India. His Excellency in Council thinks generally that, on the death of any pensioner, a certain portion of his stipend should invariably lapse to the State, while the remainder would be subject to distribution under certain rules suited to the place and the class.

3. His Excellency in Council is averse to commuting pensions for lump sums or to giving grants of land, as mentioned in one set of the rules forwarded herewith. But he will await any draft of rules which you may forward after due consideration; his desire at present being that the rules may so be framed as to leave the mass of cases in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, and only to require a reference to Government in peculiar and exceptional cases, or in such as are not provided for by the said rules.

Enclosure 3, in No. 31.

From Lieutenant Colonel *G. B. Malleon*, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 95); dated Mysore, the 26th August 1869.

WITH reference to the letter of the Government of India, dated 24th May 1869 (No. 718), I have the honour to state that the Pension Rules therewith received being intended to provide for the gradual discontinuance of pensions granted to extinct States, seem but to a slight extent applicable to the case of the pensioners of the Mysore Palace.

2. These consist, *first*, of the stipends of the relations proper, which have been hitherto held hereditarily, and which there is no intention of disturbing at present; *secondly*, of the Koowars, or illegitimate descendants of the Maharajas, and their chief relations, which will be continued hereditarily only in the case of the descendants of the late Maharaja, or of his immediate predecessors; the allowances of other nearer relations will lapse by successive reductions of one-third of the amount of the original pension after three lives, whilst the remainder, *i.e.*, those of more distant relatives, will be held for life only; *thirdly*, pensions of Sivachars, or blood relations of the illegitimate ladies of the Maharaja, which will be also held for life only; *fourthly*, pensions enjoyed by female members of all the above three classes, which will cease strictly on their death; and *lastly*, pensions awarded to disbanded establishments during the late settlement, which, as well as those which may be hereafter granted to retiring servants of the palace establishments, will be life pensions, save in respect of a provision for their widows, which, out of deference to past usage, it will be proper to make in those cases only in which no member of the family may be eligible for employment.

3. The accompanying rules have been drawn up to meet the necessities stated above, as well as to carry out the view of the Government of India, *viz.*, to leave the mass of cases in the hands of the Chief Commissioner. It has been my object to define so clearly the conditions of the tenure of pensions that their future continuance, where it may be allowed, will, except in extraordinary cases, be a mere matter of rule.

4. The only class of the stipendiaries who are left in an undefined state are the Koowars. No attempt was made, I understand, during the late settlement to investigate their individual claims, and to decide to whom limitations for life should be assigned, and who amongst them might be entitled to greater indulgence. The Ranees, I am informed, strongly oppose the consideration of the question, requesting that it might not be carried in their time. The consequence is that this large class of the pensioners has been left with vague expectations such as will scarcely prepare its members for the discontinuance, or the reduction of their pensions on the occurrence of lapses. It will be desirable to take up this delicate question again at a future time, perhaps after arrangements shall have been made for locating the illegitimate grandsons on their jaghires. Meanwhile an inquiry might be instituted into the relationship and circumstances of the persons holding the pensions in each case, on the conclusion of which all pensions to male members, which may be limited for life, might be conveniently transferred from the palace to the pension list, with liberal terms for commuting into lump sums, and with suitable encouragement to such individuals of this class as may be qualified to enter the public service. Considering that many of them are hangers-on of the palace, without any other means of livelihood than their pensions, liberal rates of commutation will be necessary to enable them to find a fixed living, as recommended in paragraph 8 of Major Elliot's Report, No. 91, dated 31st October 1868.

Enclosure 4, in No. 31.

RULES.

I. THE stipends of the Ursoos or Rajbundies will, as heretofore, be held hereditarily, subject to good conduct and allegiance to the palace. They will be continued to the chief lineal male heir, the other members of the family receiving their shares through him; to adopted heirs, only if the adoption shall have previously received the sanction of the late Maharaja, or the Chief Commissioner, and to widows if there are no children. Daughters will only be entitled to a maintenance allowance until marriage.

II. The stipends of the Koowars will be continued hereditarily only in the case of descendants of the late Maharaja, or of his immediate predecessors. Lapses amongst the other members of this class will be reported to the Chief Commissioner, and, under his sanction, two-thirds and one-third of the stipend will be respectively continued for two lives only to the nearer connections, or to those whose families may have been in the receipt of these pensions from the earliest days. In other cases the stipends will lapse with the present lives.

III. The pensions of the Sivachars, or blood relations of the illegitimate ladies of the Maharaja, will, as a rule, be limited to the lives of the present incumbents. Portions of such pensions may, however, be continued to one more life, under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, only in special cases of close relationship to any of the living ladies.

IV. The pensions at present enjoyed by female members of the above three classes will absolutely cease on their death.

V. The pensions awarded to servants on the palace establishment during the late settlement will, as a rule, cease on their death; but a portion of the pension not exceeding one-half may be continued to their widows as a life pension under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, if they have no other means, and if arrangement cannot be made for giving employment to any member of the family.

VI. Pensions to servants on the palace establishment, who may hereafter retire from service, will be granted generally in accordance with the rules applicable to the Govern-
ment

ment service, and under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner; but with provision to widows as in the previous rule, and compassionate allowances may be granted to helpless old servants, who may not be entitled to pension, under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

VII. The stipends mentioned in Rule II. only, may be hereafter commuted for lump sums, after such investigation, and upon such terms as may appear proper to the Chief Commissioner, not exceeding those recommended in paragraph 8 of the late Settlement Report, dated 31st October 1868 (No. 91).

Cases not provided in the above rules will alone require the sanction of the Government of India.

Enclosure 5, in No. 31.

From *L. Bouring, Esq., C.S.I.*, Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 244); dated Bangalore, the 30th August 1869.

In reply to your letter (No. 718), dated 24th May, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, draft rules for the settlement of the Mysore Palace pensions.

2. These rules have been framed by the guardian, copy of whose letter, No. 95, dated 26th instant, is attached, and are, in my opinion, generally well adapted to the object in view.

3. The only class of persons regarding whom any doubt prevails, comprises the Koowars, or illegitimate descendants of the family, whose relationship to the Maharaja is, on the one hand, neither so precise as that of the hereditary Ursoos, nor, on the other, so faint as that of the Sivachars, who are merely relations of ladies with whom illegitimate connections have been formed. The degrees of relationship of the several Koowars, their circumstances in life, and the respect hitherto paid to them, vary so much as to make it difficult to lay down any absolute rule applicable alike to all cases. Rule II. does not therefore attempt to prescribe a uniform principle for dealing with lapses of the stipends of Koowars, and I am disposed to think that each casualty will require separate orders. It will be seen, however, that all these allowances will terminate the third life, excepting such as are assigned to illegitimate descendants of the late Maharaja himself, and of his predecessors in the family.

4. In Rule V. it is proposed to authorise the Chief Commissioner to extend to widows of pensioners on the palace establishments a moiety of the stipends drawn by their husbands, should the women be in necessitous circumstances. This rule appears necessary, as most of such pensioners are aged, and casualties are of frequent occurrence which reduce the widows to positive want.

5. Rule VII. does not coincide precisely with the views expressed by me in paragraph 6 of my letter, No. 122, dated 4th November 1868 and might, I think, run as follows:

Rule VII.—All stipends not exceeding 10 rupees a month may be commuted by the present recipients, according to age, for a lump sum at the rates allowed by the Government of India for life pensions.

6. I think that the rule so worded is sufficiently liberal for the mass of pensioners affected by it, while in the case of those whose circumstances demand particular consideration a special report may be submitted by the guardian.

Enclosure 6, in No. 31.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political), (No. 1424); dated Simla, the 30th September 1869.

Read again—

The under-mentioned correspondence on the subject of continuing to the widows and families of the Mysore Palace pensioners, the whole or part of the stipend drawn by the first recipients:—

From Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated 4th March 1869, No. 227.

To Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated 24th May 1869, No. 718.

Read also—

A letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 244, dated 30th August 1869, submitting draft rules for the settlement of the Mysore Palace pensions.

Observations.—In May last, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was furnished with a copy of each set of the rules for pensioners in Nagpore and Oudh, and he was asked to draw up a set which should be fitted for the Mysore pensioners, and which would obviate the necessity of a reference to Government in each particular instance.

2. Mr. Bowring has now forwarded, for approval, a draft of certain rules drawn up by himself and Colonel Malleson, the guardian of the young Maharaja, which they think will meet the requirements of the case.

3. The main features of these rules may be stated to be as follows:—

I.—The allowances of the relations proper (*Ursoos* or *Rajbundies*) will be hereditary through the chief of the branch.

II.—KooWars or illegitimate descendants will have allowances for two lives subject to deductions.

III.—The class called Sivachars, will have life pensions only, as a rule.

IV.—Pensions to females of the above three classes will be life pensions.

V. & VI.—Pensions to servants will be for their lives, with a provision for widows in special cases.

VII.—Commutation of pensions not above 10 rupees a month may be allowed.

Enclosure 7, in No. 31.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department (No. 3999); dated 8th October 1869.

RETURNS the papers received with endorsement No. 1424, dated 30th September 1869, relative to the settlement of Mysore Palace pensions, and requests an expression of opinion on the subject.

MEMORANDUM from *C. Girdlestone*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department (No. 1513); dated Simla, 18th October 1869.

IN returning the papers received with the docket from the Financial Department, dated 8th October 1869 (No. 3999), the undersigned is directed to state, that in the opinion of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council in this department, the proposed rules for the settlement of the Mysore Palace pensions should be favourably considered, if there are no provisions in them absolutely adverse to the principle of the Oudh and Nagpore Rules.

Enclosure 8, in No. 31.

MEMORANDUM from *G. H. M. Batten*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 3255); dated Fort William, the 28th December 1869.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department (No. 1763), dated 30th November 1869, the undersigned is directed to offer the following observations on the rules proposed by the authorities in Mysore for the settlement of the Mysore Palace pensions.

In its Office Memorandum (No. 1513), dated 18th October 1869, the Foreign Department has expressed an opinion that the proposed Mysore Rules "should be favourably considered, if there are no provisions in them absolutely adverse to the principle of the Oudh and Nagpore Rules." The Oudh Rules sent to this department with Office Memorandum (No. 1763), dated 30th November 1869, refer only to collateral relatives of the ex-King of Oudh, so that this department cannot apply them to the consideration of the *Ursoos* of Mysore, where those *Ursoos* are direct, and not collateral, descendants, and it is not clear as to what classes the Nagpore Rules apply.

In

In both the Oudh and Nagpore Rules it is a definite principle that no pension shall be continued in full to the heirs of pensioners; but in the proposed Mysore Rules the pensions of *Ursoos* are in all cases declared to be hereditary, except as regards pensions at present enjoyed by females. This department has no means of judging of the propriety of this rule. Rule I.

With regard to *Koowars* and *Sivachars*, it should be considered whether the principle, which obtains in the Oudh and Nagpore Rules, should not be imported into the Mysore Rules, namely, that the continuance of the pensions after the death of the pensioners shall in no case be a matter of right, and shall be determined with reference to the means of the parties. Rules II and III.

Regarding the servants on the palace establishment of Mysore who may hereafter retire from the service, the rule proposed seems to be objectionable in so far as it contemplates, 1st, the continuance of a portion of pension to widows of the pensioners; and, 2nd, the grant of compassionate allowance to helpless old servants who may not be entitled to pension. On the first point it is to be observed that the claims to pension on the part of the servants of the palace establishment will be, as they now are, governed by the rules of the Government service; and as those rules do not recognise any claim to pension on the part of the widows of public servants, it does not appear to be expedient to hold out any promise of pension to the widows of deceased servants on the Mysore Palace establishment. On the second point it is to be observed that only lately, viz., in Financial Resolution (No. 3044), dated 31st August 1869, it has been decided that servants of the Mysore State, whose pay does not exceed 10 rupees a month, will, in cases either of reduction of establishment or of superannuation, be allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service, the pay to be the average drawn during the last three years of service. The proposed Mysore Rule, therefore, will partially modify the rule of August. It will, no doubt, be expedient in certain cases to grant compassionate allowance, but it should be considered whether the rules of the Government service should not, in strictness, apply to such cases, viz., that the grant of compassionate allowance should not exceed 4 rupees a month, and should, in the case of servants discharged on abolition of office, be restricted to men of not less than 30 years' service, and in that of certified physical incapacity for further work, to men of not less than 35 years' service.

The undersigned is directed to add, however, that there is no objection in this department to the concession of the points noticed above, if the Foreign Department thinks it proper.

Enclosure 9, in No. 31.

From *H. LePoer Wynne*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 665); dated Fort William, the 9th April 1870.

WITH reference to Mr. Bowring's letter (No. 244), dated 30th August 1869, submitting a draft of Rules for the settlement of the Mysore Palace Pensions, I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to forward a copy of a memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 3255, dated the 28th December last, and to communicate the following observations and orders.

2. As regards Rule I., his Excellency in Council is of opinion that, in the prospect of a return to native rule, the British Government should be particularly careful to hamper themselves as little as possible by the establishment of perpetual claims. They may very possibly be more or less interfered with by the Maharaja when he is put in charge of the state, and will thus give rise to complaints and irritating questions which it would be well to avoid. Moreover, the principle is perfectly just and proper that pensions should not be hereditary. His Excellency in Council, therefore, desires that this rule be so modified that the pension shall expire in four generations, one quarter lapsing on each succession. In the case of adopted heirs, provided the adoption was recognised by the late Maharaja, the pension may continue, but should lapse in two generations. No new succession by adoption should be allowed.

3. As regards Rule II., the suggestion of the Financial Department should be adopted with a view to bring it into conformity with the Oude and Nagpore Pension Rules.

4. Rules III, IV., and VII. are sanctioned.

5. As regards Rules V. and VI., his Excellency in Council considers it inexpedient to apply to Mysore in all their rigidity the rules in force in British India, and he has therefore no objection to the grant of small life pensions to the widows of pensioned servants, or to the grant of compassionate allowances, in hard cases, to discharged servants, at the Chief Commissioner's discretion.

— No. 32. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 77.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, κ.τ., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke,

Simla, 16 May 1871.

From Chief Com-
missioner of Mysore
(No. 248), dated
3 March 1871.
To Chief Com-
missioner of Mysore
(No. 780 P.),
dated 4 May 1871.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, from which it will be perceived that a loan not exceeding 33,000 rupees, from the Mysore revenues, has been granted on certain conditions for the liquidation of debts contracted by the family of the present Maharaja of Mysore; that an allowance of 100 rupees per mensem has been granted to the Maharaja's mother for personal expenses; and that the stipends of his Highness's two elder brothers have been increased.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Mayo.*
Napier of Magdala.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.
J. F. Stephen.
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.

Enclosure 1, in No. 32.

From *A. Lindsay*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 248); dated Bangalore, the 3rd March 1871.

IN submitting, for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter (No. 94), dated 10th February 1871, from the guardian to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, bringing to notice that the family of the present Maharaja has involved itself in debt to the extent of 33,000 rupees, and suggesting its liquidation by a loan from the Government funds without interest, the amount being repaid from the family jageer, which yields 3,000 rupees per annum; also recommending that the stipends of the Maharaja's two eldest brothers may be raised, and an allowance given to his mother, and that the management of their affairs may be taken under the supervision of Government, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that he concurs in the guardian's views on the subject set forth therein, and recommends that the allowances noted in the margin be granted to the Maharaja's family, and that the debts due by it shall be liquidated by a loan from Government, repayable by annual instalments from the family jageers, on the understanding that the whole of the funds required for these several purposes shall be provided from savings on the Palace Budget, such savings in the case of the allowances proposed for the family being on permanent sanctioned charges.

His Highness's
mother, 100 rupees.
His Highness's
eldest brother, 500
rupees.
His Highness's
second brother, 300
rupees.

Enclosure 2, in No. 32.

From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 780 P.); dated the 14th of May 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, No. 248, dated the 3rd March 1871, with enclosure, supporting the recommendation of the guardian to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that the debts of the present Maharaja's family, to the amount of 33,000 rupees, should be liquidated by a loan from Government; that an allowance of 100 rupees per mensem should be assigned to the Maharaja's mother, and that the stipends of his two elder brothers should be increased from 150 rupees and 120 to 500 rupees and 300, respectively.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council concurs with you in thinking it desirable that measures should be taken to free the Maharaja's family from pecuniary embarrassments, and, for this purpose, sanctions a loan not exceeding 33,000 rupees, without interest, from the revenues of Mysore on the security of the family jageer.

3. I am

3. I am to suggest, however, that, before any loan is actually made, the debts should be carefully scrutinised by the guardian, with a view to their reduction by the exclusion of improper or exaggerated charges, and the possible compromise of some claims. The total sum lent, and the arrangements for its re-payment, should then be reported to the Government of India for information. It would be inexpedient to let these ladies feel that debts incurred by them can be too easily got rid of. Such an impression would take away from them all motive for economy.

4. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction, as proposed, the grant of an allowance of 100 rupees per mensem for the personal expenses of the Maharaja's mother, and the augmentation of the stipends of the Maharaja's two elder brothers from 150 rupees and 120 rupees to 500 rupees and 300 rupees per mensem, respectively, on the distinct understanding that the funds required to meet these additional charges will be provided for from savings in the palace budget.

— No. 33 —

EXTRACT.

(Political.—No. 104.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 22 August 1871.

* * * * *

2. THE progress made by the boy * has been satisfactory considering his tender years. He has learnt to take pleasure in his school lessons; he is inspired with a laudable emulation to outstrip his school-mates, and he has, moreover, a desire to excel in those active and athletic exercises and pursuits which do so much towards the formation of a manly character.

* The young Maharajah.

3. For this he is greatly indebted to the personal efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Malleon, who, from the month of July 1869 to the spring of the present year, devoted himself with zeal and assiduity to the exercise of his important duties as guardian of the young Maharajah, and displayed great sagacity and excellent tact in their performance, doing everything in his power, and with great success, to render the course of training pursued equally pleasant and profitable to the young Prince. It is a source of regret to Her Majesty's Government that an accident has deprived your Excellency's Government, for a time, of Lieutenant Colonel Malleon's valuable services.

4. Associated with Lieutenant Colonel Malleon, and now with Mr. Gordon, his successor, in this important work, are Mr. Rungacharlu, and Mr. Jeyrain Rao, a Brahmin gentleman, who is Head Master of the school in which the young Maharajah receives his instructions. Mr. Rungacharlu had already earned the good opinion of the Government by the meritorious assistance which he rendered to Major Charles Elliot, who so ably brought to a successful conclusion the recent inquiry into, and settlement of, the affairs of the late Maharajah. And the tribute paid by Colonel Malleon to the high intellectual qualifications and excellent moral character of Mr. Jeyrain Rao, on whom devolve the practical duties of tuition, is such as to inspire me with full confidence in the results of his labours.

6. It was in this view that I concurred in the objection made to the proposed removal of the young Maharajah from Mysore to Bangalore. Had this been done shortly after his Highness's recognition, it would undoubtedly have caused much dissatisfaction, and excited unreasonable apprehensions and conjectures among some important classes of the community. Neither would it have been desirable, at so early an age, on the Maharajah's own account, to carry out the change recommended. But it was not my intention that the prohibition should continue in force for any protracted period, should your Excellency consider it unquestionably advantageous to the future education and general training of the boy, that he should temporarily reside in any other place than his capital. Colonel Malleon has well pointed out, and illustrated in the case of the young Ursoos, whom he took to Madras and Calcutta, the advantages of visiting different parts of the country; and I learn with satisfaction that a similar course

will be pursued for the enlightenment and instruction of the young Maharajah himself, and I am willing that, when the time shall arrive, measures should be taken to fix the head quarters of his Highness at some distance from the palace of Mysore, but within the limits of the province. In the meanwhile all the details of the plan can be carefully considered and matured by your Excellency in communication with the Commissioner of Mysore.

7. I consent to this arrangement with the greater confidence, from the assurance which I feel, after the perusal of the correspondence before me, that the officers of the Mysore Commission are well aware of the importance of abstaining from the introduction of abrupt changes, likely to be misunderstood or misconstrued, and that the vital consideration, so prominently noticed by Colonel Malleson, that "the Maharajah will have to rule when he comes of age over a Hindoo people peculiarly jealous of, and attached to, the faith of their ancestors," is not likely to be forgotten. "Any measure," continues Colonel Malleson, "which might alienate from him their sympathies should be carefully guarded against." I am fully sensible, however, of the difficulty attending the endeavour to train up a young Native Prince for the future government of his country upon principles recognised by European statesmen, without offending the prejudices or injuriously affecting the interests of many who would fain see him reared in accordance with the old Oriental model. Whilst, therefore, I shall watch the progress of this experiment with the deepest interest, as one of the most important, and, I may add, the most hopeful that have been superintended by the British Government in India, I shall not expect to receive from your Excellency's Government continued reports of an unbroken series of successes.

I have &c.
(signed) *Argyll.*

— No. 34. —

(Political.—No. 105.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

India Office, London, 22 August 1871.

Letter from the
Government of
India (No. 77),
dated 16 May 1871.
(See page 116.)

1. THE correspondence noted in the margin contains information relating to the pecuniary circumstances of some members of his Highness's family, and the measures which you have taken to relieve them from their temporary embarrassments.

2. I fully approve of what your Excellency's Government have done in making the requisite advances to the indebted members of the family, and I should not object to the unconditional payment of the money to them from the accumulations in the Mysore Treasury, if in your Excellency's opinion such a course would not have the effect of encouraging them in habits of future extravagance. If, however, you should consider that an unconditional grant will have any injurious effect of this kind, the money can be advanced as a loan, and the question of repayment at some future period left to your Excellency's discretion.

(signed) *Argyll.*

— No. 35. —

(Foreign Department.—General.—No. 4.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, К.Т., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for
India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 1 March 1872.

WITH reference to previous correspondence ending with Despatch (No. 173),* dated 8th November 1867, from your Grace's predecessor, on the subject of a revision of the salaries of the European officers employed in the Mysore Commission,

*See page. 17.

mission, we have now the honour to submit to your Grace copies of a further correspondence on the same subject, as specified in the accompanying abstract of contents.

2. The resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will put your Grace in possession of the details of the scheme which, in our opinion, seems best adapted to meet the double purpose of, on the one hand, improving the position of the European officers at present in the Commission, and on the other, of introducing a scale of salaries more suited to a native administration.

3. We solicit the permission of Her Majesty's Government to put this scheme in execution, and as early action is desirable, we would beg to be favoured with an answer by telegram.

(We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
Napier of Magdala.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.
J. F. Stephen.
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.

Enclosure 1, in No. 35.

From Captain *R. A. Cole*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 4237—191 F.); dated Bangalore, 16th November 1870.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to solicit your attention to the correspondence of 1867, relative to an increase of salaries amongst the officers of the Mysore Commission recommended by Mr. Saunders when Officiating Commissioner, and to beg that you will do him the favour of laying this question afresh before his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council with the following explanation:—

2. Mr. Saunders' proposals on this subject entered fully into the grounds on which he advocated the several increments, aggregating 35,200 rupees per annum, recommended by him; but their consideration was deferred by the Secretary of State for India till the question was reported on by Mr. Bowring, who was then about to return from England, and to resume charge of the administration.

3. It does not, however, appear that any steps were taken by Mr. Bowring with this object, and the question has since virtually remained in abeyance, there being nothing on record to show his views on it.

4. At the period Mr. Saunders' proposals were submitted, the number of deputy and assistant superintendents, in whose behalf alone an increase was recommended, was as shown in the margin, separate lists being kept of the European and Native assistants. Subsequently both classes of assistants were graded in one common list; and, on the appointment of a separate Judicial Branch among the assistant superintendents in April 1869†, the total number of officers of this grade was raised to 36 (at which it now stands) by the addition of three native assistant superintendents. There has been no change in the number of deputy superintendents.

Deputy Superintendents -	-	-	10
(Including Cantonment Magistrate and 1st Judge, Small Cause Court)			
Assistant Superintendent, European			19
" Ditto - Native			14
			<u>33</u>

† From Chief Commissioner, No. 6021-295; dated 27th February 1869. Foreign Office, No. 71; dated 9th April 1869.

5. The grounds on which Mr. Saunders based his recommendations in this matter appear to Colonel Meade, I am directed to submit, equally applicable at the present time, but the proposals made with this letter will be found to involve an additional charge of less than a moiety of that contemplated by Mr. Saunders.

6. The further appointment of European officers has been discontinued, in accordance with the instructions to that effect in paragraph 24 of your Despatch, No. 205, dated 26th February 1868, but the prospects of those now in the Commission are very discouraging, and seem to merit some consideration.

There are 13 European assistant superintendents of from eight to four years' service in the Commission, and, as there is an entire stagnation of promotion, these gentlemen

have little or no prospect of advancement. The recent return from furlough of three of the senior officers on the list has deprived some of them of the superior charges in which they have been officiating, and the occasion appears to the Chief Commissioner a fitting one for his venturing to bring the subject again to the notice of his Excellency in Council.

7. I am directed to add that, though the case of the European officers has been thus specially adverted to, all of them having entered the Commission with better prospects of advancement than those now open to them, the native members will share equally with them the benefits of any increase of salary that may be sanctioned, and that it may be proper to notice, with reference to the remarks in paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 173, dated 8th November 1867, regarding the gradual increase of the strength of the native agency in the Commission, that these directions have been duly attended to, two out of the eight districts having for some time past been administered by natives, while the number of native assistant superintendents has increased from 14 in 1867 to 22 at the present time.

		Rs.
Deputy Superintendents - - -	- - -	14,800
Assistant Superintendents, Europeans	Rs. 13,200	
" " Native	7,200	
		20,400
Total - - -		35,200
<hr/>		
Deputy Superintendents - - -	- - -	9,600
Assistant " - - -	- - -	6,000
Total - - -		15,600

8. With these remarks I am directed to forward the enclosed Proposition Statement, showing in juxtaposition Mr. Saunders' proposal and that which Colonel Meade now ventures to submit for the favourable consideration of his Excellency in Council, from which it will be seen that while the increases recommended by Mr. Saunders aggregated 35,200 rupees, viz., 14,800 rupees for the deputy superintendents, and 20,400 rupees for the assistant superintendents, as shown in the margin, those now proposed amount only to 15,600 rupees, viz., 9,600 rupees for the deputy superintendents, and 6,000 rupees for the assistant superintendents.

9. The scale of pay proposed by Mr. Saunders for the deputy superintendents has been preserved in the present scheme, but the number of the second grade has been reduced from three to two, and that of the fourth increased from two to three.

10. As regards the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Saunders proposed that a separate

	Mr. Saunders' Proposal			Present Scheme.		
	Number.	Salary of each.	Total Annual Charge.	Number.	Salary of each.	Total Annual Charge.
Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade	2	Rs. 800	19,200	2	Rs. 800	19,200
" " 2nd "	4	700	33,600	3	700	25,200
" " 3rd "	7	600	50,400	5	600	36,000
" " 4th "	13	500	78,000	8	500	68,000
" " 5th "	4	400	19,200	8	400	28,400
" " 6th "	4	300	14,400	10	300	26,000
Total - - -	34	-	2,14,800	36	-	2,02,800

list should be kept up of Europeans and Natives with four grades in each, ranging from 800 rupees to 500 rupees in the case of the former, and 600 rupees to 300 rupees in that of the latter.

The table in the margin shows that, as contrasted with the scheme now submitted, the above proposal provided for an establishment of 34 assistant superintendents of both classes, at an annual cost of 2,14,800 rupees, while the present recommendations provide for 36 assistant superintendents at an annual cost of 2,02,800 rupees, an arrangement which Colonel Meade thinks will be suitable and adequate as it allows of half the entire number of assistant superintendents drawing 500 rupees and upwards per mensem.

11. It is only necessary to add that one of the first-class deputy superintendents now receives a personal allowance of 100 rupees per mensem, which will merge in the increase of salary in his case, reducing the actual additional charge by that amount.

The junior second-class deputy superintendent will be a supernumerary in that grade under the new arrangement, and may so remain until absorbed, drawing his present salary, while his place in the third grade will be left vacant.

Amongst the assistants, there will be four supernumeraries in the fourth class and four vacancies in the fifth, which can be similarly dealt with.

12. Should these proposals meet with the approval of his Excellency in Council, the Chief Commissioner respectfully solicits that they may be sanctioned, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Enclosure 2, in No. 35.

Resolution by Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 2560 G.); dated Fort William, 29th December 1871.

Read—

Proceedings, Political A., March 1868 (Nos. 45-46), regarding the future management of the Mysore Territories.

Read also—

Proceedings, General A., May 1867 (Nos. 54-56), relative to the revision of salaries of the Mysore Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Read further—

The correspondence on the same subject ending with Office Memorandum from the Financial Department (No. 2762), dated 7th August 1871.

Observations.—The necessity for a revision of the salaries of the deputy and assistant superintendents in the Mysore Commission which compares unfavourably with those officers of the corresponding classes and with the same responsibility in the non-regulation Provinces of British India has been pressed upon the notice of his Excellency in Council by three successive Chief Commissioners, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Bowering, and Colonel Meade. The necessity has been admitted by the Government of India; but the difficulty of framing a scheme suitable to the requirements of the province when again transferred to Native rule has hitherto prevented the adoption of measures for effecting that improvement in the position of the officers now in the Commission which his Excellency in Council considers to be reasonably called for.

2. His Excellency in Council in this department is of opinion that by the scheme suggested in the following paragraphs, it will be practicable gradually to introduce in Mysore a scale of salaries more suited to a Native administration than the higher rates that prevail under the British Government, while at the same time the services of the officers now in the Commission will be more adequately remunerated with the least possible disturbance of the prospects of those who may reasonably hope to succeed in due time to the higher grades of the Commission.

3. Before proceeding to detail the scheme, it is necessary to observe that the grades of deputy and assistant superintendents in Mysore represent, not only the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, but also the extra-assistant Commissioners of Non-Regulation Provinces. While, therefore, putting the higher appointments on the same footing as elsewhere, his Excellency in Council deems it fair to carry out the analogy by bringing into the Mysore amalgamated list salaries that correspond with those of extra assistant Commissioners elsewhere. In other provinces the lowest grade of assistant commissioners receives a salary of 600 rupees per mensem, and consequently, those officers in the Mysore Commission who are in receipt of a salary lower than that amount should be considered in the light of extra assistant commissioners.

4. Under the scheme referred to in paragraph 2, two different scales of pay have been framed. The first is designed for present adoption, and will give a higher rate of pay to those officers, European and Native alike, who have attained a certain position in the Commission. The second scale will regulate the salaries of all who enter the service in future and of those at present in the Commission who are below a certain rank.

5. For immediate adoption the scale now recommended is as follows :—

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS :				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
2	on	Rs. 1,666. 10. 8.	each	-	-	3,333	5	4		
2	"	1,333. 5. 4.	each	-	-	2,666	10	8		
3	"	1,166. 10. 8.	each	-	-	3,500	-	-		
1	"	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-		
1	Cantonment	Magistrate	-	-	-	1,000	-	-		
1	Small Cause	Court Judge	-	-	-	1,000	-	-		
							12,500	-	-	
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS :										
3	on	Rs. 800	each	-	-	2,400	-	-		
3	"	700	"	-	-	2,100	-	-		
3	"	600	"	-	-	1,800	-	-		
8	"	500	"	-	-	4,000	-	-		
8	"	400	"	-	-	3,200	-	-		
11	"	300	"	-	-	3,300	-	-		
	Bangalore	Judicial Assistant	-	-	-	200	-	-		
							17,000	-	-	
TOTAL							-	-	-	Rs. 29,500

122 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Of the assistant superintendents at present in the Commission, 12 are Europeans and 24 Natives. All these, whether European or Native, on 500 rupees and upwards, as representing the grade of assistant commissioners, will be eligible to the increased rates of pay laid down by this scale. The cantonment magistrate and judge of the Small Cause Court will be shown separately from the deputy superintendents.

6. The promotion of officers whose pay is less than 500 rupees, that is to say of the grade corresponding with extra assistant commissioners elsewhere will be regulated by the following scale designed for eventual adoption throughout the Commission:—

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS :				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2 on Rs. 1,200 each	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	
3 " 1,000 "	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	
3 " 800 "	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	
Cantonment Magistrate	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	
Small Cause Court Judge	-	-	-	800	-	-	
						9,600 - -	
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS :							
3 on Rs. 600 each	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	
5 " 500 "	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	
5 " 400 "	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	
5 " 350 "	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	
9 " 300 "	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	
9 " 250 "	-	-	-	2,250	-	-	
						13,000 - -	
TOTAL - - -				Rs.		22,600 - -	

All officers appointed in future to the Commission will commence on the lowest rate laid down in the above scale, viz, 250 rupees per mensem.

7. Looking to the delay that has taken place in preparing the present scheme, his Excellency in this department is of opinion that officers eligible to an increase of pay under Scale No. 1 should receive the higher rates from the date of issue of order on the subject.

Enclosure 3, in No. 35.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (No. 527.); dated Fort William, 26 January 1872.

READ—

Observations of the Foreign Department, No. 2560 G., dated 29th December 1871, regarding Revision of the Salaries of the Officers of the Mysore Commission.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme recommended by the Foreign Department.

— No. 36. —

(Foreign Department.—General.—No. 11.)

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

Fort William, 21 March 1873.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the employment of native gentlemen in the higher grades of the public service in the Berars, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the papers, marginally noted, having reference to the introduction of a similar scheme to the Province of Mysore.

We have, &c.
(signed) Northbrook.
Napier of Magdala.
R. Temple.
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.
A. Hobhouse.
E. C. Bayley.

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6077-180 G., dated 31st January 1873. To Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 619 G., dated 12th March 1873.

Enclosure 1, in No. 36.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6077-180 G.); dated Camp Madehully, 31st January 1873.

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that the Chief Commissioner has for some time past been strongly impressed with the opinion that some special measures are required to provide for the employment of a superior class of natives in the higher grades of the administration of this province to that heretofore ordinarily appointed thereto, and that, with this object, he would respectively recommend that a limited number of probationers or *attachés* be sanctioned, who shall be trained under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for permanent appointment to the commission as vacancies occur, provided they are found qualified therefor, and give promise of turning out good and efficient public servants.

2. The persons selected for these posts should be chosen from amongst the best educated youths in the families of the province most entitled to such consideration, from their acknowledged high position in the State or their eminent public services.

It may be hoped that, in due time, such selection may fitly fall on some of the boys connected with the palace who are related to, or are associated with the Maharajah, and are now being educated with him. But none of these youths are as yet sufficiently far advanced in their education to be suitable candidates for these appointments, and it will be necessary to look for them elsewhere for the present at all events.

3. The Chief Commissioner would fix the age for *attachés* at from 18 to 23, and would limit the number to (4) four, no person appointed to the post being retained in it beyond two years, unless he is considered qualified for permanent employment in the commission, while any *attaché* should be liable to dismissal at any time of his probation if he is clearly unfit for the public service, or there is other sufficient ground for such a course.

4. With regard to the salary to be assigned to these posts, the Chief Commissioner, after due consideration of the circumstances, would propose its being fixed at 100 rupees per mensem on appointment, and for the first year thereafter; 150 rupees during the second year, and 200 rupees thereafter, till appointed to the Commission as Assistant Commissioner.

5. The *attachés* should be available for permanent appointment to the commission with the sanction of Government at any period of their probation if vacancies occur, and they are considered qualified for such appointment; and the Chief Commissioner might further be empowered to employ them at any time at his discretion in officiating vacancies in the lowest class of assistant commissioners, when the measure is in his opinion desirable on public grounds.

6. In submitting these proposals for the orders of his Excellency in Council, Colone Meade desires to add that he does not contemplate the entire abandonment of the practice heretofore in force in filling up vacancies in the higher grades of the administration, viz., the selection for appointment thereto of officials of the *Amildar* and other superior classes, whose services and character are considered to merit such special reward; but he would limit future nomination from these classes to exceptional cases, and would endeavour, by the adoption of the measure under report, to establish amongst the officers filling the honourable and responsible posts of Deputy and Assistant Commissioner a higher tone than can be looked for generally from men who have commenced their career in the lowest situations, in which they have for years toiled on salaries of from 15 to 20 rupees per mensem, and have been necessarily accustomed to temptations, which few natives under such circumstances can be expected to resist, and which but too often result in the acquirement of habits which can hardly ever be wholly relinquished, and which at all events are permanently damaging to the character of the individual, though little or nothing may be known on the subject to his European superiors.

7. It does not appear to the Chief Commissioner to be necessary for him to remark further on this point, but he deems it right to add that, amongst the native *employés* now in the higher ranks of the administration, there are several to whom the above observations are not applicable, and who are, he is satisfied, entitled to be regarded with every trust and confidence.

Enclosure 2, in No. 36.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 619 G.); dated Fort William, 12th March 1873.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter, No. 6077-180 G., dated 31st January 1873, submitting proposals for the appointment of four *attachés* or probationers to be selected from among the best educated youths in the

families of the province most entitled to consideration on account of high position or eminent service, with a view to the eventual employment of the youths in the higher grades of the Mysore Commission.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions your proposals, and authorises you on the conditions proposed in your letter under reply to select four young native gentlemen possessed of the requisite qualification.

3. I am at the same time to forward, for your information, a copy of correspondence relative to a similar scheme which has already been adopted in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

— No. 37. —

(Political.—No. 33.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 3 April 1873.

Para. 1. I HAVE had before me in Council a number of miscellaneous references from your Excellency's Government, contained in your letters noted in the margin,* relative to affairs connected with the administration of the Province of Mysore.

2. They have from time to time come under my notice, but have not, with the exception of the arrangements reported in your Foreign (General) Letter (No. 4) of the 1st March 1872, relative to Mysore salaries, my telegraphic sanction to which you have received, demanded any detailed orders from Her Majesty's Government, and nothing now appears requisite beyond expressing the very high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the manner in which this large and important Province has been administered. I observe with special satisfaction that your Excellency's Government is fully alive to the necessity of so regulating the government of the State that its eventual transfer to the administration of a Native Ruler shall not entail an undue degree of sudden change.

3. And you will doubtless continue to bear in mind the opinion entertained by Her Majesty's Government that, to this end, it is essential that the administration shall in the meantime be conducted with a judicious reference to native feelings and, in a great measure, by native agency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Argyll.*

* Foreign letter, dated 11th March (No. 40) 1868. Proposals for future management of the State; reduction of the Silladar Horse.
Foreign (General) letter, dated 26th May (No. 23) 1868. Scheme for Vernacular Education in the Province, sanctioned at a maximum cost of 66,000 rupees per annum.
Foreign letter, dated 2nd June (No. 93) 1868. Appointment of Rungacharloo to assist Major Elliot in the settlement of the late Maharajah's affairs. Increased allowance to the latter officer.
Foreign letter, dated 15th June (No. 100) 1868. Proposed provision for the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah.
Foreign letter, dated 21st October (No. 185) 1868. Reporting the installation of the young Maharajah.
Foreign letter, dated 17th December (No. 228) 1868. General arrangements.
Foreign (Judicial) letter, dated 19th December (No. 9) 1868. Changes in the Judicial Administration of the Province.
Foreign letter, dated 19th January (No. 26) 1869. Major Elliot's Report on the property, &c. of the late Maharajah.
Foreign letter, dated 17th March (No. 92) 1869. Further papers respecting the settlement of the debts of the Maharajah.
Foreign (Judicial) letter, dated 17th April (No. 1) 1869. Further papers respecting Judicial Reforms.
Foreign (General) letter, dated 13th May (No. 27) 1869. Progress in carrying out the scheme of Hobbles (District) Schools.
Foreign (Judicial) letter, dated 15th May (No. 2) 1869. Judicial Administration; further proceedings.
Foreign letter, dated 29th March (No. 56) 1870. Designation of Mysore Trust Fund, amounting to 27 lacs, proposed to be changed to Mysore Invested Surplus Account, and amount to be used for assisting public works, railways, and irrigation in the province.
Foreign letter, dated 10th May (No. 73) 1870. Rules for regulating succession to pensions of the Royal Family of Mysore, dependants, &c.
Foreign (General) letter, dated 1st March (No. 4) 1872. Further papers regarding the proposed increase of salaries. Government request reply by telegram.

— No. 38. —

TELEGRAM to Viceroy, dated 8th April 1873.

Mysore. Increased salaries proposed in Letter 4 of 1872 sanctioned

— No. 39. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 28.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, क. र., Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

My Lord Duke, Fort William, 6 February 1874.

WITH reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of your Grace's Despatch, No. 104,* dated 22nd August 1871, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers relating to the purchase of a house at Bangalore for the Maharaja of Mysore.

* See page 117.

2. We have sanctioned the removal of the Maharaja to Bangalore early in the year 1875, and have approved of the arrangements proposed by the Chief Commissioner in connection therewith. The purchase, for 23,000 rupees, of a house at Bangalore for the Maharaja's residence, and the allotment of a sum of 25,000 rupees to meet the expenditure required for repairs and additions to the house in question, have also been sanctioned. The Chief Commissioner has been desired to report as to the further outlay which will be necessary to make the building a suitable residence for the Maharaja.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Northbrook*
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.
A. Hobhouse.
E. C. Bayley.

Enclosure 1, in No. 39.

From Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 4617—139 P.); dated, Bangalore, 12 November 1873.

REFERRING to the orders* of the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in your office letter, No. 2410 P., dated 3rd November 1871, I am directed to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter from the Guardian to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. B 3, of the 28th July 1873, with a memorandum which accompanied it, dated 27th idem, and to state that the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in thinking that the time has now come for taking the necessary preparatory steps for the removal of the young Maharaja from Mysore. Though not in favour of a too early removal, Mr. Gordon is decidedly of opinion that it will be most desirable to remove the Maharaja from the palace after he reaches a certain age, and considers that the period suggested by Colonel Malleon, early in the year 1875, is in every respect suitable.

* No. 104 P., dated 22 August 1871, prescribing a time at the expiry of which the young Maharaja of Mysore may be removed from his present abode, with a view to the completion of his education at another spot within Mysore territory.

2. With regard to the guardian's remarks on this point, I am desired to say that the conditions under which the young Maharaja is being educated and trained are in themselves so complete and satisfactory, and are so entirely different from those which obtained when his father, the late Maharaja, was placed on the throne, that altogether different results may be looked for even if the Maharaja were not removed as proposed. But the Officiating Chief Commissioner is nevertheless very decidedly in favour of such removal, for experience has invariably shown that there are evils and difficulties inseparable from the bringing up of a young native prince within the precincts of his palace.

4. The road has been paved for this step by the yearly temporary removals of the Maharaja to Ootacamund, and the measure will lose much of its unpopularity if it be arranged, as the Officiating Chief Commissioner would strongly recommend, that the Maharaja should from time to time visit Mysore at certain periods when important festivals are celebrated at that place. His Highness would also be accompanied to Bangalore by a few well selected companions, school and class fellows, and the arrangement would thus be in every way easy of execution and very satisfactory.

5. The first step now to be taken is to make provision for a suitable residence at Bangalore. There is a newly-built available house which appeared to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to satisfy every desirable condition for this peculiar purpose, and, when consulted on the subject by the Chief Commissioner in July last, its purchase was suggested by Mr. Gordon. The house is the property of Mr. Garrett, an officer in the service of the Government employed at Bangalore. It has been recently constructed under his own careful supervision; it is very strongly built of stone, and is of an usual style, castellated, peculiar for a private residence, but very well adapted to a Maharaja. The building is situated in a very healthy spot, and is on the skirts of Bangalore, removed alike from the cantonment and houses of the European residents, and from the native town and bazars. Moreover, though now habitable, it is in such a semi-finished state that the necessary additions required to it can be quite conveniently made. The price asked for the house and ground, as it stands, is 23,000 rupees, and the opinion of the chief engineer, copy herewith forwarded, shows that this price is by no means exorbitant. The work is thoroughly good, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending the immediate purchase of the house by the Government. Mr. Gordon is authorised to state that the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Meade, is also in favour of the purchase. It is with a view to obviate further delay, in the absence of the Chief Commissioner, and by his desire, that Mr. Gordon makes this proposal to the Government. The cost will have to be defrayed by a special grant for the purpose, but the available cash balance is at present large. It is solicited that the purchase may be sanctioned as early as practicable, for the owner of the house has consented to defer the offer of it for sale or on lease to others pending the decision of the Government of India.

6. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the Government will not procure a better site, nor so good a house, by electing to build instead of purchasing, and the desirable object of saving further delay will be secured by the purchase.

7. The house as it is will not suffice for the purpose to which it is destined. From his memorandum it will be seen that Colonel Malleison was under an impression that what is necessary by way of additions might be effected at a cost of 7,000 rupees. But Colonel Sankey's letter shows that a very much larger expenditure will be required. The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that the view of the Government of India will not be misinterpreted when he expresses the opinion that it will be desirable to provide at Bangalore an unpretending yet commodious and suitable residence for the future ruler of the province. It is not, in Mr. Gordon's belief, at all necessary or desirable that there shall be at Bangalore any attempt at state for the young Maharaja, and in the matter of retinue very little will suffice; but the residence and its surroundings should be such as shall be fitting the position of the young Prince now and hereafter. Not only will it be necessary to increase the accommodation in the building itself, but proper out-offices and stabling will be required on a moderate yet suitable scale. Available land surrounding the house should also be taken up and enclosed, laid down in grass and carefully planted, so as to form a small but picturesque park. The question of the precise accommodation that should be added has not been sufficiently fully considered, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner is very desirous not to delay any longer the application for sanction to the purchase of the building, and the details referred to can meanwhile be more fully considered.

8. In anticipation of sanction, and as the Budget Estimate for the ensuing year is under preparation, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has directed that a sum of 25,000 rupees be provided in the Palace Budget to meet the cost of such work as may be necessary in the course of the year in preparing the house for the reception of the Maharaja.

9. It is likely that a further sum will be requisite in the following year, 1875-76, for the completion of the necessary work, but on this point the views of the Government will be awaited for guidance. Mr. Gordon is only desirous that in preparing a residence for the Maharaja no ground shall exist for complaint on the part of his people that his comfort and dignity have not been duly consulted.

10. It may on the other hand be stated, that the location of the Maharaja at Bangalore should have the effect of reducing, in some material respects, the amount of palace expenditure. In the matter of personal body guard, palace troops and expenses connected with ceremonials, material reduction may quietly and without objection be effected, so that the outlay on his residence and establishment here may in some not inconsiderable portion be thus met.

11. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that the proposal herein made, and the views generally expressed, may meet with the approval and sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Enclosure 2, in No. 39.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.—(No. 253 P.); dated Fort William, 24 January 1874.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter, No. 4617-139 P., dated 12th November last, and with reference to your telegram of 14th instant, I am directed to state that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the purchase, for a sum not exceeding 23,000 rupees, of Mr. Garrett's house at Bangalore for the residence of the young Maharaja of Mysore. Your proceedings in providing in the Palace Budget Estimate for 1874-75 a sum of 25,000 rupees to meet the expenditure required for repairs and additions to the building in question are approved; and I am to request that you will report what further outlay will be necessary under this head after detailed estimates have been prepared.

2. His Excellency in Council approves generally of the views expressed in paragraphs 1 to 4 of your letter under acknowledgment.

— No. 40. —

(Political.—No. 42.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, 16 April 1874.

THE letter of Your Excellency's Government (No. 28),* of the 6th February 1874, in the Political Department, has been laid before me, and I have fully considered its contents in Council.

* See page 125.

2. It appears that the objections which formerly existed to the transfer of the Maharajah from Mysore to Bangalore, have been removed by the lapse of years. It is proposed, therefore, that a house should be taken for His Highness at Bangalore, and that, next year, he should permanently be located there with his tutors, some class-fellows, and personal attendants. Her Majesty's Government approved of this arrangement, by anticipation, in their Despatch† of the 22nd August (No. 104) 1871. I have, therefore, only to express my approval of the measures whereby you propose to further this desirable object. I learn with satisfaction that it is proposed that the young Prince should occasionally visit the ancient capital.

† See page 117.

(signed) *Salisbury.*

— No. 41. —

(Political.—No. 44.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, 23 April 1874.

1. I HAVE had under my consideration in Council the letter‡ of your Excellency's Government in the Foreign (General) Department, No. 11, of the 21st March 1873, relative to the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore "to provide for the employment of a superior class of natives in the higher grades of the administration."

‡ See page 122.

2. I approve of your having sanctioned the appointment of four young native gentlemen, as probationers or *attachés*, with a view to their eventual employment in the higher grades of the Mysore Commission.

(signed) *Salisbury.*

— No. 42. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 61.)

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of *Salisbury*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,

Fort William, 5 March 1875.

WE have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, copies of correspondence between the Government of India and

From Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7671—151P., dated 18th January 1875.

From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. 7713—152P., dated 26th January 1875.

To Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 784P., dated 2nd March 1875.

the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, relating to the removal of His Highness the Maharajah to Bangalore, and the arrangements to be made for the future education of His Highness.

2. We are of opinion that the proposals recommended by the Chief Commissioner are judicious, and that the time has now come for the appointment of a qualified English tutor to superintend the Maharajah's training. We concur with Colonel Malleon that the gentleman selected should be unconnected with India, and we would wish to leave the selection in your Lordship's hands.

3. Having regard to the special qualifications required, we think that the salary proposed by Colonel Malleon is not excessive, and would recommend the offer of 1,200 rupees per mensem, together with an official residence.

4. Your Lordship will observe that we have sanctioned the purchase of a house at Bangalore on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, and that the Chief Commissioner has been requested to convey to Colonel Malleon an expression of the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council at the success which has attended the arrangements for the education of His Highness the Maharajah up to the present time.

5. The proposed appointment will make the guardianship a sinecure. That office would therefore be abolished from such date as should seem most convenient to the Chief Commissioner.

6. The gentleman selected for the tutorship should be prepared to take up his duties for a period of five years, beginning from the 1st November next.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Northbrook.*
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.
A. Hobhouse.
E. C. Bayley.
W. Muir.

Enclosure 1, in No. 42.

From *H. Wellesley, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to *C. U. Aitchison, Esq.*, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (7671—151 P.); dated Camp Nelikere, 18th January 1875.

* No. 2, dated 1st instant.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a communication* from the guardian to the Maharaja, suggesting the arrangements that it appears to him desirable to provide for, on the removal of his Highness to Bangalore, probably a year hence.

2. The Chief Commissioner had hoped that the house which was purchased, nearly a year ago, at Bangalore, as a residence for the young chief, would have been ready for his occupation by next July at the latest, but such extensive alterations and additions were found to be necessary to render it a fitting dwelling-house for the purpose, that though the work about the house itself will probably be then completed, the chief engineer is of opinion that it will hardly be habitable for some time thereafter.

3. As the case stands at present, it may be possible for the Maharaja to visit Bangalore and occupy the house for a short time before or after the dussera in October next; and so, if it will be desirable that he should do so, preparatory to a final move in the beginning of 1876.

4. In paragraph 6 of the enclosure Colonel Malleon states the points in connection with this measure that have to be considered and decided on as follows, viz. :—

(1.) How to arrange for the domestic comfort of his Highness at Bangalore, and at the same time to graft upon care for his comfort, care also for his moral, intellectual, and physical improvement.

(2.) How

2.) How to retain the advantages of the present system of education under the altered circumstances of a removal to Bangalore.

(3.) How to arrange for the control of affairs at Mysore, and for the continuance of education to the boys who may not be selected to accompany his Highness; and in paragraph 11, after discussing each point in detail, he sums up his views on the same in the following proposals:—

(1.) That an English gentleman should be selected from one of the English universities to fill the office of private tutor to his Highness, occupying a house adjoining that of the Maharaja, and exercising supervision also over his domestic life.

(2.) That Mr. Narasim Jyengar, the present master of the palace school and the Maharaja's tutor, accompany his Highness to Bangalore, occupying the post of assistant tutor and manager of the household.

(3.) That seven or eight young ursus, and the second brother of the Maharaja, accompany his Highness to Bangalore, occupying rooms in the same house.

(4.) That the arrangements at Mysore be continued under charge of Mr. Rungacharloo, the school to be provisionally maintained.

(5.) That the appointment of guardian be abolished from the 1st January 1876.

5. The Chief Commissioner has always been of opinion that the employment of a duly qualified and carefully selected English gentleman as tutor and companion to, and to be in constant association with, the Maharaja, would be necessary on his Highness' removal to Bangalore.

6. The appointment of such a tutor was the subject of a communication addressed to the guardian last April. Colonel Malleon then considered the proposal premature, but after a full discussion of the question in all its bearings lately with the Chief Commissioner, he came to the conclusion that the measure was one imperatively called for.

7. Sir Richard Meade is satisfied that this is the case, and that it is impossible to over-estimate the importance to a proper training of the young chief during the portion of his minority that will yet remain after his removal to Bangalore, of his Highness being under the constant care, observation, and influence of an English tutor of the special qualifications described by Colonel Malleon. The guardian has himself stated why such an arrangement would in his opinion be preferable to the alternative of the same task being undertaken by the guardian himself, and the Chief Commissioner shares his views on the point, and has no hesitation in recommending that measures be at once taken to secure the service of such a gentleman for a term of at least five years from 1st November 1875. The salary proposed by Colonel Malleon for the office, viz., 1,200 rupees per mensem, with an official residence, does not appear to be excessive, in view of the stamp of man whose services it is proposed to secure for the purpose.

8. The guardian's next proposal, viz., that Mr. Narasim Jyengar should accompany his Highness as assistant tutor and manager of the household at Bangalore, with an increase of 115 rupees to his present salary of 95 rupees, has the Chief Commissioner's entire concurrence, and he recommends it also for sanction.

* The tutor's pay, which stands at 95 rupees per mensem, has been provisionally increased to 120 rupees, and Colonel Malleon's proposal is understood to be that it be raised to 210 rupees, which amount does not appear to be excessive with reference to the responsible nature of the duty it is proposed to assign to this person.

9. The arrangement proposed, under head 3, for his Highness being accompanied by his second brother and seven or eight young ursus, shall be duly carried out.

10. With regard to the points noticed under head 4, Sir Richard Meade would propose no change in the existing arrangements for the charge of the palace, institutions, and establishments at Mysore, which should remain in the hands of the controller exactly as at present; but he is of opinion that the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division should take the place of the guardian in respect of the superior supervision of the controller's proceedings in this important charge, it being for many reasons essential that, after the guardian's departure, the general direction of palace affairs shall be vested in the highest local officer on the spot representing Government.

11. With regard to the continued maintenance of the palace school for the education of the boys now attending it who will remain at Mysore, the Chief Commissioner concurs in Colonel Malleon's proposal that it shall be kept up experimentally for two years on its present footing. It may be desirable to place the school under the occasional supervision of the inspector of the circle, or the principal of the Raja's school, and this point shall have due consideration.

12. Colonel Malleon's final proposal that the guardian's appointment be abolished from the 1st January 1876 has, Sir Richard Meade is aware, been made by him on a deliberate conviction that, with an English tutor in immediate charge of the Maharaja at the headquarters of the administration, there will really be nothing for the guardian to do. The Chief Commissioner thinks that Colonel Malleon has stated this point fairly, and that there will really be no adequate employment for the guardian if the measures recommended are sanctioned; but, looking at the circumstances under which the appointment

was originally constituted, he deems it the more respectful course to submit no recommendation with regard to it.

13. Before concluding this letter, Sir Richard Meade desires to repeat the opinion expressed in many previous reports, for the information of his Excellency in Council, that the principles on which the education of the Maharaja and his companions has hitherto been conducted under Colonel Malleeson's direction, are sound and well suited to the object in view, and that the results have been as satisfactory as could have reasonably been anticipated. But the Chief Commissioner feels most strongly that the time is at hand when the more important and serious business of giving his Highness a higher class of moral and mental training, suited to the destiny before him, cannot with safety be deferred, and he is satisfied that this will best be accomplished by the course proposed in paragraphs 5 to 7 of this letter.

Enclosure 2, in No. 42.

EXTRACT.

From Colonel *G. B. Malleeson*, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Colonel Sir *R. J. Meade*, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 2); dated Mysore, 1st January 1875.

I PRESUME it may be accepted as a fact that the alterations in the house lately purchased at Bangalore for his Highness the Maharaja will be completed about July 1875, and that the house itself will be ready for permanent occupation by the beginning of 1876.

3. The house having been completed by the beginning of 1876, and having become ready for habitation, no possible obstacle can then exist to the carrying out of the orders of the Government. I do not think I shall be very far wrong, then, in anticipating that from the 1st January 1876, the head-quarters of his Highness the Maharaja will be removed to Bangalore. Whether that be the exact date or not, it will at all events be near enough to it to justify me in submitting my views as to the measures which such a removal will necessitate. This, indeed, is a question which needs most anxious consideration, and having in view the points which will have to be dealt with, the interval is not at all too small; first, to consider and decide upon the required changes; and, secondly, to carry them into execution.

4. The system which has been carried out in principle since July 1869, and which is still in force, may thus be concisely stated:—

His Highness lives in the palace within the fort under the charge of his nearest female relative, the first ranee, a lady upon the point of completing her seventieth year. This lady is to him in the place of a mother, and she and her confidential dependants regulate his diet and minister generally to his comfort.

Vested with authority in the palace, and arranging for the food, clothing, and the general concerns of its numerous inmates, having a general control too over the establishments of the relations of the late Maharaja, and superintending the various departments of the palace, is the controller, Mr. Rungacharloo.

Above him again comes the guardian, upon whom devolves the duty of superintending the education of his Highness.

That education has been conducted hitherto on the principle prevalent in the public schools of England, the only difference being that the learning of English has taken the place of the learning of Latin and Greek. But in respect to the formation of classes, the preparation for lessons, the mode of examination, the hours of work and of play, and the general control of the masters, the system that has been followed was based upon that which obtains at Winchester. The number of boys in the school is about 60; they are divided into four classes, each of which has its own separate master. Some of the boys read privately with tutors paid by their families. One of the masters reads with his Highness, who is in the third class, the first being the senior class.

5. Such is the system. It has answered very well indeed, and not the least important element of its success has been the principle of emulation which it has engendered.

6. The questions which have now to be considered and decided upon are these—

(1.) How to arrange for the domestic comfort of his Highness at Bangalore, and at the same time to graft upon care for his conduct care also for his moral, intellectual, and physical improvement.

(2.) How to retain the advantages of the present system of education under the altered circumstances of a removal to Bangalore.

(3.) How to arrange for the control of affairs at Mysore, and for the continuance of education to the boys who may not be selected to accompany his Highness.

It is upon these points I now venture to express my opinion, and if I do so with freedom it is because I am writing upon a subject which has occasioned me much anxious thought, and upon which I have arrived at a clear and definite conclusion.

7. With

7. With respect to the first question, viz., (a) how to arrange for the union of domestic comfort with care for the moral training of his Highness, or, in other words, how to give him in his home an education parallel to that which he receives in his school, without at all infringing upon necessary native customs, it is my opinion that in his home he should be under the general supervision of an English gentleman. In the conversations I have very recently had with you on the subject of his Highness you have intimated to me very clearly your conviction that the time is fast approaching when it will be absolutely necessary that the studies of the Maharaja should be guided by an English tutor. It would not be difficult to arrange that the gentleman who might be selected to fill that office should occupy a house contiguous to that of his Highness, and that he should have free access at all hours to the latter. This, on account of the marked difference in the food and mode of living between the two nations, would be preferable to occupying apartments in the same dwelling. Living in a house in close vicinity, and it happens that there is one well suited to the purpose, the tutor would be to his Highness what a private tutor in England is to a young English nobleman. He would endeavour to instil into his mind broad, liberal, and manly ideas; he would direct his thoughts, would gradually make him alive to the great duties about to devolve upon him and to the responsibilities attaching thereto. By such a course the mind of the pupil would, it is to be hoped, be gradually weaned from any impressions which may have arisen from constant association with those who now care for his domestic comfort, and who look upon royalty as a pageant, on a king as an irresponsible despot, and on the government of a country as a means of securing an unlimited command of the national purse.

(b.) It will be evident that little of this nature can be attempted until his Highness is removed from Mysore, and it seems also clear that to no one could such a task be entrusted better than to the gentleman who will have the supreme charge of his education.

(c.) Attached to the house of his Highness there would be naturally a certain fixed number of servants; these would be carefully selected from his present attendants, many of whom are to my knowledge quite trustworthy. There should also live in the house with him and partake of his studies a certain number (about seven or eight) of the *ursu* (noble descended from a common ancestry) boys; these boys would be at once his class-mates and his playmates. Those whose names I would suggest belong already to the same class, and join in the same sports as his Highness. It would be possible, then, to continue the system of emulation which has hitherto answered so well. His Highness, too, would feel less the removal from Mysore; he would at least be surrounded by his friends. That he might be still less sensible of it, his second brother, Soobramanya Raj Urs, should, in the first instance, accompany him. Soobramanya is not the companion I would permanently select for his Highness. Though very sweet tempered he is dull and backward, possessing a facile, I might almost say, a slothful disposition, and with but little energy. Still his presence for a year or so would break the pain of separation.

(d.) But, above all, I would earnestly recommend that his Highness should be accompanied to Bangalore by his present tutor, Mr. Narasim Jyengar. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate what his Highness already owes to this gentleman, who has been his tutor now for nearly five years. I have often alluded to the fact that the intellect of his Highness is one that requires on the part of the teacher the exercise of the qualities of patience, gentleness, perseverance, and temper. All these Mr. Narasim Jyengar has shown that he possesses in the highest degree. A Brahmin, he has no prejudices; his views are broad and liberal, he has a manly mind, a love of acquiring knowledge, and the art of imparting it. He is, too, quite trustworthy.

(e.) But in accompanying his Highness to Bangalore, Mr. Narasim Jyengar must be prepared to fulfil other duties besides those devolving upon an assistant tutor. I suggest that he should be the manager of the household; that he should arrange for its internal order, for its provision of food, for the payment of the servants. He would have a small establishment for this purpose, the accounts being sent monthly for audit direct to the Deputy Accountant General. He will naturally require some extra remuneration. But to this I will refer further on.

8. The second point, viz. (a) how to retain the advantages of the present system under the altered circumstances of a removal to Bangalore has been incidentally alluded to in the previous paragraph. The main point is to provide an English tutor for his Highness. I am aware that you consider that this is an essential point, and it is certainly one of considerable importance. The opportunity is a very fitting one. His Highness will then be 13 years old, and the superintendence of an Englishman over his studies will be most advantageous. It may be asked why such a task could not be taken up by the guardian. But the question suggests itself only to be summarily dismissed. Looking for a moment at the guardian as an abstract individual, no one would contend that any one who had passed considerably more than a quarter of a century in India could be so competent to aid a young boy in his studies as a gentleman fresh from one of the English universities.

(b.) And this leads me to a division of the subject which I consider most material. I think in selecting a tutor for his Highness care should be taken to select a gentleman of high character and attainments, utterly unconnected with India. A greater mistake could not, in my humble opinion, be committed than to appoint to that office any one directly connected with an Indian family, and still less any one now in India. No candid mind can deny that the tendency of the Indian life is to bring the mind into a groove, from

which even under other climes it rarely emerges. What is required for the Maharaja is the influence of an unfettered, unprejudiced English intellect of a mind that has thought out problems for itself, and which takes nothing on trust. A man possessing such an intellect and such a mind can, I humbly submit, be best found in our great universities.

With such a gentleman as his tutor, with Mr. Narasim Jyengar as his assistant, and with seven or eight young ursus (noblemen of Mysore) to form a class, the very best chance will be afforded to the Maharaja of acquiring that which the Government has expressed its wish that it shall acquire, viz., the education of an English gentleman.

9. I now approach the third point, viz. (a) how to arrange for the control of affairs at Mysore, and for the continuation of education to the boys who may not be selected to accompany his Highness.

This is an important question. Mysore is still the native capital of the province. It is at least probable that his Highness may elect to make it the seat of Government. It is now the residence of two Ranees (Queens Dowager) widows of the late Sovereign; of all the principal ursus (noble families); and it has the prestige of being associated with the rise and most prosperous period of the existence of the Hindu family which founded it; and the representative of which is the present minor king. Regard being had to these facts, to its importance in native eyes, to the palaces, institutions, and large establishments to be maintained, the onerous nature of the charge will be in no way diminished by the departure of the Maharaja for Bangalore, I would recommend then that the palace and the other establishments remain under the charge of the controller, as at present, the only difference being that he should correspond direct with the secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and send his accounts direct to the Deputy Accountant General.

(b.) With respect to the maintenance of the school, I am of opinion that some modification would be advisable. The school might be maintained on its present footing as an experimental measure for two years. Whenever his Highness might visit Mysore, and this would probably occur twice a year, the tutor might take the opportunity of examining the mode of education and the boys, and upon his report action might be taken. But should the school be eventually broken up, it should be signified to the masters now employed that they would be provided for in the Educational Department. They are three in number, and they have done their duty faithfully and well. The senior, Mr. Ramasawmy, is an able man and an excellent teacher: he has his B. A. degree; the second, Mr. George Dunning, is also a good teacher, thoroughly conversant with the Canarese language, and a most respectable young man.

10. In the preceding paragraphs I have suggested a plan for caring for and educating his Highness after his removal to Bangalore, and for watching over the palace interests in Mysore. The plan in itself is complete, so complete that there is no room left for the guardian. In fact in the new arrangement his Highness being at Bangalore under the very eyes of the Chief Commissioner, and his education and mode of life supervised by the tutor, there would be nothing for the guardian to do.

Under the guardianship, I may say, without fear of misconception, for it has been admitted by the Government, great results have been obtained. System has taken the place of chaos, a healthy feeling has been generated, the first steps in the education of his Highness and his nobility have been made. The wisdom of making the palace and its inmates a separate charge under a separate officer has been amply vindicated; and were his Highness to remain in Mysore, I would advocate the retention of the guardianship. But it is my humble opinion, and I trust I am not transgressing official propriety in expressing it, that with the removal of his Highness to Bangalore the necessity for a guardian ceases. It is clear that at Mysore itself he will not be wanted, for the controller must remain there to do what he does now. It is equally clear that there will be nothing for him to do at Bangalore if a tutor, communicating, as he should do, directly with the Chief Commissioner or his Secretary, be appointed. The only question then to decide is which of the two is the most advisable to have, a guardian or a tutor. I think there can be but one reply to that question.

It might seem invidious for Colonel Malleon to propose the abolition of the guardianship, if Colonel Malleon were not the guardian. That fact will excuse and, I hope, fortified by the arguments which I have used, will justify the proposal.

11. To sum up. The proposals I submit, consequent upon the removal of the headquarters of his Highness to Bangalore on or about the 1st January 1876, are briefly as follows:—

- (1.) That an English gentleman should be selected from one of the English universities to fill the office of private tutor to his Highness, occupying a house adjoining that of the Maharaja, and exercising supervision also over his domestic life.
- (2.) That Mr. Narasim Jyengar accompany his Highness to Bangalore, occupying the post of assistant tutor and manager of the household.
- (3.) That seven or eight young ursus and the second brother of the Maharaja accompany his Highness to Bangalore, occupying rooms in the same house.
- (4.) That the arrangements at Mysore be continued under the charge of Mr. Rungacharloo, the school to be provisionally maintained.
- (5.) That the appointment of guardian be abolished from the 1st January 1876.

12. I may add that if these arrangements be approved of, it would be advisable to select a tutor at as early a date as possible, so as to enable him to arrive in India about October or November 1875. He might come at once to Mysore and stay with me, when it would be a pleasure to me to place whatever experience I have acquired at his disposal. There would be a small increase of expenditure for three months, amply compensated for, however, by the saving which the abolition of the guardianship from 1st January 1876 would cause.

13. This will be shown by the following estimate. I do not suppose it would be advisable to offer to a tutor a salary of less than 1,000 rupees per mensem to start with in addition to a furnished house. It would, indeed, be probably advisable to buy as his residence the house contiguous to that of the Maharaja, a house which I hear will shortly be vacated. Then, again, the salary of Mr. Narasim Jyengar would have to be increased, as the management will cause great responsibility to devolve upon him. The account would then stand thus :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Saved by abolition of Guardianship per mensem -	3,000	-	-
<i>Deduct immediate additional expenses—</i>			
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Salary of Tutor - - - - -	1,200	-	-
Interest on outlay for furnished house, or rent for ditto - - - - -	250	-	-
Increase to Mr. Narasim Jyengar's salary; - - - - -	115	-	-
	<hr/>		
	1,565	-	-
	<hr/>		
Monthly Saving - - - - -	Rs.	1,435	-
	<hr/>		

From these there would be an ample reserve for any other increase which time might show to be required.

Enclosure 3, in No 42.

From *H. Wellesley*, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 7713-152 P.); dated Bangalore, 26th January 1875.

ADVERTING to paragraphs 5-7 of my confidential letter (No. 7671-151 P.), of the 18th instant, proposing the employment of an English gentleman at tutor and companion to the Maharaja at Bangalore, I am directed to state that an opportunity offers of securing for his residence, at a moderate cost, a suitable house close to that now under preparation for his Highness, and the Chief Commissioner recommends that its purchase may be sanctioned by the Government of India at an outlay not exceeding 15,000 rupees.

2. The building in question will be within the *enceinte* of the grounds attached to the chief's residence, and its cost, as well as that of the latter, will be debitable to the Palace Department.

Enclosure 4, in No. 42.

From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 784 P.); dated Fort William, 2nd March 1875.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter (No. 7671-151 P.), dated 18th January 1875, enclosing copy of a communication from the guardian to his Highness the Maharaja, and of your Secretary's letter (No. 7713-152 P.), dated 26th idem, recommending the purchase of a house at Bangalore, at a cost not exceeding 15,000 rupees as a residence for his Highness's tutor.

2. I am to inform you that, in the opinion of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the proposals made in the confidential communication referred to are judicious and creditable to Colonel Malleon. I am to request that you will convey to that officer an expression of the satisfaction of his Excellency in Council at the success which has attended the arrangements for the education of his Highness up to the present time.

3. I am further to inform you that his Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction the purchase

purchase of the house at Bangalore on the terms proposed in your Secretary's letter (No. 7713-152 P.), subject to a report from the chief engineer that the price to be paid is not beyond the value of the house.

4. A copy of this letter and of the preceding correspondence will be forwarded for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the Secretary of State for India will be requested to select a tutor of the class recommended by Colonel Malleon.

— No. 43. —

(Political.—No. 74.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 17 June 1875.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in this Department, No. 61, dated the 5th March last, with reference to the removal of the Maharajah of Mysore to Bangalore in the early part of next year, and the arrangements thereby rendered necessary for his Highness's future education.

2. The proposals made by Colonel Malleon for this purpose, in which I understand your Excellency to concur, are contained in the following passage of his confidential letter :—

“ The main point is to provide an English tutor for his Highness. I am aware that you consider that this is an essential point, and it is certainly one of considerable importance. The opportunity is a very fitting one. His Highness will then be 13 years old, and the superintendence of an English gentleman over his studies will be most advantageous. It may be asked why such a task could not be taken up by the guardian. But the question suggests itself only to be summarily dismissed. Looking for a moment at the guardian as an abstract individual, no one would contend that anyone who had passed considerably more than a quarter of a century in India could be so competent to aid a young boy in his studies, as a gentleman fresh from one of the English universities.

“ And this leads me to a division of the subject which I consider most material. I think in selecting a tutor for his Highness, care should be taken to select a gentleman of high character and attainments, utterly unconnected with India. A greater mistake could not, in my humble opinion, be committed than to appoint to that office anyone directly connected with an Indian family, and still less anyone now in India. No candid mind can deny that the tendency of Indian life is to bring the mind into a groove, from which, even under other climes, it rarely emerges. What is required for the Maharajah is the influence of an unfettered, unprejudiced English intellect, of a mind that has thought out problems for itself, and which takes nothing on trust. A man possessing such an intellect and such a mind can, I humbly submit, be best found in our great universities.”

3. I am unable to accept, without qualification, the view expressed in these paragraphs.

If no other object were in view but to bestow upon his Highness the best possible instruction in philosophical and literary knowledge, no exception could be taken to the arrangement proposed by Colonel Malleon. Such teaching could not be given more effectively than by a tutor fresh from the education of one of the English universities.

4. But literary proficiency is not in this instance the principal object to be attained. At an age when the education of other men is not complete, his Highness will be invested with powers upon the due exercise of which the happiness of large numbers will depend, and will be charged with duties which will leave to him little leisure for the pursuits of a student's life. It is of great importance

importance that he should be well instructed in the knowledge which will help him to success in this high vocation. The principles of the Government which will be administered by his authority and in his name, the special dangers and errors to which it is exposed, the blessings which, if rightly directed, it may confer, the warnings or the encouragement furnished by the history of other princes of his own race, are matters to which his mind should be specially turned during the remaining years of his minority.

5. To the communication of such knowledge, some familiarity with the experience of Indian administration in its various forms is essential. A person, duly qualified in this sense, will be more easily found in India than in this country. Your Excellency will doubtless be able to select in the military or the civil service under your orders, on such salary and conditions as you may deem advisable, some gentleman possessed of the requisite administrative experience, and fitted by character and disposition to win the confidence of his pupil.

6. It is needless for me to remind your Excellency of the importance of the issues which may depend on the choice you are about to make. Not only the happiness of the people of Mysore, but the future form and permanency of Native rule in India will be largely influenced by the career of the prince whose education you are preparing to complete.

7. These arrangements involve the abolition at an early date of the office filled by Colonel Malleson, whose conduct of the Maharajah's education up to the present time merits the commendation which it has received from your Excellency in Council.

8. In my Despatch* of the 16th of April 1874, whilst according my sanction to your proposal in regard to the removal of the Maharajah to Bangalore, I expressed my satisfaction at learning that the young prince would have opportunities of visiting the ancient capital. I feel assured that your orders on these points will be carried out by the Chief Commissioner with every consideration for the feelings of the family, more especially in regard to the date of the change of residence and the periods of occasional absence of the young chief from Mysore. *See page 127.

9. In conveying to you these instructions, I should, at the same time remind you that as the time approaches for restoring to a Native ruler the powers of Government in Mysore, its administrative arrangements should be shaped so as to adapt themselves easily to the change. Whatever securities for good government your Excellency may, when the time comes, think it right to require the number and nature of the appointments, and the proportion of European officers must under a Native government differ widely from those which would be agreeable to the ordinary system of the British service. It will be prudent to take such precautions beforehand as will prevent the occurrence of too sudden or marked a change.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Salisbury.*

— No. 44. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 111.)

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of *Salisbury*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,

Simla, 25 May 1876.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, from which it will be perceived that we have approved the abandonment of the proposal contained in paragraph 3 of the Chief Commissioner's letter,

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner
Mysore, No. 205P., dated 28th February 1876.
To Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No.
1147P., dated 11th May 1876.

No. 168, dated 12th January 1876, viz., that his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore should pay a short visit to Bangalore, *en route* to the Neilgherry Hills.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Lytton.*
F. P. Haines.
H. W. Norman.
A. Hobhouse.
E. C. Bayley.
W. Muir.
A. J. Arbuthnot.
A. Clarke.

Enclosure 1, in No. 44.

From Major *T. G. Clarke*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to *T. H. Thornton*, Esq., D.C.L., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department. (No. 205F.; dated Bangalore, 28th February 1876.

I AM directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of letter from the guardian to his Highness the Maharaja, dated 16th instant.

2. It will be observed that Colonel Malleson is of opinion that it will be advisable to abandon the proposal that his Highness should pay a short visit to Bangalore, *en route* to the Neilgherry Hills.

3. Under this arrangement the Maharaja will make the journey thither by road from Mysore, instead of *viâ* Bangalore; but at the expiration of his visit in June next, he will, as already determined, proceed by railway direct to Bangalore, and take up his permanent residence there.

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of requesting that the Officiating Chief Commissioner may be placed in communication with the gentleman who may be selected for the post of tutor to the Maharaja at as early a date as may be practicable, in view to preparatory arrangements being made for his entering upon his duties early in June.

Enclosure 2, in No. 44.

From Colonel *G. B. Malleson*, Guardian to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Honourable *R. A. Dalryell*, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore; dated 16th February 1876.

WITH reference to the correspondence with the Government of India, forwarded with your secretary's docket, No. 64, dated the 11th instant, I have the honour to submit, for your consideration and orders, some remarks as to the course which it appears to me most advisable to adopt under existing circumstances.

2. When in December last you did me the honour to consult me on the subject of the removal of his Highness to Bangalore, and his journey to the hills, I fully and entirely concurred with you as to the advisability of his Highness coming into Bangalore in March of the current year prior to his visit to Ootacamund. * * * *

3. But there are one or two circumstances which induce me now, whilst adhering entirely to the main principle of the course of action then proposed, to recommend a slight modification in the mode of carrying it out. If the Maharaja were to remain here all March, and performing his father's ceremony on the 30th, were to start for Ootacamund the 31st or the 1st April, no objection would be raised, and subsequently his Highness' journey from Ootacamund to Bangalore in June would be accepted as unavoidable.

4. In this procedure no sacrifice of principle is involved. His Highness would still take up his residence at Bangalore as soon as his house there is ready, whilst the movement of servants and baggage from Mysore to Bangalore, and thence to Ootacamund, for a very brief and temporary purpose, would be spared.

Enclosure 3, in No. 44.

From *T. H. Thornton*, Esq., D.C.L., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Honourable *R. A. Dalryell*, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 1147P); dated Simla, 11th May 1876.

IN reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter, No. 205P., dated 28th February 1876, I am directed to state that under the circumstances represented, the Governor General in Council approves of the abandonment of the proposal that his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore should pay a short visit to Bangalore *en route* to the Neilgherry Hills.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to add that the selection of a tutor for his Highness is under consideration, and that orders on this point will be communicated to you hereafter.

— No. 45. —

(No. 32.)

EXTRACT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

My Lord,

India Office, 13 July 1876.

I HAVE received and considered political letter* of your Excellency's Government, No. 111, dated the 25th May last, reporting your sanction of an amended proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in reference to the removal of the Maharajah of Mysore to Bangalore. * See page 135.

2. The arrangement finally sanctioned by you, under which the journey of his Highness to Bangalore will follow instead of precede his usual summer visit to the Neilgherry Hills, has advantages over that originally proposed, and is approved by me.

3. Your Excellency will no doubt have gathered from paragraph 8 of my Political Despatch, No. 74,† dated the 17th June 1875, that it is not the wish of his Majesty's Government that the Maharajah's residence while he remains under the charge of your Government should be fixed permanently at Bangalore. Occasional periods of absence from Mysore will afford his Highness a change of scene and associations which may be beneficial to him; but it is undesirable on many grounds, both of family feeling and imperial policy, that they should be unduly prolonged. † See page 134.

* * * * *
(signed) *Salisbury*.

— No. 46. —

(Foreign Department.—No. 31.)

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of *Salisbury*, P.C., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,

Simla, 17 July 1876.

IN our letter of the 25th February last, we informed your Lordship that the selection of a suitable person as tutor to the Maharajah of Mysore was still under our consideration; and we further intimated that the arrangements for his Highness's removal to Bangalore were in course of completion.

2. We have now the honour to report that the Viceroy has temporarily selected Captain F. A. Wilson, R.A., at present Superintendent of the Tehree State, for the office of tutor, subject to such future re-arrangements as circumstances may render necessary or desirable in regard to this post. Captain Wilson formerly discharged the duties of tutor to the Nawab of Jowra in a

manner which secured to him the good opinion of his official superiors, and the sympathies of the native community. His manners are conciliatory; he is conversant with native courts; and personal observation, as well as official inquiry, satisfied the Viceroy that he is well fitted, by his attainments, character, and experience, for the post he has been selected to fill. We have directed him to proceed at once to Mysore to take up his duties, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Malleson.

* See page 134.

† See page 127.

3. We have deemed it desirable to postpone, for the present, the removal of the young Maharajah from Mysore to Bangalore, partly for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 of this letter, and partly in consequence of a doubt which has arisen in our minds as to the strict interpretation of your Lordship's Despatch* of the 17th of June 1875, in regard to the "occasional absence of the young chief from Mysore," an arrangement apparently irreconcilable with the establishment of the permanent head quarters of his Highness at Bangalore, as sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch † of 16th April 1874.

4. From information which has, more or less directly, come to our knowledge, we have some grounds for believing that the contemplated removal of the young Maharajah to Bangalore is, contrary to our expectation, causing, on the part of the Ranees and his Highness's family generally, a certain amount of distress and ill-feeling, which it is desirable to avoid. We, moreover, entertain very serious doubts whether the Maharajah's removal from his hereditary capital is not open to grave political objections.

5. We should be glad to be favoured with your Lordship's views in elucidation of the remarks to which we have already referred as contained in paragraph 8 of your Despatch of the 17th of June 1875, more particularly with reference to the circumstances above mentioned, and the necessity of making early and adequate preparation for the safe restoration of Mysore to native Government. We trust that we may anticipate your sanction to such changes in the present arrangements, both as regards the permanent residence of the Maharajah and the guardianship, as may appear to us desirable, after receiving from the Chief Commissioner the full report which we have requested him to submit. We shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding this report to your Lordship, with an expression of our views on the administrative changes necessary to adapt the Government of Mysore to native management, and to provide for its future stability.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lytton.*
F. P. Haines.
H. W. Norman.
A. Hobhouse
E. C. Bayley.
W. Muir.
A. J. Arbuthnot.
A. Clarke.

Enclosure in No. 46.

(Extract.)

(No. 1657 P.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Sir,

Simla, 15 July 1876.

IN my telegram of the 29th May to the address of your predecessor, I conveyed the instructions of the Government of India, that the arrangements for the removal of the Maharajah of Mysore to Bangalore should be suspended till further orders; and I am now directed to place before you the views of the Governor General in Council on this and other matters connected with the province over which you have been placed.

2. The time is approaching when, in fulfilment of its pledges, it will be incumbent on the Government of India to restore the Province of Mysore to native rule; and there remain only a few years for the completion of a work of which the inherent difficulties cannot but be increased by any avoidable delay in the prosecution of it.

3. The transfer of Mysore to the Maharajah involves two very serious considerations.
His

His Highness appears, from all accounts, to be a youth of good disposition. His State has long been, and still is, administered by a commission largely composed of British officials, whose complicated, and rather cumbrous administrative system could not, without considerable simplification, be successfully worked by a native government not familiar with its principles, or trained in accordance with its methods. If the State, thus administered, be suddenly, and without careful preparation, handed over to native rule, under the nominally responsible authority of a young and inexperienced prince, the probability is, that the whole governmental machinery of Mysore will shortly afterwards break down; that the province will fall into serious disorder, and that the Government of India may be obliged to intervene in the internal affairs of the province, or even resume the administration of it, an obligation which the Government is most anxious to avoid.

4. So obvious, indeed, is this prospect at the present moment, that the Governor General in Council has some reason to fear that the character of the Government of India is already exposed by it to a suspicion in the native mind that the question has been designedly kept open, with a view to the future annexation of Mysore. The suspicion is unjust, but perhaps not altogether unjustified by the prolonged, although possibly unavoidable, delay in effective preparations for the surrender of the state to native rule, and of the precautions necessary to facilitate to the young Maharajah the difficult task which will then devolve upon him.

5. For all these reasons, it is now necessary, in the opinion of the Government of India that no further time should be lost in beginning to withdraw the English Commission gradually but steadily, replacing its eliminated members in part, if not in whole, by carefully selected native administrators. It is also no less desirable that the mechanism of the administration should, *pari passu*, be simplified by degrees, and that every possible occasion should be taken to adapt its working conditions, as much as may be, to the capacities of the native officials who will ere long have to work it. The difficulty of combining cautious progress towards the attainment of this result, with the present and prospective maintenance of adequately efficient government, is one of the problems which the Government of India place with confidence in your hands. The Government of India do not wish to underrate that difficulty; they fear that the native element in Mysore itself is somewhat inefficient, whilst that obtainable from neighbouring districts may, perhaps, be unpopular in the province; they do not forget, moreover, that the claims of the members of the present English Commission, who have but little chance of being employed elsewhere, must be taken into consideration; although, in cases of necessity, the Governor General in Council would not hesitate to sanction any arrangement by which their retirement could be effected by bonuses forming a fair and legitimate charge on Mysore finances.

6. In the meanwhile, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is anxious that one of the three administrative divisions of Mysore should as soon as possible be placed under a native, and that the working of it under native administration should be carefully watched during the next few years. If a native of intelligence and spirit could be selected for this purpose, the competition of his English colleagues, and the consciousness that his capacities are being fairly tried—with adequately generous allowance for inexperience, if qualified by honest good will—may be expected to put him on his metal, and favour the success of such a preliminary experiment. Even should the experiment fail, however, it is well worth the trial. It is possible that there may be natives of Mysore qualified for a Commissionership. The experiment might, in his Excellency's opinion, be best made in the Ashtagram division; it would be popular, and tend to convince the native population not only of our good faith, but of our sincere desire to restore the province, under the most favourable and suitable conditions, to the rule of the Maharajah.

7. Having appointed Captain Wilson to the temporary tutorship of the young Maharajah, the Viceroy has already instructed your predecessor to give Colonel Malleson immediate leave of absence. Captain Wilson will shortly join his post at Mysore, and the Government of India have only to request you to afford him every assistance and support in discharge of his duties there. You will also be so good as to take an early opportunity of waiting on the Ranees, and making to them, in the Viceroy's name, the communication which Mr. Dalzell will probably ere this have placed in your hands for that purpose.

8. I am to request, moreover, that you will, after careful consideration and inquiry, submit to this department a full report of the present state of administrative arrangements at Mysore, in order that his Excellency in Council may be in a position to decide upon the steps necessary for the handing over of the State to native rule under proper conditions and favourable circumstances.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. H. Thornton,
Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 47. —

(No. 40.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 7 September 1876.

* See page 137.

† Dated 17 July 1876.

Para. 1. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letter* of your Excellency's Government (No. 31†), reporting the temporary arrangements which you have sanctioned in regard to the residence and education of the Maharajah of Mysore, and forwarding copy of a letter which you have addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the subject of the administration of the province.

‡ See page 137.

2. From my Despatch (No. 32),‡ dated the 13th July last, your Excellency will have learned that, in postponing the removal of the young Maharajah from Mysore to Bangalore, you have anticipated the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. In their opinion, while it is desirable that the Maharajah should pay occasional visits to other parts of his future dominions and to British India, Mysore should continue to be regarded as his permanent place of residence. But this matter, and the arrangements in reference to the guardianship of his Highness, Her Majesty's Government are content to leave in the hands of your Excellency. Under the circumstances which rendered it necessary to place the office of guardian in abeyance, they fully approve of the appointment of Captain Wilson to be tutor to his Highness as a temporary measure.

3. On the question of the administrative changes which are required to adapt the government of Mysore to native management, I reserve any remark on the part of Her Majesty's Government until I am in possession of the matured views of your Excellency, after consideration of the report which the Chief Commissioner has been called upon to furnish. I find with great satisfaction that this important subject has received your Excellency's early attention; but I confine myself at present to an expression of the general concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the views set forth in your secretary's letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 15th July, and of their hope that it may be found possible to carry at once into effect the proposal to place one of the three divisions of the province under a native, without waiting for a final decision in regard to other measures which may eventually be deemed necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Salisbury.*

— No. 48. —

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 147.)

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of *Salisbury*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,

Simla, 16 August 1877.

§ See page 137.

IN our Despatch (No. 31),§ dated 17th July 1876, on the subject of Mysore affairs, we had the honour to report that we had resolved, as an experimental measure, to abstain from filling up the office of guardian to the Maharaja, vacated by Lieutenant Colonel Malleson, and to appoint, in lieu of a guardian, an officer of junior standing to the post of tutor to his Highness, and we added that the Viceroy had selected Captain F. A. Wilson, R.A., late tutor to the Nawab of Jowrah, for the latter office—his appointment being "subject to such future re-arrangements as circumstances might render necessary or desirable."

We further intimated our intention of taking the earliest opportunity of submitting our views as to the administrative changes necessary to adapt the Government of Mysore to native management and to provide for its future stability.

2. With regard to the second point above adverted to, we regret that the terrible calamity which has fallen upon Mysore and taxed to the utmost the resources of the administrative staff, both European and Native, has, up to the present time, prevented the Chief Commissioner from introducing changes in the

the constitution of the administration which we deemed expedient for the gradual introduction of carefully selected native administrators into the Mysore Commission. The nature of some of these changes will be gathered from the accompanying letter to the Chief Commissioner of 17th November 1876, No. 2456 G.

3. "The last six months," writes the Chief Commissioner, "have been a most trying and anxious time for all those who have been charged with the responsibility of conducting the administration in the famine-stricken provinces and districts of Southern India, and I must confess that, if it had not been for the zealous and indefatigable exertions of the European officers who have been associated with me in carrying out the arduous duties of supervision and control, I should have despaired of being able to have effected with native agency a tenth part of what has been accomplished in the way of saving life, and of carrying on the details of the administration in all its branches. Many of the native officials, and especially those of higher standing and of superior education, have laboured strenuously and successfully in relieving distress and in carrying into effect the instructions which have been issued for their guidance in the conduct of relief operations; but it is no disparagement to them to say that without the support and guidance of the Commissioners of Divisions or the example set them generally by the European officers of the Commission and of the Survey Settlement Department, several of whom have been specially and most advantageously employed in superintending the carrying out of measures of relief in the more seriously affected districts, they would never have done anything like the good service which they have in consequence been enabled to render."

4. But though the transfer of the higher administrative posts of the Mysore Commission from European to Native Agency has been thus unavoidably retarded, the subject has by no means been lost sight of. One senior officer, Colonel Puckle, has been permitted to retire with a bonus granted from the Mysore revenues, on the same terms as those granted to British officers of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, and another, Colonel Renton, is about to retire shortly on the same terms. Under present circumstances, it was not deemed expedient or equitable to abolish the appointments thus vacated or to fill them up from the Native Staff of the Commission; but all promotions of European officers thereto have been made provisionally, and subject to any change which hereafter may be made by the Government of India in the administration of the province.

5. The subject however on which we desire specially to address your Lordship, at the present time, has reference to the measures to be adopted for the training and education of his Highness during the few years which remain before his assumption of the administration of Mysore.

6. We have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which Captain Wilson has discharged the duties of his office. He has proved, as was anticipated, conciliatory, popular, and efficient; but his appointment, as before observed, was tentative and experimental, and the experience of nearly 12 months has shown that, for the higher training of the young Chief for the important duties which await him, for the proper ordering of the household and for effectively counteracting the evil influence of his surroundings, an officer is required of greater weight and influence than one of Captain Wilson's standing and position; while for the direction of his studies there is need of an officer of more practical experience in education.

7. In view of the above-mentioned circumstances, and the fact that we have not deemed it expedient, as your Lordship is aware, to carry out the original intention of the Government of India to remove the young Maharajah from Mysore to Bangalore, we have, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary, in the interests of his Highness and of the future administration of Mysore, to re-establish the office of guardian and to separate it from that of tutor—selecting for the former post some officer of high standing and administrative experience, and for the latter a gentleman, with the requisite qualification, from some English university. For the office of guardian, we believe that no more suitable person can be found than Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., at present Judicial Commissioner of Mysore—an officer who combines wide

administrative experience with large sympathies, great firmness of character and sound judgment. He has already officiated temporarily in the post, and his return thereto will, we are assured by the Chief Commissioner, be hailed with great satisfaction by all connected with the palace, and prove generally popular.

Mr. Gordon though he does not seek the appointment, is willing to accept it on the salary of 3,000 rupees per mensem, with free quarters.

8. The salary of the tutor we propose to fix at 1,000 rupees per mensem, and in making selection for the post, we have to solicit the assistance of your Lordship; but, as a temporary arrangement, we propose, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, to avail ourselves of the services of Mr. Candy, a graduate of Cambridge, at present head master of the Mysore High School.

9. In the event of our proposals receiving the approval of Her Majesty's Government, arrangements will be made for suitably providing for Captain Wilson in the Political Department, to which he originally belonged.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Lytton.*
F. P. Haines.
E. C. Bayley.
A. Clarke.
J. Strachey.
E. B. Johnson.
W. Stokes.

Enclosure in No. 48.

From *F. Henvey, Esq.*, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (No. 2456 G.); dated Fort William, 17th November 1876.

I AM directed to communicate the orders of the President in Council on the subject of the correspondence ending with your Officiating Secretary's letter (No. 6726-99 G), dated 17th November 1875.

2. His Honor in Council observes that the proposal made by the late Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore is to carry out in its entirety the separation of the Judicial and Executive Departments in that province which was commenced in 1874.

3. The object is partly to render the present administration of Mysore, both in judicial matters and in administrative matters, more efficient, and partly to facilitate the substitution of Native for European Agency; and with this view it is suggested that—

- (a) The Commissioners of Divisions should be abolished;
- (b) The Deputy Commissioners should be relieved from all judicial work;
- (c) Two Civil and Sessions Judges should be appointed; and

(d) One Revenue or Financial Commissioner should be appointed who should superintend the entire revenue administration of the province, the judicial functions now vested in the Commissioners being transferred to the two Civil and Sessions Judges.

4. As to the policy of the measure which has been recommended by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir R. Meade, the late Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. Dalzell, the present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Gordon, and other officers of local knowledge and experience, the President in Council entertains no doubt whatever. Whether regarded as the means of introducing a system, which is perhaps the only one that can be efficiently worked by a native administration, or as being an important step towards facilitating the substitution of Native for European Agency in the Mysore Province, the principle of the scheme is warmly approved by the Government of India.

5. With regard, however, to the number of Revenue Commissioners, the President in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir R. Meade in paragraph 20 of his letter No. 1 A.P., dated 15th May 1874, namely, that it should be fixed at two. Mr. Dalzell recommended that there should be only one Commissioner, whose office should merge in that of the Dewan when the transfer of the country to the Maharajah takes place. The effect of this arrangement would be to place the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in

in a position similar to that occupied by Collectors of Districts in Madras, and to make them subject only to the supervision of a central office at head-quarters; for the single Revenue or Financial Commissioner, as Mr. Dalyell proposes to call him, could hardly do much in the way of inspection, and practically his functions would be similar to those exercised by a Stationary Board of Revenue.

6. Moreover, it is apprehended that even with the present European *personnel* of the province more direct supervision is necessary than could be exercised by a single Commissioner, and that such supervision will be still more indispensable when the Deputy Commissioners, or the majority of them, are natives. The appointment of a single Commissioner responsible for the direction and control of the revenue administration of the whole of the province would practically involve the transfer to that officer of much of the work now performed by the Chief Commissioner. The better plan, in the opinion of the President in Council, would be that the future Dewan should take the place, not of the Revenue Commissioner, but of the Chief Commissioner, and should be aided by two supervising officers, whose duty it should be to watch the revenue administration of their divisions or soubahs.

7. The Government of India, therefore, while approving generally of the proposed scheme, would prefer that there should be two Revenue Commissioners as well as two Civil and Sessions Judges. The appointment of four officers in lieu of three will, if the present rate of salary be maintained, involve an increase of at least 2,500 rupees per mensem; but as Native Agency is substituted for European Agency, the scale of salaries may be reduced, and the additional expense of the new arrangement will therefore be only temporary.

8. To this last-mentioned subject, viz., the reduction of salaries in posts which will hereafter be occupied by natives, the President in Council invites your early attention. In the neighbouring State of Travancore the salary of the Dewan is only 2,000 rupees per mensem; and though it will probably be necessary in Mysore, which is a larger and more important State, to fix the salary of the corresponding officer at a higher rate, it will hardly be deemed requisite to continue to the Commissioners of Divisions, when natives, or to the Civil and Sessions Judges, whom it is proposed to appoint, salaries in excess of or as high as that which has been sufficient in Travancore to command the services of the present able Dewan, and his distinguished predecessor, Sir Madava Rao. I am accordingly to request that you will take this matter into careful consideration, and state what in your opinion will be a suitable scale of salaries for the several classes of appointments held by European officers when their places are taken by natives.

— No. 49. —

(No. 63.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 4 October 1877.

Para. 1. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 147, dated the 16th August last, explaining the circumstances which have delayed the introduction of those changes in the constitution of the administration of the province of Mysore which you deem necessary in order to adapt the government to native management, and submitting certain proposals in regard to the training and education of the young Maharajah during the remaining years of his minority.

2. The administrative changes which were sanctioned by your Secretary's letter to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, under date of the 17th November 1876, as well as the steps which have been taken with the object of promoting the retirement of European officers from the higher posts of the Mysore constitution in view to their places being filled by natives, are cordially approved by Her Majesty's Government. It is scarcely necessary to express the deep regret of Her Majesty's Government that the famine which is so sorely afflicting the adjoining districts of British India should have extended to Mysore: they fully recognise that this terrible visitation has left no alternative but to postpone the introduction of the changes sanctioned, and has rendered practically impossible any immediate reduction in the European strength of the Commission, and they therefore can only express their satisfaction that measures so essentially necessary should have been determined upon in principle, and that recent promotions and appointments should have been made upon such terms as will allow of those measures being carried into effect at the earliest moment when circumstances may permit.

* See page 140.

3. With regard to the training and education of the Maharajah, I learn that a year's experience of the arrangement sanctioned by my Despatch,* No. 40, dated the 7th September 1876, under which Captain Wilson, an officer of junior standing, was appointed tutor to the Maharajah, the office of guardian being placed in 'abeyance, has satisfied your Excellency's government that, for the higher training of the young chief, for the proper ordering of the household, and for effectively counteracting the evil influence of his surroundings, an officer is required of higher standing and position, while, for the direction of the Maharajah's studies, there is need of an officer of more practical experience in education than is possessed by Captain Wilson. You accordingly recommend that the office of guardian should be re-established, and separated from that of tutor, that Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., at present Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, should be appointed to the former post, and that the tutor should be a gentleman, with the requisite qualification, from some English university, whom, as I understand, you wish to be selected by me.

4. With reference to the re-appointment of a guardian, Her Majesty's Government are quite prepared to accept the conclusion at which your Excellency in Council, after mature consideration, has arrived; and I have accordingly to convey to you their approval of your proposals.

5. I shall be happy to take steps to procure the services of a gentleman qualified to fill the post of tutor to the Maharajah, if, after mature consideration, you shall be of opinion that it is necessary to have recourse to me for that purpose. But I should very much prefer that the tutor should, if possible, be selected from among the servants of the Crown, either here or in India. It is impossible that such a tutor, if a man of ability, should not obtain considerable influence over the young Maharajah, which may continue after the time when his pupilage is past. A person who had no experience of official life, and who felt himself under no special obligation of obedience to the Government, might either out of mere partisanship for the Maharajah, or in pursuance of some speculative view, use his influence in a manner which would be embarrassing to your Excellency's Government. The extent of acquirements necessary for the instruction of the Maharajah could probably be found in any well-educated English gentleman. If it should eventually be in your judgment expedient that the tutor should be selected here, it will be necessary that, for that purpose, you should furnish me in detail with the particulars of salary, duty, residence, and length of engagement which you propose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Salisbury.*

MYS (1881) No. 1.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

TRANSFER OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE TO NATIVE RULE.

(In continuation of Parliamentary Return No. 385 of 1878.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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No. 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL No. 3.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 17th January, 1879.

OUR proceedings in connexion with the famine in Mysore and other papers will have informed you that among works which were taken up for the relief of the starving population of that district were the banks and cuttings on the metre gauge of the railway from Bangalore to Mysore, 88½ miles, projected in 1871, but put on one side temporarily by order of your Lordship's predecessor, the Duke of Argyll, for consideration whether, under the circumstances of Mysore, money could not be expended with greater advantage on irrigation works.

2. The special causes that led us to authorise, in anticipation of sanction, the commencement of those railway works have now, it is hoped, passed away, and all expenditure intended solely for the relief of destitute persons has been ordered to be discontinued from the 1st of October last. But many of the people for whom employment has been hitherto found upon public works are not able at once to find other means of subsistence, so that if the occupation hitherto provided by the Government were to cease suddenly, they might be subjected to very severe distress. It is true that the Mysore State is now burdened with a debt to us of 80 lakhs of rupees, required to meet the cost of famine relief, in addition to the sum provided from its own resources, for the redemption of which, as well as for the payment of interest, provision has to be made in the future; and we have consequently been very reluctant to sanction any further outlay that will increase the charges which the future revenues of Mysore will have to sustain. Nevertheless we have determined, for the reasons above stated, that in the existing condition and prospect of the country it is unavoidably necessary to carry on some public work on a considerable scale, in order that a large number of the people may find support, and may be protected from want, and this object will, in our opinion, be best fulfilled by continuing the railway.

3. We believe, also, that in selecting the railway we shall be acting in accordance with the views and wishes of the Maharaja and of the Mysore people. Railways connecting their capitals with trunk lines appear to be the works held most in appreciation by Native princes. The Nizam, the Maharaja Sindia, and Maharaja Holkar have all either made such lines at their own expense or given substantial assistance towards building them. Baroda, Jaipur, Ulwar, and Bhurtpoor are stations on our trunk railways, and the connexion of Rampoor and Bhopal to the railway system at the expense of, or with the aid of, their rulers may be looked forward to at no distant date. The aspirations of the future Maharaja of Mysore will probably tend in the same direction as those of other chiefs who take an enlightened interest in the development of their principalities. If the cost of the undertaking is not made too burdensome, and if it is well and rapidly executed, we may fairly anticipate that His Highness will be in every way satisfied with the investment of his public revenues in a work which will greatly conduce to the comfort and convenience of himself and of his people, and which will, we believe, eventually yield a solid return upon the capital.

| The superiority of railways for the purposes of mitigating the worst effects of a
| ver irrigation works of the character which is alone possible in Mysore, *viz.*,

those dependent on the annual rainfall, has been so clearly demonstrated during the last few years that we do not think it necessary for us to enter into any discussion on this part of the question. The financial aspect of the undertaking, however, requires consideration, especially in regard to the manner in which the necessary funds shall be provided for the railway, to its future income, so far as this can now be calculated, and to the capabilities of the Mysore revenue to incur the requisite liabilities.

6. About seven lakhs have been already spent in carrying out works to be used hereafter for the railway line. Probably three lakhs of this sum must be regarded as outlay for famine relief, for which there is no corresponding equivalent in the shape of useful work. The balance may be accepted as part of the cost of the railway. The total cost of the line, on the metre gauge which it is proposed to adopt, was estimated in 1871 by Major Lindsay, who worked out the project in full detail, at a little under 40 lakhs, including rolling stock, &c. Our consulting engineer, Mr. Molesworth, thought an addition of some six lakhs to this sum to be desirable. The revised estimates, however, now in course of preparation by Major Scott Moncrieff bring out as far as yet known the cost of the line at a little under 36 lakhs. But it would not be safe in financial calculations to take these figures, without qualifications, as guides to the results that will be exhibited in the accounts by the time a transfer is made of the State's administration. We believe, with our officers, that a line could be made and stocked, and working commenced, for the amount of their estimates, but so many fresh wants are developed after a line is open to traffic, and so many additions and alterations are required in works when they come to be tested by experience, that it would be wiser to calculate the probable eventual debt likely to be due to us for the construction of the line to Mysore, inclusive of the four lakhs already laid out, at nearer 60 than 40 lakhs.

7. The line proposed to be built by the Mysore State will extend from the Pettah at Bangalore to the city of Mysore, *via* Chennapatam and Seringapatam. The Pettah of Bangalore is nearly three miles from the present station of the Madras Railway Company. The traffic on the Bangalore branch of that Company is principally to and from the Pettah. The Madras Railway Company are willing to extend their line to the Pettah on the 5' 6" gauge, beyond which the metre gauge will be adopted, provided the Mysore government bear all the expense of the station buildings. The arrangement has not met with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner at Mysore, who would prefer handing over the completed substratum ready for the reception of permanent way free of cost, leaving each party to the agreement to erect its own station buildings and find its own permanent way. This would be equivalent to a contribution on the part of the Mysore State of about Rs. 70,000, exclusive of land towards the cost of the extension. The agent of the Madras Railway Company has agreed to place the Chief Commissioner's alternative proposal before his Board, but there is not, so far as we can judge, much difference between this proposal and that of the Madras Railway Company. In one case the Mysore State gives the road, that has cost Rs. 70,000. In the other case the State gives the free use of station buildings that will cost about Rs. 80,000 in excess of the requirements of the Mysore railway. Of the two proposals that of the Madras Railway Company appear preferable, because, since it involves no question of joint ownership, it is less likely to lead to disputes. But the matter is one of little importance, and can be settled before the agreement with the Madras Railway Company is drawn up.

See page 4. 8. From a memorandum attached to these papers it will be seen that the traffic now carried over the road between Bangalore and Mysore would bring to a railway about Rs. 3,500 per mile per annum, which is equivalent to a net earning of say about Rs. 1,200 per annum. Supposing the railway to cost at the outset, as estimated by the local engineers, Rs. 40,000 per mile, the net sum at 5 per cent. per annum that would have to be provided out of the Mysore revenues at first to make good the interest of the loan would be about Rs. 72,000. This loss would not, in our estimation, be a heavy sum to pay for the advantages of the railway, but we feel assured that it would rapidly diminish, and as traffic expanded, judging from analogy with other lines, there is but little doubt, even allowing for a considerable ultimate increase of capital expenditure, such as is contemplated in the higher estimate which is named in paragraph 6, that in a few years after opening the line would become self-supporting if not actually remunerative.

9. Your Lordship is aware that active steps have already been taken to set on foot the changes in the administration of the Mysore State which must accompany its

transfer to the Maharaja. Concurrently with these changes, an important modification will take place in the normal scale of the public expenditure, and large economies will be secured.

10. It is still too early to be able to state with any accuracy the precise amount of the reduction of yearly expenditure that may be looked for ; but it will be considerable, and a large saving will be effected in the ordinary public works outlay and establishments. Taking this into consideration, the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that the revenues will be enabled to bear without difficulty the charge that will be put upon them by the interest on the debt incurred during the famine, as well as to make good any temporary charge that may be caused by the railway, should your Lordship be pleased to authorize its construction, and by the advance of the requisite funds by our Government. We understand from the Chief Commissioner that in fact, provided that we allow Mysore to postpone repayment of the 80 lakhs which it now owes to us, no fresh advances would probably be necessary from our Treasury.

11. Although there can be no sufficient reason for the State of Mysore not bearing in their entirety the burdens that will unfortunately fall on its revenues by reason of the heavy famine expenditure, yet the circumstances under which the recent calamity has befallen the province, are certainly such as to render it obligatory on our Government to give all possible aid to Mysore in the endeavour to recover its former state of prosperity, a recovery which we trust may not be long deferred. In this view we have thought it right to ask your Lordship to authorise us to provide for the construction of the railway either by permitting the Chief Commissioner to postpone repayment of the famine loan, or if necessary by advancing fresh funds on the same terms.

12. It will be better to postpone for consideration at a later period whether or not steps should be taken to provide for the eventual absolute discharge of the railway debt, or whether the outlay should, instead be regarded as a permanent investment. We can see no objection in principle to the latter course, and the actual decision may properly be left to depend on the future condition of the balance of revenue and expenditure in Mysore, and on the relative importance of the demands for outlay from year to year on the administration and of those for the discharge of the debt which will be due to the railway.

13. We trust to be able at no distant date to report to your Lordship in fuller detail the financial prospects of Mysore, as they will be under the modified form in which the administration will be transferred to the Maharaja. The Chief Commissioner has had his attention directed to the pressing importance of completing a forecast of this as soon as possible.

14. It only remains for us to add that at the commencement of the present financial year we placed 10 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Mysore Government for the prosecution of the works of the railway, in the circumstances and under the conditions already stated.

We have, &c.

(Signed)	LYTTON.
”	A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
”	A. CLARKE.
”	J. STRACHEY.
”	W. STOKES.
”	A. R. THOMPSON.
”	R. STRACHEY.

Enclosure 1. in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS ON A RAILWAY FROM BANGALORE TO MYSORE.

THESE papers have been returned to this department for report as to "whether the railway from Bangalore to Mysore will pay."

The traffic between these towns is at present estimated at about 50 tons of goods and about 100 passengers moved each way daily. The receipts from such a traffic on a railway may be put down at Rs. 66 per mile per week, as per margin. Working expenses on short lines ought not as a rule to be reckoned at

100 tons of goods at 1 anna per mile = $\frac{100}{100} \times 7 = 44$
 200 passengers at 3 pie per mile = $\frac{200}{100} \times 7 = 22$

less than two thirds of the gross receipts. At this per-centage the net receipts on existing traffic would not exceed Rs. 22 per mile per week, or say Rs. 1,150 per annum. The cost of the railway is estimated at 46 lakhs, or for the 88 miles Rs. 53,000 per mile. It would be safe, however, for practical purposes to assume the cost at Rs. 60,000 per mile, equivalent, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, to a charge of Rs. 2,700.

Charge per mile for interest	-	-	Rs.
Net profit per mile	-	-	2,700
			1,150
Net loss per mile	-	-	1,550
Total for 88 miles	-	-	1,36,500

for the length of the line, the result shown is an annual loss to the Mysore State of Rs. 1,36,400 on the construction of the railway, provided there is no development of traffic, but, as General Strachey has observed, counting carts and passengers is very delusive. A truer statement of prospective traffic can be drawn by comparison with lines at work under similar conditions of trade and density of population. A return is attached of the weekly traffic on all Indian railways for the last five years. The nearest approach to the conditions that will prevail on the future Mysore railway is, I think, to be found on his Highness the Nizam's railway to Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Both run through poor, sterile country, and both have a large town and military cantonment as one of their terminals. Bangalore, unfortunately for the Mysore railway, is situated at the junction with the Madras system, instead of, like Hyderabad, at the furthest extremity of the new branch. But, on the other hand, the Mysore railway will have towns at both ends, whereas one end of the Hyderabad railway is in an open plain bereft of inhabitants by the anarchy that reigned in the country before the administration of Sir Salar Jung.

On the whole, my impression, if that is worth anything, is that the Mysore railway

Nizam's railway weekly earnings per mile gross—

			Rs.
1875	-	-	79
1876	-	-	92
1877	-	-	132
Total	-	-	303
Mean	-	-	101

Annual increment of traffic, say, 33 per cent.

will commence with a traffic as good as the Nizam's line is now enjoying, and that it has better future prospects on account of the proximity of the coffee districts of South and East Wynad and Coorg. Taking, however, the average gross earning on the Nizam's railway as the anticipated initial yield on the Mysore railway, and assuming that there will be only half the

same annual increment of traffic, it may be said, supposing the Mysore line does not cost more than Rs. 60,000* per mile in building, that the annual loss at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on it at first will not probably exceed Rs. 85,000, and that this loss will be extinguished in less than four or five years.

*Interest	-	-	-	2,700	Rs. per annum.
Net receipts	-	-	$\frac{100 \times 52 = 1,730}{3}$		"
Net loss per mile	-	-	-	970	"
Total for 88 miles	-	-	-	85,360	

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE RECEIPTS per WEEK per Mean Mile open on the INDIAN RAILWAYS during the Years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Names of Railway.	Average Receipts per Week per Mean Line Open.					Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Madras - - - - -	Rs. 157	Rs. 133	Rs. 144	Rs. 159	Rs. 225	
Great Southern of India } South Carnatic - - - - - } Indian	{ 128 41 }	{ 101	{ 95	{ 90	{ 107	
Great Indian Peninsula - -	286	306	327	373	497	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	266	266	285	300	338	
East Indian Main-line - -	423	523	411	493	597	
" " Jubbulpoor line - -	167	220	174	230	400	
Eastern Bengal - - - - -	422	485	393	442	587	
Oudh and Rohilkhand - - -	57	72	98	121	153	
Punjab and Delhi - - - - -	153	196	151	172	225	
Sind* - - - - -	283	291	363	511	561	* The figures are inclusive of steam boat earnings.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State.	70	68	71	68	81	
Nalhati - - - - -	60	60	57	53	63	
Rajputana Delhi District - -	60	71	} 98	114	131	
" Agra " Rajputana	52	68				
Holkar (a) } Holkar and - -	{ —	(a) 59	124	115	} 86	(a) Open for traffic from 1st February 1874.
Neemuch (b) } Neemuch. - - - - -	{ —	—	—	(b) 28		(b) Open for traffic from 3rd August 1876.
Khangaon - - - - -	(c) 81	(d) 127	174	(f) 132	(g) 154	
Amraoti - - - - -	(h) 103	(j) 121	186	221	256	
Wardha valley (k) - - - - -	—	(l) 47	(m) 55	(n) 47	66	(k) Open for traffic from 1st February 1874.
Nizams (v) - - - - -	—	79	79	92	132	(v) Open for traffic from 9th October 1874.
Tirhoot (o) - - - - -	—	—	(p) 40	76	73	(o) Open for traffic from 10th January 1875.
Punjab Northern (q) - - - -	—	—	61	90	130	(q) Open for traffic from 12th April 1875.
Rangoon and Irrawaddy valley (r).	—	—	—	—	61	(r) Open for traffic from 2nd May 1877.
Northern Bengal (s) - - - -	—	—	—	—	20	(s) Open for traffic from 28th August 1877.

(e)	Line was closed from 23rd June	to 9th December 1873.
(d)	" " 15th "	to 30th November 1874.
(e)	" " 1st July	to 9th December 1875.
(f)	" " 16th "	to 14th " 1876.
(g)	" " 1st September	to 14th November 1877.
(h)	" " 24th August	to 24th " 1873.
(j)	" " 1st October	to 30th " 1874.
(l)	" " 15th June	to 20th " 1874.
(m)	" " 16th "	to 19th " 1875.
(n)	" " 4th "	to 4th December 1876.
(p)	" " 13th "	to 31st October 1875.

No. 2.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c. No. 89.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 21st March 1879.

WE have the honor to refer, for your Lordship's consideration, a proposal by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to permit him to relax the pension rules in the cases of employes whose services may be dispensed with in the impending revision and re-organisation of civil establishments in Mysore.

2. The authority which the Chief Commissioner seeks for in this matter is briefly summarised as follows :—

- I.—That he may grant pensions and gratuities, which are otherwise according to rule, without the production of a medical certificate; and that he may apply the existing rules regarding pension and gratuity, applicable to incumbents of abolished appointments, to all public servants whose services may be dispensed with in the general revision, whether, or not, the particular appointment be abolished in each case.
- II.—That persons who may be within one year of completing the service required to qualify them for a pension, may be dealt with as if they had served the full requisite period of 15 or 25 years as the case may be.
- III.—That the rule which declares that superior service before completion of the age of 22 years does not qualify be relaxed, and that all service rendered after the age of 16 years be allowed to count towards pension.

3. Under the special circumstances of Mysore, we recommend that these proposals be sanctioned.

We have, &c.
 (Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 " A. CLARKE.
 " JOHN STRACHEY.
 " W. STOKES.
 " A. RIVERS THOMPSON.

Enclosure in No. 2.

No. 9599 F.-140, dated 31st January 1879.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that the revision and reduction of Civil establishments about to be introduced into this Province will necessitate the dispensing with the services of numerous public servants, who should be provided with pensions or gratuities according to their service.

2. These may be granted under existing rules, irrespective of medical certificate, at an amount (of pension) not exceeding half for 25 years' service, and one-third for 15 years, with gratuities in the case of shorter service. But these rules permit this in cases only in which the appointments held by the individuals are absolutely abolished. It is obvious that in the revision this condition may frequently not apply. There may be no abolition of appointment, but only a reduction of its salary, or the services of a comparatively inefficient man may be dispensed with, and the incumbent replaced by one more fit whose post had been abolished.

3. Such an arrangement may obviously be necessary to secure the efficiency of service in the general revision. The pension rules, if strictly construed, would not admit of pension being given in such case without medical certificate. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires me to request, under the very exceptional circumstances of Mysore, and with a view to obviate such difficulties, that the existing rules of pension and gratuity, applicable to holders of abolished appointments, may be held to apply to all public servants whose services are dispensed with in the general revision, whether or not the particular appointment, held by such public servant, be abolished.

4. Considerable inconvenience and difficulty are also likely to arise in regard to public servants who may require but a short period to complete the full amount of qualifying service. To dispense with their services under such circumstances arbitrarily, would naturally be regarded as a great hardship. To retain them for the remaining period would be embarrassing and expensive. The Chief Commissioner would strongly urge that authority may also be given him, in deserving cases, to credit the persons concerned with the short period of service wanting, provided such period shall not exceed one year, without special previous reference in each case to the Government of India.

5. There will also occur instances in which public servants, who have actually served the full time entitling them to pension, and whom it is very desirable to pension, are not entitled to it by reason of part of their service having been rendered when they were less than 22 years of age; and I am directed to request the temporary relaxation of this rule, so as to permit, during the revision of establishments, approved service after the age of 16 years to count towards pension.

6. A statement of the cases to which such special treatment may be applied, would, of course, be subsequently submitted for the information and sanction of the Government of India.

7. Considering that the majority of the appointments are held in comparatively small salaries, these deviations from the strict rule will not, I am to state, materially add to expense, but will very greatly facilitate the progress of the revision essential to the reduction and reorganisation contemplated.

8. In conclusion, I am desired to solicit that early orders may be passed upon this reference, and that they may be communicated by telegram, if convenient.

No. 3.

FINANCIAL No. 201.

To His Excellency the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD.

India Office, London, 22nd May 1879.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 21st March 1879,* No. 89, forwarding, for my consideration, a proposal by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to permit him to relax the pension rules in the cases of employés whose services may be dispensed with in the impending revision and reorganization of Civil Establishments in Mysore. *See page 5.

2. Under the special circumstances of Mysore, you recommend that the Chief Commissioner be granted the authority for which he applies, viz. :—

I. That he may grant pensions and gratuities which are otherwise according to rule, without the production of a medical certificate; and that he may apply the existing rules regarding pension and gratuity, applicable to incumbents of abolished appointments, to all public servants whose services may be dispensed with in the general revision, whether the particular appointment be abolished in each case or not.

II. That persons who may be within one year of completing the service required to qualify them for a pension may be dealt with as if they had served the full requisite period of 15 or 25 years, as the case may be.

III. That the rule which declares that superior service before completion of the age of 22 years does not qualify be relaxed, and that all service rendered after the age of 16 years be allowed to count towards pension.

3. Your propositions are sanctioned in consideration of the special circumstances of the case.

4. As it appeared from the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated the 31st January last, No. 9599 F./140, a copy of which was forwarded with your letter under reply, that it was important that the local administration should receive early intimation of my decision on your proposals, I sent, on the 21st instant,

* Your Financial 89 Propo- a telegram to your Excellency, a copy of which is given in
posals sanctioned. the margin.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 4.

FINANCIAL No. 206.

To His Excellency the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

India Office, London, 22nd May 1879.

See page 1. Para. 1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's Letter, dated the 17th of January, No. 3 (Foreign), soliciting my approval to your providing for the construction of a railway from Bangalore to Mysore, either by permitting the Chief Commissioner to postpone repayment of the famine loan to the Mysore State, or, if necessary, by advancing fresh funds on the same terms.

2. Being unable to find on what terms the loan to the Mysore State, which you mentioned as now amounting to 80 lacs of rupees, had been advanced, I addressed to your Excellency on the 8th of March the telegram quoted in the margin,* and on the 14th you informed me that the debt of that amount had been incurred gradually, and that no terms were definitely settled, but that interest was charged at 5 per cent.

* "Yours 17th January, Foreign 3. Where can I find terms of debt of 80 lacs? Hitherto only 50 lacs mentioned, on terms to be fixed hereafter."

3. I have also received your Excellency's further telegram of the 25th of April, earnestly pressing for sanction to your proposals, on the ground of the peculiar circumstances of the State, the reduced condition of the people, the undisputed special utility of the railroad for the development of the resources of the country, and the great political importance of showing the utmost consideration to Mysore in the matter.

4. Although in your letter you asked for permission, if necessary, to advance fresh funds for the construction of the railway, you mentioned that you understood from the Chief Commissioner that in fact, provided that the repayment of the present loan were postponed, no fresh advances by your Government would probably be necessary.

5. I do not consider that it would be proper, considering the restrictions which it has become necessary to impose on the prosecution of public works of utility in British India, that further advances should be made from your treasury for the construction of a railway in a Native State; but bearing in mind the circumstances in which Mysore is placed, and having regard to the very strong recommendation made by your Excellency, I am willing to consent to the construction of the line from the surplus revenues of the State, the repayment of the loan being temporarily deferred, provided, however, that interest at 5 per cent be regularly paid to your Government on the whole amount lent.

6. In this view I addressed to your Excellency on the 2nd instant the following telegram:—"Mysore railway. Prosecution of work approved on following conditions: (1.) No further advances be made by your Government. (2.) Repayment of present loan be postponed. (3.) Interest on loan at 5 per cent. be regularly paid."

I have, &c.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 5.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 124.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Simla, 22nd May 1879.

*See page
143 Blue
Book of 1878.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, in his Despatch* of the 4th October 1877 upon Mysore affairs, approved the changes in the administration of that province which had been reported to him, and agreed that their immediate introduction must, for the reasons then given, be postponed. Since that time, the important question of reorganising the general administrative constitution of Mysore, so that it may be gradually modified and adapted for the government of His Highness the Maharaja, has not

ceased to receive our careful attention. And we have now the honour to lay before your Lordship papers giving a complete account of the measures which, after full consideration, have been decided upon, and for the most part adopted, for the reduction of establishments and their cost, and for gradually replacing European by native officers in the higher departments of the Mysore administration. We have also decided, subject to your Lordship's approval, that the internal government of Mysore shall be constituted upon certain essential principles, which the future rulers of the State will be required strictly to observe.

As this part of the subject is of primary importance, it may be convenient that in the present letter we should begin by explaining the grounds upon which we have come to our conclusions regarding the future constitution of the Mysore State, and the necessary limitations to the personal authority of its ruler.

2. In the despatch which communicated to the Government of India the decision of Her Majesty to maintain the family of his Highness the Maharaja upon the throne of Mysore, the Secretary of State laid stress upon the peculiar interest felt by Her Majesty's Government in the welfare of the inhabitants of that State, who have for so long a period been subject to direct British administration. It was affirmed to be the duty of the Government to enter into a distinct agreement with the native ruler regarding the principles on which he should administer the country; and, before confiding to him the administration, to make adequate provision for the maintenance of a system of government well adapted to the wants and interests of the people. We have followed these authoritative instructions in framing the scheme of administration which we think best calculated to assure the stability of the Maharaja's rule, and the prosperity of his people.

3. In the first place, we have determined the main conditions to be attached to the formal investiture of his Highness the Maharaja with separate authority and jurisdiction over Mysore, in the place of the representatives of the British Government. These conditions are set forth in paragraphs 4-7 of the letter from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 9th November 1878.* The laws and the rules for the transaction of public business, which shall be in force at the time of the transfer of the governing power, are to remain in force until altered by competent authority; and any material alteration must be made by regular and formal process, with the concurrence of the Government of India. Upon this system all assessments of land revenue, and all proprietary rights and tenures acknowledged by the State, will be upheld by the new Government according to their terms; no demand on account of taxes, and no appropriation of public money, will be made except under the regularly constituted authorities previously determined; while the Maharaja's private income will be kept permanently separate from the revenues of the State, The general authority of the executive, and its relations to the judicial department, will be adjusted in accordance with the system and practice of British India. In short, all such fundamental axioms of government as are recognized in British India, and have been for many years extended to Mysore, will, with the modifications rendered necessary by the transfer of jurisdiction, continue to be binding upon the administration of his Highness the Maharaja.

4. The construction of the administrative machinery of the government which is to be placed in the Maharaja's hands is a matter of much difficulty. The transfer of a rich and civilized province from British to native rule, with the stipulation that its government shall continue to be maintained at the British Indian standard of efficiency, is an experiment which can only be worked out successfully by the careful adjustment of various considerations. It is necessary to maintain the dignity and comparative independence of his Highness, by reserving to him personally some substantial share in the actual direction of the affairs of his State; remembering that in the great majority of the States in India the Chief's authority is by theory, though not actually, unlimited. But this consideration has to be subordinated to the still more essential necessity of providing beforehand some positive guarantees and checks against the consequences which would follow any serious misuse of the Chief's power through inexperience, through an unfortunate disposition, or under the advice of bad counsellors. And we have also so to apply the supreme controlling supervision of the Government of India, that, while the constitution, framed with these objects, shall continue effectively to fulfil them, the Prince and his government shall not feel themselves kept too closely under tutelage and restraint.

5. Under these conditions our first object has been to surround the Maharaja with counsellors and high officials of known ability and experience, and to establish such

methods of transacting public business as shall ensure every step being taken after deliberation and under distinct responsibility. We have consequently decided to constitute a Council of three members, under the presidency of his Highness the Maharaja, which shall include two of the chief officers of the principal departments, selected according to personal qualification, in conjunction with a chief executive minister (or Diwan), as the responsible advisers to the Maharaja. It will be the duty of the Council to deal with all the most important measures connected with the administration; with all propositions (for example) which involve reference to the Government of India, and with the nomination to the more responsible offices in the Mysore government. The concentration of the executive authority over all departments in a Native State in the hands of a single high official, is known by experience to be attended with risks and disadvantages. On the other hand, unless the ordinary and every day business of a State can be regularly referred to, and supervised by, one superior minister, it is very difficult, especially in India, to maintain expedition or uniformity in the proceedings. We have therefore resolved that, while the powers which the Diwan may exercise will be considerable, they shall be restricted by certain rules of business which will lay down what matters he can decide himself, as the immediate directing head of the departments, and what must be reserved for consideration in Council. We have arranged that the officer who is to be first appointed to this post shall be carefully selected, and shall commence his training, in immediate association with the Chief Commissioner, with as little delay as possible. His tenure of office we propose to limit to five years, though he will be eligible for reappointment for a similar term under special circumstances. Both the Diwan and the Council, upon first assuming charge of the administration, will be expected for some time to conduct affairs in close communication with the British Resident.

6. These, then, are the principal conditions which we propose to settle with the Maharaja, and to place on formal record, before transferring the government to his Highness. Your Lordship will observe that the Chief Commissioner proposes to supplement the executive Council by a deliberative assembly to be composed of representatives of leading classes and interests in the State; and that this proposition has been reserved by the Government of India for future decision. We consider that it might be premature to introduce, in the beginning, an institution which has not yet been tried in British India, and which is not known to have succeeded elsewhere under circumstances analogous to those of Mysore; although some such accessory development may not improbably follow hereafter upon the administrative basis that will now be settled.

7. In regard to the details of the administrative reorganisation.—The Revenue and Judicial Departments have been reorganised throughout. At present the province consists of three divisions, in each of which is a Revenue Commissioner who discharges both judicial and administrative functions. Upon the strenuous recommendation of the present Chief Commissioner we have now agreed, contrary to a previous decision, that there shall be only one Revenue Commissioner who shall be divested of all but purely administrative duties. We had in the first instance decided to reduce the number from three to two, but in consideration of the geographical arrangement of Mysore which seemed to require that there should be either three Commissionerships or only one centralised office of control, and having regard to the fact that there would, under the proposed administration, be too limited a sphere of action for three Commissioners not exercising judicial functions, we have resolved to appoint, at first, a single Commissioner for the whole province, reserving the question of adding another should this appear necessary later on. The subordinate revenue appointments have been carefully revised. Bangalore and Shimoga have been constituted the two principal districts in the province, and the Deputy Commissioners in charge of them will receive higher salaries than those in the remaining districts. They will, at the same time, be invested with certain general powers of supervision and reference, with respect to the district officers in charge of the minor districts comprised in the respective divisions to which they belong. A European Deputy Commissioner will, if possible, always be appointed to the Hassan district, where there is a large European community engaged in coffee plantations. In other respects the position and duties of the district revenue officials will remain unaltered, except that the Amildars (or taluk officials) will have smaller powers and less judicial work to perform. By these changes it is hoped that this important body of subordinate officials will have more leisure for their ordinary revenue business, and that they will at the same time preserve that influence over, and intimate

acquaintance with, the people under their local jurisdictions, which it is so essential for them to possess.

8. The Judicial Department will be established on a different basis to that existing at present. The principal of separating as far as practicable the judicial and the executive departments, which has already been adopted in Mysore, has been followed in making the changes we have approved. At present the Judicial Commissioner is at the head of the department, exercising the powers of a High Court and also those of an Inspector-General of Police and Jails, while the three Revenue Commissioners transact judicial work in their respective divisions as Civil and Sessions Judges. For the new régime the Chief Commissioner's plan is to constitute a High Court with a plurality of judges, of which the Chief Judge will be also the chief legislative adviser and councillor of the Maharaja. Each of the High Court Judges would in turn undertake the Civil Appellate and Sessions work of the head-quarters division in which the Court will be situated; and for Bangalore and Shimoga, the two remaining divisions, two separate Civil and Sessions Judges will be appointed. The efficiency of the Judicial Department will be maintained, for the present, by stipulating that the Chief Judge shall continue to be a European. In agreeing experimentally to these arrangements, we have alluded to the difficulty that may arise in finding work for three High Court Judges, and to the disadvantages that may follow, in a province under native administration, from unnecessary predominance of the judicial element. Before finally constituting the Chief Court in the form recommended by Mr. Gordon, the matter will be further examined and discussed; and it is probable that the Judicial Commissioner may continue to hold charge for some short time after the transfer of Mysore. The ordinary magisterial work of each district will be managed by the Deputy Commissioner, by a Judicial Assistant with one or more Munsiffs for civil work, and by the Amildars for petty cases. European magisterial and police agency will be retained for Bangalore.

9. The Police Department has been revised with the general object of investing the District Magistrate with large authority over the Police, and of placing him in direct communication with the chief executive Government. The Judicial Commissioner is to be at once relieved from the anomalous duties that he now has to perform, especially from those that properly belong to an Inspector-General of police. The importance of maintaining the efficiency of this service makes it necessary, in our opinion, that the administration of the police shall for some years to come be in the hands of a European officer; and that there shall also be European and Eurasian Police Assistants and Inspectors at special stations.

10. The question of the reduction in the military establishments of Mysore is of great importance, not only for political reasons, but also in its connection with the Police administration of the province. From the political point of view it appeared advisable to consider whether, after the large reductions made comparatively recently in the force, any further substantial reductions might not bring it down below the numerical strength at which a chief of the rank and importance of the Maharaja of Mysore would wish to maintain his cavalry. The Silladar Horse is a body of old standing and long repute; and it might be impolitic to leave the State with a local force of this kind much inferior, in numbers, to the mounted troops which are kept up in other first class States for internal protection and for display. Moreover, if the numbers were too closely cut down, it could not maintain its military character or composition under the demands made upon it for guarding treasuries and jails, escort duties, and similar purposes. At the same financial exigencies urgently require that any reduction of the force that can properly be made shall be effected. We have consequently decided that the three regiments of the Silladar Horse which have recently been reduced, and which at present number in aggregate about 1,000 sabres, shall be maintained intact, but that two out of the four regiments of the Barr Infantry shall be disbanded, and the members drafted into the police force.

11. No reduction is proposed in the establishments engaged in the work of the Topographical Survey Department. The budget grant now stands at Rs. 1,00,000, and we are of opinion that no alteration is expedient or further reduction possible.

12. The Survey and Settlement Department ought, we think, to be subject to no reduction except as regards the allowances now paid to the officer who acts as its head. The completion of the survey is a work of the highest importance to the province, and the argument that the survey and settlement cannot be finished during the Maharaja's minority ought not to hinder their prosecution as far as possible within that period. We trust that the Maharaja himself will, on assuming the administration, recognise

the value of the work ; and this he will be the more likely to do if he sees that it has hitherto been efficiently conducted.

13. The Forest Department will be abolished in Mysore as a separate administrative agency, and will be absorbed into the district. Three specially trained European conservators will be employed as working officers in the larger forests of the three western districts of the province, under the orders of the district officers. A small administration like that of Mysore cannot afford to maintain a special consulting agency for forest matters. The local knowledge of the three trained officers, directed and supplemented by the general experience to be gained from the results of larger forest administrations, will furnish all the information and guidance required, and the whole cost of the remainder of the large establishments of this department, amounting to nearly Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, will be saved. At the same time, the existing plantations will be maintained, and they will be extended and improved wherever possible.

14. In the educational establishments the reductions that the Chief Commissioner has been able to make are small, and the money saving will only amount to about Rs. 30,000 per annum. The general system on which this branch of the administration is worked will be preserved, the principal alteration being the substitution of Native Inspectors, one for each district, in the place of the two European Inspectors who are highly paid. We consider that for some years to come the office of Director of Public Instruction should be occupied by an Englishman, as a guarantee that this important branch shall not fall away from its present high standard.

15. In the Jail Administration considerable economies may be effected. At present the jail system existing in Mysore is very elaborate, and there are no less than 17 jails for this small province. Final orders have not yet been passed, but the plan of establishing a central jail for the reception of all long term convicts, and of a cheaper system of administration in district jails where only short term prisoners would be confined, is under consideration.

16. The question of reductions in the Public Works Department is one of the utmost importance, and has received the careful consideration both of the local authorities and of the Supreme Government. The budget we have sanctioned for the coming official year 1879-80, shows an economy of nearly three lakhs on the normal expenditure, and this, we think, can be effected without serious detriment to the working of the department. Under each of the headings of Civil Buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and Irrigation Works there will be some saving; these, with revisions of establishment, form the principal reductions which have as yet been actually determined upon.

*See page 1.

17. In our despatch to your Lordship's address, dated 17th January last,* we asked for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Mysore, which was originally projected in 1871. We recognised the objections against any outlay that would still further increase the debt with which the Mysore State is already burthened; but for many reasons, the chief of which was the need of providing temporary employment for the destitute persons thrown out of employ by the discontinuance of famine relief works, it was in our opinion unavoidably necessary, in the existing condition and prospects of the country, to carry on some public work on a considerable scale. For this purpose the railway was beyond question the most suitable work, since experience has proved the superiority of railway over irrigation expenditure, in Mysore, for alleviating the distress consequent on famines. We are assured that this railway will be a work of great administrative and commercial value to the province; and the Chief Commissioner reports that the project is earnestly supported by all the principal natives of education and influence, and by the people generally. The railway has now been sanctioned, under certain financial restrictions, and it is being constructed with all practicable expedition.

At the same time it may be observed that the policy decided on by Her Majesty's Government of remodelling and restoring gradually the major series of irrigation tanks has not been lost sight of by the Government of India.

18. With regard to the future working of the Inam Department, nothing definite has yet been settled, but probably it will be entirely absorbed in the ordinary district administration. The work of settling boundaries and the areas of Inam holdings can only be carried out by the regular Survey Department; but the investigation of Inam tenures falls in with the ordinary revenue or jamabandi settlement, and can therefore be easily undertaken by the district officers. An inquiry is now being made into the working of the department, in communication with the Inam Superintendent, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the early winding up or transfer of the work.

19. The coffee industry in part of the province is very important, and much capital has been invested upon the various holdings. In consequence of the representations of the planters in 1872, they were assured that "in the event of the transfer of the administration of the State of Mysore to native authority, a guarantee will be previously obtained from the Native Government that all leases of land for the purpose of coffee cultivation to British subjects, whether European or native, granted under British administration, will be scrupulously respected as far as the terms of the lease provide, and that no regulation shall be introduced prejudicial to the interests of parties holding leases at the period of the transfer." But the holders of the coffee estates submitted that this assurance was too vague and indefinite, and they desired the substitution of an acreage rate of assessment on lands under coffee cultivation for the present *halat* or excise duty upon the produce. At the same time, to secure themselves against any subsequent enhancement of the State demand, they wished that the acreage duty to be fixed should be constituted a permanent assessment. To the demand for a general acreage duty we consented, as it was evident that the objections to the *halat* tax rendered a change of system advisable. But for many reasons it was not desirable to fix in perpetuity any portion of the revenue of a State which was so soon to be transferred from our administration, and there was not sufficient reason for thus curtailing irrevocably the rights of the Maharaja, or restricting the power of subsequently enhancing the rates. It has accordingly been determined that the rates shall be fixed for a term of seven or ten years only, and on the expiration of that period they shall be liable to revision.

20. A very important question, in connection with which we have already submitted general proposals approved by your Lordship, relates to the measures that are necessary for dispensing with the services of the European officers of the Commission. There are altogether 17 officers holding appointments as Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners in the province. The cases of the senior officers will be dealt with separately upon the submission of a further report from Mr. Gordon. Fourteen are junior officers. We have consented to the retention, for the present, of the services of two of this number in compliance with the wish of the Chief Commissioner. The remaining twelve have been for the most part provided with civil employment elsewhere; and the few for whom this cannot be done will be remanded, at as early a date as may be practicable, to military duty, their places being supplied by natives. To the officers who will lose by transfer to the army or civil employ elsewhere, half the difference between their present salary and that which they will receive on taking other duty, will be paid as a personal allowance from the Mysore State for a maximum period of three years from the date of their transfer. The arrangements to be made with the Mysore State, for its share of the pension of the officers employed therein, are reserved for future settlement. The cases of the military officers employed in other special departments, such as the Inam, the Forest, &c. are under consideration. Some have already been disposed of, and the remainder will be dealt with as early as possible.

21. The Chief Commissioner has submitted a statement showing that under the Maharajah's administration, as he proposes to constitute it, the salaries of the judicial and executive officers employed will be less by about Rs. 1,50,000 than the cost of the present Mysore Commission. No estimate, however, has yet been submitted of the total amount which will be saved by reductions in all departments; so that a complete account of the financial result of the whole re-organization is not yet before the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner has been required, in the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th March last, to continue to give his most serious attention to the financial condition of the province; and his full report upon the subject is awaited.

22. The regulation of the rights and interests of the British Government in relation to the newly constituted State, and the revision of treaties which will be necessary for a settlement of these and all other points connected with the external relations of Mysore, are subjects which we reserve for treatment in a separate despatch.

23. The experiment of thus placing his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the head of a constitutional Government—that is, a Government to be conducted upon fixed and fundamental principles—undoubtedly makes a new departure in the policy of the Imperial Government toward the Native States of India. To determine the proper method of dealing with these States, and of discharging the responsibilities which they entail upon the paramount power, has always been, and still is, a problem of great difficulty; for the improvement of their condition, and their gradual assimilation to the general system and standard of the Imperial Government, is almost

essential to their preservation. But the knowledge that we are now anxious to preserve Native States, and the feeling of political security which has gradually gained ground among their rulers, have tended almost as much to impede as to facilitate our endeavours to strengthen and consolidate these governments. In the period which preceded British predominance in India a State which fell into confusion and embarrassment was in imminent danger from attack by more powerful neighbours; in the period which followed, it was often threatened by annexation. The Native States have now no longer anything to fear either from foreign conquest, or from annexation; while the Chiefs have received a distinct assurance from Her Majesty's Government that the succession of their legitimate heirs shall be recognized and maintained. Thus, while the power of the ruler has remained in theory, and occasionally in practice, absolute, the natural preventives and antidotes to extreme imprudence and mismanagement have to some extent been withdrawn. It is certain that this freedom from fear of the consequences of lax and injurious administration has been to some perceptible extent detrimental in its effects upon the Chiefs, upon their counsellors and officials, and upon all those who are influential in the government of the States.

24. Under these circumstances, and through the operation of these causes, the Supreme Government has been obliged of late years to interpose frequently in the affairs of Native States. The incapacity or grave misconduct of a ruler has produced complications which have demanded immediate and stringent remedies; or the interval of a long minority has made it necessary to superintend more closely a State's management. Where the government has not been for the time sequestered and placed under British officers, the personal authority of the ruler has ordinarily passed, with little change, into the hands of some native minister specially selected for ability. But while the frequent intervention, in any shape, of the British Government to restore order in a Native State is of itself inconvenient and undesirable,—and while the expedient of introducing British officers has its obvious drawbacks, the alternative of intrusting very large powers to a single Minister, however able and energetic, has been found by experience to be attended with special disadvantages.

25. It is upon these considerations that we have framed the policy which we propose to introduce by the conditions upon which the State of Mysore will be transferred to the government of the Maharaja. That policy proceeds upon the broad principle that in order to guard against chronic misrule in a Native State, and to obviate the necessity for frequent and arbitrary interposition by the Supreme Government to remedy the consequences of such misrule, it is expedient to avail ourselves of every opportunity of placing some reasonable limitations upon the personal power of the ruler, or of the Minister, to whom the administration may be entrusted. The limitations thus imposed must be brought on public record, in order to place them beyond question or controversy; and in certain cases the general power of supervision to be exercised by the Supreme Government may need to be strengthened and extended. If the application of these principles to Mysore be approved by Her Majesty's Government, they may form the groundwork of a settled policy which will guide the Government of India in the general discharge of its responsibilities toward feudatory States. A new and valuable precedent will have been established; and this, with the experience which will have been gained in Mysore, may enable us in future to deal systematically with similar questions of re-organization or reform. The contrast presented by the steady growth of orderly civilization in British India, and the increased publicity that is now given to the internal condition of our feudatory States, are likely to render more and more imperative the duty of interference in restraint of serious mismanagement. We may thus hope gradually to raise the general standard of administration in the Native States, and to make some progress toward the important political object of consolidating their institutions upon an improved and stable foundation.

We have, &c.
 (Signed) LYTTON.
 " F. P. HAINES.
 " A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 " A. CLARKE.
 " JOHN STRACHEY.
 " E. B. JOHNSON.
 " W. STOKES.
 " A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

No. 111,98-181G., dated Bangalore, 20th March 1878.

From C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to
C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign
Department.

WITH reference to the letter No. 3296* from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department of the 26th of September last, copy of which is annexed for facility of reference, I have the honour to report that I deemed it advisable to appoint a committee, as per margin, of the higher officials, either permanently or temporarily connected with the local administration, to consider and report on the measures which might appear practicable to effect an immediate and effectual reduction of expenditure, as well as to devise measures for increasing, as far as might be deemed advisable, the local taxation, in order to meet the financial deficit caused by the famine.

*See page 20.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I.
Colonel J. L. Pearse.
C. A. Elliott, Esq.
Major T. Clarke.
Major C. S. Moncrieff.
H. Hudson, Esq.
B. Krishnaiengar, Esq., C.S.I.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.

2. This Committee was presided over by Mr. J. D. Gordon until his departure for Calcutta, when Colonel J. L. Pearse, who succeeded him temporarily as officiating Judicial Commissioner, took his place, and has submitted the proceedings of the General Committee. The following officers have subsequently been appointed members of the Committee :—

Major R. A. Cole.
Major R. C. Stewart.

In now submitting the proceedings of the Committee for the final orders of the Government of India, I would, with reference to my early retirement from my present office, propose merely to offer a few brief remarks in reviewing the several proposals made by the Committee, leaving their more full consideration to my successor, whose views on the subject as being the officer who will be mainly responsible for carrying them out, and for controlling the administrative machinery of the province for the future, the Government of India will be doubtless anxious to consult.

3. Before proceeding to submit my remarks on the subject, I would beg to draw the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to the letters marginally noted from my predecessors, Mr. Bowring and Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., and the correspondence thereon, as also to your office No. 2456G. of the 17th November 1876.

This office No. 5920-172 of the 23rd
January 1868.

This office No. 1 A.-P. of the 15th
May 1874.

4. *Public Works*.—Although I am not prepared to admit that an extreme financial necessity for the most sweeping reductions does not exist, I quite concur with the Chief Engineer that it would be inadvisable to cut down, at one full swoop, the Public Works budget to the lowest figure at which it will be possible to ensure, with reductions in other Departments, an equilibrium being kept up between revenue and expenditure in the provincial establishments in the year immediately succeeding the present famine, more especially as there are good grounds for anticipating a continuance of the present distress for some length of time further, and the operations of the Department will doubtless be most urgently required to supply labour for those who are in distress.

5. It has, therefore, been with my full consent and approval that the budget for the year 1878-79 has now been fixed at Rs. 16,50,000; but it will probably be necessary to reduce it hereafter to the normal budget limit of Rs. 15 lakhs.

6. I quite concur with the Chief Engineer in the opinion expressed in paragraph 9 of his notes, and consider that the Government should withdraw entirely from the restoration or maintenance of tanks paying less revenue than Rs. 100.

7. The proposal contained in paragraph 15 for the Public Works Establishment taking over the whole charge of the district funds, entirely meets with my approval, and I have already recorded my views on the subject in a memorandum in the Department of Public Works, copy of which is appended. The adoption of the suggestion will also have the advantage of utilising the services of several of the departmental officers, who would otherwise perhaps have had to be transferred elsewhere, and will tend to more effective management and professional supervision.

8. I concur in the remarks made by the Chief Engineer in his paragraph 16, and append a copy of the minute by the Chief Engineer with Mr. C. A. Elliott's and my own memoranda on the subject for the information of the Government of India.

9. *Topographical Survey.*—I concur generally in the views expressed by the General Committee on the subject; but, at the same time, I consider that a topographical survey is a State luxury, and that at a time when retrenchments of expenditure are being enforced from dire financial necessity, in all the ordinary departmental establishments of the province, it is undesirable to expand unnecessarily the operations, however useful, of a department which forms no essential part of the local administration, and which, if not actually commenced and at work, could well have been deferred to a later and a more convenient period.

10. In connexion with this subject, as there appears to have been some considerable difference of opinion between the Surveyor-General of India and the Deputy Accountant-General of Mysore in regard to the reductions of expenditure authorized by the Government of India in connexion with the preparation of the departmental budget, a reference is being separately made on the subject to the Government of India. The views expressed by the officiating Chief Engineer in regard to the retention of the budget allotment for the topographical survey, as suggested by the Surveyor-General, are based, perhaps, more on the advantages derivable in a professional point of view, from having good maps, than from any purely financial considerations connected with the anticipated deficit, and the repayment of the heavy debt incurred by this province.

11. *Revenue Departments.*—In connexion with the proposals submitted by the General Committee for a revenue and financial commissioner, I would beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to their letter No. 2,456 G. of the 17th November 1876, in which it was distinctly stated that the President in Council concurred in the opinion expressed by Sir Richard Meade, that the number of Revenue Commissioners should be fixed at two, instead of one as recommended by the Hon. Mr. Dalryell. The recommendation made by the General Committee, appointed for the purpose of recommending suitable measures of retrenchment, and making provision for the repayment to Government of the loan incurred for famine expenditure, have now submitted two alternative proposals, both of which having a view to economy, contemplate the appointment of one officer to undertake the supervision, under the immediate orders of the Chief Commissioner, of the revenue administration of the province.

12. Of these two proposals, the latter one, suggested by the Deputy Accountant-General, which has been concurred in by Mr. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner, Major Clarke, the Secretary, and finally by the President of the General Committee, Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner of the Nundidroog division, and acting Judicial Commissioner, is the one which preferably commends itself to my judgment, unless the Government of India are still of opinion that there should be two Revenue Commissioners, notwithstanding the increased expenditure which would be thereby entailed. The proposal, as will be seen, contemplates the officer appointed disposing of much of the current revenue work in his capacity as Revenue Commissioner, submitting to the Chief Commissioner, as his revenue secretary, all correspondence and papers involving general principles of revenue administration, and requiring his special sanction.

13. *Inam Department.*—In connexion with the proposals made by the General Retrenchment Committee, I am of opinion that it will be advisable for the Government of India to take into consideration the memorandum drawn by Colonel the Hon. W. C. Anderson, the Survey Settlement and Inam Commissioner, under date the 18th of January, copy of which is herewith submitted, in which he very strongly deprecates, for the reasons assigned by him, in which I most fully concur, the transference of the general control of the department to the Revenue Commissioner. So long as Colonel Anderson remains at the head of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Department I would myself strongly deprecate any arrangements being entered into which would have the effect of depriving this province of the benefit arising from his lengthened, and ripe experience in all questions of revenue settlement, carried on in connexion with the Bombay Revenue Settlement and Survey.

14. With regard to the proposed abolition of the Inam Superintendent's appointment and the transference of his duties to the Revenue Commissioner and Secretary in that Department, I would beg to submit a letter from Colonel Anderson, the Inam and Survey Commissioner, and a memorandum* by the Inam Superintendent, together

*See page 39.

with Colonel Anderson's remark thereon, marginally recorded. I am myself inclined to recommend for adoption the suggestions offered by the latter officer for a change of procedure in the investigation of Inam tenures; but this will, if sanctioned, necessitate the retention for one of two years of the present arrangements, to enable the Inam Superintendent to take up and conclude the investigation into all whole Inams villages, leaving the remaining minor Inams to be investigated and disposed of by the Survey Settlement officers in each taluk as they are brought under settlement. In this department, however, it will be quite practicable to make considerable reductions of expenditure, the consideration of which, in detail, I would recommend should be left to my successor; but it must be remembered that to a certain extent the department is a self-supporting one, and that the sooner the Inams are investigated and confirmed or resumed, as the case may be, under the rules in force, the sooner will the revenue be increased, and a much vexed question be disposed of for ever.

15. *Survey Department.*—At the present time, Major Grant, the Superintendent of the Mysore Survey Department, is absent on medical certificate in England, and is not likely to return to duty for another year to come; and although he would, in my opinion, be well qualified to undertake the duties of the Survey and Settlement in succession to Colonel Anderson, when that officer finally retires from the service, as he may be expected to do by the time Major Grant is able to return to duty, I do not consider that it will be advisable to institute any change in the general departmental supervision before that time arrives, as the next officer, Major Anderson, although an able and excellent survey officer, lacks the experience connected with the estimating and deciding on the rates of assessment to be adopted, the slightest error in which would involve a serious loss to the Government in the settlement, for a period of 30 years, of each taluk. Such experience is essentially necessary in an officer who has to supervise and direct all settlement operations. While recommending, therefore, that Colonel Anderson's services should still be retained to supervise the operations of the department, I would beg to urge most strongly upon the Government the advisability of apportioning more equitably the incidence of the charge on account of his salary between Mysore and the Bombay Presidency. At present Mysore pays half his salary, while Bombay, which monopolises three-fourths at least of his time and attention in supervising the large Settlement establishment of that Presidency, pays the remaining moiety. Colonel Anderson has strongly recommended to the Bombay Government that Mysore should, for the future, not pay more than Rupees 500 per mensem towards his salary. This will, in my opinion, be alone equitable, and I trust that the contemplated reduction of expenditure will approve itself to the judgment of the Supreme Government.

16. *Forest.*—The recommendations in regard to the future of the Forest Department, may, I consider, be adopted with advantage.

17. *Experimental Farm.*—The proposals of the General Committee should, in my opinion, be either more sweeping and revolutionary in their character, providing for the abolition of the department altogether, or should be of a more liberal character, and provide at least Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of carrying out experimental farming, and might be supplemented from the Local Funds General, which now bear the charge, in addition to a provision for the pay of the Superintendent, which amounts to Rs. 4,800 per annum, and travelling batta. The latter course is the one I should myself recommend. If the charge for the pay of the Superintendent be also debited to local funds general, the State funds will be relieved to that extent.

18. *Judicial.*—It appears to me unfortunate that the opinion of Mr. Gordon, who was President of the Retrenchment Committee until he left for Calcutta, was not taken and recorded as to the extent to which reduction in the Judicial Commissioner's office could have been made without affecting prejudicially its efficiency, before the Committee submitted its proposals, which are in consequence incomplete. As the Government of India will probably, before passing orders on the general proposals for reduction, require that the views of the officers who are about to assume the posts of Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner, and who will be responsible for carrying out the reductions, should be obtained, an opportunity will be afforded doubtless to Mr. Sandford to state his opinion as to the extent to which his establishment can be reduced advantageously.

19. With reference to the proposal to reduce the pay of the Session Judges who may hereafter be appointed to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, I would urge that the present

incumbents of the office of Division Commissioners should be allowed to draw, as a personal allowance, Rs. 500 per mensem to bring up their allowances to their present rate.

20. Adverting to the proposals to raise the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000, I am of opinion that as the establishment of Munsiffs has been for some time in force, and has been found to work well and efficiently, their pecuniary jurisdiction, which is at present considerably lower than that of the Munsiffs in the Madras Presidency, may be advantageously enhanced, and this is, I believe, the opinion which the late Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Gordon, entertains.

21. There are at present 41 Assistant Commissioners in Rolls A. and B., and notwithstanding the proposed reductions of five Judicial Assistant Commissioners, it is proposed still to retain 39 assistants, which will only give a saving of two assistants and their establishments, and not five as given in paragraph 7 of the Committee's memorandum. I do not think that it will be practicable to reduce the number of native assistants below the above number.

22. With regard to the proposed amalgamation of the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, I am myself very doubtful whether it will be either advisable or practicable to effect the amalgamation. The Small Cause Court is not only self-supporting, but yields at present an additional or surplus revenue of Rs. 18,000 per annum, and I have reason to believe that this is greatly due to the popularity of the Court, caused by the promptness of its action, and the confidence felt in its decisions. If the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate are to be also imposed upon the presiding judge, I think that his time will be too greatly occupied with criminal work, and his efficiency as a civil judge will be proportionately interfered with. There is more work in the two courts than one officer can satisfactorily accomplish, and I do not consider that this will be satisfactorily met by enhancing the jurisdiction of the Registrar.

23. *Jails.*—I concur in considering that at any rate at present it is quite impracticable to expect any savings can be made in jail establishments, which have had to be strengthened in consequence of the increase of crime in the Province generally, and I am doubtful whether it will be found practicable hereafter to reduce the cost of jail management.

24. *Police and Military.*—The question of the organization of the police has been considered by the Committee in connexion with the revision of the local military force, which now consists of three regiments of Silladar Horse and four regiments of Infantry (Barr).

*See page 54.

25. With regard to the police force, Mr. Gordon has, in his minute* dated 20th February last, appended to the proceedings of the Committee, demonstrated that the strength of this force cannot be reduced, in the absence of the materials on which to constitute, as once contemplated, a village police. It is true that Mr. Mangles' scheme provided for a resuscitation of this village police, but it became speedily apparent that the work of reviving an organization which had well nigh died out, was a more difficult task than Mr. Mangles, in his brief tenure of office, as Judicial Commissioner, could have foreseen, and the recent famine has immeasurably increased these difficulties, by the disastrous mortality and disorganization which have been produced among the class of people known as village Talaries and Toties, upon whom the distress has largely fallen. I fully concur therefore in the view that it is wholly impracticable to effect any reduction in the District Police, the organization of which has during the past four years been completely carried out and with a fair measure of success.

26. While the main body of the force must therefore I conceive remain untouched, the cost seems susceptible of reduction only as regards the supervising establishment, and Mr. Gordon's proposals point to the feasibility of effecting such a reduction by (1) abolishing the Taluk Police Inspectors, their functions being transferred to the Taluk Amildars (Tahsildars), and (2) doing away with the Police Assistant Commissioners in the districts.

27. These proposals involve, it will be observed, the divesting of the Amildar of taluks of their magisterial powers, in order to make them Police Inspectors in their own taluks, and conferring upon the Munsiffs magisterial powers in addition to the civil jurisdiction they now exercise. I have only to remark on this head that while the suggestion has much to recommend it, it is doubtful whether the arrangement

will not be attended by serious disadvantages, amongst which I consider that the loss of prestige and authority which the Amildars of taluks will suffer, by being divested of all magisterial functions, will not be the least. There are at present at the most three Munsiffs' courts in each district (in some districts there are only two), and it is obvious that unless the number of Munsiffs be largely increased, thus nullifying to a great extent the economical merits of the measure, great inconvenience and hardship will be entailed by establishing a single Magistrate's court in an area which will comprise three or four taluks. The effect of such a measure will be prejudicial both to the working of the police and to the facilities which ought to be afforded to the people in seeking redress at the hands of Magistrates. I fully admit on the other hand the advantage which will accrue from the establishment of stationary Magistrates' courts, such as the Munsiffs would be, and from doing away with the divided authority which arises from the conjunction in one taluk of a chief revenue and magisterial officer and a departmental head of police. The drawbacks to the proposed measure are, however, so great, for the reasons I have assigned, that I cannot think that it will prove, on the whole, advantageous.

28. The other proposal to abolish the post of the Police Assistant Commissioner in each district, and to place the control of the police more immediately in the hands of the Deputy Commissioners, appears to me quite suitable and proper; and this will become practicable, when the Deputy Commissioners are divested, as they certainly should be, of their civil functions, which to a greater extent than is desirable, tie them to head-quarters, and occupy much time, which could more appropriately be devoted to their proper duties as Collectors and District Magistrates.

29. The single modification which I have suggested in Mr. Gordon's proposals, will not, however, I conceive, affect his main scheme, by which a reduction in the cost of police, to the extent of at least half a lakh of rupees, may be effected. This will result from the abolition of the police assistants, and the merging of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police in that of the Military Assistant, who would then assume the former designation. It seems to me moreover, that a considerable reduction might be effected by revising the salaries of the Police Inspectors of the taluks; the scale of which was fixed at a time when the police force was constituted as a separate departmental organization. The pay of the higher grades at present exceeds that of the Amildars of taluks, an arrangement which must tend to encourage a feeling among this class of being independent of the control of the Amildar. The post of a Police Inspector should be considered as qualifying for the charge of a taluk, and if this prospect were kept in view, I apprehend no difficulty in making the superior offices in the police as popular as they are now unpopular.

30. The proposals of the Committee with regard to the revision of the local military force, as a measure of almost absolutely necessary economy at a period like the present, of great financial pressure, have my concurrence, although, as a political measure, it is one which under any other circumstances I should have very strongly deprecated as being a measure which is sure to be very unpopular, and is also calculated to cause considerable hardship to the classes which have hitherto always looked to military employment for the support of themselves, and those dependent on them. These are (1) that the three regiments of Silladar Horse, which are each at present about 350 strong, be reduced gradually to a strength of 250 sabres each, the regimental organization being retained; and (2) that of the four regiments of Barr Infantry, one only of 500 strong, should be retained, for purely military duties, at Bangalore and Mysore; the surplus men being drafted, to the number of 1,200 men, into the police force, where they will perform, as at present, the duties of guarding taluk and district treasuries, jails, &c., duties which the police force, at its existing strength, cannot discharge. The savings to be effected will, as shown, consist in the abolition of the regimental organization, and in dispensing with the necessity of providing and maintaining barracks and lines at every station, at a considerable cost.

31. *Educational.*—The proposals of the Committee for the revision of the Educational Department remain to be considered. The opinions of the members of the committee are somewhat divided as to the necessity for the somewhat radical changes suggested by the sub-committee, on the ground that the financial result, which will consist in a saving of Rs. 33,000 per annum, is incommensurate with the risk of impairing the present organization.

32. The chief feature in the proposals made is the abolition of the two inspectors of circles, and the appointment in lieu thereof of a deputy inspector to each district, who will be placed in direct subordination to the deputy commissioner. Having in view the future of this province, and the expediency of encouraging natives of good character and high attainments in aspiring to higher offices of the Educational Department than they have heretofore filled, I have no hesitation in expressing an opinion in favour of the step contemplated, so far as regards administrative posts, such as circle inspectorships, but I should view with great concern the extension at present of this principle, so as to include the posts of Principal or Head Masters of the principal schools such as the high schools in this province. The grounds on which this opinion is based are that natives do not, with rare exceptions perhaps, possess those qualities which are necessary for enforcing discipline, and generally exercising that degree of control which is called for in such posts. While assenting therefore to the present proposal, I think it will be desirable to exclude from the operations of the district inspectors the duty of inspecting the high schools at Mysore and Shimogah; and this duty may be fitly limited to the head of the Educational Department.

33. As regards the immediate effect of the measure, I may observe that it will entail the removal of two highly qualified and experienced officers, whose services in the Mysore Educational Department entitle them to great consideration at the hands of Government. I would express a hope that the measure will not be carried out until arrangements can be made to provide suitably for them elsewhere.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

No. 3296, dated Simla, 26th September 1877.

From R. H. HOLLINGBERRY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

In forwarding for your early report the accompanying review* of the Mysore finances by the Deputy Accountant-General, I am directed to state that a surplus of four lakhs a year, as anticipated by him, would only repay the loan of 50 lakhs, with 5 per cent. interest, in 20 years, and that the Government of India cannot be satisfied without a much more speedy repayment, and perhaps a higher rate of interest, consequently it is evidently necessary that there should be immediate and effectual reductions of expenditure, and probably some increase of taxation also, as soon as the famine is over.

* Not printed.

Enclosure 3. in No. 5.

Dated Bangalore, February 8, 1878.

From Colonel J. L. PEARSE, President of Committee on Retrenchments, to Major T. G. CLARKE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the several reports drawn up by the Committee* appointed by the Chief Commissioner for the revision of public expenditure in the Proceedings No. 7109-12 and 9149-1401, dated 1st November 1877 and 22nd January 1878.

*Colonel J. L. Pearse, President.

Members.

C. A. Elliott, Esq.
Major T. Clarke.
Major C. S. Moncrieff, R.E.
Major R. C. Stewart.
Major R. A. Cole.
H. Hudson, Esq.
B. Krishnalingar, Esq.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.

2. The following departments have been revised by the Committee in such a manner as to give a tangible saving without loss of real efficiency, and the actual requirements of each department have been considered with care and attention.

				Savings for 1878-79.
				Rs.
I. Public Works Department	-	-	-	Nil.
II. Topographical Survey	-	-	-	Nil.
III. Revenue, including Survey, Settlement, and Inam supervision, and Forests	-	-	-	3,93,733
IV. Judicial and Jail establishments	-	-	-	70,660
V. Police and Military establishments	-	-	-	2,36,468
VI. Educational Department	-	-	-	33,267
VII. Extra revenue from sandalwood	-	-	-	1,00,000
Total				8,34,128
VIII. Savings on the normal Budget as previously reported by				
Mr. Hudson	-	-	-	4,00,000
Total				12,34,128
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Excess of Public Works Department Budget for next				
year	-	-	-	1,50,000
Net savings				Rs. 10,84,128

3. The Public Works Department grant has been reduced from 25½ lakhs to Rs. 16,50,000 for next year, but all expenditure above 15 lakhs was formerly met from surplus, so credit has not been taken for 8½ lakhs less expenditure. The budget can be still further reduced hereafter, say to Rs. 15,00,000, for 1879-80, and to a still less sum for subsequent years.

4. The establishments marginally noted have not been revised by the Committee.

- I. Chief Commissioner's Office, General and Residency Departments.
- II. Account, Audit, and Chief Commissioner's Treasury Departments under the Deputy Accountant-General.
- III. Public Works Examiner's Office.
- IV. Mysore Gazette and printing establishments.
- V. Channel Conservancy establishments.
- VI. Palace establishments.
- VII. Muzrayi or Temple and Chatram establishments.

They are all special in their character; they are believed to be capable of only very moderate reductions, and a careful scrutiny of the revision possible in each department would involve going into details which the members of the

Committee could not satisfactorily review within any moderate period of time. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a special sub-committee be appointed to revise these establishments at leisure, in communication with the heads of departments.

5. The Committee consider it advisable also to recommend that the 250 silladars proposed to be reduced be absorbed within 12 months by not filling up vacancies, by giving pensions to all men over 20 years' service who may not be considered efficient by the Military Assistant, also to those who are willing to retire. Gratuities to be offered if the 250 sowars are not absorbed within 12 months.

6. The saving during the next 12 months will not be considerable, as gratuities will have to be given to those who cannot be otherwise absorbed. At the same time it is the opinion of this Committee that, with few exceptions, the reductions can be effected rapidly and at small cost in all departments by absorption if stringent orders are issued that no appointments, either in educated or uneducated establishments, are to be filled up by outsiders so long as any efficient men whose appointments have been done away with are available for the vacancies.

7. To show how rapidly absorption can be effected in one department, it is reported that there are already 200 vacancies in the police, simply from non-enlistment during a short period.

8. The schedule above noted shows that about 10 lakhs, or even more, can be paid off annually simply by carrying out the revisions now proposed, and in the present condition of the province, which has just passed through an unparalleled period of famine and distress, whereby the lower classes have been reduced to poverty, and the population has been decimated, the Committee consider that it would be highly inadvisable and injudicious to attempt further economy by wholesale reductions of establishments.

9. The question of additional taxation has been very carefully considered and discussed. The revenue sub-committee showed what could be done in this respect,

and pointed out that, by a revision of the tax on tobacco and the mohatarfa, or house tax, an additional sum of between two and three lakhs can be obtained, but the general committee, having ascertained that, by judicious retrenchments and the revision of existing establishments, a sum of 10 lakhs clear can be paid off annually, feel averse from recommending the levy of additional taxation until the country thoroughly recovers from the effects of the famine.

Enclosure 4. in No. 5.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Note by Officiating Chief Engineer on proposed Retrenchments.

On the 29th ultimo I laid before the Retrenchment Committee a proposal for reducing the public works expenditure in this province by more than eight lakhs. This seemed to me a very large reduction, and the Committee approved of its details until they found what the whole amounted to, and then, for the first time, I learned that, to help in paying off the famine debt, reductions were necessary, not on the 25 lakhs budget of the last few years, but on the previous yearly expenditure of about 15 lakhs.

2. I have now prepared a revised budget, amounting to Rs. 12,25,000, but I consider that nothing short of the extremest financial necessity warrants this sweeping reduction. The indirect injury to the State must be great. Some works must be abruptly stopped, others dragged slowly on, and the country must wait for the benefit resulting from what has been already spent on them. Works cannot be stopped in this way without a considerable sacrifice of material, and if we take three years to build what could be done in one, our supervising establishment may cost three times as much.

The end of a famine is, moreover, a hard season to throw out of employment artizans and labourers, not to mention the many respectable subordinates, clerks, sub-overseers, and others, who have a fair right to consideration. Government will probably employ its engineers elsewhere; will it take account of these, too? If the retrenchment is absolutely necessary, I would urge that it be done gradually; that, for instance, the budget be fixed at 17 or 18 lakhs for next year, and at Rs. 12,25,000 for the year following, one reason for this being that I anticipate we shall have left on our hands several famine relief works which ought to be completed.

3. The accompanying statement shows the budget sanctioned for this year, that which I proposed on the 29th ultimo, amounting to Rs. 6,56,000, the reduced budget now proposed, of Rs. 12,25,000, and, in column 5, the District Fund budget of the year, to which allusion will be made further on. I will take up each sub-head in succession, beginning with original works.

4. *Military Buildings* have been separately arranged for in the civil budget, and would in any case have disappeared from that of the Public Works Department.

5. *Civil Buildings*.—The sanction for this year is two lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
For Government offices, cutcherries, &c.	73,700
Jails - - - - -	27,200
Schools - - - - -	69,500
Bangalore Museum - - - - -	6,900
Forest (sandal houses) - - - - -	2,700
Other purposes - - - - -	20,000
Total -	<u>Rs. 2,00,000</u>

In Colonel Sankey's forecast of the requirements of the province, Rs. 5,55,140 was entered for civil buildings, in addition to Rs. 50,000 for the Maharaja's Bangalore palace. Much of this money has been spent, but the following are some of the works that will remain undone on 1st April 1878:—

	Rs.
Seven taluk cutcherries - - - - -	61,000
Distilleries at Tumkur and elsewhere -	18,000
Improvements to Judicial Assistants' courts, Mysore - - - - -	12,000
For various Munsiffs' courts - - - - -	25,000
„ village schools - - - - -	30,000
Sandal houses and other forest buildings - - - - -	35,000
Total -	<u>Rs. 1,81,000</u>

In addition to the above are several incomplete works. I cannot recommend more than Rs. 30,000 for this heading.

6. *Communications*.—The estimate for this year is Rs. 2,74,000, of which almost the whole is on account of the roads of the western district. To complete some of their main lines, as proposed by Colonel Sankey, we require the following sums:—

	Rs.
1. Haidarghar Ghât to Shimoga -	2,50,000
2. Malur Ghât by Sringeri and Koppa to Shimoga - - - - -	2,50,000
3. Ditto, Tunga bridge - - - - -	1,75,000
4. Vastara-Hariharpur road - - - - -	50,000
5. Ditto, Bhadra bridge - - - - -	1,50,000
6. Manjerabad Ghât - - - - -	58,000
7. Mysore and Manantoddi road - - - - -	75,000
Total -	<u>Rs. 10,08,000</u>

The importance of these works is too well known in Mysore to require me to dwell on it, and the coffee interests of the Malnad will yearly make them more valuable. The road from Mysore to Manantoddi is at present a disgrace to the province, and ought certainly to be taken up. There are many other roads besides requiring bridges and culverts to make them quite efficient, but I can propose only Rs. 1,70,000 for this heading in future.

7. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The budget grant for the current year is Rs. 2,50,000 almost entirely on account of two works, viz. :—

	Estimate.	Balance unspent on 31st March 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mysore water supply	- 5,12,369	4,31,369
Bangalore „	- 5,69,257	1,49,257

Both of these must be finished, the sooner the better. Mysore especially requires an improved water supply. I can only recommend a grant of one lakh for future budgets, and the completion of these works must be deferred for several years.

8. Next come the *Irrigation Works.*—To finish the principal works for improvement of the channels and tanks, we require the following sums approximately :—

	Rs.
Hemavati River-Extension of North Channel, Narsipur	- 16,000
„ Krishnaraj Channels, Arkalgud	- 40,000
„ Belur Channels	- 9,000
Cauvery River Chikdevarsagar Channel	43,000
„ Vizianadi Channel	- 19,000
„ Ramaswami „	- 65,000
Hassam District, Belur-Dasankere Tank Series	- 28,000
Mysore Koppa Tank Series	- 9,000
„ Basral „	- 10,000
Bangalore-Kadgodi „	- 14,000
„ Hoskote „	- 16,000
Chitaldroog District „	- 30,000
„ Naykanhatti	- 7,000
Kolar-Ramasagar	- 96,000
Total -	- <u>Rs. 4,02,000</u>

The above are all regularly sanctioned works. Besides, there are famine relief-works in progress on two irrigation channels and five tanks, of which the estimates are still incomplete. There are other excellent projects in hand, while in some districts, such as Tumkur, the condition of the tanks has not yet begun to be studied.

9. Colonel Johnson's system of tank improvements is thoroughly sound, and its main features should never be abandoned. For reasons of economy, however, I propose that Government should withdraw entirely from the restoration or maintenance of tanks paying less revenue than Rs. 100. The improvement of the channels means economy of water, and that means increase of revenue. A very cursory inspection shows how much room for improvement there still is, and for extension of irrigation. The allotment for this year for channels and tanks was Rs. 5,51,330. In the reduced budget I have entered only Rs. 1,50,000.

10. This completes the headings of Original Works. The present allotment is Rs. 12,85,830; that proposed is Rs. 4,50,000.

11. It is more difficult to effect savings from the maintenance charges. The roofs of leaky cutcherries must be patched up; roads kept in repair; tank-bunds maintained; irrigation channels' silt cleared: and these things are not done extravagantly in Mysore. As a great amount of road metal will be collected this year by famine coolies, I propose a reduction of Rs. 26,000 in the allotment for road maintenance, leaving Rs. 3,09,000. Rs. 3,000 can be taken from the repairs of civil buildings. Rs. 1,000 is entered for the petty improvements. I can recommend no reduction in the maintenance charges of channels and tanks. The total repair budget is, then, Rs. 4,50,000.

12. *Establishment.*—The cost of this should evidently be somewhat in proportion to the outlay on original works and repairs. But this proportion is largely effected by the description of work done. For instance, Rs. 3,09,000 would not be a large grant for new barracks and public buildings, which an executive engineer could easily look after. But this is the sum proposed above for the repairs of 1,541 miles of road—a charge evidently beyond the powers of any one officer. In Mysore, nearly all the allotments are for scattered works—roads, canals, and tanks; and so the establishment must be costly.

13. At present it costs seven lakhs. It is employed in the expenditure of Rs. 17,64,830, and in the conservancy and extension of irrigation.

The details are as follows:—

Chief Engineer	-	-	1
Superintending Engineers	-	-	2
Examiner of Accounts	-	-	1
Executive Engineers	-	-	13
Assistant Engineers	-	-	16

with a subordinate account and office establishment in proportion.

The establishment for conservancy of channels costs Rs. 31,500—not a high figure I think. Their revenue is about three and a half lakhs, and it should be on the increase. With an outlay limited to nine lakhs as now proposed, the establishment may stand somewhat as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Superintending Engineer, with office	- 28,000
1 Examiner, with office	- 22,000
6 Executive Engineers, with offices	- 1,11,000
9 Assistant Engineers	- 52,000
15 Upper Subordinates	- 30,000
Channel Conservancy establishment	- 31,000
Tank do. (now under Civil officers)	- 20,000
Irrigation Survey establishment	- 5,000
Petty establishment and contingencies	11,000
Total	- Rs. 3,10,000

Remarks by the General Committee.

Paragraphs 13 and 14.—The General Committee consider that the first proposed budget of Rupees 16,56,000, noted in the appended schedule, is the best to adopt; as it would be inexpedient to reduce the expenditure below that point for next year, and too sudden a reduction might prove, in many respects, seriously detrimental to the best interests of the province; they consider, however, that a Superintending Engineer of the 1st class, or a Chief Engineer of the 3rd class,

14. This is the lowest figure to which I think we can reduce. Most engineers will perhaps say it is impractically low. An officer of higher rank than a Superintending Engineer will not be required for this reduced department. He must have a personal assistant. The irrigation works will cease to have a separate establishment. The province might be divided into six Executive Divisions. In each district an Executive or Assistant Engineer should be placed, to be responsible for all Government works, buildings, roads, tanks, &c.

15. I have one further suggestion to make. Column 5 of the accompanying statement gives the expenditure from district funds. The sum is very considerable, and the establishment costs Rs. 93,311. I think that, with an additional Rs. 60,000 added to the Public Works establishment, it might take over the whole charge of these funds, and that the work done would be better. Thereby Rs. 43,311 might be saved.

16. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of each division, in conjunction with the Executive Engineer, would yearly draw up their budget. The Deputy Commissioner would call on the Public Works officer to frame estimates and carry-out repairs. He would have power to sanction up to a certain amount, as at present; but the engineering details would be determined entirely by engineers. If the Deputy Commissioner chose to keep the execution of any work in his own hands, he might be allowed to do so; but, in that case, he would be subject to the ordinary Public Works rules, and submit the required accounts. This system has been pursued successfully in the North-West Provinces.

17. An allotment of Rs. 15,000 for tools and plant completes the budget. I leave it to others of greater experience of Mysore than myself, to say whether its finances are in such a desperate state as to warrant retrenchments so hurtful to its development.

(Signed) C. S. MONCRIEFF, Major, R.E.,
Officiating Chief Engineer
of Mysore.

Camp Tumkur, 7th December 1877.

with a personal assistant, ought to suffice for the expenditure above noted, and this arrangement would give an appreciable saving in establishment. The budget may be reduced to Rs. 15,00,000 for the following year.

Paragraph 15. This proposal seems to the General Committee suitable and satisfactory; but the 1st of April being near at hand, the Chief Engineer requests that he may be permitted to carry out this arrangement gradually, as existing establishments and allotments can then be considered more carefully, and without any sudden dis-establishment.

These arrangements are fully concurred in by the General Committee.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET ESTIMATES.

		Budget of 1877-78, Imperial Funds.	First Proposed Budget, 1878-79.	Second Proposed Budget, 1878-79.	District Funds Budget, 1877-78.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Military - - - - -	10,000	—	—	—
	Civil Buildings - - - - -	2,00,000	50,000	30,000	9,335
	Roads - - - - -	2,74,000	2,00,000	1,70,000	1,75,329
	Miscellaneous improvements - - - - -	2,50,500	1,50,000	1,00,000	16,540
	Irrigation Channels - - - - -	1,72,500	50,000	30,000	—
„ Tanks - - - - -	3,78,830	2,00,000	1,20,000	—	
Total Original Works - - - - -		12,85,830	6,50,000	4,50,000	2,01,204
REPAIRS.	Military - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Civil Buildings - - - - -	18,000	15,000	15,000	200
	Roads - - - - -	3,35,000	3,35,000	3,09,000	1,35,254
	Miscellaneous improvements - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,400
	Irrigation Channels - - - - -	25,000	25,000	25,000	—
„ Tanks - - - - -	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	—	
Total Repairs - - - - -		4,79,000	4,76,000	4,50,000	1,42,854
Establishment - - - - -		7,00,170	5,00,000	3,10,000	93,311
Tools and Plant - - - - -		50,000	30,000	15,000	8,705
Grand Total - - - - -		25,15,000	16,56,000	12,25,000	4,46,074

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

MYSORE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Note by Officiating Chief Engineer on proposed Retrenchments.

THE existing map of Mysore is most unreliable and unsatisfactory. It was published just 50 years ago. It is on a scale of only four miles to the inch. Not half the villages are entered, and many of those that are given are wrongly named. The hills are not shown accurately. The roads, as they now exist, are, of course, not to be found. The position of the tanks is altogether wrong. It is in every way desirable that this province should be surveyed, like the rest of India, on an accurate and scientific basis, and mapped on a scale large enough to be useful to the District Officer and Engineer, as well as for military and general purposes.

2. Such maps the Topographical Survey are now producing. The first work is the triangulation of the country; then follows the filling in of the topographical features. It is desirable that the one should follow as close as possible after the other, for so the stations will not be lost, and the surveyors who have erected them will have thus acquired a knowledge of the country that will prove valuable in beginning the topography. If, on the other hand, the Topographical Survey does not follow on the triangulation, it is too likely that a great deal of the latter will be completely thrown away, and require to be done over again.

3. The province of Mysore has an area of 27,000 square miles. Of this, 21,000 square miles have been triangulated, and, by the end of this season, 5,000 square miles will be completely mapped. The part that will thus have been finished consists of a great portion of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts, the Pavagada taluk of Chitaldroog, and about 580 square miles of the country about Mysore and Seringapatam. The Survey have not begun yet the triangulation of the Malnad from Nagar southwards, nor the country from Hassan and Channaraypatna southward to Heggaddevankote.

4. The Surveyor-General considers it very important that every survey party should be under two officers, named the Deputy and Assistant Superintendent, so that, if any accident should happen to one, the other should be ready to take up his work. This

is the regulated constitution of a survey party, which has now been in force for years. As the pay of these officers is the most expensive part of the survey, it is desirable that they should have under them as large a party as ever they can supervise.

Until this season, there were two parties, consisting each of a single officer and eight or nine surveyors, and second officers were not attached because the Chief Commissioner urged that the parties should not be raised to their full complement during the famine.

5. In his budget for 1878-79, the Surveyor-General proposes to double up these two parties into one very strong one, placing seventeen surveyors and assistant surveyors under two officers. With such a party, the annual out-turn will be about 5,000 square miles. So even then it would take more than four years to finish the survey of all Mysore. The cost of this large party will be Rs. 1,28,071 per annum; and the cost of completing the survey will thus be Rs. 25.6 per square mile. If, instead of this large party, only one party, of the strength of each of the two employed last year, be retained, and two officers be attached to it, the cost will be about Rs. 86,000; the yearly out-turn will be about 3,000 square miles, and the cost of the survey per square mile be Rs. 28.6. Such a party, with only one officer attached, would cost about Rs. 72,000, and would do perhaps 2,500 square miles. The cost per square mile would then be Rs. 28.8. But as I have said above, the Surveyor-General considers two officers necessary for a party; and I conceive that, when a Local Government or Administration asks the Government of India for the services of a highly-organized State Department like the Survey, it is bound to accept the terms that Department offers it. For this reason, I think it would be unbecoming to make any remonstrance as to the number of officers required, or the salary of these officers.

6. On one point only, I think, we might make a suggestion, that, as there are three grades of Deputy Superintendents, and as many of Assistant Superintendents, and as the officer at present in charge happens to be a Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, the Assistant Superintendent who should be sent might be of the 3rd grade. But the saving thus effected would be very trifling.

7. To sum up: I look on the topographical survey of Mysore as of such great importance to its development, that I can recommend no reduction below the Surveyor-General's budget of Rs. 1,28,071, which is Rs. 32,087 below the budget for 1877-78.

8. If it is determined to do the work slower, it must also be done dearer. That it should be determined to stop it altogether, I cannot think reasonable.

9. To show the difference between the beautiful maps now being prepared by Major Thuillier, and the only other existing one, I beg to lay before the Committee a proof sheet of the Pavagada taluk, Chitaldroog district, now surveyed, and the same country in the map of 1828. They speak for themselves.

Bangalore,
8th January 1878.

(Signed) C. S. MONCRIEFF, Major, R.E.,
Officiating Chief Engineer of Mysore.

REMARKS by the GENERAL COMMITTEE.

1. THE General Committee consider it desirable that this work should go on, it being most important that a good and reliable map of the province should be prepared, prior to the transfer of the administration to the Native Ruler.

2. Mr. Hudson is of opinion that the cost of the establishments for the following year should be reduced if possible; but the other members of the Committee do not concur in this suggestion.

3. Mr. Hudson further points out that the Mysore State is at present paying a portion of the absentee allowances of two officers, Captains Strahan and McCullagh, which seems incorrect, especially as Captain McCullagh was allowed to proceed on furlough consequent upon the intended reduction of the Department. The General Committee consider that, as this is essentially an incidental charge connected with a State Department, it is a matter for the consideration of Government.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 7 in No 5.

PROPOSALS of the SUB-COMMITTEE ON REVENUE, FOREST, &c., ESTABLISHMENTS.

Members.

Colonel J. L. Pearse.
Major Tredway Clarke.
H. Hudson, Esq.
B. Krishnaiengar, Esq.

1. THE members of the Sub-Committee are unanimously of opinion, after a perusal of the correspondence on the subject of the separation of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, that the measure, if carried out at once, will be highly economical.

2. The abolition of the Commissioners of Divisions, and the appointment in their room of two Revenue Commissioners and two Sessions Judges, was proposed some years ago, and the principle advocated by Sir R. Meade was impliedly approved of by the President in Council. Subsequently, Mr. Dalyell proposed that there should be only one Revenue or Financial Commissioner, and two Sessions Judges, thereby absorbing the present Division Commissioners; and this proposal the Sub-Committee support, as, otherwise, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect reductions under other headings, such as the Survey and Settlement, Inam, &c., Departments. Double Revenue establishments would have to be maintained for the two Revenue Commissioners; the absorption of the dufter department of the Chief Commissioner's office would not then be practicable; there would still be divided control in revenue matters; the centralization of the Revenue Account branch could not be carried out; and the Chief Commissioner's office would still be weighed down with details, and would have to maintain its vernacular departments. The arrangements proposed will, moreover, result in a considerable saving, the details of which will be fully given below.

3. The Chief Commissioner's dufter department costs annually, at present, Rs. 32,256, exclusive of the head sheristadar's pay, Rs. 9,600 per annum. This department receives and prepares accounts from the divisions, and also all vernacular papers, whether in the form of petitions, small cases, or proceedings which are sent up for disposal to the Chief Commissioner's office.

4. The cost of this establishment, as well as the cost of the Forest establishment in the General Secretary's office (Rs. 1,092), will be placed on the credit side of the account in the new arrangements, as the work now done by those departments will be done by the Revenue and Financial Commissioner.

5. The whole cost of the establishments of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, English Revenue, and Judicial, will, in like manner, be placed on the credit side, as they will be no longer

Remarks of the General Committee.

Paragraphs 1 and 2.—The General Committee consider this arrangement the best that can be adopted, and strongly recommend that a Revenue and Financial Commissioner be appointed.

Mr. Hudson and Major Clark consider that, borrowing the analogy of the Chief Engineer, and Secretary, Public Works Department, the new office should be designated as "Revenue Commissioner, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department," a proposal in which several other members concur.

required. The amount under this heading is Rs. 33,406.

6. The cost of the *English, Revenue, and Minor* establishments of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions will next be placed on the credit side. The figures are Rs. 21,084 and Rs. 20,364 respectively, or an aggregate of Rs. 41,448, without including travelling allowances, office contingencies, &c., which will be required for the Sessions Judges.

7. On the debit side will be placed the establishment of the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, amounting to a maximum of Rs. 39,912 at the end of five years; also Rs. 3,600 for two English clerks, each at Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, to the Sessions Judges, and Rs. 2,640, in addition to what already exists for minor court establishments; the travelling allowances and contingencies of two Division Commissioners having, as previously noted, been allowed to stand in their favour, to meet such charges in the newly-formed Courts.

8. The Inam Department comes next for consideration. It is proposed that the general supervision of this department should be transferred, for the two years more that it is likely to last, to the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, as this arrangement will be most economical.

9. The duties of the Inam Commissioner and of the Inam Superintendent, which are no longer very onerous, can hereafter be disposed of by the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, and all such references as require a ruling can be submitted in due form to Government, with the accounts, as usual.

10. This arrangement will give an annual saving of Rs. 2,400, which is an allowance of Rs. 200 monthly giving to Colonel Anderson, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who is also called Inam Commissioner, and a saving also of pay of the Superintendent of Inams, Rs. 18,000, and his permanent batta, Rs. 3,000, the Superintendent of Inams being allowed to revert to his position in the Commission.

11. The present cost of the head-quarter establishment of the Superintendent of Inams, with travelling and miscellaneous charges, amount to Rs. 30,130; and the Sub-Committee propose to reduce it, in the first instance, to half this amount, as it is believed that the work, which, though elaborate, is now, to a great extent, mere routine, can be provided for at that amount.

12. Under the foregoing arrangement, the cost of the Inam Department, including the taluk working establishments (which are not touched in any way at present), will fall at once from Rs. 68,706, on the Superintendent being absorbed, to less than one-half, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 36,000.

13. In the Madras Presidency the cost of a separate Inam Department was found, after some

Paragraph 12.—To render this arrangement practicable, the General Committee consider that the minor inams should hereafter be made over to the Survey and Settlement Department, and that the whole village and kodigi inams should be dealt with by Inam Assistants, and the Revenue

years, to be so heavy, that the duty of supervising the work was transferred to the Revenue Board, which still carries on the inam duties.

14. The next point is the Survey and Settlement Department. It is not proposed to reduce this department, excepting with regard to the allowance of Rs. 15,000 now made to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, who resides ordinarily at Poona. In the early days of the survey and settlement, it was considered important to be able to obtain, on all intricate points, the opinion of an officer of long experience on moot points in the system of survey and settlement introduced into this province; but, now that the survey has been at work for fourteen years, and that considerable progress has been made under the supervision of Majors Grant and Anderson, it is thought that these latter officers may be entrusted with the completion of the work; all points which call for a ruling of the Local Government, or for special orders, being forwarded through the Revenue and Financial Commissioner for instructions.

15. The saving will be Rs. 15,000; and it is further recommended, as the survey and settlement cannot possibly be completed prior to the coming of age of His Highness the Maharaja, that, though inadvisable to summarily reduce the working department in any way, no vacancies should be filled up hereafter without special sanction, until the establishment for the province become reduced to twelve parties.

16. To meet the pay of the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, the present pay of one Divisional Commissioner will be available, Rs. 2,500 monthly; and to meet the pay of the Personal or Special Assistant, or Naib Dewan, the pay of the present head sheristadar, Rs. 800 monthly, is available.

17. Sir Richard Meade proposed that each of the Revenue Commissioners should have Rs. 2,500 monthly, and Mr. Dalzell proposed Rs. 3,000 for one. The Sub-Committee suggest that, as economy is a necessity at present, the pay of the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, and his assistant, should be Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 800 respectively, with the usual travelling allowance when absent from head-quarters.

18. Next in order comes the Forest Department. the position of which has been very carefully reviewed by Major Clarke; and a brief abstract of the results arrived at, and the alternative propositions of the different members of the Sub-Committee, will be noted below.

19. The revised Forest budget, under expenditure for 1876-79, is Rs. 2,47,002. It has been prepared under two major headings:—

- A. Conservancy and Works.
- B. Establishments.

and Financial Commissioner. It is calculated that the large inams (being less than 1,500) can be settled in about eighteen months more, and the Revenue and Financial Commissioner, aided by an assistant, can easily supervise this work.

The General Committee most fully concur in the foregoing suggestions in connection with the revision of the Revenue Departments.

Paragraphs 18 to 27.—The alternative arrangements regarding this department, submitted by the Sub-Committee, not having been accepted, the following proposal is put forward by the General Committee.

The General Committee do not propose to alter the constitution

20. The total for the former is Rs. 1,20,750, and for the latter Rs. 1,26,252.

21. The minor headings under A. are—

	Rupees.
I. Cost of preparing timber, sandal-wood, &c.	64,750
II. Timber removed by license-	1,000
III. Drift-wood - - -	150
IV. and V. - - -	Nil.
VI. Plant, Tools, &c. - - -	1,650
VII. Communications, and Buildings -	2,500
VIII. Demarcation, Improvements, &c. -	50,050
IX. Miscellaneous - - -	650
Total -	Rs. 1,20,750

22. The items under B. are—

	Rupees.
I. Establishments - - -	1,08,752
II. Travelling Allowances, &c. -	13,000
III. Contingencies - - -	4,500
Total -	Rs. 1,26,252

23. On the other side, the budget estimate shews receipts to the amount of Rs. 4,98,500 from all sources ; but, on analyzing these figures, it appears that sandalwood is estimated to give Rupees 3,80,000 out of this amount ; minor forest produce, collected by the Revenue Department, Rs. 54,000 ; and the forests proper only Rs. 62,000.

24. The statement before the Sub-Committee shows, moreover, that whilst sandalwood, which was formerly collected by the Revenue authorities at small cost, has risen from Rs. 3,03,079 in 1875-76 to an estimated revenue of Rs. 3,80,000 for 1878-79, the revenue realized by the direct agency of the Forest Department has fallen from Rs. 84,425 to Rs. 62,000 in the same period.

25. It seems necessary, therefore, to the Sub-Committee that this department should be revised, and that more economical management should be introduced.

26. The income from sandalwood is a most important item of revenue, and has to be carefully guarded. The present cost of collection is Rs. 38,000, and formerly, under the management of the Revenue Department, the cost was still less ; and the question to be decided is, whether or not the collection of it hereafter should be re-transferred to the Revenue Department.

27. The careful conservancy of the large State forests of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, which were very roughly treated prior to the establishment of a Forest Department, and which, with care, will again become highly valuable, is also a point which, the Sub-Committee think must not be lost sight of.

28. It is the opinion of several experienced Revenue Officers that the sandalwood revenue can be largely increased, as there are a very large number of ripe trees remaining uncut which will rapidly decay if not speedily felled and prepared. The revenue under this head might, in this way, be improved, so as to cover the sum of Rs. 38,000 above noted, and give one lakh of extra revenue.

of the Forest Department, but consider that its operations should be confined to the larger forests, and not be spread over the scrub-jungles in the Maidan tracts, which can be supervised by the district officers. There are now seven subordinate officers under the Conservator, of whom one is on leave, and two are employed in the Maidan tracts. The Forest Conservator has expressed his opinion that a smaller number of subordinates would be sufficient, and stated that the number now sent had been fixed without a requisition from the Mysore Government. The General Committee, propose, therefore, that the number of deputy and assistant conservators should be reduced to four, to be employed in supervising the reserved State forests in the district of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. In the other districts of the province, the district officers, provided with a requisite establishment, should supervise the State forests. The collection of sandalwood, except such trees as may grow in the State forests, should be entirely placed under the district officers.

Under the foregoing suggestions, the following sums may be noted as saving :—

	Rupees.
Buildings- - -	2,000
Plantation - - -	37,050
Three-sevenths of the pay of superior officers, their establishments and travelling allowances - - -	27,821
	66,871
Transferred to Revenue Department for sandalwoods - - -	38,000
Total -	Rs. 1,04,871

29. The Sub-Committee consider it inadvisable to attempt any reduction of taluk or district establishments at present; with this exception, that the judicial departments of District Officers may be reduced one-third if the civil work is transferred to the Judicial Assistants hereafter. This would give a saving of Rs. 12,000 approximately.

30. The experimental farm is one of those establishments that was started when there was a surplus in the treasury in July 1875. Up to the 31st March last it cost rather more than Rs. 74,000, exclusive of the Superintendent's pay, which has amounted to Rs. 12,600, or a total of nearly Rs. 84,000; and the return was, up to date, Rs. 3,300. The expenditure this year will be; Rs. 19,500 working expenses, and Rs. 4,800 pay of the Superintendent, or a grand total of Rs. 1,08,300 up to the end of March next. It is for the General Committee to decide whether it should be abolished at once and a bonus given to Mr. Harman, or whether it should be maintained until the term of Mr. Harman's engagement is up, on the 1st of July 1880.

31. If the maintenance of all 2nd class bungalows and musafarkhanas is transferred to District Funds, a saving of Rs. 10,000 to the State revenue will be effected.

32. The next point is District Funds. When the financial position was all that could be desired, the local cess, irrigation cess, all fines and ferry collections, were handed over absolutely to District Funds and cesses, for local purposes, as the resources of the State could then afford the contribution in full; but, now that every source of income should be made to contribute to the necessities of the State, it is proposed that these funds, in due proportion to the present allotments, should annually contribute about one and a half lakh in aid of State requirements.

33. The present receipts under all headings are about four lakhs annually, and the increase is progressive as the survey and settlement advances. Not half the amount, at the most, is therefore proposed to be taken, and this simply as a temporary measure, to be considered as a contribution, until the financial position of the province improves, when the funds can again be devoted in full to the purposes for which they were originally intended.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

The General Committee concur, and consider that no district can, at present, be absorbed.

The General Committee consider that the farm should be maintained on a smaller scale, and that the Superintendent be ordered to travel throughout the districts. The budget should not exceed Rs. 10,000, including the pay of the Superintendent.

Concurred in by the General Committee.

The General Committee concur in considering that this contribution may be given, but it should be taken from the funds of those districts that have had a surplus of late years.

Enclosure 8 in No. 5.

SCHEDULE.

SAVINGS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	PROPOSED CHARGES.	Rupees.
I. Chief Commissioner's dufter -	32,256		I. Clerks for two Sessions Judges	3,600
II. General Secretary's Forest Department -	1,092		II. Additional minor establishments for ditto -	2,640
III. Nundydroog Division establishments -	33,406		III. Establishment of the Revenue and Financial Commissioner -	37,500
IV. Revenue and English Departments of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions -	41,448		IV. Pay in excess of Division Commissioner's pay to Revenue and Financial Commissioner	3,000
		1,08,202		
V. Allowance of Rupees 200 monthly to the Inam Commissioner -	2,400		Total	46,740
VI. Pay of Inam Superintendent, and permanent batta -	21,000		Net saving	3,93,733
VII. Amount to be saved out of Inam Superintendent's establishments, approximately -	15,000			
VIII. Allowance to Survey and Settlement Commissioner -	15,000	53,400		
IX. Forest Establishment, lowest estimated saving -		1,04,871		
X. Experimental Farm -		14,000		
XI. Transfer of charges connected with 2nd class bungalows and musafarkhanas to District Funds -		10,000		
XII. Assignment from District Funds -		1,50,000		
Total Rupees -		4,40,473	Total Rupees	4,40,473

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE, President.

Enclosure 9 in No. 5.

Memorandum by Mr. H. Hudson.

I SUBMIT, for the consideration of the General Committee, the advisability of making an alternative proposal on the subject of the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, to provide for the contingency that the Chief Commissioner, or the Government of India, may deem it inexpedient to absorb in such an office the duties of Survey Settlement and the Inam Commissioner, Superintendent of Inams, and Conservator of Forests, as proposed by the Sub-Committee.

2. The General Committee have already negatived the absorption of the Forest Conservator; and, although they support the other portion of the proposal, it may possibly share the same fate, as it has been brought to notice, at our meeting of the 24th instant, that the present Survey Settlement and Inam Commissioner, who holds that appointment in conjunction with a similar one in Bombay, and whose tenure of office in that Presidency was supposed to be near its termination, has lately been allowed an extension of at least a year, and has proposed to the Government of Bombay to reduce the Mysore share of his allowance to Rs. 500 per mensem. This and other considerations seem likely to present a bar to carrying out the Committee's proposals in their entirety.

3. Should my anticipations be realised we should have to provide for those duties only which now appertain to the Divisional Commissioners—duties which do not seem to be sufficiently onerous to justify the creation of a new and expensive office at the present time. When the Divisional Commissioners were, at the first, appointed with Deputy Commissioners in lieu of Superintendents of Districts, at the reorganisation of 1862, the Commissioners were only enjoined to "maintain a complete control over the proceedings of their deputies," but they were not then, nor have they since been, vested with any special powers. Practically, they have to submit any question requiring an authoritative decision to the Chief Commissioner, and act as a medium of communication between their deputies and the Local Government. The control

exercised involved periodical tours and occasional inspections, the disposal of appeals from the deputies' executive proceedings, the collation of district returns, and the submission of their own views on points under reference; and, if the Revenue Commissioner's functions are to be similarly limited, the question will arise, cannot the same ends be accomplished by an arrangement more economical and less likely to disturb existing institutions?

It is true that the proposed Revenue Commissioner might be vested with certain powers and relieve the Chief Commissioner of some of the minor revenue duties performed by his office. But it may be inadvisable, within three years of the Maharaja's majority, to divest the Chief Commissioner of any of the powers of Government which have devolved upon him ever since the country came under British rule, and which the future Dewan would naturally assume. Further, such a transfer of functions would in no way obviate the duplication of records and references which already forms a ground of objection to the maintenance of Divisional Commissioners; business would in no way be facilitated; and the Chief Commissioner would, at the same time, be deprived of the large establishment which discharges the revenue work of his office. For a sketch of his power I would refer the General Committee to a report by the General Secretary to the Government of India, made so recently as December 1874, extracts from which I attach.

4. On the foregoing considerations, the alternative proposals I have to submit, in the event of its being deemed inexpedient to absorb the duties of the Survey Settlement and Inam Departments in an office of Revenue Commissioner, is—

That a Revenue Secretary be appointed to the Chief Commissioner's office to perform the duties of the three Divisional Commissioners, in addition to those already belonging to that office, retaining its present dufter, or revenue, establishment, suitably revised. This arrangement would yield all the savings proposed by the Committee, and something more, but its chief recommendation is,—

1st. That it would absolutely do away with the duplication of records and references, besides the want of uniformity in the existing system of divisional control, and, by accelerating business would infuse vigour into every part of the revenue administration. The Revenue Secretary, like the Revenue Commissioner, would be required to make periodical tours, submitting to the Chief Commissioner only such questions as practically call for the decision of the head of the Government. Numerous routine matters, which now come before the Chief Commissioner, would be disposed of by the Revenue Secretary in the Chief Commissioner's name.

2nd. The arrangement I have suggested would place the Revenue Department of the Government on a footing that would enable the future Dewan to assume the charge at once; and the offices of the Survey Settlement and Inam Commissioner and Superintendent, and that of Forest Conservator, being meanwhile absorbed in the Chief Commissioner's, all the branches of the Revenue Department would be under one executive head, without intermediate authorities, according to the usage of native administrations.

(Signed) H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant-General in Mysore.

28th January 1878.

Enclosure 10 in No. 5.

EXTRACTS from the CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, regarding the REVENUE DUTIES of his OFFICE, No. dated December 1874.

“ IN UNSURVEYED and surveyed taluks alike, after the annual jamabandi, or settlement, is completed by the district officers, accounts and reports are rendered to this office (the Chief Commissioner's), and the Chief Commissioner's orders on them are communicated to Commissioners, and, through them, to the other officers concerned. The rates of assessment cannot be altered without sanction [of the Chief Commissioner, but the Deputy Commissioner has authority, before the jamabandi is over, to grant temporary and petty remissions of revenue on sufficient cause being shown; but, once the jamabandi is closed, no more remissions can be granted for that year without the prior sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

“ Regular settlements are governed by the Bombay Survey Act; and, under that Act the Chief Commissioner occupies the same position, and exercises the same powers,

as a Local Government. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits his proposals for the revision of the settlement of a taluk through the Commissioners of the Division."

Enclosure 11 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by MAJOR T. CLARKE.

I CONCUR generally in the proposal made by Mr. Hudson in his memorandum of the 28th instant, as to the necessity that will arise for re-considering the proposal to constitute a Financial Commissionership, in the event of the functions of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Inam Commissioner or Superintendent, Conservator of Forests, not being absorbed in that office. I was unavoidably prevented from attending the sitting of the General Committee when it was decided that the abolition of the office of a controlling officer for the Forest Department could not be recommended; but the decision was in accordance with views I had expressed at the meetings of the Sub-Committee. It was there proposed, as an alternative plan, that the Forest Conservator should also exercise the functions of a secretary in the Forest Department. There were obvious objections to this, and it does seem to me that, if this and the other departments named above are to be retained in their present organisation (and I fail to see how they can be abolished), no real need can exist for constituting an expensive office, such as that of a Financial Commissioner.

If an office is to be created, the incumbent of which will exercise, in all but exceptional matters connected with the revenue administration, the powers of the Chief Commissioner, I should apprehend that the authority of the latter officer, and his means of supervision, will be impaired. What is needed is an officer of experience who will be in such a position as to relieve the Chief Commissioner of all minor and subsidiary details, while able to communicate readily with him in obtaining his orders on matters of larger import. Such an officer would be a Revenue Secretary, but, in order to invest him formally with certain limited powers in disposing of references not needing the Chief Commissioner's orders, I think he might be designated "Revenue Commissioner and Secretary." An office of this kind would, moreover, pave the way for the introduction of native agency in the higher departments of the administration, than would the appointment of Financial Commissioner possessing, to a certain extent, independent powers, and brought into immediate contact with the head of the Government.

Bangalore, 31st January 1878.

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Officiating Commissioner.

I CONCUR in Major Clarke's suggestion to make the designation of the new officer "Revenue Commissioner and Secretary."

1st February 1878.

(Signed) H. HUDSON.

Enclosure 12 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. C. A. ELLIOTT.

I FEEL hardly justified in expressing an opinion on the question of whether there should be a Financial and Revenue Commissioner, or a Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, since the revenue administration of the province is so unlike that with which I have hitherto been acquainted. But, as far as my limited knowledge goes, I cannot see that there would be work (once the inam settlement completed) for a Revenue and Financial Commissioner without trenching largely on the Chief Commissioner's authority as at present established, and it seems to me probable that the work could be done by the Chief Commissioner himself, assisted by a Revenue Secretary.

8th February 1878.

(Signed) C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

Enclosure 13 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. KRISHNAIENGAR, C.S.I.

IN the last meeting of the Retrenchment Committee held at Bangalore on the 8th instant, I learned that two of the members of the Sub-Committee for the revision of the revenue establishments have changed their opinion with regard to the new appointment of "Financial Commissioner," which they, like other members, had, on the first occasion, considered to be necessary in the event of the abolition of the office of present Division Commissioners; and that they now propose the appointment of a Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, instead of a Financial Commissioner. But, as a native of the province, serving in this State for a period of upwards of thirty-five years, having some knowledge of the working of different systems of administration introduced since the assumption of the country by the British Government, and possessing some experience in the capacity of a District Officer of fourteen years' standing, I desire to place on record my own views in the matter, as some of the members have done.

2. I am very doubtful whether the Chief Commissioner can with his multifarious and important duties, and unaided by a responsible controlling officer for the Revenue Department, as the Judicial and Public Works Department have, pay that undivided attention which the Revenue Department requires more than any other. When the administration of the country was assumed by the British Government in 1831, two Commissioners were appointed to manage the affairs of the province, with a native Dewan to exercise control over six districts into which it was then divided; but it was, after a few years' experience, discovered that more controlling officers were necessary, and four Division Officers were accordingly added to the number, abolishing the offices of one of the Commissioners and the Dewan. The system of administration having been since changed, the country having been divided into eight districts instead of six, and more departments having been created for the better government of the country, three Commissioners were appointed to control the eight districts, both in revenue and judicial matters. But, as it was subsequently considered to be desirable to separate the Revenue and Judicial Departments, Sir Richard Meade proposed that, after this separation, there should be two Revenue Commissioners to control the eight districts, and the Hon. Mr. Dalryell seconded Sir Richard's proposal, though he was of opinion that one Revenue or Financial Commissioner would suffice to aid the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Department. These proposals were fully considered by the Government of India, and Sir Richard Meade's recommendation was approved of by them. I am not in possession of the views of our present Chief Commissioner, C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., on this point; but I believe that no one can judge better than himself as to the necessity or otherwise of the appointment of a Revenue or Financial Commissioner, because he carried on the administration for some time under the old system when he succeeded Sir Mark Cubbon, and he is now ruling the country under the new scheme, which must have undoubtedly increased his work to a great extent. I believe the Chief Commissioner's work will increase still more as the time for His Highness the Maharaja's majority approaches, because new arrangements will have to be made to suit the future Native Government, and this will require his special attention. It, therefore, appears to be necessary that the Chief Commissioner should have a separate officer to aid him in the revenue administration of the province; but this aid he cannot expect so much from an additional Secretary as from a Revenue or Financial Commissioner. An additional secretary can only lighten the work of the present Secretary; but the latter, in my opinion, needs no such relief, as he has not much of any other but revenue duties to perform now. Hence, I fail to see any necessity for another Revenue Secretary, and I am of opinion that no arrangement other than the appointment of a Financial or Revenue Commissioner can give any real help to the head of the Government.

3. The head of the Government always had this help. In the commencement he was assisted by a native Dewan, and afterwards by the European Division Officers. If he required this aid when the mode of administration was much simpler and his work less, he does more so now, and not only because his work has much increased, but also because the terrible famine, which we still have in the country, has much affected the revenue administration; and it is therefore necessary that the Revenue Department should have the undivided attention of a separate officer. The difference between the salaries of the Financial Commissioner and Secretary could not be much, and even this can be made up by attaching one of the graded assistants to the Financial Com-

missioner, instead of a separate personal assistant, and the cost of the Chief Commissioner's present dufter, or vernacular department, will more than suffice for the establishment of the Financial Commissioner. Unless this arrangement is made I cannot see how any portion of the cost of the Inam and Forest Departments could be reduced, and any saving thereby effected. The proposed new Secretary cannot undertake the settlement of inams. One of the members of the Committee observed that, after the completion of the inam settlement, the Financial Commissioner will not have much to do; but the completion of this work will require about two or three years, and it is only for that period we want a Financial Commissioner, as afterwards the country will have to be handed over to the Maharaja.

4. For the above reasons, I would strongly advocate the appointment of a separate head for the Revenue Department, like the Judicial and Public Works Departments.
Bowringpet, 9th February 1878.

(Signed) B. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

Enclosure 14 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

The whole of the powers now exercised in the Revenue Department by the three Divisional Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner, have to be provided for.

2. It appears to me that, exclusive of the work which essentially pertains to the Revenue Department, the duties of the General Secretary will be ample for one officer, involving, as they do, the whole correspondence with the Government of India and the minor Governments of India, the annual reports*, orders, and arrangements connected

* Now constantly long overdue for want of time to prepare them.

with the general administration and the political future of the province, also the arrangements in connexion with the Maharaja, and the disposal of all references which affect the different grades of officers and the several departments.

3. The revenue supervision cannot, therefore, be performed by him, and must be otherwise provided for; and I think, therefore that any arrangement which will relieve both the Chief Commissioner and the General Secretary of all revenue details, of the supervision and the disposal of revenue and miscellaneous cases, and also of all those multifarious details which employ a considerable portion of the time of the present Divisional Commissioners, and which will, at the same time, offer the advantage of having every revenue matter of importance placed before the Chief Commissioner without increasing the present correspondence at the head-quarters of the administration, is the true and correct solution of matters at the present moment.

4. The new office should, therefore, in my individual opinion, be that of "Revenue Commissioner and Secretary in the Revenue Department." As Revenue Commissioner the officer holding the appointment would be empowered to dispose of all work now done by the Divisional Commissioners, and as Secretary he would place before the Chief Commissioner all matters requiring his orders as head of the Local Administration.

5. There would be ample work for all, and, in these days of economy, the pay of the appointment may be limited to that of a Divisional Commissioner.

11th February 1878.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 15 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by MR. T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY.

MR. KRISHNAIENGAR has misunderstood the proposal made by Major Clarke and concurred in by Mr. Hudson, which is to the effect that the new officer should be styled "Revenue Commissioner and Secretary."

2. As Revenue Commissioner, he would perform all the duties which now devolve on Commissioners of Divisions, and as Secretary in the Revenue Department, he will, subject to the orders of the Chief Commissioner, dispose of all references on revenue matters which are now made by the Divisional Commissioners.

3. From my intimate knowledge of the working of the dufter, or revenue department of the Chief Commissioner's office, I am in a position to say that almost all the references now made to the Chief Commissioner's dufter are such as need the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and cannot well be disposed of by the Revenue Commissioner without being vested with those powers which are exercised by the Chief Commissioner.

4. As the time for the transfer of the administration to the Native Ruler is fast approaching, I think it inadvisable to withdraw from the Chief Commissioner any of the powers at present exercised by him, or to introduce any change which will have the effect of producing any popular dissatisfaction. At present the final appeal in all revenue matters is preferred to the Chief Commissioner, and if the Revenue Commissioner's decision hereafter be regarded as final, there is sure to be some clamour and discontentment.

5. Mr. Krishnaiengar alludes to the European Division Officers who existed prior to the revision of 1862; but it must be borne in mind that the said Division Officers, who were called Superintendents, exercised merely the powers of District Officers, as pointed out by Mr. Hudson in his memorandum. Even then the Chief Commissioner exercised a general supervision over the revenue administration of the province, and I do not consider any change advisable at present.

6. I entirely concur in the views set forth by Colonel Pearse in his memorandum of this day's date.

(Signed) T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY.
Assistant Secretary.

11th February 1878.

Enclosure 16 in No. 5.

Memorandum by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements on the proposed reductions in the Inam Department.

1. I HAVE considered the proposals made by the "Retrenchment Committee," and would beg to submit the following remarks thereon. I must premise them by declaring that I do not offer the remarks with the selfish desire of saving my own appointment, but in the real interests of the Government, and of a settlement in which I have taken a deep interest.

2. The varied and laborious nature of the duties is known to none but those engaged in the work of settlement. The three assistants ought to register and send up to the central office 1,000 cases a month.* The register in each case contains 19 columns, and the Superintendent of Inam Settlements has to go carefully through the statistics recorded in those 19 columns, and record his own decision in the 20th column. He also has to check 30 per cent. of the cases with the original vernacular records and accounts from 1779 up to the present time, as a means of checking any attempts at a fraudulent preparation of the registers by the subordinate officials. The Superintendent visits the taluks in which the settlements may be progressing from time to time, and personally supervises the settlement in which many intricate points arise for solution.

3. The final quit-rent registers, which will form the permanent record of the settlement, have to be prepared and checked for 45 taluks, and sent to the press for the purpose of being printed and bound up into volumes.

Remarks by Colonel Anderson.

* This, from one cause or another they never do now, and in my opinion cannot do: Moreover, it is proposed by me to reduce the assistants to two, and this proposal is accepted by paragraph 11 below.

4. The Survey Department has also to ascertain and assess the excess land in each inam in 41 taluks, and, for this purpose, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements has to prepare two registers, called Forms I. and II., and forward them to the Survey Department. Form I. contains a complete record of every inam that has been confirmed, whilst in Form II. the area and assessment of every village in which the inams are located have to be given from the year 1799 up to the present time, so as to enable the Survey Department to allot the same relative quantity of land found by the Survey to be excess in the Government lands to the holders of the inam lands. This constitutes almost a settlement in itself, and great care has to be taken that the areas and assessments are given correctly, so as to prevent the inamdars from obtaining a larger excess than they may be entitled to.

5. The tenure on which the kayam-gutta villages, no less than 702, of this province are held, will have to be inquired into under the instructions of the Government of India, as conveyed in their letter No. 52R., dated 24th May 1877, in the Foreign Department.

6. It has been resolved to abolish the tenure of service on which the kodagi, kerebandi, &c., inams are held, for the repairs of many of the tanks in Mysore, and, after ascertaining from the Deputy Commissioners the state of repair of each tank, these inams have to be settled in accordance with the rules prescribed in the letter of the Foreign Department No. 7-R.I., of the 7th November 1876.

7. The preparation of the title deeds is another most important point to be attended to. 25 per cent. of these title deeds have to be checked with the original registers, so as to prevent any fraudulent entry of an erroneous area.

8. The procedure to be followed in the final disposal of all lands alienated from the service of the temples and various religious institutions of the province, for which the inams had been granted, has been lately laid down in the letter No. 89R., of the 23th September 1877, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

9. There are only 21 taluks remaining to be settled in the province, as noted below:—

Bangalore district	-	1	Partly done.
Hassan „	-	8	2 „
Mysore „	-	12	

The number of inam villages in those districts to be yet settled amounts to no less than 854. The Inam Commissioner has proposed that these villages should be at once undertaken as the means of obtaining a speedy return of a larger amount of revenue. In this I fully concur.

10. Excluding the whole inam villages, the kodagi and other service inams, there are only 13,346 minor inams to be disposed of in the whole province. Of this number, 3,381 are “chor,” or invalid inams, which would be settled on half assessment, and thus bring in an addition to the revenue. The Inam Commissioner has proposed that these minor inams

should be left over for eventual disposal by the officers of the survey settlement. Considering the vast majority of inams already settled, I consider it highly inadvisable to leave the holders of the remaining inams in the province in an unsettled state of mind as regards the eventual settlement of their inams. The survey settlement, moreover, is not likely to be completed for 10* years, during which period the additional revenue derived by the settlement, in the imposition of a quit-rent, would be lost to the Government, to say nothing of the delay involved in the settlement of a much vexed and important question.

11. I would now propose to show what reductions may be effected in the department without impairing its efficiency, or unnecessarily extending the period of its operations. The settlement of the Nagar and Nundidroog divisions has been completed, with the exception of one taluk in the latter, which has been partly done. I would propose that one assistant and his establishment should be done away with on completing the settlement of the taluk left in the Nundidroog division, and of the 702 kayamgutta villages in the province. I would also propose the following reductions:—

	Per annum.
	Rs.
Central office - - -	6,780
1st assistant's pay and batta - - -	4,800
" " office - - -	1,956
2nd " " - - -	1,056
3rd " " - - -	1,056
	<hr/>
	15,648
Travelling allowances - - -	5,000
Contingencies - - -	1,400
Office rent - - -	168
	<hr/>
Total - - -	Rs. 22,216

12. The present budget allotment is Rs. 68,706, and, deducting therefrom the amount of the proposed reductions, the cost of the department would remain at Rs. 46,490 per annum, which cannot be considered exorbitant for such an important settlement.

13. The additional revenue derived from the operations of the department has amounted to Rs. 84,439. This gives an excess of income over the cost of the department of Rs. 37,949 per annum.

14. The inam settlement involves the disposal of many a delicate and intricate question, and has been, I hope I may state without any appearance of egotism, eminently successful. During the entire settlement, which has lasted since 1866, there have been only 114 appeals to the Chief Commissioner, of which 32 were referred for disposal, and only 82 for report.

15. The most important inams are located in the two districts of Mysore and Hassan, which have yet to be settled.

16. The proposed Revenue Commissioner will have to deal with the revenue work of eight districts, and also take up the great mass of the revenue

This part I do not agree with. If the province was a British possession I would advocate going through with this work. But the circumstances are peculiar, and we must look to get the inam work completed within a limited time; if it could be done within three years, I would advocate it being finished systematically; but the larger cases will occupy the Department the greater half of that time, and the 17,000 or 18,000 minor inams would not, at the best, be completed within five years, and only then with a larger expenditure than is provided for in paragraph 11 opposite.

* I think that less than 10 years by a good deal should see the completion of the survey settlement, if all goes well, or, at any rate, all but the final winding-up.

I would have proposed, as a possible saving, a reduction of the pay of Inam Superintend-

work of the secretariat; and I feel assured that he would not be able to do justice to the work of the Inam settlement without the special supervision of a European officer, whose salary might be fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month, *plus* batta, which would further reduce the cost of the department.

(Signed) R. A. COLE,
Superintendent of Inam
Settlements.

Bangalore,
12 February 1878.

ent, as I think, under ordinary circumstances, a competent officer might be got for that amount. But circumstances in Mysore are peculiar. There is no stock of European officers to select from, and to place other than a selected officer on such work would be to incur certain failure. He must be a European officer. The position would be an impossible one for any native officer, as well as an intolerable one if he was an honest man. Seeing how very few European officers are available in Mysore, and how very few would accept such a laborious appointment on Rs. 1,000 a month in preference to a district appointment; seeing, moreover, the extreme inadvisability of making any changes when a change of system is proposed with reference to the conduct of the work, it appeared to me better to incur a little expense in retaining existing supervision than to incur risks in changing at this time, "when crossing a river is a bad time for changing horses."

Enclosure 17 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSALS of REDUCTION COMMITTEE; among other things, proposing to ABOLISH the SURVEY COMMISSIONER; for consideration of CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

IN the proceedings of the Committee on reductions of expenditure in Mysore, it is proposed to abolish the office of Survey Commissioner. On this point I wish to offer a few remarks.

2. It is stated that, with such experienced officers as Majors Grant and Anderson in the Mysore Survey, the control of a Survey Commissioner is not necessary. In the first place I would note that Major Grant is now absent, and is not likely to return to duty for a full year or more. Major Anderson, though a very excellent survey officer, has very little experience as superintendent, having once before acted as such for three months, and now has been acting for six months. No one with any knowledge of the nature of a superintendent's duties could dream of asserting that such a limited experience could suffice to enable any officer to control, unaided and unadvised, so large and difficult a Survey and Settlement Department as that of Mysore; it is not understood that the duties of an assistant and a deputy superintendent differ materially from those of a superintendent, with whom alone rest all settlement questions; the duty of an assistant being confined to mere measuring and classing, and that of a deputy superintendent to the general internal economy of the department, and to aiding the superintendent in giving out rates of assessment.

3. In settlement work and questions new points are continually arising, calling for the largest experience available being brought to bear upon them, any mistake in dealing with which will irrevocably lead to either the loss of existing revenue, or not obtaining revenue which might, without difficulty, have been obtained. Mysore has not been without many instances of this, and some have occurred within the last year or two, and may occur again any day.

4. In isolating a Survey Department from other surveys on the same principle, a very serious difficulty at once occurs. In case of need, aid in officers cannot be obtained from other surveys; I may instance that at the present moment, if there was no Survey Commissioner, and Major Anderson was obliged from any cause to leave, the work would come to a dead stand-still, there being no officer in the survey with the smallest knowledge to enable him to carry on the settlement work. With a survey officer and a connexion with other surveys, if there was an officer in the Mysore Survey who promised well, the Survey Commissioner would take him in hand and instruct him as to what he should do, or, if no fit officer was available in Mysore, the Survey Commissioner would propose to transfer a qualified officer from some of the other surveys under him.

5. Again, in promotion there is a difficulty in providing for officers deserving it in a small isolated Survey Department.

6. It of course looks like economy, securing a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum, but it may be a question if an economy to that extent even is true economy in comparison with efficiency in a department, on the thorough efficiency of which the amount of the land revenue, the mainstay of the finances of the province, depends. A payment of Rs. 15,000 a year for a few years is well compensated for by the saving of Rs. 15,000 of annual revenue for ever; and I could point out instances in which my experience has enabled me to indicate measures and courses of proceeding which have resulted in fully that difference of revenue, even in the last two or three years. I claim no merit for this; I merely mention it to show that, with long experience, a man will see that it is right and safe to do a thing which one of less experience might not see, and, if he did see it, would fear to do of himself, having no precedent to guide him.

7. The charge on Mysore was undoubtedly heavy for the Survey Commissioner; whether it was worth the expense or not, can only be judged fairly by those who know what a Survey Commissioner's duty is. But now the charge on the constitution of the Bombay Surveys, by condensing all under me, as sole Survey Commissioner, has enabled me to propose to the Bombay Government to reduce the Mysore share of my salary to Rs. 500 a month. This I should have proposed some months back, but the condensations of the surveys under me then seemed to be a very temporary arrangement. Now it will certainly be continued for the present, though, as far as I am myself concerned, it cannot be for very long.

8. I have raised the Mysore Survey from the commencement, and those officers now at the head of it were taught their work entirely by me. It would, I believe, be against the real interests of the work to sever it from other surveys under the same system, and therefore against the interests of the Government, so long as the connexion can be maintained on any reasonable terms of economy.

9. It is absolutely necessary that the Inam and Survey and Settlement Departments shall work in strict unison, and this has been secured for the last five years by uniting the two under a common head, at a trifling increase of expense (Rs. 200 a month). As long as a common head, acquainted with the details of both departments, is available, a change appears likely to lead to no good result, especially when the limited time during which the Inam Department is likely to continue is considered. If at any time, from circumstances, a joint Survey and Inam Commissioner should cease to exist, the Inam Superintendent and the Survey Superintendent should decide all points affecting both departments jointly as a committee, referring to Government for orders in case of difference of opinion, or the importance of the matter requiring orders from above. This was the practice in Bombay thirty years ago, before there was an Inam Commissioner or Survey Commissioner.

10. The Revenue and Financial Commissioner would have no time, and possibly not the special knowledge required, to enable him to act as a guide to either one department or the other. When all was going well this would not, perhaps, be of much consequence; but difficulties are of frequent occurrence when the want of special experience would be felt.

20th February 1878.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON.

Enclosure 18 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM ON JUDICIAL and JAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Sub-Committee Members :*Colonel J. L. Pearse.
H. Hudson, Esq.B. Krishnaiengar, C.S.I., Esq.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.

It appears, after carefully considering the schedule of the Judicial Commissioner's establishment, as at present constituted, that a very tangible reduction can be effected; but the appointment of a new Judicial Commissioner having just been made, his opinion should be awaited on the point, though the necessity of carrying out an early revision is evident.

2. The establishments of two Session Judges for the province have been provided for in the memorandum on the Revenue Department; as the Sessions Judges' Judicial Departments of two Division Commissioners, with an increased subordinate establishment, have been retained to meet the requirements of the new Sessions Judges' Court.

3. With a view to economy, and in consideration of the withdrawal of the revenue jurisdiction, it is proposed that the pay of officers hereafter appointed Sessions Judges should be ultimately Rs. 2,000. The pay of Rs. 2,500 to present Division Commissioners who may be appointed Sessions Judges to be personal.

4. Under the Native Administration this rate of pay may again be reduced.

5. As it has been decided to withdraw civil jurisdiction from the district officers, a saving of Rs. 14,000 can be effected by the reduction of district judicial establishments.

6. It is proposed that the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs be raised at once from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000. This arrangement was originally contemplated when the Munsiffs were appointed, and, as the present incumbents are all carefully selected men, they can well be entrusted with the enhanced jurisdiction. On a comparison of their files with the work done by Munsiffs in the Madras districts, it is found that, with one exception, they have not more than half or two-thirds of the number of cases to dispose of which Munsiffs in the districts of Her Majesty's territories, with jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500, are expected to clear off annually; and by enhancing their jurisdiction, moreover, a very large saving can be effected in the list of assistants. At present, each district has a Judicial Assistant, with original jurisdiction from Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,000, and they hear all those appeals from Munsiffs which are referred to them. If the Munsiffs' jurisdiction is raised to Rs. 1,000, the Judicial Assistants will then have to try original cases only from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000, which is the present limit of the Deputy Commissioners' jurisdiction; and for this amount of original work, and for hearing of appeals from Munsiffs, and to aid, when necessary, as first class magistrates, three Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges, to work between the jurisdictions of the Munsiffs and the Civil and Sessions Judges will amply suffice for the province. This conclusion has been arrived at after considering the original and appellate files of civil judicial work done in 1876.

7. By this arrangement five Judicial Assistants will be saved, with their establishments, and the total amount which can be credited under this heading will be Rs. 44,660, as noted below:—

	Rupees.
Pay of five Judicial Assistants, one from each grade of assistants	25,200
Cost of five establishments - - - - -	18,060
Contingencies - - - - -	1,400
Total - - - - -	44,660

As there are several superannuated officers among the Assistant Commissioners this arrangement can be carried out at once without any dislocation of existing interests, and with every prospect of increased efficiency.

8. With reference to the reduction in the number of Judicial Assistants, it is considered that 39 assistants, to be allotted as noted below, will suffice for the requirements of the province :—

Assistant's Gradation List.

Allotment for Eight Districts.

Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Shimoga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hassan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kadur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chitaldroog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								—
								32
								—

Allotment of Duties.

Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Treasury Officers and Head-quarter Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Police Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sub-Division Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
								—
								32
For the Inam Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								—
								35
Extra required to meet contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								—
								39
								—

9. The appointments of Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge may be amalgamated, provided the Registrar is empowered to try small cause cases up to Rs. 100; this would effect an annual saving of, approximately, Rs. 12,000, and a further saving hereafter of Rs. 1,200 when a new Registrar is appointed on Rs. 300, as the present incumbent draws Rs. 400 monthly.

10. With reference to the great increase of crime consequent on the severe famine of 1877, the jail population has largely increased, and no reduction in the ordinary establishments for guarding and supervising can be expected for another year or two.

11. This memorandum of the judicial and jail establishments stands as revised and approved of by the General Committee, and the total savings amount to Rupees 71,860, as shown in the annexed schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

	Rupees.
By amalgamation of the appointments of the Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge	- - 12,000
By reduction of district judicial establishments	- - 14,000
By reducing the number of Judicial Assistants from eight to three, with establishments, &c.	- - 44,660
	—
Total	- - - Rs. 70,660
Prospective saving by appointment of a Registrar of Small Cause Court on Rupees 300 per month	- 1,200
	—
Total	- - - Rs. 71,860
	—

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 19 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by MR. A. LINDSAY.

THE idea of amalgamating the Small Cause and Magistrate's Courts seems to have been suggested by the fact that, in some stations in Northern India, the Cantonment Magistrate is invested with civil powers. I am unable to ascertain at once the number of courts, or the limits of their jurisdiction, at those stations, nor whether the population are a trading community; but, from my experience in this Court, I am led to believe the Magistrate's civil jurisdiction must be exercised under powers conferred on him by Act III. of 1859, and confined to cases connected with suitors who live and trade within the military bazar and cantonment.

As Bangalore is not a military cantonment, the Act in question could not be applied.

I believe this because I am confident that, with a large population, such as there is in Bangalore, it is beyond the capacity of any single officer to preside over both courts and perform the duty efficiently.

It has been suggested to extend the jurisdiction of the Registrar of the Court up to cases not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. This would, I submit, be contrary to the provisions of section 42 of Act XI. of 1855, under which Act the Small Cause Court is constituted, and would, moreover, transfer above three-fourths of the suits to the Registrar's file, and interfere with his legitimate duties as defined in section 36 *et sequiter*.

The number of cases annually filed are, in round numbers, 6,000, of which between 4,000 and 5,000 do not exceed Rs. 100 in value. It is unnecessary to remark that many suits of small value are as eagerly contested as some others involving considerable sums.

I do not think that any individual could dispose of such a number of cases and at the same time perform the ministerial work of the Registrar.

I assert this after due deliberation, and from the knowledge and experience I have gained as Judge of the Court.

During the past year I have tried about 3,000 suits, and have often sat on the bench without a moment's respite from 12 noon until after 6 P.M., during the whole time engaged in rapidly recording evidence given before me, and weighing it as I proceeded, so as to pass judgment at the conclusion of each case. In many cases, I consider it necessary and prudent to reserve judgment until I have had time to consult different authorities on any technical points that may be raised.

I do not intend to infer that from 12 to 6 P.M., are the normal hours of business, as such a daily strain of this particular work would be unbearable, and would, moreover, prevent me from giving special attention to intricate cases, or keeping myself acquainted with judicial cases reported in various publications. For this purpose I employ the hours gained after a light day's work, when the public duty of the Judge terminates.

The business of the Court is of a peculiar nature, and most uncertain as to its daily duration; the same number of cases may be posted for hearing each day, and sometimes two hours may be sufficient to dispose of the whole number, but on other occasions the entire day may be found insufficient. Taking one day's work with another throughout the year I do not hesitate to say that the Judge of this court has his time fully occupied.

Farther on I shall draw a comparison between the work of the Madras and Bangalore Small Cause Courts; it must, however, be borne in mind that the two courts work under different Acts, and that, while the Presidency Court has only to *record the decree passed*, the Bangalore Court has to record the evidence given before it. The difference in manual labour and actual time required for the disposal of similar cases in the two courts, may be easily imagined. In the foregoing I have merely alluded to the Judge's work, and will now remark on the work of the establishment.

The following table shows the work of the last two years:—

	1876.	1877.
Number of suits filed - - - - -	6,931	6,104
„ interpleader suits - - - - -	62	102
„ summonses issued - - - - -	12,804	11,021
„ subpoenas - - - - -	3,454	3,044
„ miscellaneous notices - - - - -	826	734
„ applications for execution of decrees - - - - -	4,500	4,210
„ prohibitory notices and injunctions - - - - -	3,070	4,827

Each summons shown in this table contains a full copy of the plaint and its particulars, and is issued in duplicate, one for service and one for return to the court. All other notices of whatever description are prepared in duplicate for the same reason. Every process, moreover, is entered in the books of the Court. The usual books, forms, and returns kept in every civil court are also in use. From my knowledge of the work, I can say that the establishment, so far from being too large, is actually shorthanded, and, in some instances, underpaid for the work they have to perform. This has been acknowledged on more than one occasion by the Judicial Commissioner, who was prepared to advocate an increase, but hesitated to do so from economical considerations. Under any circumstances, whether it is finally decided to amalgamate the offices of Judge and Magistrate or not, the establishment of the Court can neither be curtailed nor given additional work, at least so long as the suits continue as numerous as they are at present.

Under an amalgamated court, I think it probable the number of suits might diminish. At present, suitors resort freely to the court, the procedure is simple and understood by all, cases are disposed of rapidly, and speedy execution is obtained.

Instances may readily be conceived where magisterial business might seriously interfere with the disposal of civil cases, and the interests of suitors be sacrificed thereby,—a result which would probably have the effect of diminishing the income of the Court.

I am aware that financial pressure makes it imperative to economize wherever practicable, and no doubt the suggestion to amalgamate the two courts was made under the belief that a saving might be effected at no sacrifice of efficiency; but, if I may be allowed to say so, the Committee has no practical knowledge of the working of the Court, and, beyond seeing that on paper its establishment is apparently large, can form no opinion whether it is too large or too small for the work it has to perform. The attention of the public is seldom attracted to the proceedings of the court, which are necessarily monotonous, and can only interest those who have to seek its assistance for the recovery of small debts due to them. If it were possible to poll the votes of

Civil work in all the courts of the province. that section of the public on the question of the proposed change, I am confident the voters for a change would not have even a respectable minority. The last published report shows the work of all the civil courts in the province for 1875-76. It was as follows:—

	Per cent.
Small Cause Court - - - -	27·7
22 Munsiff's Courts - - - -	57·8, or 3·8 each court.
3 Commissioners' Courts - - - -	} 14·5
8 Deputy Commissioners' Courts - - - -	
8 Judicial Assistants' Courts, and the Amildars' Courts	
	100

The report does not show the cost nor receipts from each court separately, but the total income from all the courts was Rs. 3,07,008-4-6, out of which Rs. 40,849-5-6 were contributed by the Small Cause Court, or about one-seventh of the total.

I have the report of the Madras Small Cause Court for 1875 before me, which I shall very briefly compare with the work of the Bangalore Court during last year. There are four Judges in the Madras Court, and the population of Madras, as compared with Bangalore, is 397,552 to 149,163, or in the proportion of 2·65 to 1.

The number of Madras cases in 1875 - - - -	26,355
„ „ Bangalore cases in 1877 - - - -	6,104
a proportion of 4·4 to 1.	

	Rupees.
Value of Madras cases for same period - - - -	7,95,442
„ Bangalore „ „ - - - -	3,21,388
a proportion of 2·5 to 1.	

The amount carried to the credit of each Government, after deducting cost of establishment and all contingent charges, was:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras - - - - -	18,760	13	6
Bangalore - - - - -	18,052	6	2

(Signed) A. LINDSAY.

P.S.—In connexion with the work of the establishment, I have omitted to men-

tion a circumstance that may perhaps be overlooked, namely, that in all decided cases, whether contested, decreed on confession, or *ex parte*, the work in the office is exactly the same.

Enclosure 20 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM ON POLICE and MILITARY by the SUB-COMMITTEE.

Members :

Colonel J. L. Pearse,	Major R. C. Stewart.
Major C. S. Moncrieff.	H. Hudson, Esq.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.	

THE present police organization, though an improvement on the system which formerly existed, is confessedly an *ad interim* arrangement, the future revision or reduction of which must depend upon the thorough resuscitation of the village police,—an institution which does not exist at present in such condition as to justify any but the most trifling savings by the substitution here and there, in the present establishment, of a Sub-Inspector for an Inspector, and other trifling departmental revisions.

If considered, however, in connexion with the local military force now maintained in this province, the expenses of which are considerable, amounting to Rs. 8,02,745 the Sub-Committee see their way to large reductions, and beg to place before the General Committee the various proposals which have been put forward, both at the first meeting, when Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., presided, and subsequently at the meeting of the present Sub-Committee.

The present Mysore Horse comprises a force of three regiments, which collectively have a strength of 1,000 sabres, exclusive of superior officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and which costs Rs. 4,65,934 annually.

The Mysore Infantry comprises four regiments of Barr,—equipped, drilled, armed, and dressed on the model of our Native Infantry, but with arms of the old pattern,—and these four regiments, distributed over the province, perform the duties of guarding taluk, district, and division treasuries, guarding all jails, both central and district, escorting treasure, furnishing guards to the more important public buildings, and some other casual duties when required. The four regiments are organized on the regular system, and the men are paid Rs. 7 and 8 monthly, according to class; but the superior officers receive low pay, that of a Native Commandant of a regiment being only Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, and the total cost of the infantry force being Rs. 2,64,984 annually.

The several propositions put forward are as follows :—

1st Proposition.—I. To abolish the regimental organization of the Silledar Horse, reduce the numbers to one-half the present strength, or 500 sabres, with some non-commissioned officers, to be distributed as mounted police at Bangalore, Mysore, and in the districts, as necessity may dictate.

II. To disestablish the Barr also, and distribute 1,000 men, with a proportion of non-commissioned, to the police force, as armed guards, for duties similar to those which they now perform.

Schedule No. 1 appended gives the details, and shows the saving which would thereby be effected, namely, Rs. 4,30,918, exclusive of the saving in head-quarter offices and working establishments, estimated at Rs. 60,000.

2nd Proposition.—I. That the Silledar Force be reduced to two regiments of 300 strong each.

II. That the Barr or Infantry be dealt with as noted in the first proposition.

Schedule 2 shows the saving under this proposition, amounting to Rs. 3,19,015, exclusive of the reduction in head-quarter offices and working establishments, estimated approximately at Rs. 40,000.

3rd Proposition.—I. That the three regiments of Silledar Horse be retained, but reduced by absorption, by the offer of pension or gratuity, down to a strength of 250 horsemen each, as speedily as possible.

II. That one regiment of Barr, of 500 strong, be retained, and that, approximately, 1,200 of the Barr sepoye be transferred to the police, in which there are at present about 200 vacancies, and distributed, in the proportions marginally noted, to taluk and district treasuries and jails, for the escort of treasure, &c., as permanent armed guards (the present Mysore Police Force being unarmed); and that the regiment of Barr retained be distributed at 300 to Bangalore and 200 to Mysore, for the performance of the same duties which they now undertake.

III. That, to meet the cost of this distribution of the Barr as armed guards, the present taluk police allotments, and district head-quarter police forces, be forthwith reduced by 12 or 14 men per taluk, by the offer of gratuity and pension, and by non-enlistment; such reduction being fully counterbalanced by the presence of a permanent though small armed guard hereafter of greater strength than formerly at taluk head-quarters.

IV. That, with a view to effecting the revision now proposed, both the Inspector-General of Police and the Military Assistant be requested to discontinue enlistments in the forces under their respective controls.

V. That, for the supervision of the forces, both police and military, if placed on this footing, one officer should suffice, and that the present Military Assistant be appointed Military Assistant and Deputy Inspector-General of Police under the Chief Commissioner; his designation being Secretary in the Military and Police Departments, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per diem. Either arrangement would be a saving on the present allowances of the two officers separately, and it is highly advisable that the officer performing the combined duties should be constantly on the move, with a special additional allowance, making his salary up to that of a 1st class Deputy Commissioner.

VI. That an establishment of, approximately, Rs. 15,000 annually, will then suffice for both duties, with an allowance of Rs. 5,000 for the repair of arms, accoutrements, &c., and Rs. 2,500 for the repairs of buildings required to be retained for the use of the remaining Silledar Horse and the one regiment of Barr, which will effect, under these headings, a tangible saving of Rs. 3,17,468 annually, as shown in Schedule 3, including all reductions in head-quarter offices and other establishments.

This Sub-Committee almost unanimously consider that, even under the present exigencies of the State, the proposals under the 3rd heading are the most suitable; as, whilst being highly economical, they will solve many difficulties which the entire disestablishment of the force, especially the cavalry portion, would give rise to, at a time moreover, when it seems inadvisable to deprive a number of people of employment who have calculated upon their present position as one of permanency, and who would feel themselves badly treated by Government if sent adrift at a time when the country is only beginning to recover from the effects of a season of drought and scarcity never before experienced by any of the present inhabitants of the province.

The arrangements under the 3rd heading will, moreover, to a considerable extent, meet the future political position of the province and the views of the Government of India, as laid down in their letter No. 29 of the 24th of February 1873; as 1stly, the force retained will, if subsequently raised to its normal strength, sufficiently meet the personal dignity of the Maharajah on his coming into power, and will be capable of expansion if considered necessary; 2ndly, the internal administration will be provided for satisfactorily, and without any serious dislocation of existing interests, or wholesale disbandments; but, 3rdly, subordinate co-operation with the British Government will only be practicable provided time is granted to bring the strength of the regiments up to a standard of efficiency.

The present Military Assistant, who is a member of the Sub-Committee, though opposed to the disestablishment of the force as at present constituted, is prepared to accept the proposals under the 3rd heading as the best solution of the matter, both from a departmental and financial point of view; but, at the same time, he has submitted, in a memorandum placed before the Committee, a review of the situation, which he is desirous should be placed before the General Committee.

The Sub-Committee consider that, if the combined duties of Deputy Inspector-General and Military Assistant are made over to one officer, the appointment of Adjutant for the cavalry force should be made permanent; this appointment is now

provided for in the budget, and the pay would be approximately Rs. 600 monthly, or Rs. 7,200 per annum.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE, Colonel,
C. S. MONCRIFF, Major.
R. C. STEWART, Major.
H. HUDSON.
T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY.

21st January 1878.

REMARKS by the GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee consider the 3rd proposal the best under present circumstances, and the one least likely to injuriously affect existing interests; and are further of opinion that, when the armed Barr guard in each taluk is made up to 13 men, or a total of 1,200 men to taluks and districts, 500 men of the present police may be absorbed without any detriment to efficiency.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 21 in No. 5.

APPENDIX A.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENTS.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Hheads of Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.	Hheads of Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.
SCHEDULE 1.—PROPOSITION 1.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
500 Silledars at Rupees 30 each, including cost of supervision, 15,000 × 12.	1,80,000		3 Regiments of Silledar Horse, or Native Cavalry, including breeding establishment.	4,65,934	
1,000 sepoy of the Barr to be absorbed into the Police Force at Rupees 10 each, including cost of supervision, 1,000 × 10 × 12.	1,20,000		4 Battalions of Barr or Native Infantry.	2,64,984	7,30,918
Saving, exclusive of Sowar and Barr establishments dealt with under Proposition 3, Schedule III.	—	3,00,000 4,30,918			
		7,30,918			7,30,918
SCHEDULE 2.—PROPOSITION 2.					
2 regiments of Silledars at 300 each = 600 × 26 = 15,600 × 12.	1,87,200				
Two-thirds of the present cost of officers and breeding establishment.	1,04,703				
1,000 sepoy of the Barr to be absorbed into the Police Force at Rupees 10 each, including cost of supervision, 1,000 × 10 × 12.	1,20,000				
Saving, exclusive of Sowar and Barr Cutchery establishments.	—	4,11,903 3,19,015	Present cost of Cavalry and Infantry, as detailed in Schedule I. above.	—	7,30,918
		7,30,918			7,30,918
SCHEDULE 3.—PROPOSITION 3.					
3 regiments of Sowars at 250 each, or 750 Silledars at Rupees 26.	2,34,000				
Officers, &c, same as at present.	1,57,054				
1 regiment of Barr of 500—one-fourth of the present cost.	—	3,91,054 66,240			
1,200 Barr transferred at Rupees 10, including supervision.	1,20,000				
Deduct pay of 500 police absorbed.	39,000				
One Military Assistant and Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Rupees 1,600	19,200	81,000			
Office establishment - - -	15,000		Pay of Military Assistant - - -	16,000	
Travelling allowance - - -	3,000		Establishment - - - - -	30,592	
Repairs of arms and accoutrements - - -	5,000		Military stores - - - - -	10,235	
” of buildings - - - - -	2,500		Construction and repairs - - -	15,000	71,827
Military stores, half of the present establishment.	5,117	49,817			
		5,88,111	Deputy Inspector-General of Police and establishment.	—	21,834
Saving - - - - -	—	2,36,468	Present cost of Cavalry and Infantry as detailed in Schedule I. above.	—	7,30,918
		8,24,579			8,24,579

Enclosure 22 in No. 5.

APPENDIX B.

NOTE by MAJOR R. C. STEWART, Military Assistant, on the Deputy Accountant-General's recommendations.

MR. HUDSON'S recommendations are :—

1st. To break up the local military force, and to absorb the Silledar Horse and Barr into the local police ; retaining 50 sowars in each district, or a total of 500 sowars in the province, and 700 or 1,000 armed foot police in addition to the present rural force.

2nd. To absorb the office of Military Assistant.

It is right that I should bring to the notice of the Committee those points which it appears advisable they should be made aware of, when discussing their recommendation for reduction of the local force to meet the expenses incurred by famine.

When the necessity for reformation of the local troops was submitted by Sir R. Meade in 1873, the Government of India, in acquiescing thereto, called for a reduction, and laid down the following principle upon which the future strength of the local force should be regulated.

The British Government having taken upon itself the defence of the State, the future strength of the local troops should not exceed that required for—

1st. The internal administration of the State.

2nd. The dignity of the sovereign.

3rd. The subordinate co-operation with British troops.

With these principles in view, the Chief Commissioner recommended the reduction of the Silledar Horse to 1,000 horsemen. The Barr it was not considered possible to reduce so long as the men were employed upon the multifarious duties which now occupy the entire strength ; but Sir R. Meade considered it possible at a future period, when some of the guard duties could be taken by the police, to reduce one regiment of Barr.

These proposals were sanctioned ; the reduction of the Silledar Horse was effected ; a system of instruction was established to bring the reduced force to that state of efficiency which the Government of India required ; the reduction of the Barr was held in abeyance,

Whatever effect these changes had upon the men's minds, they were accepted for the most part without murmur, or rather, I should say, without the murmurs reaching the ears of Government.

The orders of the Government were as final as any orders could be, and had special reference to the time when the country should be handed over to Native Rule.

Famine having now rendered large reductions in all department of the State absolutely imperative, it is recommended by the Deputy Accountant-General that the military department shall be disestablished ; thereby effecting a reduction of four and a half lakhs yearly in the expenditure of the State.

This sum is nearly half the whole estimated savings on reductions in all other departments put together.

Nearly all the civil departments are recommended to be somewhat reduced, but the one singled out for disestablishment is the most ancient, and the one that most affects the people of the country.

In discussing their recommendation, the Committee will have to consider how the famine has effected the three principles laid down in 1873, for regulating the future strength of the Silledar Horse and Barr ; and I now wish to refer specially to the Silledars, leaving the question of the Barr to be referred to later on.

1st. As regards the number required for internal administration, the following queries present themselves :—

Will the internal administration of the State require fewer sowars hereafter than formerly ? Has the famine shown the inutility of sowars ?

2nd. The dignity of the sovereign.

Is the State no longer able to support a sufficient force of horse to maintain the dignity of the Raja ? Is a party of 50 horsemen in future to be considered sufficient for the ceremonials and the escorts of the Raja ? Is there, or is there not, an element of discontent and future discord between the Raja and the British Government in thus depriving him of the small army which all Indian princes have about them ; he, the Mysore Raja, having a rank as high as other princes in India ?

3rd. The subordinate co-operation with British troops.

The British Government alone can reverse the policy inaugurated in 1873. For four years the State has been put to some expense in the re-organization of the local troops; the force has undergone considerable labour in endeavouring to prepare itself for subordinate co-operation with British troops. Does the Government of India now relieve the Mysore State from the obligation of maintaining these troops? Is the Government prepared, just as it might reasonably hope they would be of some use, to forego for ever the advantage of having at any moment at its disposal three regiments of cavalry for which, so long as they remain within Mysore, it (the British Government) pays nothing?

The Government of India alone can decide on these points.

The Committee might also refer to the treaties bearing on the subject. The Government of India has declared that the obligation on the part of the Mysore State to maintain a body of horse can be temporarily excused at the pleasure of the British Government; but in no paper have I yet found it asserted by the British Government that it claims a right to disestablish this force at its pleasure.

There is one point of view not yet touched upon in connexion with the treaty, *i.e.*, that from which the sovereign of the country will probably look upon it when he is on the throne. The obligatory maintenance of a body of horsemen has for three-quarters of a century been faithfully adhered to by the Mysore State.

The late reduction in accordance with the views of the paramount power has been acquiesced in. Will the sovereign, even in the temporary depression of his country, acquiesce in the dismemberment of the whole of his military force? Can the treaty be broken without the consent of both contracting parties? The additional articles requiring the maintenance of the horse were drawn up in 1807 to modify and define Article III. of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799. Can these additional articles be placed in abeyance without, in the first place, re-drafting the 3rd Article of 1799, and without the consent of the party most interested, *viz.*, the Raja of Mysore?

In the above remarks I have endeavoured to bring to the notice of the Committee those facts and matters which they should be acquainted with in considering this subject; but I have refrained from stating my opinion as to the feasibility or otherwise of the measure. Having pointed out the difficulties to be encountered, I am prepared to discuss them.

The exigencies of the occasion, I perceive, are very great, the necessity for a sacrifice somewhere is very apparent, and to the Mysore Government the Military Department certainly offers the most attractive source in which to hope for retrenchment.

It ought not, I think, to be lost sight of, however, that this proposed measure of retrenchment affects a great portion of the populace, and that all measures of retrenchment affecting the people, while they lighten financial pressure, aggravate national distress. The Committee must not suppose, because the reduction of 1873 was carried out without apparent difficulty, that the force readily accepted it; and that, on this occasion, a similar measure can be repeated with a like result.

The Government then held out inducements to the men to get land in the province, and many left the service with the intention of acquiring a plot near their villages; but I am in a position to state that, in many instances, those hopes have not been realized.

Whatever the financial pressure may now be, and however necessary it may be to provide funds by reducing the military force of Mysore, the Committee should know that such a measure must carry with it heart-burnings, disappointment, a sense of wrong, and ultimately poverty to many most respectable families, whose ancestors entered into the Mysore service in the wars of the last century, and whose descendants have known no employment but that afforded them as officers and men of the Silledar Horse.

The proposed measure can only be adopted with the above results.

I wish to add a few words regarding the contemplated reduction of the Barr, which is not kept up by treaty, and which can never be considered of any use for subordinate co-operation with British troops owing to the inferior arms and organisation.

This being the fact, it remains for the Committee to consider whether or not the internal administration of the State, as well as the dignity of the sovereign, does or does not require some force of regular local infantry in the province, independent of the police force. The Barr, it is to be remembered, has traditions of as long standing as

those of the Silledar Horse, and has afforded employment to men of a more idle and more turbulent class.

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Major.

19th January 1878.

Enclosure 23 in No. 5.

APPENDIX C.

NOTE by the MILITARY ASSISTANT on the REDUCTION of the LOCAL FORCE.

IN my former note of the 12th instant I laid before the Committee the present position of the local force with reference to recent orders of Government and treaty obligations.

I now submit those reductions which it appears possible to effect.

I annex a statement (Appendix D.) showing the number of Barr now employed on duties ordinarily undertaken by the police.

The total is 1,262; but this number is 180 in excess of what is required in the normal condition of the country when the jails are not so full as they now are. Thus, there is a total of Barr employed on police duty of 1,082.

The police, being unarmed, cannot take these duties; it follows, therefore, that the Barr must continue to perform them as Barr or as armed police.

It is possible to reduce some of the armed guards as per margin, and, with some arrangement at district head-quarters, a few other reductions might be made there also. On the whole, a total of 1,000 armed police should suffice in the province.

If the above number of Barr were transferred to the police, it would effect a saving in the Barr estimates of about Rs. 1,32,000.

The proportion of police in Mysore, as compared with those in the Madras Presidency, appears excessive. The following figures are taken from the Administration Report of 1875-76:—

Madras.

Police to population in rural parts - - - - 1 to 1,672
Police to area, 1 to 6 square miles.

Mysore.

Police to population in districts - - - - 1 to 1,198
Police to area, 1 to 6 square miles.

The Mysore police is unarmed; if, therefore, 1,000 Barr are formed into an armed police, it appears as if a corresponding decrease in the unarmed police force can be made.

Thus the saving to the State would be—

Barr 2 battalions, with regimental organisation transferred to	Rupees.
police - - - - -	1,32,000
Unarmed police - - - - -	1,12,000
	<hr/>
	2,44,000
Cost of 1,000 armed police, with complement of non-commissioned officers, say - - - - -	1,20,000
	<hr/>
Total saving - Rs.	1,24,000
	<hr/>

I do not see how this proposed force of armed police could undertake treasure and prisoners' escorts in addition to the above duty; but I think that the Mysore police, or a portion of them, should be drilled and armed, and do this work as is done in the Madras Presidency.

There remains the question of retention of some of the regular infantry of Mysore as such. Sir R. Meade considered in 1873 that one of the four regiments might hereafter be reduced, thus retaining three, or a total of 1,500. I am of opinion that not less than two battalions should be maintained on the old organisation.

These two battalions would undertake treasure escorts when necessary, all honorary guards, and be at the disposal of the Government of the province.

The reduction of the Silledar Horse is a very serious matter.

Starting upon the principle laid down by the Government of India in 1873, I am of opinion, that in ordinary times even, it is advisable to have a considerable number of sowars to aid the internal administration.

I think that the numbers required for the Raja's dignity should be proportionate to the force allowed to other princes of a like rank; and, as regards the subordinate co-operation with British troops, that force was brought to its lowest limit in 1873.

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Major.

19th January 1878.

Enclosure 24 in No. 5.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF THE BARR GUARDS OVER JAILS, TREASURIES, &C.

No.	Names of Jails, Treasuries, &c.	Numerical strength of Men.		Number of Guard.		Remarks.
		Present strength.	Usual strength.	Present strength.	Usual strength.	
8	District Jail - - -	432	252	54	31½	Kavaledurga Taluk, 2 Guards.
8	District Treasuries - - -	152	—	19	—	
69	Taluk Treasuries - - -	582	—	72¾	—	
7	Munsiff Court Treasuries - - -	28	—	3¾	—	
7	Engineering Department Treasuries.	28	—	3¾	—	
5	Special outpost Guards - - -	40	—	5	—	2 Chamrajnagar Temple. 1 Yelwal. 1 Bimdipur. 1 Sivasamudra Jahagir.
	Total - - -	1,262	252	157¾	31½	

STATEMENT OF BARR GUARDS OVER the JAILS, TREASURIES, &c., in the PROVINCE OF MYSORE, as they stood on the 8th January 1878.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Present strength of the District Jail Guards	District Treasuries.	Taluk Treasuries.	Munsiff Court Treasuries	Treasuries of the Engineering Department	Special Outpost Guards.	Total number of Men.	Total number of Guards	Usual strength of the Jail Guards before Famine.	Total number of usual Guards.	REMARKS.
Ashtagram -	Mysore - - -	40	24	88	—	4	40	196	24½	40	5	
	Hassan - - -	24	16	78	4	4	—	126	15½	16	2	
Nagar -	Shimoga - - -	88	24	78	4	4	—	198	24½	56	7	
	Kadur - - -	28	12	52	4	4	—	100	12½	24	3	
Nundydroog	Chitaldroog - - -	32	24	68	—	—	—	124	15½	12	1½	
	Bangalore - - -	124	16	72	8	8	—	228	28½	72	9	
	Kolar - - -	56	20	82	—	—	—	158	19½	16	2	
	Tumkur - - -	40	16	64	8	4	—	132	16½	16	2	
	Total - - -	432	152	582	28	28	40	1,262	157¾	252	31½	

Enclosure 25 in No. 5.

MINUTE by J. D. GORDON, Esq., on the POLICE ORGANISATION in MYSORE.

The Government of India, in Foreign Department letter No. 13 (Judicial), dated 29th January 1875, sanctioned an *ad interim* police scheme for this province at a

maximum annual cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs for a period of three years, within which the Government hoped that the entire establishment might be reorganised on the scale of Mr. Mangles' proposals for the Chitaldroog district, or on a scale closely approximating to it.

2. The *ad interim* scheme thus introduced has been in operation for nearly three years, and before leaving this office I desire to place on record my opinion of its working, and what should be done to give to the province an efficient police organization at a reasonably moderate cost.

3. Though the maximum cost of the *ad interim* organisation was fixed at 6½ lakhs, yet this figure has not been reached in any of the three years, and the estimate of annual cost was itself only 5½ lakhs, excluding the salaries of the Deputy Inspector-General and police assistants. Including these salaries, the annual estimate, as fixed in 1875, was Rs. 5,99,296, or very nearly six lakhs of rupees.

4. The scale of Mr. Mangles' scheme, to which it was intended we should gradually approximate, was fixed upon the principle of obtaining the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of numerical strength, and was based upon the important condition that there should exist a village police in a state of tolerable efficiency. Upon this principle, and subject to this condition, the scale fixed was four officers and 20 men for each taluk. It has been found practically impossible to reduce the establishment to anything like this scale, and I do not think it will be possible to do so for a very long time to come, because it will be very long indeed before we can have the proper conditions under which alone it would be safe to adopt this minimum scale. I do not think it is reasonable to expect that we can ever secure for each taluk an inspector who would have the energy and strength of purpose to visit every week every village of the taluk, nor would it be easier to procure for each taluk 20 devoted men who could efficiently perform the numerous police duties connected with it. The simple truth is, the kind of men contemplated do not exist, nor is it at all likely that the men now available will acquire the requisite qualifications for a long time to come. In dealing practically with the present, therefore, we must abandon the system of having police work done at high pressure, and we must adopt, in lieu thereof, some scheme which would be more suited to the machinery we are able to get. Again, the minimum scale has been fixed with reference to the assumption of the existence of a village police which is tolerably efficient. The hereditary village police of the province is in the last stage of decay. Steps are being taken to resuscitate it, but it must be quite obvious that such an institution cannot be revived in a day. The Revenue Survey does not appear to have done much towards providing for the remuneration of the village officers, and even if this be done, it will not be possible for a generation or two to obtain the proper men; mere remuneration cannot make the present men entirely different from what they are. In the great majority of cases they are utterly ignorant and wholly illiterate. Associations which have nearly died out through long neglect are not very likely to infuse into them much zeal in the report and detection of crime; and as to any real knowledge of the duties expected of them, they can hardly be expected to acquire it in their present state of ignorance. When the village community, as a whole, shall have made some further progress in intelligence and knowledge, and not till then, we may hope to secure a fairly efficient village police.

5. Considerations such as these induced me in 1873 and 1874 to propose a modified scheme, which the Government of India, in January 1875, finally sanctioned as a tentative measure for three years. The reasons which then induced me to propose this scheme still continue in force, modified to no appreciable extent. The present police doubtless does its work much better than the old Kandachar police which it replaced, but there is yet room for much further improvement. Close, continued careful supervision alone can make it what it should be. The present number of men cannot, in my opinion, be safely reduced, and these need not (having regard to their qualifications) get higher rates of pay than are now allowed to them. My proposal, therefore, is to retain the present *ad interim* organization in its subordinate parts, and so to remodel and improve the higher ranks that effective control and supervision will be ensured, and we should be able to secure the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost.

6. I would here consider and discuss certain proposals affecting police reforms which were received from the Government of India during the past year, and sent for my opinion. They embraced the following points:—

(1.) Giving to Commissioners of Divisions controlling police powers.

- (2.) The position of Deputy Commissioners as heads of the district police.
 (3.) The police functions to be entrusted to tahsildars, corresponding to amildars in this province.

On the first point, investing Commissioners of Divisions with the executive duties of Deputy Inspector-General of Police is not, in my opinion, a measure which is at all needed in this province. The evils of multiplying the controlling and supervising authority are not likely to be counterbalanced by any corresponding gain. Moreover, the Government has resolved on the abolition of such commissioners, so that it is unnecessary to discuss further this point.

2ndly. The position of the Deputy Commissioner as the district head of the police has been long since recognised in this province. He has under him an assistant commissioner specially detached for police duties, who is virtually his subordinate, and thus the inconvenience which elsewhere arises from the dual authority and dual responsibility of district magistrates and district superintendents of police is not here felt.

3rdly.—The next question is the proposed police functions of Amildars, and it is one of very great importance. It is proposed to invest these officers with the powers of assistant police superintendents, to entrust them with the duty of inspecting police stations, &c., and to authorise them to conduct police investigations in special cases under the District Magistrate's orders. It is probably not contemplated to regard them as the responsible officers in police charge of their taluks, but unless this is done their proposed police functions can be but of the most nominal kind; they would be no acquisition of real strength to the police administration, and there would result all the evils arising from a conflict of authority. To make them mere fault-finding officers is eminently calculated to discourage the inspectors, who do all the real work, and to make them discontented; whilst on the other hand, the Amildars themselves cannot be expected to take any real and practical interest in their police duties, when they are not regarded as being in police charge of their taluks, and are not held strictly responsible for the preservation of peace and detection of crime within their jurisdiction. Thus I am opposed to the half-and-half measure which is proposed; and whilst, on the one hand, I am strongly of opinion that the Amildars, from the tradition of their office, from the prestige of their position, from their influence with the landed proprietors, and from their experience and means of information, are likely to be of the greatest aid to efficient police administration if placed in responsible charge of their taluks; on the other hand, I am strongly of opinion that to give them the police duties, and still to allow them to be magistrates, is a measure likely to lead to the most mischievous results. They may be good police officers, but they are sure to be very bad magistrates. The advantage derived on the one hand is more than counterbalanced by the mischief done on the other. The combination of police authority and magisterial duties in the same person is wrong in principle, and, in the case of subordinate officers, it is positively mischievous. An anxiety to show a clean sheet of undetected crime is sure to interfere with the calm and unbiassed judgment so necessary for the just trial of criminal cases. An intelligent police officer in detecting crime, will have to take advantage of every circumstance of time, place, and character, though ever so far-fetched; the impartial magistrate must have an unprejudiced mind, and form his conclusions from facts placed before him in a strictly judicial manner. The preliminary police inquiry into a case is a very bad preparation for a magistrate who has to try it; and even though the same person be not allowed to hold the police investigation and judicial trial in the same case, yet the charge of the police administration, and the responsibility therewith connected, are sufficient in the case of many officers to bias their judgment as magistrates. The complete separation of police duties and responsibilities from those of the judicial administration, and the constitution of separate Police and Magisterial Departments, are therefore sound in principle, and must be, other things equal, always carried into practice. The exigencies of the public service, however, impose some restrictions to giving full effect to this principle; and, in the case of Deputy Commissioners, it has accordingly been abandoned. The great cost of maintaining two distinct heads of the Police Magisterial Departments, the evils likely to result from conflict of authority, and the impediment to joint harmonious working, the great gain to the efficiency of the police arising from the position and status of the head of the district,—these are some of the reasons why the principle of complete separation should not be carried to the point of having separate district heads of Police and District Magistrates. In case of our Deputy Commissioners, the combination of the two offices is not likely to lead to oppression or miscarriage of justice.

Their high position in the service, and their sense of honour and self-respect, are sure guarantees against their ever stooping to distort facts or to pervert justice for departmental ends. So that, in their case, the combination of the two functions is justifiable. But, in the lower ranks of the service, we have not the same safeguards; and it is too much to expect in our Amildars the same ability to distinguish between departmental and judicial duties, or the same fearlessness of consequences. I am, therefore, convinced that they should not be entrusted with both classes of duties. It may be remembered that the mischievous results of such a combination were among the chief causes which led, some seven years ago, to the formation of a separate Police Department distinct from the Revenue and Magisterial. To return now even partially to the former state of things, is a retrograde movement which I strongly deprecate.

7. What I would propose is—

Firstly.—To make the Amildars the chief and responsible police officers of their taluks, and to give them all the powers and duties of Police Inspectors. There need be no change in the designation of their office. The present Taluk Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors will all be regarded as their deputies in police matters, as the Taluk Sheristadars are their deputies in revenue matters.

Secondly.—To withdraw all magisterial powers from the Amildars, Peshkars, and Sheristadars, and to transfer such powers to the Munsiffs.

Thirdly.—To have more Munsiffs where necessary.

8. I have given this subject very careful, nay anxious, consideration; and, from my considerable experience of the working of both the Judicial and Police Departments, I am convinced that a scheme such as this would be in every way very beneficial. I would very briefly refer to a few of the benefits which might be expected from such a system:—

(a.) The proposed system would possess all the advantages of homogeneousness. It would completely separate the executive from the judicial, and enable the Government to utilize to the fullest extent the discipline and training acquired in one executive department, in another department, also executive, and to transfer to purely judicial officers the trial of magisterial cases. The great experience and influence of Amildars as executive Revenue Officers would not be thrown away, as under the present system, but would be utilized in another executive department, viz., the Police. The qualifications, training, and methods of judicial investigation acquired by Munsiffs as Civil Judges would ensure the better trial of criminal cases in their hands. Thus, all waste of administrative power would be avoided.

(b.) The Amildars are eminently qualified to be efficient police officers. They have always been regarded by the people as representing within their taluks the executive power of Government. From the tradition and antecedents of their office they possess great influence over the people and village servants. They are always able to secure the hearty co-operation of the landed proprietors and the hereditary village servants. This influence and power must clearly be of the greatest use in repressing crime and securing the public peace. On the other hand, if the Amildars are to remain without the police, as at present, they naturally show a degree of indifference and apathy (if not of antipathy) in all that concerns the police. Their indifference leads to a like indifference among the landholders and village servants, who cannot easily be made to believe that they are responsible to other officers than the "Subedar," as the Amildar is ordinarily styled by them. If, therefore, the Amildar is constituted the taluk head of the police, he would be able to call forth the dormant zeal and usefulness of the landholders and village servants, and thereby secure to the Police Department an element of great strength.

(c.) The Amildars' means of information are more numerous and varied than those likely to be possessed by an exclusively police officer. In his revenue capacity he has to move about frequently in his taluk, and has opportunities of coming in immediate contact with the people, and of knowing their circumstances and character. He would thus be able, better than any separate officer, to control crime, and secure early intelligence of all occurrences. He has full means of checking and correcting information departmentally conveyed to him, and his influence must make him a successful detective officer.

(d.) If from his fitness for police work we pass on to consider his qualifications as a magistrate, we find these are not many. His stock of information regarding particular individuals, and the character of the people of different localities, itself to some extent disqualifies him from being an unprejudiced magistrate. We have heard of an Amildar with whom it is an article of faith that every "Kormar" is a dacoit.

and that it is just to punish him for a particular dacoity, whether he really committed it or not, on the ground that he must certainly have been concerned in many other such offences. This may be an extreme case, but it serves to illustrate how information useful to a detective officer may be very mischievous to a Judge.

(e.) It will be remembered that, a few years ago, the Amildars were divested of civil jurisdiction, because such a step was found necessary for the proper administration of civil justice. The trial of civil suits of a petty nature (not exceeding Rs. 50 in value) was considered as too important to be entrusted to them, and yet they are allowed to retain as Magistrates the power of fining a man up to Rs. 50, in addition to passing sentence of imprisonment extending to a month. If they are unqualified to try petty civil suits, it must indeed be a serious matter to entrust to them the vastly more important duty of holding criminal trials. Miscarriage of criminal justice is more difficult to redress than mistakes in the decisions of civil suits: and it is not to be expected that officers, in whom was found wanting the judicial training requisite to try petty civil suits, would be able to do justice to criminal cases. As a matter of fact, the comprehensive and complex provisions of the Indian Penal Code, which it is impossible thoroughly to understand without a course of previous legal study, have not unfrequently been misapplied in the hands of our Amildars; and the cases are numerous which in their ignorance has led to a failure of justice. Not only do the Amildars lack judicial qualifications, but the demands of their multifarious executive duties leave them but little time for the trial of criminal cases. This has made it necessary to invest such low-paid officers as Peshkars and Sheristadars with magisterial powers. The pay of these officers ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30 per mensem, and it is not reasonable to expect that they will make good Magistrates. The corruption, oppression, and injustice which result from having such low-paid, irresponsible, and generally ignorant Magistrates have engaged my anxious attention. I have regarded the necessity of having such Magistrates as the weakest point—indeed, as a dark blot—of our judicial system; and the unwisdom of entrusting magisterial powers into hands that are likely to abuse them, has often been urged upon the consideration of Government. The proposed system would remedy this very serious evil by transferring the criminal jurisdiction from the Amildars and his subordinates to the Munsiffs.

(g.) Another evil which this system would remedy is the inconvenience to parties and witnesses caused by the Amildar's frequent absence from head-quarters. Large numbers of persons connected with pending criminal cases have often to be dragged over long distances to the Amildar's camp. Sometimes they have to go from place to place along with the itinerant Amildar, and frequently they have to wait for days at the taluk head-quarters, expecting his return. All this sore inconvenience and expense would be avoided if the Amildar's magisterial powers are transferred to the Munsiffs, whose courts are all fixed.

(h.) Another great advantage of the proposed system is, that it would enable us somewhat to reduce the present territorial jurisdiction of the Munsiffs, which in some localities is felt to be inconveniently large. When the Munsiffs scheme was framed, it was found impossible to avoid these large jurisdictions, especially in the Malnad portion of the province, as, otherwise, there could not be provided sufficient work for the courts. In part mitigation of this evil, a system of circuit courts was tentatively devised; and, though this system has given tolerable satisfaction, it is not wholly free from objection. If the Munsiffs be invested with magisterial powers, it would give them more work, and the increase of their number would enable us to reduce their territorial jurisdiction in many places to half its present extent. Then it would no longer be necessary to have a system of circuit courts, which must always be attended with a certain amount of confusion and inconvenience.

(i.) The proposed system, I very confidently assert, would immensely improve the administration of criminal justice, as the Munsiffs are obviously much better Judges than the Amildars. Most of them have passed the higher criminal examinations, and all of them have considerable judicial training. Their courts being fixed, they would be always accessible to parties, and, having nothing else to do but to try cases, they would be able to devote methodical attention to trials. Previous acquaintance with the parties, and business relations with several of them, which are so many disturbing causes to an Amildar-Magistrate's balance of mind, would be altogether absent in the case of the proposed Munsiff-Magistrate. This in itself is no small gain. These are some of the reasons which induce me strongly to advocate the reform in question. If its main features be approved, I am prepared to show in detail that it can be carried out without entailing on Government much, if any, additional cost.

9. Having discussed the aforesaid suggestions, the proposals that I would finally make are the following :—

(1.) Transfer the functions of the Inspector-General of Police to the Chief Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner's present dual and antagonistic functions often make his position one of considerable embarrassment. It is an admitted anomaly which can only be remedied by such transfer. The Deputy Inspector-General would be able to do all the inspection work, and the Chief Commissioner could easily assume the general supervision. The police statements and returns now required from District Officers may, with advantage, be considerably reduced.

(2.) Acting under the control of the Chief Commissioner, and in accordance with his instructions, conveyed through the Deputy Inspector-General, there would be the Deputy Commissioners. The real police work in each district must be done by them. They would be the only officers in whom police and magisterial functions would be combined. The combination is one which cannot be avoided under existing circumstances, but, in order to minimize the evil, and to leave them greater time for effective supervision of police operations, I would not have them exercise any enhanced powers under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I would also (for the purpose of further freeing them) relieve them of all civil work, of which they now do a small fraction only, but sufficient yet to occupy needlessly much of their attention. I am aware that the Government of India once expressed an opinion opposed to the last-named proposition; but there is reason to believe that different views are now entertained as to the future judicial administration of the province.

(3.) Next in rank to the Deputy Commissioners are the Assistant Commissioners specially attached to them for police duties. I would have no such Assistants for police duty, if the following proposal (4) is entertained. Moreover, when the Deputy Commissioners are relieved, as above proposed, there will be less need for the services of Special Assistants. Experience has shown me that there is a tendency to leave more of the real police work to the Assistant than was contemplated. The District Magistrate should be the real and responsible head of the police in his district, and should devote himself thoroughly to this important work.

(4.) Under the Deputy Commissioner the Amildars should be placed in immediate charge of the police of their taluks, and should be relieved of all magisterial duties. This is a matter to which I attach the greatest importance, and I have above laid great stress in detail upon it. It is necessary, I repeat, alike in the interests of police efficiency and of criminal justice. It would convert the various executive duties of the Amildar into a homogeneous whole. His aid in stimulating the village police would be invaluable, while, on the other hand, his judicial function as Magistrate would be exercised by Munsiffs with better results. This would make it necessary to appoint additional Munsiffs, say ten, for the whole province, and the money required therefor can easily be obtained by the reduction of the present Inspectors, a class of officers who would no longer be required. The Inspectors are the weak point of our present system.

(5.) The present grades under Inspectors may remain. Acting under the orders of the Amildars, they must continue to do the real police work of their taluks, until the village police can gradually come up to the required standard of efficiency, when the numbers of the regular police may be slightly reduced; though even then not to the scale of four officers and twenty men for each taluk.

(6.) A considerable saving—at least of half a lakh of rupees per annum—would be caused by the abolition of the Police Assistant Commissioners as such, and the combination of the offices of Military Assistant and Deputy Inspector-General, after providing for the salaries and establishments of the additional Munsiffs referred to. The total cost of the police would then be considerably below five and a half lakhs, instead of six and a half lakhs fixed for the *ad interim* scheme. I would invite attention to my letter No. 1255, dated 11th September 1874, to the Chief Commissioner, and its enclosures, which shew very clearly that a sum of five and a half lakhs of rupees is not an excessive cost for a police force, having regard to the population, area, and revenue of this province. A moderately efficient police cannot cost much less under existing circumstances. It appears to me that the amount of five and a half lakhs above named must be accepted, not as the cost of a mere *ad interim* scheme, but as the proper limit of expenditure for a police force, which should attain a fair degree of success in the discharge of its important duties in giving security to life and property. Possibly

this sum may be reduced to five lakhs; I should urge that it be not further diminished.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,
Late Judicial Commissioner, and
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Mysore, 20th February 1878.

Enclosure 26 in No. 5.

REPORT of the SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Members :

C. A. Elliot, Esq.
T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq.

We do not propose to make any reduction in the number of schools devoted to the ordinary course of instruction.

2. We are of opinion that the appointments of Inspectors of Circles are unnecessary, and should be abolished, on the ground that the departmentalising of education, and the separation of it from the control of the Deputy Commissioner, is unwise and injurious. We consider that, in every district, the Deputy Commissioner should be the head of the Educational Department, subject to the Director, and that he should have under him—

One Deputy Inspector to visit the middle and lower taluk schools, and

Two Sub-Deputy Inspectors to visit the Hobli schools.

One Sub-Deputy Inspector would suffice for the Kadur district.

3. The following table shows how the revised establishment would stand, and what would be the saving effected :—

Establishment actually existing.	Cost.		Establishment as proposed.	Cost.		Savings.	
	Imperial.	Local.		Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Inspectors of Schools - -	13,600		8 Deputy Inspectors at Rs. 100 each: 100 × 8 × 12.	9,600			
Establishment - - -	1,668		Establishment at Rs. 15 each (clerk at Rs. 10, peon at Rs. 5): 15 × 12 × 8.	1,440			
Rent and contingencies - -	912		Travelling allowance at Rs. 10, and stationery at Rs. 2: 12 × 8 × 12.	1,152			
1 Deputy Inspector of Schools -	1,800		2 Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Hindustani Schools.	840			
Establishment - - -	240		Establishment - - -	140			
2 Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Hindustani Schools.	840						
Establishment - - -	140						
	19,200			13,172			
Travelling allowances, say	3,000					9,028	
	22,200						
15 Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Hobli Schools.	—	6,600	15 Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Hobli Schools.	—	6,600		
Travelling allowance and stationery	—	2,160	Travelling allowance and stationery	—	2,160		
Peons - - - -	—	1,080	Peons - - - -	—	1,080		
		9,840			9,840		

4. We assume, as a matter of course, that appointments now standing sanctioned in the budget, but not actually utilized, should be struck out. This will lower the budget grant by—

	Rs.
1 Deputy Inspector and Establishment	- 1,690
1 Head Master for the Bangalore High School	- 3,000
1 Normal School-master	- 720
Total	- Rs. 5,410

But this is a merely paper reduction, and does not give any real saving.

5. We are further of opinion that the following reductions are feasible :—

I.—The three Normal schools might be abolished as being unnecessary, inasmuch as the most advanced pupils in the taluk vernacular schools might be appointed as Hobli school-masters.

II.—The Government girls' schools, which are now without competent female teachers, might be dispensed with ; the aided schools, which are better conducted, being sufficient for present requirements.

III.—As the study of Sanskrit is seldom resorted to, and need be encouraged only at some of the principal stations like Bangalore and Mysore, grants-in-aid might be refused to the Sanskrit schools at other than these two stations, where the education imparted is confined principally to instruction in religious books.

IV.—The Curator's appointment might be abolished, and the work transferred to the Principal of the Central College, or the Director of Public Instruction. If the above proposals are carried out, the savings would be as shewn under :—

	Imperial. Rs.	Local. Rs.
Normal Schools - - -	—	6,495
Girls' Schools - - -	3,176	—
Grant-in-aid to Sanskrit School -	3,468	—
Curator - - -	2,400	—
	9,044	+ 6,495

6. The Director of Public Instruction was consulted as to the proposals made above, and the following is a summary of his reply :—

Reductions proposed.

I.—Abolition of the three Normal schools, Rs. 6,495.

II. Abolition of the appointment of the Curator, Rs. 2,400.

III.—Abolition of the appointments of two Inspectors of Circles, and the appointment, in lieu, of eight Deputy Inspectors, at a saving of Rs. 9,028.

IV.—Abolition of the eleven girls' schools, Rs. 3,176.

V.—Discontinuance of grants in aid to Sanskrit schools, Rs. 3,468.

Reply of the Director.

Agreed to by the Director, who states that the reduction may be effected in the course of the next three months.

Agreed to.

The Director expresses no opinion on these three proposals.

7. Mr. Rice, however, states that, in lieu of these, the following reductions may be effected :—

	Rs.
I. One Deputy Inspector and establishment, <i>not used</i> - -	1,690
II. One Head Master for the Bangalore High School, <i>not used</i> -	3,000
III. Chikmagalur District School, <i>now paid by the municipality</i> -	2,196
IV. One Normal School-master, <i>not used</i> - - -	720
V. Appointment as Principal of the Engineering College an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, instead of an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and postponement of the appointment of a second assistant	3,600
VI. House-rent given to the Principals of Central College and Engineering School- - -	1,200
VII. Revised estimate of scholarships in Engineering and Normal Schools - - -	1,100
VIII. Provision for erection of school buildings - - -	10,000
Total -	<u>Rs. 23,506</u>

8. Items I., II., IV. have been already referred to in our paragraph 4. We are not in favour of proposal No. V. We consider it necessary that an Engineer of a superior grade should be the Principal of the College. We consider that the training of natives of this province in engineering subjects, so as to enable them to fill posts in the Public Works Department at first subordinate, but afterwards of higher responsibility, is a matter of the greatest importance. We understand there is, at present, a great demand for foresters and rangers in the Forest Department, and that it is in contemplation to open the second division of the Lower Department of the Engineering College, and, under these circumstances, the appointment of a second assistant cannot well be postponed.

9. Reduction under item VI. is practicable, but cannot take effect immediately, so as to effect the present incumbents.

10. With regard to item VII. no details are given as to the scholarships proposed to be reduced; but we are prepared to abide by the Director's opinion in this matter and to accept this reduction.

11. Item No. VIII. may be reduced. The figures should, however, be put at Rs. 5,600 according to the budget of 1878-79 :—

	Rs.
School buildings - - -	5,000
Enclosing compounds - - -	600
Total -	<u>Rs. 5,600</u>

The grant in the budget of Rs. 5,000 for repairs seems excessive, as the actual expenditure of 1876-77 was Rs. 3,160; but the grant cannot entirely be withdrawn, and it might perhaps be cut

down to Rs. 3,000, making a total reduction of Rs. 7,600.

12. In reply to a reference made at the suggestion of the President, the Director states that the financial result of the enhancement of school-fees in Anglo-Vernacular schools has been as follows :—

	Rs.
1873-74 - - - -	9,650
1874-75 - - - -	11,108
1875-76 - - - -	13,849
1876-77 - - - -	14,435

13. We concur with Mr. Rice in thinking that no further enhancement of the school-fees is at present called for, and that it would be unfair to impose any rates on Hobli schools, whose maintenance is, at present, wholly debited to the local funds, mainly contributed by the ryots.

14. The gist of our proposals for revision and reduction gives the following financial results :—

(1.) Saving by revision of the Inspecting Establishment - - - -	Rs. 9,028
(2.) By the alterations proposed in paragraph 5 as to Normal schools, girls' schools, grant-in-aid to Sanskrit schools, and by the abolition of the Curator's appointment - - - -	15,539
(3.) By reduction of scholarships - - - -	1,100
(4.) By reduction of grants for buildings and repairs - - - -	7,600
Total - - - -	Rs. <u>33,267</u>

(Signed) C. A. ELLIOTT.

(Signed) T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY.

19th January 1878.

REMARKS by the GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE General Committee consider this report satisfactory, and accept the proposals put forward by the Sub-Committee. Mr. Hudson suggests the advisability of an increase in school-fees being kept steadily in view; but the other members of the General Committee are of opinion that the financial result, namely, about Rs. 33,000, would not counter-balance the disadvantages, likely to result, especially at present, from any arrangement which would discourage pupils from attending school.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 27 in No. 5.

NOTE by OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER of MYSORE.

THE present financial difficulties of Mysore make it probable that there will be very extensive reductions in the future operations of its Public Works Department. It will be necessary to practise the very closest economy in the administration of its funds.

To further this object, and to enable the province to derive the fullest value from the services of its Public Works officers, I have two proposals to lay before the Chief Commissioner, which (if he thinks it worth while) might be circulated for the opinion of the Commissioners and other officers more competent than myself to decide questions of Mysore administration :—

1st. I need not enter into a description of the serial system of tank restoration now being carried out in Mysore. Theoretically it seems to me a sound and good one. But it is more expensive than our funds will now stand; so I wish to propose that a certain limit be fixed to the size of the tanks to be restored or repaired at Government cost. As at present advised, I think this line might be drawn at such tanks as yield a revenue not less than Rs. 100. There is no necessity for laying down a rigid rule admitting of no exceptions. But generally I would propose that no provincial funds whatever should be spent on tanks smaller than the above limit, neither in restoration to standard nor in the repairs of breaches, neither by Deputy Commissioners nor by Public Works officers.

Tanks above this limit should be taken up in their proper turn by the Public Works Department, and should be brought up to a standard of what has been called a "stop tank," that is, they should be made strong enough to withstand a flood caused by the breaching of all the tanks above them. This measure would cut off from Government expenditure about nine-tenths of the tanks in Mysore. With regard to the remaining tenth, I would propose that even before they are "brought up to standard," they should be so far in the hands of Public Works officers that all breaches should be repaired by them. That is, that Deputy Commissioners should be divested of all responsibility connected with such tanks, and all outlay on their account.

As regards the smaller tanks, I believe there is in some districts an irrigation cess at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners, part of which might be perhaps spent on them.

I hope that some satisfactory means may be found of enforcing the old Mysore law, that for the ordinary maintenance and conservancy of tanks the ryot is responsible. Apparently the responsibility cannot be fixed on them at present.

2nd. My other proposal is connected with the administration of District and Local Funds.

The District Fund budget for the current year amounts, for Original Works and Repairs, to Rs. 3,44,058, and for establishment to Rs. 93,311.

Of course a reduced Public Works budget will entail the transfer to other provinces of some of the Mysore officers. But there is not likely to be among those that are left the same high pressure of work as there has been. I recommend, therefore, that the Public Works Department should undertake the whole administration of the District Funds, and that the accounts of these funds should be prepared on the Public Works principle, and audited by the Public Works Examiner. I do not wish to reduce in the very slightest the control which revenue officers properly have over these funds. My object is only to ensure a better standard of work. I would propose that each district should have its engineer officer to execute all provincial works, whether buildings, roads, tanks, or canals, and to be, at the same time, the professional adviser of the Deputy Commissioner, and to superintend the expenditure of all the District Funds. The Irrigation Branch, as one separate from roads and buildings, would be abolished. The Executive Engineer would draw up the annual District Fund budget in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner would call on him to frame estimates, to report on works, to carry out repairs. He would have, as at present, certain powers of sanctioning funds, but with the engineering details he would have nothing to do. For all these the Executive Engineer would be responsible to his Superintending Engineer, and he would, in the course of his inspections, pay the same attention to district as to provincial works. If the Deputy Commissioner had a turn for engineering, and wished himself to carry out a certain work, he might be allowed to do it; but, while so doing, he would be subject to the rules of the Department for Public Works, and submit all the necessary accounts.

I believe the Department Public Works could take up these duties with an establishment considerably less than the Rs. 93,311 now allowed.

I contend that the works, having a closer professional supervision, would be done better and cheaper, that fewer blunders would be made, fewer failures occur. I think to any one who admits that engineering is a distinct profession, and not an art which any amateur may practice, the above must be self-evident. Whether it is applicable to the present state of Mysore is open to discussion.

The plan proposed should tend, I think, to promote harmonious working between the Revenue and Public Works officers, and to do away with an unwholesome distrust and jealousy which seem to exist in Mysore. My only object is efficiency and economy, emphatically not the glorification of the Department of Public Works.

(Signed) C. S. MONCRIEFF, Major, R.E.,
 Officiating Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore, 14th January 1878.

No. 9159-228, dated Bangalore, 22nd January 1878.

Endorsed by Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

ORDERED to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that they will, in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, favour the Chief Commissioner, at an early date, with their opinion on the proposals submitted by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires also to be favoured with the opinion of the Deputy Accountant-General on the second proposal, and as to the practical and economical working of the proposed change of system.

NOTE by CHIEF COMMISSIONER of MYSORE.

I QUITE concur. I have already been in communication, on the subject of these suggestions, with Major Moncrieff, in the Department of Public Works, &c.

The suggestions have my own hearty concurrence and approval; but before any final orders are passed, I am of opinion with Major Moncrieff that copies had better be forwarded to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for the very early expression of their views and opinions on the two proposals. I would also, with reference more especially to the second proposal, forward copy to the Deputy Accountant-General for his opinion as to the practical and economical working of the proposed change of system.

Bangalore, 21st January 1878.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Enclosure 28 in No. 5.

NOTE for CHIEF COMMISSIONER on the AMALGAMATION of PROVINCIAL and DISTRICT FUNDS in the DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

MAJOR MONCRIEFF'S note on this point expresses my views so entirely that it is unnecessary for me to say much. I agree with him in thinking that there should be an Executive or District Engineer in each district, in whose hands all works, whether now belonging to Irrigation, Roads, or District Funds, should be concentrated. He should be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner in administrative questions, but subject only to the head of his own Department in professional and technical questions.

The system in the North-West Provinces and Oudh (and I may mention that I strongly opposed its introduction, and was only converted to it when modifications in points of detail were introduced and its practical working was shown to be successful, so I am no blind partizan of a system because it comes from North-West Provinces) is as follows:—

Every new scheme is sent up by the Deputy Commissioner, through the Commissioner, to the Head of the Government for administrative approval; and, till this has been granted, it cannot be entered in the budget. As soon as it is granted, the file is transferred by the Deputy Commissioner to his District Engineer to prepare

plans and estimates. In September the Commissioner visits all his districts in succession, and holds meetings of the Road and Local Committees to draw up the budget for next year. They assume to begin with that the allotment of the year will be the same as before; they enter against it, first, ordinary repairs at so much per mile for each class of road; then, extraordinary repairs for any damage done during the rains; and lastly, original works which have received administrative sanction, placing them in the order of their importance, and inserting as many as the probable income or allotment of next year will bear. This is sent up to the Head of the Government, who, in the Public Works Department, decides finally on the budget for the whole province, and on the amount to be allotted to each district, and the works to be undertaken out of it. The execution of the sanctioned works rest almost entirely with the District Engineer; the only exceptions being that repairs to third-class roads are generally done through Amildars, and that, if a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant has a taste for engineering, he sometimes arranges with the District Engineer to take charge of a particular work, but, in doing so, he becomes subject to the departmental rules and system of accounts.

As far as I can judge, the introduction of this system would be suitable to the character of this province, and would effect an improvement in its administration.

(Signed) C. A. ELLIOT,
Famine Commissioner.

23rd January 1878.

Enclosure 29 in No. 5.

No. 11555-189, dated Bangalore, 28th March 1878.

From MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

IN continuation of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 11198-1819, dated 20th instant, submitting, with his remarks thereon, the proceedings of the General Committee appointed to report on the reduction of expenditure in this Province, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a Memorandum by Mr. J. D. Gordon, recording his views on the proposed reductions of establishments.

Enclosure 30 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

As I was able to attend only the preliminary meetings of the Committee, and took no part in its later proceedings, I proceed to offer some observations on the final scheme which has been submitted, and on the details of the reductions of establishments which are considered feasible in this Province.

2. I may premise that, however great the present financial embarrassment of the Province, reductions of a temporary kind, not based on sound principles calculated to promote the efficiency of the administration, are likely rather to prove in the end costly experiments. The hardships and compensations to be made to the establishments dispensed with, the costliness of re-engaging any portions of them hereafter, not to mention the difficulty of reviving departmental traditions and habits of business once destroyed, are matters which require attentive consideration. It should be our object as much to utilize existing materials as to provide for the easy transition of one administrative machinery into the organization required for a Native State.

3. The cardinal point which requires attention in a Native Government is its judicial organization. Shortcomings in other departments may be productive of inconvenience merely, but defects in the judicial arrangements affect the life, liberty, and property of the subject. To secure efficiency in this respect, it is at least necessary that the Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall be stationary, and the Judges accustomed to habits of judicial investigation and placed in circumstances calculated to ensure a calm and unbiassed judgment. But whilst the force of this principle has been more

Judicial organization. Evils of combination of Magisterial with Revenue duties.

or less recognised in civil matters; it is unfortunate, that the traditional idea of regarding magisterial power as a necessary adjunct to Revenue authority has not yet died out. To an unprejudiced observer, the evils with which the exercise of magisterial power by Revenue authorities, especially in the lower grades, is fraught, must be at once apparent. The itinerant character of the work of the Amildar of a taluk must in itself incapacitate him for a judicial office. The hardships entailed upon parties and on witnesses, in following him on his tours, or in waiting for his return to headquarters, are serious. But the most objectionable feature in the system is, that it places in the hands of men in constant contact with the people, a power which they have frequent temptations to abuse, to mark their displeasure, if not to wreak vengeance on those with whom they may be dissatisfied. I will not further dwell on the reasons which I have entered into at considerable length in another paper for regarding this as the weakest point, nay indeed a dark blot, on our judicial system. Whatever its necessity in times gone by, the sufficiency of existing legal provisions for the collection of the revenue leaves no excuse for any longer continuing this relic of what may be termed a barbarous system; whilst the exercise of police functions, which I recommend to be again placed in the hands of Revenue officers, gives them all the powers necessary to act with promptitude and vigor in matters relating to the public peace and personal safety. It is my conviction that the proper arrangement is to entrust police, and not magisterial, functions to Revenue authorities who, as the general executive officers of Government would naturally be the best guardians of the public peace, and would possess influence and authority for the detection and prevention of crime, such as a separate agency could not command. I urge therefore not only the entire withdrawal of civil powers from the District officers, but also the separation of the magisterial functions from the executive, except in the case of the Head of the District.

4. The existence of an efficient staff of Munsiffs and Judicial Assistants affords a ready means of carrying out this most desirable object. Owing to the poverty of the Province, their civil work has been found insufficient, except at two or three important stations. Their territorial jurisdiction cannot be enlarged without causing serious inconvenience to the people as regards distance. In fact there is more occasion for somewhat increasing the number of Munsiffs, so as to bring the Courts of original jurisdiction nearer to the people. It has been proposed by the Committee to raise the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000, and of the Judicial Assistants from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, reducing the number of the latter from 8 to 3. Not only would this fail to give a sufficiency of work to the Munsiffs, but I fail entirely to see how the three Judicial Assistants are to be distributed over the whole Province. I am opposed to any increase of jurisdiction when there is no adequate object to be gained by it, and it is highly desirable that the judicial machinery for civil and criminal matters should be available within the district itself. By the combination, however, of criminal with civil jurisdiction, there would be secured a sufficiency of work for the Munsiffs and Judicial Assistants throughout the Province.

Proposed arrangements.

5. My proposals then are briefly as follows:—

- 1st. The Munsiffs, of whom there are twenty-two for sixty-eight taluks of the Province, and whose number it may perhaps be necessary to raise to about thirty, have at present original civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 300, with small cause powers up to Rs. 20. I propose to confer on them in addition 3rd and 2nd class magisterial powers, withdrawing altogether magisterial authority from Amildars and their subordinates.
- 2nd. The Judicial Assistants, of whom there is one for each district, exercise civil original jurisdiction from Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,000, with small cause powers at their head-quarters up to Rs. 300. They also hear such civil appeals from Munsiffs as are referred to them by the Deputy Commissioners. They might, in addition to their civil original jurisdiction, have hereafter 1st class magisterial powers, and hear all civil appeals from Munsiffs, and also such criminal appeals as the District Magistrates may refer to them.
- 3rd. The Deputy Commissioner would still remain the Magistrate of the District, but without the enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He would exercise the various controlling and executive functions devolving on him as the Head of the Magistracy and Police of the District, but relieved wholly of civil work, and trying criminal cases and appeals only to such extent as the public interest might require.

As 2nd class Magistrates are competent to try almost all offences triable by 1st class Magistrates, the necessity for separate Sub-division Magistrates would, to a great extent, disappear, the Munsiffs who are as well trained and qualified officers being stationed much nearer the people.

6. The main, if not the only, objection which can be urged against this scheme, is that, for the great mass of petty offences which daily occur, the Munsiff would not be as conveniently near to the people as the Amildars of Taluks; but this objection

would be removed by providing in each considerable village a Panchayet or bench of magistrates, consisting of three of the principal men, for the summary disposal of complaints of petty assaults, thefts, mischief, cattle trespass, and nuisances, with power to inflict fines not exceeding Rs. 3, and to award compensation within that amount. A similar Panchayet of townsmen, with larger powers of fine and compensation, might likewise be appointed at Taluk head-quarters and other considerable towns in the taluk, with the Amildar or Sheristadar as ex-officio presiding officer. Rules for the working of these Panchayets are easily framed, requiring nothing beyond a simple record of decisions by any available village official or other person, and reserving in all cases to the district magistrate discretion to cancel any decision on appeal or otherwise; and to the Munsiffs similar powers in the case of the village panchayets' decisions only. The ignorance of the ryots in this province may certainly be a drawback to the success of such an experiment, but panchayet work of this description *is* what the ryots are accustomed to in their daily concerns, and it is necessary to make a beginning if they are at all to be trained to such responsibilities, only taking proper precautions to fix their powers sufficiently low to prevent abuse or mischief.

7. With the means of ready redress thus provided on the spot for the great mass of daily occurring petty grievances, the moderate distance of the Munsiff's Court is rather an advantage, as tending to repress frivolous complaints, whilst the prompt and methodical trial by the Munsiff would more than compensate for any slight disadvantage of distance, as compared with the loose and tardy administration of justice by the Taluk officers.

8. The anomalous jurisdiction of revenue officers in the so-called revenue suits, the only remnant of the old non-regulation system, must of course cease. This class of cases, thus specially provided for at a time when there were no separate regular Civil Courts, would now naturally come under the jurisdiction of the latter, the present double and co-ordinate jurisdiction leading only to confusion and conflict of authority:

9. For original civil jurisdiction above Rs. 5,000, and for the trial of all Session cases, as well as for the hearing of civil appeals from Judicial Assistants and criminal appeals from all first class magistrates, the two Civil and Sessions Judges proposed by the Committee to be provided out of the three existing Division Commissioners would suffice for the whole province. These judges may be absorbed eventually into a future Chief Court of three judges, which would be a most desirable institution in a Native State, the Judicial Assistants being also by that time qualified for higher responsibilities, similar to, though somewhat less than, those of District Judges.

10. I concur likewise in the proposed amalgamation of the Small Cause Court with the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, effecting thereby not only a saving of the pay of Small Cause Court Judge, but also that of a considerable portion of his establishment. With a Registrar under him to try suits up to Rs. 100 the Magistrate Judge would hardly have 500 cases so try in the year, which number, allowing for the usual large percentage of uncontested cases, would form but a small addition to his present light magisterial work. I consider that the present very large limit of small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000 is highly objectionable, as creating power of a necessarily arbitrary kind for the very small number of cases of the higher values which are ever likely to occur. I urge the reduction of the jurisdiction to Rs. 300, leaving cases involving larger amounts to be tried by the Judicial Assistants as regular suits. For similar reasons it is desirable to limit the small cause jurisdiction at present exercised by the Judicial Assistants, at the less important head-quarter stations, to Rs. 100.

11. These proposals would fairly distribute the judicial work of the province, giving sufficient occupation to all the courts without over-burdening any of them. In Bangalore and Mysore alone would the combined civil and criminal work be found too much for one Judicial Assistant, and I propose to have therefore an additional Judicial Assistant to each of these stations.

12. The annexed Table A. shows at one view how the civil and criminal work would be distributed over the whole province.

A.

Numerical Strength.	Names of the proposed Courts.	Criminal Cases.					Civil Cases.							
		Original.			Appeal		Regular Original.			Small Cause		Appeal		
		Sessions Cases, including those now tried by District Magistrates under S. 36, C.P.C.	1st Class Magisterial Cases.	2nd and 3rd Class Magisterial Cases.	Appeals from 1st Class Magistrates.	Appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.	Above Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 300 and below Rs. 5,000.	Below Rs. 300.	From Zero to Rs. 300.		From Zero to Rs. 20 at Places other than District Headquarters.	From Judicial Assistants	From Munsiffs
										At Bangalore.	At other District Headquarters.			
2	Civil and Sessions Judges	250	—	—	130	—	25	—	—	—	—	180	—	
7	District Magistrates	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge.	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	
1	Registrar under him	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	
9	Judicial Assistant Comms.	—	2,000	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	2,500	—	—	800	
30	Munsiffs - - -	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	

13. I now proceed to the Revenue, Police, and other executive Departments of the district.

14. I do not propose any general reductions in the number of districts themselves, as small districts are better administered, and are an advantage in a province in a backward state, obviating further the necessity for that objectionable feature of a district administration, viz., the sub-divisions. But in the case of the Kadur District, with a population of only 300,000 and a revenue of ten lakhs, it does seem a needless extravagance to maintain a separate district administration with all its paraphernalia. The coffee interest involved, the only excuse for it, is better served by a single efficient management of the entire coffee tract. I propose, therefore, that the small district of Kadur should be amalgamated with the coffee district of Hassan, the Nagamangala and Attikuppa Taluks, and the Kaveri portions of the Arkalgúd Taluk, which, as regards distance and other considerations, are better connected with Mysore than Hassan, being transferred to the former district. In civil and criminal matters, parties and witnesses would seldom have occasion to go beyond the local Munsiff's Court, whilst the Deputy Commissioner, relieved of judicial work, would be able to visit pretty frequently every part of the amalgamated district, and give his attention to the development of its interests. A similar amalgamation of Tûmkûr and Chitaldroog, with the head-quarters at Sira, transferring the Davangere Taluk to Shimoga, and considerable portions of Tûmkûr to adjoining districts, might hereafter be found desirable, and the position of Kolar might also require alteration. But these, involving changes of head-quarter stations, with the loss of extensive office, jail, and hospital accommodation, as well as various other interests, are best postponed for the present.

15. For purposes of executive administration, not only in his own proper Departments of Revenue and Police, but also in the various Educational, Public Works, and other interests of the district, the Deputy Commissioner, relieved of judicial work, would be able to fulfil his responsibility, as the local representative of Government far better than he is at present able to do. The loss of time and distraction of attention, involved in long intricate judicial investigation on occasions when important executive interests require his presence elsewhere cannot be exaggerated. The great advantages to the people in rapidity and certainty of judicial decisions, and the great vigour of the general administration, which would be secured by the specialisation of functions, cannot be over estimated. The Deputy Commissioner would have ample time to visit all parts of his district, and bring them under his direct surveillance, giving effect to his plans and measures with a promptitude unknown to weakly administered sub-division encumbered districts. The immediate result of the change would be the abolition of sub-divisions, which, whatever their necessity elsewhere with larger districts, are here an unmixed evil. These are of recent introduction, and would almost seem to have

been devised to find work for an overgrown staff of Assistant Commissioners. The delay in the despatch of business, the needless multiplication of correspondence, and the frequently very inconvenient grouping of taluks, which are made to form these sub-divisions, are serious disadvantages. The only argument for them, that of bringing criminal administration near to the people, would, as already observed, cease to exist with the institution of the still more conveniently situated Munsiff-Magistrates. Not the least benefit of the change would be to raise the status of the Amildars, who would be brought in direct relation with the head of the district. Their salaries are already fixed upon a liberal scale, and only greater care in their selection and better treatment are required to raise what I must call this, at present, degraded class of officers, into a position of respectability suited to the great responsibility devolving upon them.

16. The recently created Police Assistant Commissioners and Taluk Police Inspectors would no longer be required under a system which makes the district officer and the Taluk Amildar the responsible police officers in their respective spheres. The subordinate police agency would be better utilised if they were to be converted into small staffs of detective officers usefully employed where crime actually occurs, or in tracing out habitual criminals, and into separate patrols for the principal roads, and special police for towns. A small force scattered over extensive areas can never suffice for the prevention of crime, which must be left to the villagers themselves; and the manner in which they are employed upon a seemingly all-comprehensive, but really nominal, inspection of villages with elaborate reports of daily occurrences, is a mere waste of power.

17. The district organisation would consist then of—

1. A Deputy Commissioner.
2. A Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
3. A Treasury Assistant, to be in charge also of the Muzrayi and Jail, and to be also the Deputy Commissioner's office assistant for the conduct of all minor correspondence.
4. A General Assistant, to aid the Deputy Commissioner in his revenue, police, and other executive work.

A reserve of two Assistant Commissioners to be available for overworked districts or for any other general duties, would seem amply sufficient for all purposes. The total number of Assistant Commissioners would thus be reduced to 25, which was the number with which the organisation stated, when the present system was elaborated by Mr. Bowring in 1862-63.

18. It remains next to consider the several alternative proposals made for appointing two Revenue Commissioners, or one Revenue Commissioner, or a Revenue Secretary with the office of Revenue Commissioner combined. The first proposal may at once be dismissed from consideration, as it would simply be perpetuating the existing system of circumlocution in a less convenient and more expensive form. For, the two Revenue Commissioners and two Civil and Session Judges would cost more than the existing three Division Commissioners, while they would certainly not be as efficient for purposes of local control.

19. As regards the single Revenue Commissioner, however allowable it might be in a large province, it would seem to be a needless luxury in a small administration like that of Mysore, where it is of the greatest importance that the head of the Government should be in close and direct relationship with the executive officers of the district, especially in the Revenue Department. There is the greater occasion for this, now that the province has to be prepared for native rule without any loss of time, and the working of the several departments and the reforms and adaptations required in them have to receive the immediate attention of the Government. The interposition of an officer like the Revenue Commissioner between the ultimate head and the district officers would impair the vigour of the administration, and occasion delay and irresponsibility. The Revenue Commissioner could not well exercise over the whole province the functions of local control now held by the Division Commissioner; nor could he be vested with any of the powers of the Chief Commissioner, without weakening the authority, usefulness and means of supervision of that officer. There seems to be a certain degree of vagueness about the revenue duties now performed by the Division Commissioners, which the proposed Revenue Commissioner is to assume. As already stated, the last named officer cannot supply the place of the Division Commissioners for purposes of local control. As regards the collation of statistical and other returns, it

would be more convenient that the returns should be rendered by the district officers direct to the Audit and Account or Dufter Departments of the Chief Commissioners. The decision of revenue questions and cases, claims for remission of revenue, &c. which are beyond the powers of the district officer to dispose of, appear to have rested hitherto with the Chief Commissioner, the Division Commissioners simply acting as channels of communication. If an intervening authority has thus hitherto been superfluous it must be so to a greater extent hereafter, with the simplification of revenue systems and settlements, and with the thorough establishment of Civil Courts for the adjudication of all questions of rights. Under proper arrangements none but general questions and important measures relating to settlement and remissions and matters regarding the conduct and appointment of the higher grades of servants need as a rule come before the Chief Commissioner for his decision. The Revenue Commissioner could render no useful service as an intermediate authority in questions relating to the Revenue Survey and Settlement, which, being elaborated by that department, would be best placed at once before the Chief Commissioner for disposal. If it be proposed that he should take up the functions of the Inam Commissioner and Forest Conservator, on the abolition of these appointments, in order to wind up their work, he cannot be expected to discharge that duty as well as those officers would be able to do, nor without the delay and confusion attendant upon the transfer of work from one office to another. Neither can he be expected to supply any special knowledge required of those officers.

The strongest objection perhaps to the creation of such a separate officer is, that for the disposal of questions assigned to him he would have less information, assistance, and responsibility than the Chief Commissioner who, as the ultimate controlling authority, would command the organisations of account and counsel.

20. The third proposal of a Revenue Secretary and Revenue Commissioner has, I think, been somewhat vaguely conceived. If, as suggested, he were to make periodical tours and dispose of the great majority of questions, he would simply be the proposed Revenue Commissioner under another name. If he were to be merely a Secretary attached to the office of the Chief Commissioner there would seem to be no need for giving him the additional designation of Revenue Commissioner, which is apt to lead to a misconception of duties. Perhaps the idea has been borrowed from the analogy of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Public Works. But whilst there are many professional and technical questions which are better dealt with by this officer as Chief Engineer there can be very few matters for disposal by the Secretary in the Revenue Department which might not as well be brought before the Chief Commissioner for his consideration.

21. I am under the impression indeed that there is much room for simplification of work in the office of the Chief Commissioner. I believe that many matters are now submitted to him which may be better left to the district officers, and that he is encumbered with a good deal of minor correspondence, concerning materials for ultimate decision, which would form the proper and legitimate functions of the Secretary on his own responsibility. It is of the greatest importance that one and the same officer should be charged with the conduct of correspondence, whether with the subordinate offices or with the Government of India, and with the preparation of reports and returns relating to the same department or subject. If the work is found too much for one Secretary, as may be the case, an assistant may be provided to take charge of minor departments and correspondence. But I can see no sufficient reason for the creation of any independent office in addition to the Secretary. The Chief Commissioner would of course make his periodical tours through the Province, and can, moreover, for questions requiring local investigation, always command the services of specially selected officers.

22. This discussion, however, induces me to re-consider the propriety of the total and immediate withdrawal of Division Commissioners before the district arrangements are matured and gradually brought into regular working order. It may, I think, be expedient to retain them for some longer time, as three instead of two civil and sessions judges, divested of all but their judicial establishments, not interfering with the direct correspondence between the district officers and the Government, and only acting in other than judicial matters as referees in matters of importance which to the Chief Commissioner may seem to require local investigation and report, and in questions relating to the conduct and appointment of public servants. This arrangement, whilst avoiding the creation of a new office, and the establishment connected with it, would not be more costly, and would possess the great advantages of providing,

for a time, sufficient and valuable local supervision, of retaining the existing smaller session jurisdiction, and of utilizing temporarily in the most practical manner the services of available officers of experience, without the drawbacks inseparable from new arrangements. The indirect advantages generally of the presence of such an official in each division, at a time when our executive and judicial officers must be inexperienced, are obviously very great, and I would strongly urge this course.

23. No reduction of establishment can be made in this department, as such reductions of working establishments only go to enhance the cost of supervision. It is most important that the work should be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible. The proposals to save the allowances to Colonel Anderson as Survey Commissioner and Inam Commissioner seem sound. The delay and inconvenience involved in references to a distant authority are obvious drawbacks, and the experience acquired should now render it feasible to dispense with higher supervision than that of the local superintendents of the respective departments. I have read Colonel Anderson's memorandum on the proposals of the Committee, and though I am not prepared to admit the force of his arguments against localizing the superintendence of the Mysore Survey, I think it will be expedient and proper, in consideration of that officer's long and valuable service in the organization and training of the Survey Department, to retain his connexion with it on the reduced allowance of Rs.500 per mensem for a year or so longer, by which time Major Grant, an officer well qualified to assume local direction, may be expected to return.

24. The proposals regarding the Inam Department do not commend themselves to me. I should prefer to see this Department, which now costs Rs.68,706 per annum, entirely absorbed in the ordinary district administration. But this desirable end would not be facilitated by the arrangements proposed by the Committee, viz., the retention of the separate taluk working establishments, which are easiest absorbed in the district agency, the reduction by one-half of the central office, which has to compile the returns, and the immediate abolition of the office of superintendent, the officer most required to wind up the work. The settlement of boundaries and areas of inams can only be carried out by the regular Survey Department. But the investigation of inam tenures, whether of minor holdings or of entire villages, would seem to be akin to the ordinary revenue or jamabandi settlement, and therefore easily undertaken by the district officers. I have already stated my reasons for considering a Revenue Commissioner not required on the score of inam work. If it were practicable, the Survey Superintendent would be the better person to undertake the office. But what seems to me most urgent at present is to cause inquiry to be made into the working of the Department in communication with the Inam Superintendent, in order to arrange matters for the speedy winding up or transfer of the work.

25. I consider that economy would be consulted without detriment to the State by the abolition of this Department as a separate branch of the administration, and by its absorption into the districts. I would retain three Deputy or Assistant Conservators of special training to be employed as working officers in the larger forests of the three western districts of the province, under the orders of the respective district officers. The cost of the remainder of the large establishments of this Department, including the Conservator, amounting to nearly Rs. 80,000 in salaries, and Rs.15,000 in travelling allowances and contingencies, may be saved. A small administration like that of Mysore cannot afford to maintain a special consulting agency for forest matters. The experience acquired in actual working by the three trained officers above referred to, with the reported results of forest administrations elsewhere, would furnish all the information and suggestions required for the development of forest interests. Some saving may also be effected in the working expenses of the Department. But I am not sure of the propriety of giving up the work of "plantation" as suggested. The forest officers should contrive to plant as well as to conserve and prevent waste. There is also room for improvement of forest revenue, especially under the head of sandalwood, which is its chief item, and it is principally to secure this that the special trained agency is proposed to be retained in the forest districts. But I would take no credit for it in the calculation of savings, as against this there would be fallings off in other branches of revenue, probably for some years owing to the famine.

26. The Agricultural Superintendent would be usefully retained, not as proposed by the Committee to travel throughout the districts, but to superintend a farm for the experimental cultivation of exotics and improved modes of agriculture, and for training natives in practical cultivation in connexion with the

farm. The Superintendent should study native systems in his neighbourhood. The expenses of the farm need not exceed the limit of Rs.10,000 fixed by the Committee. The important point for consideration, however, is whether the farm should not be established at Mysore, the capital of the Province, where native gentlemen and landholders could be induced to take an interest in it. It would have to be considered whether the lands purchased at considerable expense at Bangalore can be with advantage disposed of.

27. Reduction in jail expenditure can best be effected by having one central jail for the whole Province conducted on scientific principles, and by introducing a cheaper system of management in district jails for short term convicts only.

Jails.

28. There is, on the other hand, a necessity for enlarging the Native Subordinate Medical Service to attend to the medical wants of the rural population which are now, it is to be feared, sadly neglected.

Medical.

29. I now come to the Public Works, a branch of the administration second to none in importance. I accept the well considered practical proposals of Major Moncrieff, and would leave it to him entirely to carry out the reductions, with the object of eventually bringing down the cost of the Department to Rs. 12,25,000 as proposed. As he justly points out, works abruptly stopped or dragged on slowly are in the end more costly. The reduction should be made rather on the principle of withdrawing from fields of work which it would not be advantageous or expedient for the State to undertake. In this view there may, I think, be considerable opportunity for reduction.

Public Works.

30. Under the head of Civil Buildings further structures at Bangalore should cease, and costly buildings, scattered throughout the Province in the form of schools, jails, &c., which it would be expensive for the Government to maintain, should be avoided. These may well be of a cheaper form, and in the case of village schools left to the people to construct and maintain with the aid of a grant.

Buildings.

31. Under the head of Communications it will be seen that nearly the whole expenditure, or a very large proportion of it, consists in provision for opening out roads and ghâts in the Malnad Districts, where work is difficult and very expensive. Unduly large expenditure on this item would seem scarcely fair to the rest of the Province, and will not benefit labor generally. Under our altered circumstances I would continue a certain moderate amount of expenditure regularly for this important purpose, taking care that it is not frittered away in scattered works, but confined to the completion of one useful work at a time.

Communications.

32. The only two great works under this head in progress are the Mysore and Bangalore Water-supply works. They should be completed. It would not be expedient nor economical to let them drag on slowly. But some reductions in present expenditure may unobjectionably be effected, by confining the operations to the completion of the reservoirs, leaving the work on the feeders and distribution channels to be carried out a little later.

33. I would urge reductions in the large expenditure on the improvements of existing channels, as distinguished from extensions. A very large portion of the revenue is now consumed by the said improvements, and by the agency for conserving. The field for extension seems somewhat limited, owing to the scanty area of low-lying ground, there being generally an abrupt rise of the land adjacent to the banks of the rivers. But, even if this impression be mistaken, extension of river channels as far as may be feasible is a real gain, unaffected as they are by accidents of seasons. Major Moncrieff observes that "the improvement of the channels means economy of water, and that means increase of revenue." This would seem to be practically true only where there is plenty of land available; when the irrigable area is limited, the necessity for economising water is not pressing.

Irrigation Channels.

34. I concur with Major Moncrieff in the propriety of the withdrawal from the restoration of tanks paying a revenue of less than Rs. 100, and I also think it desirable that, instead of carrying on the restoration of the tank series by means of a high agency on an extensive scale, the cheap native agency now under the orders of the District Revenue Officers should be trained to the improved system of work.

Tanks.

35. The reduction proposed in the establishment seems to be proper. The reduced establishment, amounting to Rs. 3,10,000, would not be too small for the outlay on the works likely to be incurred. It would, in fact, simply be dispensing with the separate establishments comparatively recently created for irrigation works, and reverting to the strength with which the department started in 1856. It would seem to me to be sufficient to retain one Executive Engineer and an Assistant for each of the six Executive Divisions into which the Province is divided, with a separate engineer of special qualifications for the conservancy of the channels of the Cauvery and its affluents. An Architectural Engineer for the construction of the more important buildings at the capital, and a Chief or Superintending Engineer with a personal Assistant for purposes of Control, and the necessary subordinate agency. There need be no additional channel establishments for the mere distribution of water, nor a separate establishment of accounts for the Department of Public Works in this small provincial administration. The accounts connected with the works would be embodied in the offices of the respective engineers, whilst the ultimate audit and control might be incorporated with the general Account Department of the Province. In this department, as in others, it appears to me that the account work and correspondence are enlarged by treating them as branches of the respective Departments in the Government of India, instead of viewing them as belonging to an administration complete in itself, subject only to the general guidance and control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

36. One point which seems deserving of inquiry is, how far the cost of work has been increased by exclusive departmental treatment. A system of free competition for contracts for works, with consequent cheapness, would seem to be best secured, by giving to the Deputy Commissioner a voice in the disposal of these contracts jointly with the Executive Engineer.

37. In assenting to the reductions of expenditure in the Public Works, I take it for granted that the railway from Bangalore to Mysore will continue to be prosecuted on borrowed capital. After the depletion caused by the recent famine, it is most important that, for some years, there should be a large outlay on useful public works to aid in restoring the prosperity of the Province. This would be better accomplished by a large special work like the railway than by an enlarged system of public works, which it would not be afterwards easy to curtail. I do not intend to enter here into a discussion of the advantages, nay, I would say the necessity, of the railway. These advantages to the capital, and indirectly to the whole Province, would obviously be very great. I presume, moreover, that it would afford employment to many of the officials who may be thrown out in the contemplated reductions in the Department Public Works.

38. I agree also to the proposal made by Major Moncrieff to effect a reduction by combining with the Department of Public Works Establishment that employed for the superintendence of the District Fund Works. I see a serious objection to the contribution proposed from the District Funds to the general revenue, as it appears to involve a breach of faith in the conditions implied in the collection of these cesses. The transfer of the cost of maintaining the Travellers' Bungalows to the District Funds may be construed into an abuse of these Funds. The same end, however, may be attained with less objection by further transfers to the funds of such District charges affecting the interests of the people as would properly devolve on them.

39. I am quite of opinion that the operations of the Topographical Survey should continue, and that it would be real economy to maintain it on the higher scale of Rs. 1,28,071, so as to complete this scientific survey and mapping of the Province within the next four years.

40. After the large reduction made comparatively recently in the Silledar Force, a further reduction now cannot but be very unpopular. On the other hand, if the regiments are to retain anything of the character of a regular force, it is alike a waste of power, and very destructive of military discipline to employ such men on road patrol and other quasi-police duties in small numbers at a distance from head-quarters. If they could be relieved of these duties, and a mounted constabulary gradually provided in their stead out of the existing Police Budget, there ought to be no difficulty in carrying out the reductions proposed in the strength of the three Silledar regiments from 330 to 250 each, or even to 200 each, producing a saving of at least Rs. 70,000, and considerably more if the lower limit be fixed. The regimental organization being retained, the force would admit of restoration to present strength at a future time if required. A mounted constabulary would be a very desirable accession to the police force.

41. The present force of the Barr (four regiments) cannot well be reduced by more than two regiments, as Major Stewart observes, without destroying the military character of the force. In regard to the guarding of treasuries and treasure escort duties, it is desirable, especially at out-of-the-way places, to retain the military uniform and character. The work of jail guards can perhaps be in some respects better done by armed police placed under the officers in charge of jails. When the rural police shall assume the character of a detective rather than that of a repressive force, and when the district machinery has been got into smooth working order, the proposed combination of the functions of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Military Assistant may perhaps require re-consideration. It would scarcely be possible for the Military Assistant with his other duties to inspect all the Taluk Police. But his control over the reduced military force would suffice, if he could give his undivided attention to it. The office of Adjutant to the Cavalry Force, which has not long existed, might then be abolished, in addition to the proposed reductions in the establishment of the Military Assistant.

42. I concur with the Committee in the proposed small reduction in the Educational Department, the most prominent feature of which is the substitution of a Native Deputy Inspector and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors to each district, in lieu of the present arrangement of two highly paid Inspectors with Sub-Deputies for the whole Province. The regular inspection over the whole province by two inspectors only must, to a great extent, be nominal; while the more general inspection ought to be undertaken by the Director himself, who would thus be better able to ensure uniformity in the system of instruction in the lower schools.

43. The total of eventual savings would, roughly estimated, then stand somewhat as follows:—

Savings	Rs.	Rs.
Reductions in the number of Assistant Commissioners with their establishments - - - -	80,000	
Reduction of one Deputy Commissioner with his English and Revenue establishments - - - -	32,000	
Reduction of the Judicial offices of the eight Deputy Commissioners - - - -	14,000	
Reduction of the Bangalore Small Cause Court Judge with one-half of his establishment - - - -	15,000	
Reduction of one Division Commissioner with the whole of his establishment - - - -	65,000	
Reduction of the Revenue and English offices of the other two Division Commissioners - - - -	43,000	
	<hr/>	2,49,000
Reduction of the allowance to the Survey Commissioner (only Rs. 9,000 for the first year) - - - -	15,000	
Inam Commissioner to be gradually abolished - - - -	68,000	
Experimental farm - - - -	14,000	
Forest establishment and contingencies - - - -	95,000	
Forest Department working expenses, including plantation work, sandalwood buildings, &c., as per Committee's estimate - - - -	78,000	
D. P. W. at present - - - -	Nil.	
Topographical Survey at present - - - -	Nil.	
	<hr/>	2,70,000
Reductions in the Military Force:—		
Silledars - - - -	74,000	
Barr - - - -	1,32,000	
Pay of Adjutant - - - -	7,200	
Establishment - - - -	15,000	
Stores - - - -	5,000	
Construction and repairs - - - -	12,500	
	<hr/>	2,45,700
Reduction of the D. I. G. of Police with his establishment - - - -	22,000	
Reductions in the Educational Department (as per Committee's proposal) - - - -	-	
Eventual reduction of D. P. W. from 15 lacs to 12½ lakhs, irrespective of 10 lakhs savings in surplus - - - -	-	2,75,000
Total	<hr/>	<u>10,94,700</u>

44. There would be further savings in the offices of the Chief Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, in the Account, Audit and Treasury Departments, and other head offices; but these, as well as a considerable portion of the savings above proposed, can only be effected with safety after a re-arrangement and simplification of work in the various Departments. There could generally be no reduction of establishment without reduction of work, and the simplification of work is in itself a very important measure of administrative reform.

45. I have only to add that, in the present distressed condition of the districts, no relief to the finances should be attempted by means of additional taxation. When, however, occasion for this shall hereafter arise, I do not think it will be feasible or politic to enhance the already heavy excise on tobacco. The effect would be to discourage local production and to promote smuggling. But a very considerable amount of revenue can be secured by a general taxation of houses without any exemptions. The total number of houses in the Province being, say, a million. The Committee propose the exemption of the houses of agriculturists; but such exemption, in a country essentially agricultural, must render the tax nearly unproductive. Moreover, the suggestion is based on an old idea wholly inapplicable to the altered condition and circumstances of landholders of the present day. It would certainly seem to be unfair to non-agriculturists.

46. No notice is taken of the reductions in the subordinate police, because these, as well as any reductions of taluks, would be utilized for the additional Munsiffs required.

47. The above estimate is necessarily rough and general. But the results eventually to be attained will not, I believe, very materially differ. The reductions must be gradually carried out, and with careful consideration to those affected by them, whose service and circumstances deserve attention. With due application of pension and gratuity rules the establishments may be gradually reduced without injustice, and with no material injury or loss of efficiency.

48. I have not in this paper entered into the savings which will be effected by the substitution of a native for an European agency. This is a measure which, necessary though it be, must be carried out gradually and with careful consideration, so as to ensure efficiency and good character in the Native agency substituted. When such measures shall be feasible, the opportunity must be taken to reduce the present rates of salaries to a scale which would be adequate to the natives of the country.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON.

Mysore, 24th February 1878.

Enclosure 31 in No. 5.

No. 1641 P.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of
MYSORE.

Foreign Department—Political.

*See pages
15 and 66.

SIR,

Simla, the 8th August 1878.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letters* No. 11198-181G., dated 20th March, and No. 11555-189, dated 28th March. The former submitted the proceedings of a General Committee appointed by your predecessor to report on the reduction of expenditure in Mysore, with Mr. Saunders' remarks thereon. The latter enclosed a memorandum by yourself on the same subject.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered the recommendations submitted with the correspondence above cited, so far as concerns the departments of the Mysore Administration named in the margin, and I am now to communicate the following observations and orders thereon.

Topographical Survey.
Revenue including—
(a) Survey and Settlement
(b) Forests.
(c) Experimental Farm.
Extra revenue from Sandalwood.

3. *Topographical Survey.*—The Committee appointed by Mr. Saunders do not propose any reduction in the establishments engaged on this work, the importance of

which is urged by Major Moncrieff in his note of the 8th January 1878. Mr. Saunders also in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his letter dated the 20th March last, expressed general concurrence in the views of the Committee, and reserved his further opinion pending a separate reference about to be made to the Government of India on the subject. The separate reference was made to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the present Chief Commissioner is satisfied with the reductions made by the Surveyor-General. The budget grant of the Topographical Survey Department now stands at Rs. 1,00,000, and the Governor-General in Council agrees that no further reduction is possible.

4. *Survey and Settlement*.—The Committee propose to abolish the appointment held by Colonel Anderson as head of the Survey, which is paid at Rs. 15,000 a year (half Colonel Anderson's whole pay). They also recommend that "as the survey and settlement cannot possibly be completed prior to the coming of age of the Maharaja, though inadvisable to summarily reduce the working department in any way, no vacancies should be filled up hereafter without special sanction until the establishments for the Province become reduced to 12 parties." The Governor-General in Council observes that the Secretary of State has pressed for the completion of the survey of Mysore as a work of the highest importance to the Province. And, in His Excellency's opinion, the Committee's argument that the work is not likely to be completed during the Maharaja's minority should not be allowed to interfere with its completion as far as possible during that time. If carried on efficiently while the Province is under the Government of India, there is reason to hope that the Maharaja on assuming direct administration will be ready to recognize the great value of the survey and settlement work, and will finish whatever might remain to be done either by himself or with the help of Government officers. Upon a consideration of these circumstances the Government of India have decided to adopt the recommendations in paragraph 22 of Mr. Gordon's memorandum dated 24th February last. The proposal to retain Colonel Anderson's services, temporarily, on the reduced pay of Rs. 500 per mensem, which is accepted by that officer himself, will be referred to the Government of Bombay for opinion.

5. *Experimental Farm*.—The present cost of the farm appears to be—

	<u>Rs.</u>	
Working expenses - - - - -	19,500	per annum.
Pay of Superintendent - - - - -	4,800	„
Total - - - - -	<u>24,300</u>	„

The Committee think that "the farm should be maintained on a smaller scale, and that the superintendent should be ordered to travel throughout the districts. The budget should not exceed Rs. 10,000, including the pay of the Superintendent."

Mr. Saunders (paragraph 17 of his letter) does not agree with this recommendation, but thinks that the farm should either be abolished, or else that not less than a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be allowed (exclusive of the Superintendent's pay of Rs. 4,800 and his travelling expenses) for experimental farming. He proposes to debit the cost of the farm to "Local Funds General" instead of to "State Funds." The conclusion arrived at by the Governor-General in Council is that it is useless to maintain the experimental farm any longer, but as the ground occupied is fertile, and the situation favourable, an attempt should be made to establish a good fruit and flower garden, such as the Maharaja would be likely to retain for his own use. The expenditure should be restricted to Rs. 10,000 as recommended by Mr. Gordon in paragraph 25 of his memorandum above referred to.

6. *Forests*.—Mr. Saunders supports the recommendations of the General Committee, which are to the following effect:—

(1.) That the Forest Department with the Conservators of Forests at its head be retained, but that the staff of forest officers under him be reduced to four Deputy and Assistant Conservators, who are to have charge of the State forests in Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, and Shimogar.

(2.) That the State forests in the Maidan talukas, as well as the collection and disposal of sandalwood, be placed under Deputy Commissioners of districts.

(3.) That plantations, except in the Maidan talukas, be discontinued, and the following savings effected :—

	Rs.
On buildings	2,000
Plantations	37,050
Three-sevenths of the pay of superior officers, establishments, and travellings allowances	27,821
Total	<u>66,871</u>

(4.) That additional cuttings of sandalwood be made so as to yield an extra revenue of Rs. 1,00,000 annually.

On the other hand Mr. J. D. Gordon, the present Chief Commissioner, proposes to abolish the Forest Department as a separate branch of the administration, and to retain only a number of trained forest officers whom he proposes to employ under Deputy Commissioners. He does not propose to discontinue plantations, nor to withdraw from forest officers the control of the sandalwood cuttings, but to abolish the appointment of Conservator of Forests, and thus to effect a saving of Rs. 80,000 in salaries and Rs. 15,000 in travelling allowances and contingencies.

The Governor-General in Council has resolved to accept with some modifications the proposals of the General Committee which were supported by Mr. Saunders. It would be inexpedient to abolish, at any rate immediately, the appointment of Conservator of Forests in Mysore. For Captain Van Someren for upwards of ten years has been in charge of the Forest Department in Mysore, and has accumulated an amount of experience which makes him better fitted than any one else for accomplishing what still remains to be done under British rule. The plan of placing forest officers in charge of the forest in civil districts, and subordinating them to Deputy Commissioners, promises good results. This at least is the experience of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, wherein it has been adopted with advantage. But to ensue similar success in Mysore there must be a professional head of the forest administration, to whom the district forest officers should be subordinate in all professional and departmental matters. Moreover if the forests are placed entirely under Deputy Commissioners, there would be risk of their management in the different districts being regulated on no systematic plan. It would vary according to the individual views of each officer.

7. The Government of India fully approve the proposal not to discontinue plantations in the Maidan talukas. It is highly desirable that the experience gained during the last eight years, should now be used to extend the plantations as much as the short remaining period of British rule will permit.

8. *Sandalwood*.—The proposal to increase the revenues of the Province by increasing the cutting of sandalwood is also approved. The Government of India has recently directed that additional cuttings be made so as to admit of a collection of 1,000 tons, in addition to the limit of 500 tons fixed for the ordinary annual cuttings of this wood. These cuttings must be carried out under the control and responsibility of the Conservator, so as to guard against the diminution of the value of this State monopoly. It is understood that this instruction accords generally with your views on the subject.

9. *Future Forest Administration*.—The chief work remaining to be done in Mysore in the matter of forest administration during the remaining years of British rule may be summed up as follows :—

I.—Maintenance, protection, and improvement of the reserved forests.

II.—Maintenance and extension of plantations.

III.—Sandalwood cuttings.

And from late proceedings it is learnt that the Chief Commissioner has also arranged for the supply of railway sleepers by the Forest Department. By the recent removal of three officers from Mysore, the staff of Deputy and Assistant Conservators has already been reduced to four officers, the strength recommended by Mr. Saunders' Committee. The total staff of superior officers now stands as follows :—

1	Mr. Macpherson	-	-	-	Deputy Conservator.
2.	„ Jellicoe	-	-	-	} Assistant Conservators.
3.	„ Hutchins	-	-	-	
4.	„ King	-	-	-	
5.	„ Anthony	-	-	-	Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Of these, two officers (Messrs. Jellicoe and Hutchins) are professionally trained.

From the last annual report of the Forest Department it appears that forest reserves exist in the following districts :—

Mysore.		Bangalore.
Hassan.		Tumkur.
Kadur.		Kolar.
Shimoga.		

The existing staff is not therefore sufficient to provide a forest officer for each district where reserves exist, and it will be necessary for the Conservator to arrange for the care of the remaining districts by means of subordinate forest officers. Hence it is clear that the superior staff cannot be further reduced, nor will it be difficult to dispose of the few forest officers now left in the Province when it is handed over to the Native Government. At the same time no more fresh appointments are contemplated.

10. Henceforward the Conservator and the superior officers under him should devote special attention to the selection and training of Native Forest Rangers, who might be entertained as apprentices, so that when the time comes there may be a staff of native officers ready and competent to carry on the work of the Department. The standing orders regarding the entertainment of temporary establishments in the Forest Department admit of this measure being carried into immediate effect should you so desire. As to the permanent subordinate establishments, you have authority under the resolution of the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. 28F., dated the 17th May 1878, which sanctioned a maximum monthly amount for subordinate forest establishments, to direct such reorganisation as you may deem necessary to meet present requirements. But the measures taken should be reported to the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 32 in No. 5.

No. 3433-48, dated Bangalore, 5th August 1878.

From MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to
A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WITH reference to your telegram dated the 1st instant, I am desired to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the accompanying Minute by the Chief Commissioner, setting forth the principles which he would recommend for adoption in giving effect to the intentions of the Government of India as to the introduction of Native agency more largely in this administration.

Enclosure 33 in No. 5.

MINUTE by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of MYSORE.

As the condition of this Province may now justify the hope that special measures for the relief of distress from famine may, in the course of a few months, be discontinued, I have now to place before the Government of India, in accordance with the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy, my views regarding the measures that are necessary for dispensing with the services of the European officers of the Mysore Commission.

2. In the course of a very few years, the Province of Mysore will be restored to its Native Chief, and it becomes us to take the earliest steps to give practical effect to the avowed policy of the Government, in preparation for native rule.

3. It was, I believe, the intention of my predecessor, in accord with the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, to submit proposals in this direction nearly two years ago; but the famine which then threatened, and has since been so sore on the land, compelled him to stay his hand; and it has not been possible since to take any such steps.

4. Now that it has become practicable to consider the subject, I would submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor-General in Council, the following proposals, which deal with the terms on which compensation may be awarded to those military officers whose services may no longer be required in Mysore.

5. In the first place I would suggest that the Commander-in-Chiefs in Madras and Bombay may be informed of the intention of the Government, and may be asked to receive back any officers now serving in Mysore who may be replaced at their disposal. With, I think, one exception, the officers of the Mysore Commission belong to the Madras army.

6. The case of these officers is exceptional. They do not elect to return to the army from a change of mind, nor are they remanded to the army by reason of incapacity or misconduct; but they revert to their original profession solely by reason of inevitable political necessity. If this their peculiar position be clearly pointed out, there would not, I apprehend, be found, on the part of the chiefs of the army, a reluctance to receive the officers back, such as would naturally arise under some of the circumstances to which I have referred. I would ask, then, in justice to the officers concerned, that the peculiar circumstances under which they are required to return to the army may be clearly and prominently explained, so that no reflection shall be cast on them on that score.

7. I conclude that it would be in respect to the most senior officers, Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, holding the office of Commissioner in the Mysore Province, that really serious—indeed, I may say, insuperable—difficulty and objection would exist to their return to military duty.

8. The high salary which such officers now receive, their army rank and standing, and their long severance from military duty, would make it well-nigh impossible to re-employ them in the army, with satisfaction to the State and with justice to themselves. But there are only three such officers, and my present proposals are not intended to apply to their case, which may be separately dealt with. It may be well, however, that the Commander-in-Chiefs may be informed that such senior officers will not be required to rejoin the army.

9. I would express an earnest and confident hope that the Government of India will recognise the claims of the officers now unavoidably ejected from Mysore, to civil employment elsewhere in India, so far as other interests may make this practicable; and that efforts may be made, as opportunity may offer, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of such of them, at least, as bear deserving official reputations. But opportunity for such employment cannot at once, and may not for long, occur; and the period for the restoration of the Province to its Native Ruler has approached too near to admit of further delay in the steps which, in common honesty towards that ruler, we are bound to take in preparing for his administration.

10. The practical suggestions which I now proceed to make, must be held to apply only to the junior European officers, that is to say, to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Province, who are military officers.

11. I assume that the claim of these officers to some compensation, on being required to leave the Province, will be readily conceded. They entered the Commission in the implied belief and understanding that they would not revert to the army, except in the case of war, or at their own desire, or by reason of misconduct, or incapacity for civil duties. The unforeseen decision of the British Parliament has altered their position and prospects. They cannot, it is true, tax the Government they serve with any breach of faith; but the resolve of the British nation to restore Mysore to its Native Chief, has, unexpectedly and unavoidably, affected their position and interests.

12. As a claim to compensation cannot fairly be denied, I have now to consider its nature and extent; and in doing so, I am bound to regard the existing circumstances of the Province.

13. If the Mysore State were now in a condition of financial prosperity, I might be disposed to recommend exceptional liberality in the very peculiar circumstances of the case; and to this I should incline, not less from a desire to meet what I feel sure would be the wish of the Maharaja and the State, than from a wish to study the interests of the officers concerned. But, unhappily, the Mysore State is very impoverished, and I shall not therefore be justified, however strong my sympathy with the officers, in recommending more than simple justice and fair consideration may require.

14. I should recommend, then, that past service to the Mysore State be held to have been fully requited by past salary: that no claim to pension from the Mysore State, on account of such service, be entertained; but that the actual direct present loss to

each officer transferred, involved by such transfer, be made good to him for a certain reasonable period. For 10 years past it has been known that, at a certain date, the Province of Mysore will be made over again to a Native Chief. The departure of the British officers serving in the administration of that Province when such restoration should take place was likewise known to be inevitable. Circumstances connected with that measure now require that the officers should leave earlier than the date of such restoration. They will not be turned adrift unemployed, but will revert to the profession to which they belong, if other employment cannot be provided. Their departure from the Province has probably thus been anticipated by a term of nearly three years.

15. The period during which they shall receive compensation may thus be fixed at three years. For such period I would grant to each officer transferred, as a personal allowance from the Mysore State, the difference between the pay which he is now drawing at Mysore and that which he will receive on rejoining the army. If, owing to promotion or other employment, the pay of such officer shall, at a date earlier than three years from transfer, be increased, the personal allowance debitable to the Mysore State shall be diminished by the amount of such increase, from the date when such increase accrued.

16. To an officer who shall not lose by such transfer to the Army, and, *à fortiori*, to one who shall gain, I should recommend no such personal allowance. I give illustrations of my meaning:—

Example 1.—Major A. receives in Mysore Commission (say) Rs. 800 per mensem; his pay as Major in the Staff Corps would be Rs. 640-14-0. On transfer, he would be entitled to receive, for three years, Rs. 160 per mensem as a personal allowance from the Mysore State. But, six months after transfer, he obtains his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, pay Rs. 827-14-0. The personal allowance from Mysore will cease from date of such promotion.

Example 2.—Captain B. receives in Mysore (say) Rs. 700; as Captain in the Staff Corps he would receive Rs. 374-1-6. On remand to the Army he would be entitled to receive from Mysore as a personal allowance Rs. 326 per mensem. Promotion to Major, six months after transfer, would increase his pay to Rs. 640-14-0. The personal allowance from Mysore would, from such date, be reduced in proportion.

17. It appears to me that this course is not open to the objection that it is unfair to the officer or to the Mysore State. The transfer of the officer is unavoidable, and he is shielded, for such time as seems fair, from loss. He is required to leave through an act of State, as he would have been required to leave through the occurrence of war.

18. On the other hand, the form which I recommend for the compensation to take, is the best for the Mysore State:—(1.) She is not thereby called on to pay large sums at once as compensation, which in her present financial condition would be embarrassing; (2) she would continue to pay, for a certain reasonable period only, what she has borne for years past, inasmuch as the available portion of the salary of the transferred European officer, after satisfying his claim to personal allowance, would, in most cases, suffice to meet the addition necessary for the salary of his Native successor; (3) the compensation, spread over three years, would be constantly liable to reduction or stoppage, by promotion or employment otherwise, of the compensated officer.

19. I should further recommend that any balance that may, at the date of restoration of the Province, be then due to any officer to complete the personal allowance for a period of three years, shall be paid in a lump sum to each officer at such time. Ordinarily, the payments can be made quarterly in arrears, through the Pay Department of the Government in which the officer may be serving; and I should propose that it be continued to him for so long as he may be entitled to it, whether he proceed on leave or not, and irrespective of leave allowance from his own Government.

20. In addition to the personal allowance I have proposed, I should strongly recommend that a further sum, equal to three months' pay at the time of transfer, be paid to each officer transferred, to meet contingent expenses involved. The disposal of property, and the removal of family and effects, will necessarily entail expenditure, to which this additional sum, the same for every officer, would be applied.

21. The number of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, military, to whom these proposals would apply, is 14. Of these, I should strongly urge the

retention, for a time, of the two senior. There would thus be 12 officers to be dealt with in the manner proposed.

22. I have calculated that the maximum cost of compensating these 12 officers in the manner I have suggested, including the lump sums of three months' salary recommended, will be Rs. 1,40,069-4-6. This sum will be spread over a period of three years, during which the average monthly charge to the Mysore State will be Rs. 2,968-9-5. The charge on account of payment of three months' salary, would be in the aggregate Rs. 34,200. But it must be borne in mind that the total cost above stated (viz., Rs. 1,40,069-4-6) supposes that the whole personal allowance claimable will continue to be paid to all officers concerned for the whole period of three years, which will certainly not be the case. The real expenditure would therefore be very considerably less. On the other hand, there will be other claims to satisfy, and I should approximately estimate the total cost on account of compensation at (say) Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs of rupees), spread over a period of nearly three years.

23. The amount does not appear to me to be excessive under the circumstances of the case.

24. I do not, at this stage, trouble the Government with the details showing the names of the officers, and the sums to which they will be respectively entitled. If the principle, on which the compensation is to be granted, I have here advocated be approved, it will be easy subsequently to apply it to individual cases.

25. The cases of the senior officers will, as I said, be separately dealt with. In regard to them, and also to military officers employed in other special Departments, such as the Inam, the Forest, &c., the decision will in great measure depend upon the view which the Government of India may take, and the orders which may be passed upon the administrative changes contained in the proposals which were submitted in March last, upon which I shall be glad to receive early instructions.

26. I trust that these views, and the conclusions to which, after mature deliberation, I have come, may, under the exceptional circumstances of this case, commend themselves to the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and that authority may be given to me at an early date to act on them, as soon as I feel that I may safely do so with reference to the condition of the Province.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,

Bangalore, 5th August 1878.

Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Enclosure 34 in No. 5.

No. 2391P., dated Simla, 29th October 1878.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

*See page 79.

I AM directed to acknowledge your Secretary's letter, No. 3433-48,* dated 5th August 1878, inclosing a minute submitting your views as to the measures which are necessary for dispensing with the services of the European officers of the Mysore Commission. It is understood from paragraph 21 of the minute that the number of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners to whom these proposals may be applied is 14; but that you recommend that the services of two of the officers in question should be retained; the number dealt with is therefore 12.

2. In paragraphs 5 to 9 of your minute you discuss the question of the return to military duty of the European officers employed in Mysore, and also express a hope that it will be found possible to provide some of them at any rate with civil employ in other provinces of India. In reply, I am to say that, with regard to the junior officers who will probably have to revert to military duty, the Governments of Bombay and Madras will be addressed as you propose, on receipt from you of a nominal list of the officers concerned. In respect to the senior officers referred to in paragraph 8 of the minute, your separate proposals are awaited. Upon the question of employing the disestablished officers on civil work in other provinces of India, I am to say that the Government of India will arrange what may be possible, having due regard to the position and prospects of the officers in other commissions.

3. Your proposals—paragraphs 11 to 20 of your minute—on the subject of the compensation to be allotted to the officers whose services are now to be dispensed with, have been considered, and I am directed to convey the following orders of the Governor-

General in Council. The conditions named in your paragraphs 15 and 16 for regulating the grant of compensation are approved; but His Excellency in Council considers that the amount recommended must be reduced. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to sanction, in lieu of the full difference between an officer's present pay in Mysore and that which he will draw on rejoining the army, or obtaining civil employ elsewhere, a larger sum than half that difference, the grant being made as you think most suitable, having due regard to the finances of Mysore, either in a lump sum or by a monthly payment. Moreover an officer's "present" salary should not be taken to be the amount which he may now be drawing, but should be calculated upon his average emoluments for the three years preceding the date of this letter. It is also to be understood that the special compensation is given upon the condition that no officer shall, without reasonable ground to be approved by the Government of India, decline any employment that may be offered to him. The three months' gratuity recommended in your paragraph 20 is sanctioned.

4. In paragraph 14 of your minute you recommend "that past service to the Mysore State be held to have been fully requited by past salary; that no claim to pension from the Mysore State on account of such service be entertained." Upon this point I am to say that the arrangements to be made with the Mysore State for its share of the pension of the officers employed therein is a matter for future settlement. Meanwhile, I am to observe that the Government of India are not prepared to admit the principle that Mysore should be exempted from pensionary liability on account of the officers whose services are now to be dispensed with.

5. Your estimate—paragraph 22 of minute—as to the cost of these arrangements will necessarily be modified by the decision in paragraph 3 of this letter. With regard to your paragraph 24 and 25 it is understood that, on receipt of the present orders, you will be in a position to submit further details and proposals.

Enclosure 35 in No. 5.

Telegram, dated 25th November 1878.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mysore, Bangalore, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Lahore.

Paragraph 3 of your letter No. 2391P., dated 29th October last, communicating instructions relative to terms of compensation to European Officers of Mysore Commission on transfer. In exercise of discretion given, I have fixed personal allowance at full difference for 18 months in lieu of half difference for three years. Mysore can bear this charge, and it is in important particulars preferable. Letter will explain.

Enclosure 36 in No. 5.

No. 1823P, dated Simla, August 30, 1878.

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

SIR,

IN continuation of the correspondence cited in the margin, I am directed to communicate to you the orders of the Governor-General in Council upon the proposed reductions in the Military establishments of the Province of Mysore.

To Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1641P., dated 8th August 1878.

To Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1764P., dated 22nd August 1878.

2. The General Committee appointed by your predecessor discussed three proposals for reducing the military expenditure of the Mysore administration, and finally submitted the following recommendations for sanction:—

(i.) That the three regiments of Silladar Horse be retained, but reduced by absorptions by the offer of pension or gratuity down to a strength of 250 horsemen each as speedily as possible.

(ii.) That one regiment of Barr of 500 strong be retained, and that approximately 1,200 of the Barr sepoys be transferred to the police, in which there are at present about 200 vacancies, and distributed in the proportions marginally noted, to taluks and district treasuries and jails for the escort of treasure, &c., as permanent armed guards (the present Mysore Police Force being unarmed), and that the regiment of Barr retained be distributed at 300 to Bangalore and 200 to Mysore for the performance of the same duties which they now undertake.

(iii.) That to meet the cost of this distribution of the Barr as armed guards the present taluk police allotments and district head-quarter police forces be forthwith reduced by 12 or 14 men per taluk, by the offer of gratuity and pension and by non-enlistment. Such reduction being fully counterbalanced by the presence of a permanent though small armed guard hereafter of greater strength than formerly at taluk head-quarters.

(iv.) That with a view to effecting the revision now proposed, both the Inspector-General of Police and the Military Assistant be requested to discontinue enlistments in the forces under their respective controls.

(v.) That for the supervision of the forces, both police and military, if placed on this footing, one officer should suffice, and that the present Military Assistant be appointed Military Assistant and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, under the Chief Commissioner, his designation being Secretary in the Military and Police Departments, with a travelling allowance of Rs.10 per diem. Either arrangement would be a saving on the present allowances of the two officers separately, and it is highly advisable that the officer performing the combined duties should be constantly on the move with a special additional allowance, making his salary up to that of a 1st class Deputy Commissioner.

(vi.) That an establishment of approximately Rs.15,000 annually will then suffice for both duties, with an allowance of Rs. 5,000 for the repairs of arms, accoutrements, &c., and Rs. 2,500 for the repairs of buildings required to be retained for the use of the remaining Silladar Horse and the one regiment of Barr, which will effect, under these headings, a tangible saving of Rs. 3,17,468 annually as shown in schedule 3, including all reductions in head-quarter offices and other establishments.

Upon these proposals Mr. Saunders wrote:—

“The proposal of the Committee with regard to the revision of the local military force as a measure of almost absolutely necessary economy at a period like the present of great financial pressure has my concurrence, although as a political measure it is one which under any other circumstances I should have very strongly deprecated as being a measure which is seen to be very unpopular, and is also calculated to cause considerable hardship to the classes which have hitherto always looked to military employment for the support of themselves and those dependent on them.”

3. You have dealt with this subject in paragraphs 39 and 40 of your memorandum, dated 24th February last, and in paragraph 42 the military savings which you recommend are enumerated as follows:—

Reductions in Military Force.

	Rs.
Silladars - - - - -	74,000
Barr - - - - -	1,32,000
Pay of Adjutant - - - - -	7,200
Establishments - - - - -	15,000
Stores - - - - -	5,000
Construction and repairs - - - - -	12,500
Total - - - - -	2,45,700

4. I am now directed to inform you that, subject to the following remarks, your proposals are generally approved by the Government of India. The time and manner of giving effect to them is left to your discretion on the understanding that you will incur no avoidable delay. You are also requested to submit at your earliest convenience a statement tabulating in detail the reductions which this letter sanctions, and three months hence the Government of India will be glad to receive a report showing how far the measures hereby approved have been carried out.

5. With regard to the Barr Infantry, the Government of India concur with Major Stewart and yourself in the opinion that two regiments must be maintained. They understand that you will arrange to draft the disbanded men of the force into the police, and that none of them will be turned adrift.

6. The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the question of further reducing the Silladar Horse, which at present numbers about 1,000 sabres. In His Excellency's judgment Major Stewart's observations as to the political inexpediency of further diminishing the force, which is said to enjoy great repute in the State from having been maintained some 80 years, are entitled to great weight. And bearing in mind the treaty engagements from which the force derives existence, and the fact that its present numbers are considerably below the strength originally stipulated, and are, moreover, by no means in excess of the cavalry ordinarily maintained by the Chief of a State like Mysore, His Excellency has decided that it would be inexpedient to carry out any further reduction. There will, however, be no objection against your employing the Silladar Horse on detachment duty instead of mounted police.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 37 in No. 5.

No. 2136P, dated Simla, the 2nd October, 1878.

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
MYSORE.

Foreign Department.—Political.

SIR,

In continuation of Foreign Department Nos. 1641P. and 1823P., dated respectively the 8th and 30th August, 1878, I am now directed to convey the following orders and observations of the Government of India in respect to the Departments of the Mysore Administration noted on the margin.

Educational Establishments.
Jail Establishments.
Police Establishments.
General Administration.

2. *Educational Establishments.*—The reductions proposed are as follows :—

	Rs.	Saving per annum. Rs.
Substitution of Native Inspector, one for each district, on Rs. 100 a month, in place of two European Inspectors costing Rs. 13,600, and their subordinate establishment	-	9,028
Abolition of 3 normal schools	-	6,495
„ of 11 girls' schools	-	3,176
Reduction of certain Sanskrit grants	-	3,468
„ of Curator's appointment	-	2,400
	-----	15,539
Reduction of scholarship	-	1,100
Reduction of building grant	-	7,600
	-----	-----
Total	-	Rs. 33,267

The Government of India fully agree in the advisability of abolishing the two highly paid inspectors. With only eight districts a director and two inspectors cannot be needed. The appointment of a Native Deputy Inspector for each district, who should work under and with the Deputy Commissioner in the work of directing "Primary" and "Middle" schools, is also approved. Probably it will be found convenient to have the Deputy Inspectors in grades from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 a month. And, when the Kadur district is abolished, seven Deputy Inspectors will suffice.

With regard to normal schools, I am to observe that in other parts of India, institutions for training masters of primary and middle schools are reckoned the chief means of improving the status of primary schools. And, although in Mysore normal schools do not appear to have been much utilised, still having regard to the relation which they ought to bear to primary schools, which are the most important educational institutions in the country,

the Governor-General in Council is averse from abolishing all the normal schools without further trial.

The reductions proposed in the scholarship grant is small; but the Government of India would nevertheless prefer to cut down establishments, for scholarships are the only means whereby clever but poor boys can get a good education. I am, therefore, to suggest the desirability of deducting the proposed saving of Rs. 1,100 from the building instead of from the scholarship grant. The remaining reductions proposed are sanctioned. It seems desirable that for some years to come the office of Director of Public Instruction should be held by a well educated English gentleman.

3. *Jail Establishments.*—In the opinion of the General Committee the increase in jail population renders impracticable any immediate reduction in the ordinary establishments for guarding and supervising. Your predecessor concurred in this view, and even doubted whether any reduction of jail expenditure would hereafter be feasible. The Government of India, however, are disposed to agree with you that the establishment of a central jail for the reception of all long-term convicts and a cheaper system of administration in district jails where only short-term prisoners would be confined, would enable some economy to be effected. It might also be worth considering whether it is necessary to maintain a district jail in each district. Possibly it might suffice to keep up a district jail at Mysore and Shimoga, and to convert the other district jails into lock-ups.

4. *Police.*—In regard to police, the Government of India fully concur in the propriety of abolishing the Deputy Inspector General with his establishment, and of dispensing with the Talook Inspectors. But, for reasons noticed hereafter, it seems doubtful whether any immediate reduction is possible in the number of police assistants.

5. *General Administration.*—The changes and reductions proposed may be grouped under the following heads :—

I.—Your proposals for the civil and criminal administration of each district.

II.—Your proposal to divest Amildars of magisterial powers and entrust them with police powers.

III.—The reduction of the district of Kadur.

IV.—The amalgamation of the offices of Small Cause Court Judge and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore.

V.—The abolition of Revenue Commissioners and connected proposals.

6. With regard to Nos. I. and IV., I am to say that the Government of India sanction the union of the offices of Small Cause Court Judge and Cantonment Magistrate at Bangalore, and your proposal to appoint a Judicial Assistant for each district to exercise criminal and appellate as well as original civil jurisdiction. By this arrangement the Deputy Commissioner will be relieved from all civil judicial work, and have more leisure to supervise the executive administration of his district. But the Government of India consider that the position of the Deputy Commissioner as District Magistrate should be maintained, and that he should from time to time hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates. The Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge of Bangalore must be an European officer.

7. The proposal to divest Amildars of their magisterial functions, and to vest them instead with police power, does not commend itself to the Government of India. In the several provinces of British India where Tahsildars are employed, it has been deemed neither right nor wise to deprive these officers of their magisterial powers. It is to be remembered that the Tahsildars, or in Mysore the Amildar, is the representative of Government in his sub-division; to a great majority of the population he is the only visible tangible Government. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the influence of his position should be maintained intact. But it appears to the Government of India that it will be difficult to effect this unless the Tahsildar continues to exercise magisterial authority. If he is deprived of this he will lose both position and influence, and his usefulness as an executive officer will be seriously impaired. I am, therefore, to request that the present status of the Amildars may be left unchanged, and that you will reconsider in the light of this decision your proposals for abolishing Police Assistants and investing Moonsiffs with criminal jurisdiction.

8. In paragraph 14 of your memorandum, dated 24th February, 1878, you recommend the amalgamation of the district of Kadur with that of Hassan, and the transfer of certain talooks from the latter district to Mysore. And you allude to certain dispositions of the districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur which may hereafter be found desirable. These proposals are sanctioned if, after consideration of the following

remarks, you still consider them expedient. Upon this head I am to observe, for your consideration before final steps are taken, that general experience in Native States shows their system to be one of small districts very cheaply and simply administered. A system of this kind is likely, therefore, to be appropriate to Mysore, and in this view there are some arguments in favour of restricting the reductions to the early abolition in Kadur of all the paraphernalia of an expensive British district with elaborate jail, treasury, and other establishments. Thus, while Kadur would be abolished as a district, it would remain as a sub-division under charge of a single executive and judicial officer, for the Government of India do not understand that you advocate for Mysore, under native government, a system of large districts without sub-divisions.

9. In respect to Commissioners, I am to say that you will very shortly receive instructions on certain general questions of importance connected with the future administration of Mysore, and that in the meanwhile no change need be made in the position and duties of the Commissioners.

10. The Governor-General in Council desires me to request that you will give your careful consideration to the views enunciated in this letter; and that you will report at an early date the details of the arrangements which you propose to make for giving effect to them. In reporting those arrangements, it will be desirable that you should enter them in a tabular form somewhat similar to that in which propositions for increases of establishments are submitted, showing the various offices now existing which will be affected by the changes proposed, and the salaries and names of the present incumbents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 38 in No. 5.

No. 2293P., dated Simla, 17th October 1878.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

With reference to Foreign Department, No. 1641P., dated 8th August 1878, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has given further consideration to the matters dealt with in paragraphs 5 to 9, inclusive, of the letter cited, and has been pleased to issue the following revised orders:—

2. The Government of India are disposed to think that the maintenance of the experimental farm as a fruit and flower garden at Bangalore, in addition to the Lall Bagh, is unnecessary. They are prepared to leave the manner of dealing with it entirely to your discretion, provided that the expenditure on any project which you may adopt shall not exceed the Rs.10,000 already sanctioned. With regard to the Superintendent, whose engagement does not expire until 1880, you might consider whether it would not be preferable to buy him out at once.

3. In regard to Forest Administration, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council understands you to advise the abolition of the Forest Department as a separate administrative agency, and that you are ready to accept the administrative responsibility which this measure necessarily involves. His Excellency is therefore prepared to adopt your views, and the measures which you contemplate may be at once carried out and reported in detail to the Government. It is to be understood that, notwithstanding the abolition of the Department, the existing plantations will be maintained and be extended and improved wherever possible; that efficient measures will be taken to protect the reserves from fire and other injury; that cuttings in them will be limited to the utmost; and that, generally, your chief attention will be concentrated upon protection and improvement.

4. Upon this understanding the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of European Forest Officers in Mysore shall be reduced to three, to be employed as you may direct. It is proposed that you should retain the services of Messrs. Macpherson, Jellicoe, and Hutchins who have passed in Canarese and served several years in Mysore. Early orders will therefore be issued for the relief of Captain Vansomeran, the Conservator, and Messrs. King and Anthony. But I am to observe that the number of Forest Officers employed in Mysore

having been once reduced, it will not be possible for the Government of India to increase the number hereafter.

5. With regard to sandal-wood, I am to say that the Government of India leave the arrangements in your hands. The abolition of the Forest Department renders it impossible to carry out the previous orders of the Government of India that the increased cuttings authorized should be carried on under the control and responsibility of the Conservator. The time of the three Forest Officers whose services will be retained will be required in other directions and not be employed in superintending the sandal-wood kotes. The only alternative is to intrust the work to the Deputy Commissioners under such precautions as may seem to you expedient.

Enclosure 39 in No. 5.

No. 2542P., dated Simla, the 9th November 1878.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers it to be very important that no time shall be lost in finally settling the form of administration which it will be expedient to maintain in Mysore, after the government of the country shall have been made over to His Highness the Maharaja. The time at which the transfer will be made is fast approaching; the substitution of native for British administration necessarily involves several organic changes of system, and the European officers must be largely replaced by natives. There are obvious advantages in introducing these changes, so far as may be possible, while the direct authority over Mysore is still in the hands of the Government of India. We should otherwise lose the opportunity afforded by the short period of British administration which still remains for gradually placing the general organization of the new Government upon a satisfactory footing; so that the transition may eventually take place without interruption or embarrassment.

2. The case of Mysore is, I am to observe, very different from the case of any Native State which, up to the present time, has been temporarily administered by the British Government. Two generations of the inhabitants of Mysore have grown up under our rule, and in one part of the province there is a considerable body of English settlers, who, relying upon the protection assured to them by a systematic administration, have invested their capital and have acquired valuable property in the soil. The whole population has thus become accustomed to be governed upon principles which are now universally admitted to be essential—the laws are written and duly promulgated, criminal and civil justice is dispensed by regular courts, the assessment and collection of revenue are made under permanent rules; and generally the administration is carried on upon the same method, and according to the standard of conduct, which prevails throughout British territory. The Governor-General in Council holds it to be due both to the native and European inhabitants that, before Mysore is made over to its future ruler, the Government of India should take adequate guarantees against any prejudicial changes in the administration which has thus taken root in the country. And, in order that this may be done effectually, we have now, in the interval which still remains before the transfer, to frame and bring into operation an organization which shall rest upon principles which the Maharaja may fairly be required to observe, while it shall be adapted in its working machinery as nearly as possible to the ideas and usages of the more advanced Native States.

3. In this view the Government of India have first to determine the main conditions which are to be attached to the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with the full powers of executive government. When these conditions have been settled, they will be recorded in the engagement which will be concluded between the British Government and the Maharaja, before His Highness enters into possession of his State. These conditions will thus be removed beyond the liability to change without the assent of the British Government, and will be regarded as forming something of the nature of a constitution for Mysore.

4. First, then, the body of the laws, and of the rules made for the transaction of public affairs, which shall have been approved and ordered by the Government of India up to the time of the transfer, will remain generally in force until they shall

be modified by competent authority. Whether it may be expedient to make some modifications of detail in the existing laws before the transfer takes place is a question to which your attention is directed; and the rules of procedure may also need revision in accordance with changes in the administrative organization that are now to be made. But if the existing system is carefully examined and adjusted before the transfer takes place, it will be reasonable to prescribe that no changes either in the laws, or in the distribution of functions to officers of various grades and departments, or in the control of the finances, or in any part of the framework of administration, shall be made except after careful deliberation and upon good cause shown. Any material deviation from the administrative system thus settled would afterwards require the concurrence of the Government of India through the Resident; while, for the amendment of laws, provision must be made by establishing some legislative machinery. The action of the legislature would be properly controlled in the last resort by the Government of India, to the degree necessary for preventing departures from the fundamental compact upon which the native Government of the Province will have been restored.

5. An immediate consequence of the principle that all official authority must derive from some definite sanction, will be the declaration that no demands for taxes or other payments to the State, shall be made except under some law, or prescriptive right, or recognized custom.

6. It will follow, moreover, that a clear distinction must be drawn between the private fortune of the Maharaja and the public revenues of the State; so that no appropriation of the public money can be made otherwise than under the regularly constituted authorities intrusted with its expenditure. Complete accounts of the public expenses should be rendered, and subjected to competent audit. It would probably save the administration from some embarrassment in the future, if, on the Maharaja's accession, a definite sum were assigned to meet the personal expenses of His Highness and his household; with reservation of the power to increase the assignment in the event of a proportionate increase of the surplus revenues. This power, however, would be exercised under the sanction of an express enactment, which would fall within the class of legislation requiring the assent of the Government of India. The existing system of annual appropriations based on a budget estimate, to supply the funds needed by the several departments of the Government, would be continued.

7. In judicial matters, the executive would have the same ample power of interference which is possessed by the executive Government in British India; and by similar analogy, the restrictions upon prosecutions of public servants for acts done in their public capacity, will be the same with those established by the laws of British India; though subject to such restrictions the personal responsibility of all public officers for their acts should not be diminished. If these matters are not already settled by the laws to be continued in force under native rule, the necessary provisions should be made.

8. These, then, are the principles which the future Government of Mysore will be required to accept and to maintain. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council proceeds next to consider the manner in which the administration should be organized. In any new arrangements it will without question be necessary to follow, at all events at the outset, the form of the existing administration; and the outlines of this may be conveniently mentioned.

9. At present the administration of Mysore is conducted by a Chief Commissioner, aided by a Secretary; by a Judicial Commissioner, who, besides exercising a general supervision over the proceedings of the inferior courts of justice, is the chief judicial appellate authority in the province; by three commissioners of divisions, who discharge both judicial and administrative functions; and by an organization in each district at the head of which is a Deputy Commissioner, who is judge and magistrate as well as collector. In the Departments of Public Works and Education, the organization is very similar to that which obtains in British provinces. The management of the police is under the deputy commissioner of districts, aided by police assistants, and by a Deputy Inspector General, who exercises a general supervision over the whole police of the province. There is a small military force under the command of a European officer, who is designated Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner. Most of the offices above mentioned are at present filled by Englishmen. When the transfer takes place, most of them, and eventually perhaps all of them, will have to be filled by natives of India.

10. Under the future *régime*, most of the duties which have hitherto been discharged by the Chief Commissioner will be performed by the principal officers of the Maharaja's Government, acting in subordination to the Maharaja. The allotment of functions and relative responsibilities to the officers who will thus be placed at the head of a new administration, which is to be managed upon principles as yet untried in similar circumstances, is a matter for careful deliberation. On the one hand, it is desirable that the vigour and promptitude in the despatch of business, which usually result from investing one person with ample and superior powers, should be secured; and until His Highness the Maharaja has acquired sufficient strength and experience, he can hardly be expected personally to undertake a large share in the actual direction of ordinary affairs. On the other hand, the system of concentrating the executive authority over all departments in a State in the hands of a single high official, has been proved by constant trial to be open to objections which are fully recognised in the majority of the States of India. Where the Chief of a State is able and energetic, the extensive powers of a Dewan rarely survive for any period the termination of a Chief's minority. Where the Chief is by training or temperament indisposed to assume the burden of personal administration, the institution of a Dewan favours that disposition, and encourages tendencies which are apt in the end to affect injuriously the position and character of the hereditary Chief. It is a point, therefore, of great difficulty and delicacy to arrange, beforehand, how the authority in Mysore shall be exercised under the Maharaja; and the problem can only be decisively solved by practical experiment, depending for its result upon conditions of personal temperament and qualifications which cannot as yet be tested or foreseen. His Excellency in Council believes, however, that the safest arrangement at the beginning will be to provide the Maharaja with a Council consisting of not more than three of the highest officials, at head-quarters. Of this Council, one member could be selected as the Maharaja's chief executive officer or Dewan, and as the immediate directing head of the departments in all matters except those which by the rules of business would be reserved for consideration in Council. The other two members might be selected from among the heads of the principal departments, according to personal qualification; and would undertake, in addition to their special departmental business, such a portion of the work sent up to the Council as might be allotted to each. At the Council, which would meet once or more often in the week, the Maharaja would usually preside, and no important measure would be taken until it had been thus collectively discussed and passed. All questions connected with legislation, for example, or with the remission of judicial sentences, or with the prosecution of officials, or with finance, and any propositions that would need reference to the Government of India, would go before the Maharaja's Council, while in the daily transaction of current business the Dewan, or chief executive Councillor, would correspond directly with all the departments; taking the Maharaja's orders, or the Council's, as the case might require.

11. The Council will necessarily be stationary at the capital, under the Maharaja's presidency, and in frequent communication with the British Resident. For the immediate supervision of the districts it will be necessary to retain two Commissioners, who will reside at the head-quarters of their respective divisions and will watch and control the executive administration, but will be invested with no judicial powers. No material change need be made in district arrangements, except that the native officers who will replace the present Deputy Commissioners should be relieved from judicial functions, other than those that they will continue to exercise as Magistrates.

12. In the Judicial Department, the appointment of two Civil and Sessions Judges, who shall perform the judicial duties hitherto discharged by the Divisional Commissioners, and most of those discharged by the Deputy Commissioners—was sanctioned in the letter of the 17th November 1876, already referred to, but this has not yet been carried out. It is desirable that no further time should be lost in bringing this arrangement into operation. It will probably be necessary to retain a grade of Judicial officers between the Munsiff and the Civil and Sessions Judges. Provision will have to be made for a Chief Court of appeal, which shall discharge the duties now discharged by the Judicial Commissioner. This Court ought, it is suggested, to be composed of a plurality of Judges, and, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, it will be desirable, for some years to come at all events, that the Chief Judge shall be a European. In your memorandum above alluded to, it is recommended that the Civil and Sessions Judges may be absorbed eventually into a Chief Court of three Judges. The Governor-General in Council would wish you to consider and report the detailed arrangements which you would propose for carrying out such a measure, specifying the jurisdiction which, in your opinion, should be assigned to each class of

judicatory. For the present, it will probably be advisable to retain the office of Judicial Commissioner on its present footing, carrying out at once the separation of administrative and judicial functions which was sanctioned in 1876, appointing two Civil and Sessions Judges, and fixing the establishment of Judicial Assistants, or Subordinate Judges as they may be more appropriately designated, at such number as may be required.

13. The administration of the Police must probably, for many years to come, be left in the hands of a European officer. In like manner, it seems necessary to contemplate the continued supervision of the Public Works Department by European officers, though on a reduced scale:

14. As I have already observed, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers it to be very desirable that the new organization should be got as far as possible into working order before the country is transferred to the Maharaja. With this view he thinks it would be well to select an experienced native official either from Mysore, or, if there is no suitable person at present in Mysore, from the adjoining Presidency of Madras, who may be deemed qualified to succeed to the chief executive office in the proposed Council. This officer might either at once be appointed to an office under the immediate supervision of the Chief Commissioner, in which he should discharge a great part of the duties which will eventually devolve upon him, or he might be appointed to one of the two Divisional Commissionerships which it is proposed to create. The latter would be the most economical, and probably would be on the whole the most satisfactory, arrangement. The amalgamation of the present three divisions into two should be at once carried out. One of the present Commissioners should be required to retire. Of the other two, one might be retained, for the present, at the head of a division, and the other might be appointed to one of the two Civil and Sessions Judgeships which it is proposed to create, the other Civil and Sessions Judgeships being taken up by a native officer, as soon as he can be appointed. In the case of the Deputy Commissionerships, no avoidable delay should occur in substituting native for European agency, except in the case of any particular district or districts for which, on special grounds, it may be thought right to retain European Deputy Commissioners. Such an exception may possibly be made for the coffee-growing districts. By the early introduction of these arrangements experience will be gained of the working of the new system, so far as it can be brought into operation before the actual retrocession of the province; opportunities will be afforded of discovering and remedying defects, either in the system or in the *personnel* of the agency by which it is to be carried on; and the administration will be made over to the Maharaja with far better guarantees for its satisfactory working than would be possible if the changes in the organization were postponed until the time of transfer. The interval which remains is very short, but this makes it all the more necessary that there should be no delay in giving effect to these orders.

15. In reporting those arrangements, it will be desirable that you should enter them in a tabular form, somewhat similar to that in which propositions for increases of establishments are submitted, showing the various offices now existing which will be affected by the changes proposed, the salaries and the names of the present incumbents, and, in the case of officers whose services will have to be dispensed with, the amount of compensation to be given; the new offices which will have to be created, the salaries to be attached to them, and, wherever possible, the names of the officers whom it is proposed to appoint. It is of obvious importance that the Government of India should be informed as soon as possible of the ultimate financial result of the adoption of the modified system of administration. It will be open to you to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, any suggestions you may desire to make for settling the details of the measures now directed, or the manner of carrying them out. The Government of India would particularly desire to be favoured with your opinion as to the salary which should be assigned to the chief executive officer or Dewan; and as to the salaries which will be given to the two native Commissioners. Moreover, if upon any point you notice an important oversight or misconception of facts, or if you have reason to believe that further information would lead the Government of India to modify their conclusions, as set forth in this letter, in any material particular, His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive a statement of your views. But it is to be understood that the policy now described has been very carefully considered by the Government of India in its main features, and that you are requested to use your utmost endeavours to bring it speedily and effectually into operation. His Excellency in Council attaches primary importance to the early selection of the official who is eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan—a selection

which will obviously require the greatest care and discrimination; to the reduction of the number of Commissioners from three to two; and to complete the separation of the judicial from the revenue establishments by the appointment of two Civil and Sessions Judges.

Enclosure 40 in No. 5.

No. 10536-155, dated Bangalore, 15th February 1879.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward, in reply to your letter No. 2542P., dated 9th November 1878, the enclosed Minute by Mr. Gordon, dated 10th February 1879, and Statements A to D, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

Enclosure 41 in No. 5.

MINUTE by J. D. GORDON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1879.

IN acknowledging letter No. 2542P., dated 9th November 1878, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, I wish to state that I heartily recognize the general principles therein set forth on the subject of the future administration of this Province, and am prepared to initiate and carry out the measures necessary to that end.

2. These principles contemplate the taking of adequate guarantees from the Native Sovereign for the continued good government of the Province, in a manner adapted to the advanced ideas of right which the people have attained to under British rule.

They involve—

1st.—The establishment of a Civil List and fixing its amount.

2nd.—The expenditure of the remaining revenues of the Province on public purposes only, under a regular system of an annual budget appropriation, and the proper accounting for such expenditure.

3rd.—The observance of established laws, rights and usages, and their amendment only by a properly constituted legislative machinery, and on principles approved by the British Government.

4th.—The efficiency and independence of the Civil and Criminal Courts, subject only to such interference on the part of the executive Government as is permitted by law in British India.

5th.—The observance of the terms of existing settlements in respect of the land, and the levy of no taxes or other payments, save in accordance with law, right, or custom, on principles approved by the Government of India.

To these I would add—

6th.—The maintenance of a proper and adequate machinery, and the observance of regularly framed rules for the administration of the State, and in the nomination to public offices.

7th.—The restriction of the military forces, maintained for the dignity of the Sovereign, to such limits as, from time to time, may be laid down by the Government of India.

3. The above may be regarded as the essentials of a constitution for a Native State, which may fairly be insisted on in the engagement to be concluded between the British Government and the Maharaja, preparatory to the restoration of the Province, and in respect of which no alteration of a material kind should be allowed, without previous approval of the Government of India.

4. Further stipulations in regard to details might be regarded as lowering the independence and prestige of the Native Sovereign, and as unduly interfering with the free development of the State under native *régime*. Moreover, they would seem to be

unnecessary, for the British Government, as the paramount power, responsible for the peace of the Empire, and vested with the ultimate guardianship of the rights and interests of the people, have always an unlimited power to interpose in case of need; such interposition, however, will be only in exercise of the prerogative of the suzerain power, and will of course be very rare. It should be the interest of the Chief to seek advice and assistance when necessary, bound as he is to satisfy the British Government that the State is being governed in accordance with the best interests of the people.

5. These are, however, matters for the further deliberate consideration of the Government, when the time for the restoration shall approach nearer, and I propose to submit, in due time, a separate report regarding them. Meanwhile, what has to be immediately done is to place in as good working order as practicable an administrative machinery, and a code of laws and rules, suitable to the requirements of a Native State governed upon enlightened principles, and such as the Native Government may be expected to take up and work without friction or embarrassment.

6. The first point requiring consideration in such an organization is the constitution of the executive Government, and its relation to the Sovereign.

7. As regards the constitution of the executive Government, the objects to be sought are that, whilst the vigour and efficiency secured by individual responsibility shall be preserved, a check, from the weight of the opinion of a collective body, should be available, on the action of the rules, to provide against individual caprice. The least expensive and most readily available mode of providing such a check will be to constitute, as has been proposed, a Council of three. These should be Heads of Departments, including the Executive Chief, First Minister, Dewan, or whatever he may be styled. Such a Council might well consist of the First Minister (Dewan), the Chief Judge of the High Court, and the Revenue Commissioner. The Heads of other Departments might be called, as occasion required, for consultation, but the above three alone would form the responsible Council of advisers to the Sovereign.

8. The combination, in the same person, of the functions of what may be called the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Judge, may not be in strict accord with European views and institutions, but in a Native administration it would be a source of strength to the executive Government, without impairing the judicial administration by the High Court.

9. The matters to be brought before the Executive Council would be, as pointed out by Government, important measures of Revenue, Public Works, Finance, Legislation, Judicial and Police, remission of judicial sentences, prosecution of public servants, and propositions which involve reference to the Government of India, and I would add, nominations to the more responsible offices in the administration.

10. This Executive Council might with advantage be supplemented by a deliberative assembly, composed of eminent retired officials, representatives of great local families, and representatives of various sections and interests of the people, before whom proposed legislation, important measures of administrative reform, and budget appropriations of public money, might be placed for discussion and opinion. The formation of such a Council may be attended at first with some little difficulty, but it would not be impracticable. It would be valuable as giving to the Executive Government an expression, by practical and intelligent men, of native public opinion on proposed measures, whilst it would not fetter the action of the Executive. Moreover, it would involve the further advantage of providing a field of useful occupation and distinction to the leading non-official members of the community. This Council might well consist of, say, ten members, one for each of the seven districts, and three additional.

11. As regards the Native Ruler himself, it is doubtful whether he should be required to assume the burden of personal administration. Having regard to the inevitable imperfections of Chiefs succeeding to power by hereditary right, and to the difficulties attendant on fixing on them the responsibility for the acts of the Government, it may be desirable that he should not take upon himself too much of the details of administration. He should, of course, take a lively interest in the administration, exercise a healthy influence upon it by approval or displeasure, but in the main he should confine himself to the consideration and discussion, and the approval or veto, of general measures, and of nominations to the more important offices, and to the selection of proper men for filling the highest posts in the administration.

12. The Government of India should reserve in its hands a veto on the nomination to, and removal from, the appointments of First Minister or Dewan, and of the First

Judge of the Chief Court, as if we ensure the appointment of proper men for these posts the necessity for interposition would probably be saved. These appointments should ordinarily be vacated at the end of five years, the incumbent being eligible, however, for re-appointment, for further terms of five years upon special grounds. I attach the highest importance to these conditions, for, whilst I should be most reluctant to urge any course that should seem to lessen the independence of the Maharaja, I am decidedly of opinion that, in the interests of the Maharaja and of the people, it is absolutely necessary to provide such a safeguard; and most desirable to make this intention known in unequivocal terms, rather than to leave it as a matter of inference, as has not unfrequently been the practice elsewhere.

13. The rules for the conduct of important business by the Executive Council, and for the submission of the same to the Sovereign, will have to be further elaborated hereafter.

14. I proceed now to consider the rest of the organization which is referred to in paragraphs 11 to 14 of the Government letter under reply, and which can to a considerable extent be carried into effect immediately.

15. I would, with deference, earnestly urge upon the Government to reconsider the proposal to appoint two Revenue Commissioners. It is true that the arrangement was once proposed, but it will be seen that all the members who lately sat upon the Reduction Committee recommended its abandonment as inconvenient and needlessly expensive, and expressed themselves in favour of one Revenue Commissioner, or one Revenue Commissioner and Secretary combined. I would ask the consideration of Government to their remarks, as well as to those offered by myself in paragraphs 17 to 20 of my memorandum, dated 24th February 1878.

16. The Province, from its form, is naturally divisible into three divisions, with their head-quarters respectively at Mysore, Bangalore, and Shimoga. The first or Mysore Division would comprise the districts of Mysore and the proposed amalgamated Coffee district of Hassan; the second or Bangalore Division, the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur; and the third, or Shimoga Division, the Shimoga and Chitaldroog districts. It will be difficult to arrange these seven districts into two compact and convenient Commissionerships. There should be either three Revenue Commissionerships, or but one centralised office of control. Three Revenue Commissioners, with the Judicial work now performed by them taken away, would be mere intermediate offices of control; as such they would not only be needless and very expensive, but open to objection on other grounds. They would retard work, multiply useless correspondence, tend to prevent unity of system, weaken the prompt and energetic control of the central authority, and, above all, throw into the background the district officers who ought to be the real responsible agency for local administration, and who should be in direct and ready communication with the Central Government. I would ask that we commence at least with one Revenue Commissioner; and, if experience should make it desirable, it will be easy to appoint a second hereafter. On the other hand, there might be difficulty in reducing the number. I need scarcely lay stress on the present necessity for avoiding extravagance in our organization.

17. I feel confident, however, that no occasion will arise for the creation of such offices of mere control, whether two or three in a small provincial administration.

18. It may, indeed, be useful to have in the principal districts of the two distant divisions, viz., Bangalore and Shimoga (the third divisional head-quarters being Mysore, the seat of Government), district officers of a somewhat higher status and pay, to represent adequately the authority of Government, and to be available for any important local work on occasions of emergency.

19. I should propose, therefore, to constitute the above-named two districts, viz., Bangalore and Shimoga, to be two principal districts or Collectorates, their district officers, in addition to the immediate charge of their own districts, being available as referees, and to make, as occasion required, an inspection tour in the minor district or districts comprised in the respective divisions, but without diminishing the independence of the district officers in immediate charge of such minor districts, or interfering with their direct communication with, or responsibility to, the Central Government, so as to reduce the officers in charge of the minor districts to the position of mere Sub-Collectors as in the Madras Presidency. This arrangement would possess the additional advantage of providing suitable promotion to select an experienced district officer.

20. A special office of control and statistics for the department administered by the district officers would, of course, be necessary; and in order not to overburden the executive head of the administration with work involving minor details, this office may have a separate head under the designation of Revenue Commissioner. This office, it should be understood however, would form part of the Central administration, under the executive Chief, who should be able to make such arrangement of work between himself and the Revenue Commissioner as may be suitable. With an Under-Secretary attached for the immediate charge of the office, the Revenue Commissioner would be in a position to make occasional tours and inspections when required. At present this office should partake more of the character of a Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Departments concerned, as it is important in the maturing of the future organization that I should directly and carefully watch and regulate the district administration.

21. In paragraph 13 of their letter the Government observe that the administration of the police should for many years to come be left in the hands of a European officer.

22. I am very anxious that the real police work shall devolve upon the Magistrate of the district, and that there should be as little interference, as may be practicable, from any departmental head, intermediate between the Government and the district officer, but the existing arrangement whereby provision is made for inspection by the Military Assistant may well continue for a time the control over the working of the police and departmental statistics being exercised in the Secretariat under the Chief Commissioner's orders, thus relieving the Judicial Commissioner of the anomalous and incompatible office of Inspector-General of Police. European Magisterial and Police agency will be retained for Bangalore, and there will also be European or Eurasian Police Assistants and Inspectors at special stations. This will probably suffice.

23. As regards the judicial administration, there should be three Civil and Sessions jurisdictions for the three divisions of the Province already referred to, and it will be necessary to have a High Court, as proposed, with a plurality of Judges. The practical difficulty lies in finding sufficient work for three Judges of a High Court, and I had it in contemplation that these Judges should go on circuit in turn, for Civil and Sessions trials at the divisional head-quarters, and thereby save the necessity for separate Civil and Sessions Judges. Having regard, however, to all the considerations involved, to the waste of time and interruption to work, to the inconvenience, deterioration of evidence, and other evils attendant on the postponement of trials, I now decidedly prefer to have two separate Civil and Sessions Judges for Bangalore and Shimoga, the Civil and Sessions work of the head-quarters division being taken in turn by one of the three Judges of the High Court. This arrangement will secure additional officers of status and authority at the distant divisional head-quarters, in addition to the principal district officers already referred to. I propose to place Sub-Judges at the head-quarters of each district, with original civil jurisdiction above that of Munsiffs, say from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, and for the hearing of appeals from Munsiffs, with power to the Civil Judge to withdraw such appeals to his own Court when necessary, and further, at the head-quarters of the minor districts, for the trial of magisterial cases and appeals under arrangements made by the District Magistrate. At present appeals from Munsiffs are heard by the Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges, and those from the latter by the Division Commissioners or Civil Judges. Hereafter, when the High Court of three Judges shall be constituted, it may, perhaps, be possible to arrange that they shall hear appeals from the Sub-Judges, as well as from the Civil Judges, not only in order to provide a sufficiency of work, but also for the important object of removing the great defect of the present judicial administration, that of an appeal from one single Judge to another single Judge, and of a consequent second appeal to the High Court.

24. The Chief Judge would be also chief legislative adviser and councillor to the Sovereign, an Under Secretary being, if necessary, appointed for the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Executive administration.

25. The annexed Statement* contains a brief sketch of the proposed future organization for the Administrative and Judicial Departments, the scale of pay provided not being immediately adopted in the case of officers whose present salaries may not be sufficiently high to justify their promotion, at once, to the full salaries of the new offices. *See page 98.

*Enclosure A.

26. With reference to the Government letter No. 2136P., dated 2nd October 1878, it will be seen that, in this scheme, as in my former proposals, I advocate small

districts without sub-divisions. The Munsiffs, whose civil work in this Province, within any reasonably moderate territorial jurisdiction, would be of itself insufficient, would be vested in addition with second class magisterial powers to supply the place of sub-divisional officers as regards magisterial work.

27. It will not, I think, be found to be necessary to have separate Police Assistant Commissioners, as their work would devolve properly on the District Officers and their General Assistants, relieved as they would be of judicial work.

28. As regards the Amildars, it was far from my intention to do anything that would lower their position or influence. My persistent endeavour has been to raise them to their proper position, as the representative of the Government in their talooks,

*See page 99.

*Enclosure B.

as the enclosed memorandum* on the subject will show. But burdened as they would be with various executive functions, Revenue, Police, and Public Works, and untrained as they are in judicial duties, it can hardly be expected that they can devote the necessary time, and apply the requisite qualifications, to the trial of magisterial cases. Whilst therefore they may unobjectionably retain their magisterial powers, I should wish to devise some arrangement by which they may practically be relieved from the frequent exercise of such powers. Until this can be done I would postpone the abolition of the Talook Police Inspectors, as the combination of magisterial and police functions in the same officer, in subordinate grades, is manifestly undesirable.

29. It will be seen that the salaries proposed for the future organization (*vide* Enclosure A.) are considerably lower than those heretofore paid to English officers. I consider them adequate for a Native Agency, which must necessarily be cheaper. We must look to a discriminating selection, rather than to mere high pay, for efficiency in our native officers. The salaries proposed are graduated so as to provide for separate parallel promotion in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, though there need be no absolute restriction in the transfer of duly qualified officers from one branch to the other.

30. The salaries attached to the offices of the Executive Chief, and of the Chief Judge, are comparatively high, but they are necessarily both for the dignity of the offices, and also in order to secure, if need be, the services of distinguished men from outside the Province; and it will be seen that I propose that these offices shall be ordinarily vacated after a tenure of five years.

31. The scheme, it will also be seen, involves no material alteration of present arrangements. In fact, excepting the Chief Commissioner in place of the future Dewan, and the Judicial Commissioner in the place of the High Court, there is no part of the scheme which may not at once be carried out.

32. I do not however propose to constitute the High Court at once. It appears to me that, under existing local circumstances, the constitution of such a court may, on economical and other grounds, with much advantage and convenience, be for a time deferred. We shall be in a better position, say two years hence, to constitute such a court, both in regard to our local materials and to our finances, and the senior officers at our disposal may, in the interval, be much more usefully employed in the effective supervision and training of our comparatively young native judicial organization. It is obviously fair and desirable to obtain our officers from within the Province, so long as the public requirements can be properly supplied from such a source.

33. There need be, and should be, no delay in carrying into effect the proposed district arrangements. Excepting a European Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class in the coffee district (who when he retires may be replaced by a European officer on the lower rate of pay provided), and excepting also two European Deputy Commissioners at Bangalore and Mysore, who may be allowed to retire hereafter, the other districts will at once be officered by natives. This would result in four out of the seven districts being in the hands of Native officers, instead of one only out of eight as at present, in itself a considerable practical stride towards the end in view.

34. The principle upon which I would propose to act, in making appointments in Mysore, is to obtain, as far as possible, our Native officers from those now serving in the Province, and to appoint them on probation for a sufficient period. Should they fail on fair trial to reach the required standard, then it may be necessary to provide what is wanted from outside. I am not without much hope that it may be possible to officer our administration from the ranks of those who have been trained within the Province.

35. The few existing Native Assistant Commissioners on the old or A. Roll are not, unfortunately, the stamp of men from whose employment one might fairly look for success to the new scheme.

36. I shall have to look for district officers, then principally amongst the men in the new or B. Roll, and there are officers in that roll of promise and qualification. These men have not however risen heretofore above a substantive salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. I should propose to avoid needless expenditure, and the evils attendant on too sudden and great an increase of salary on promotion, by fixing the salary of such officers appointed to district charges at Rs. 600, as a commencement, to rise, after sufficient probation, to the maximum salary of Rs. 800. For the two principal districts proposed, in lieu of Revenue Commissionerships, there is but one native district officer at present available, whose present salary is Rs. 1,333-5-4 per mensem. As a special case he may be allowed to rise to the existing maximum of Rs. 1,666-10-8 per mensem, future nominees to this office receiving only Rs. 1,200 as per scale laid down. There is also one Native officer in the local service well qualified for the responsible office of Civil and Sessions Judge. His salary is at present Rs. 800, and he would receive Rs. 1,200 as a Judge. I should not recommend under the circumstances a less salary for such an office.

37. For the other two Civil and Sessions Divisions the present European Division Commissioners may be continued as Civil and Sessions Judges, available also, as referees in revenue matters, till they are replaced by Native Civil and Sessions Judges, and Native principal district officers.

38. A memorandum* is annexed of the changes in judicial jurisdiction which will be immediately required. *See page 102.

* Enclosure C.

39. In the concluding paragraph of the letter under reply, it is stated that "His Excellency in Council attaches primary importance to the selection of the official who is eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan, a selection which will obviously require the greatest care and discretion." I propose to avail myself of this proposition to such extent as will enable me to appoint at once to an office under me a native official of suitable attainments to assist in the arduous work of reorganisation which is before me. In the short time left we must reorganise establishments, redistribute work, amend and adapt laws and rules to future requirements, and train a young service to the responsibility devolving on it, not to mention the difficult task of restoring the finances of the province, so seriously disturbed by the recent famine, to some degree of equilibrium. The official in question would properly occupy the position of Revenue Commissioner provided for in the scheme, but it would be more convenient to appoint him immediately to the office of Secretary which is about to be vacant, his duties, however, being those of Revenue Commissioner and Secretary combined. Working thus in close relation with me, he will be trained, in the best practical manner, for independent administrative work. It would be very undesirable, however, to hold out any sort of guarantee in regard to future appointments. The official to be selected should be a man of liberal education, established high character, and varied experience.

40. It will, however, be necessary to retain also an European officer as secretary, for a time, say two years, for general purposes and in charge of separate departments. He would work directly with me, and would receive a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

41. With reference to paragraph 15 of the Government letter under reply, I would observe that the reductions in special departments, such as public works, public instructions, &c., are not included in the scheme now submitted. I enclose a statement* showing the number and cost of the offices of the Commission as now constituted, and of those of the proposed future native administration. *See page 103.

* Marked D.

The saving which will eventually be effected on this account alone would be Rs. 1,49,200 per annum. This in itself would be no small financial advantage as the proposed scheme, involving a considerably reduced cost, secures an Executive Council, and a High Court, costly institutions which do not at present exist, but which would be of primary importance in the future native organisation.

It is not possible, however, to state at present what would be the exact details and financial result of the changes immediately to be carried out, in view gradually to adapt the present administrative machinery to the proposed future organisation.

If the general scheme now submitted be sanctioned, detailed statements showing the names of the offices and persons affected will, from time to time, be submitted, for approval, as the changes and reductions necessary are actually carried out.

42. In subordinate establishments the reductions feasible will indeed be very considerable, as has already been shown by the proposals of the Reduction Committee. By desire of the Government I am at present engaged in carrying out these reductions in accordance with the principle of re-organisation set forth in this paper.

The necessary statement showing the changes involved and the financial result secured will be submitted, from time to time, as soon as the reductions are carried into effect.

Enclosure 42 in No. 5.

STATEMENT A.

BRIEF STATEMENT of the DETAILS of the future ORGANISATION of the MYSORE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION, referred to in paragraph 25 of the Enclosure to Letter to GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, No. 10536-155, dated 15th February 1879.

Department.	Designation of Office, &c.	Pay.	Remarks.	
General	A.—ADMINISTRATION.			
	1 Dewan or Executive Chief - - -	Rs. 3,000	1. The Dewan's appointment and removal will be subject to the approval of the Government of India. Office to be held ordinarily for five years, renewable on expiry of that term on special grounds. 2. The Dewan, Revenue Commissioner, and Chief Judge of the High Court to form the Executive Council of Government (see paragraph 7 of the minute).	
	1 General Secretary to Dewan - - -	1,000		
	I.—REVENUE AND POLICE			
	1 Commissioner - - - - -	2,000		
	1 Under-Secretary - - - - -	800		
	II.—FINANCE.			
	1 Accountant-General - - - - -	800		
	III.—LEGISLATIVE.			
	1 Under-Secretary - - - - -	800		Not required immediately.
IV.—CHIEF ENGINEER.				
Director of Public Instruction - - -	- - -	} {	The details of these and similar other special departments will be filled in when the respective organizations are elaborated.	
Inspector-General of Gaols - - - - -	- - -			
Inspector-General of Registration - - -	- - -			
V.—TWO ASSISTANTS.				
(One European and one Native) for special deputation and general purposes to be graded with Assistants to District Officers.				
High Court of Judicature.	1 Chief Judge (if European) - - - - -	3,000	1. This Court to be the highest Criminal Court of Appeal, reference, and revision, and the Court for Civil Appeals from Civil and Subordinate Judges. 2. One Judge of this Court sitting singly in turn to do the work of a Civil and Sessions Court for the head-quarters division, consisting of the Mysore and Hassan districts. 3. Appointment and removal of Chief Judge of High Court, subject to the veto of Government of India. The appointment is tenable only for five years ordinarily.	
	1 2nd Judge - - - - -	1,750		
	1 3rd Judge - - - - - (and a Registrar of the grade of a Subordinate Judge.)	1,500		
B.—DISTRICT ORGANISATION. (For seven districts arranged in three groups or divisions, viz.) - - -				
I.—Mysore and Hassan districts.				
II.—Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur districts.				
III.—Shimoga and Chitaldroog districts.				
I.—FOR REVENUE, MAGISTERIAL, POLICE, AND GENERAL.				
(1)—7 District Officers—(Deputy Commissioners), viz.:—				
2 *Principals at Bangalore and Shimoga, each at Rs. 1,200.		2,400	To be District Officers of their respective districts and referees in special or urgent matters, and to make an occasional tour and report on the other districts included in their divisions, No. I., or head-quarters, not requiring such arrangement.	
1 *Special for the Hassan or Coffee District (if possible, European) at - - - To rise to Rs. 1,200.		800		
4 Ordinary for the other districts, viz., Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog, each at Rs 800		3,200		

* The officers for these three appointments, if selected from the existing Deputy Commissioners, to rise up to Rs. 1,200-10-8 per mensem. Two officers already draw this.

Department.	Designation of Office, &c.	Pay.	Remarks.										
	<p>(2.)—18 Assistants to District Officers, viz :— 1 for subdivisinal charge - - - 7 for Office and Treasury charge (one per district). 7 for general executive duties (Revenue, Police, and Magisterial), one per district. 3 additional General Assistants (for Mysore, Bangalore, and Shimoga). These, with 2 Extra Assistants attached to the Central Administration, to be graded as follows:—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Rs.</td> <td>Rs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 at 600=</td> <td>1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 at 500=</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 at 400=</td> <td>2,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 at 300=</td> <td>2,100</td> </tr> </table>	Rs.	Rs.	3 at 600=	1,800	4 at 500=	2,000	6 at 400=	2,400	7 at 300=	2,100	—	<p>1. No subdivisions except one for the Coffee District. The General Assistants to assist the District Officers in the Revenue, Magisterial, and Police charge and control of the district; to undertake the revenue settlement of taluks; to make local tours, inspections, and investigations, and to be available for magisterial trials and appeals when necessary.</p> <p>2. 1st Class Magisterial cases and appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to be heard under a general or special arrangement of the District Magistrate by the additional General Assistants at Mysore, Bangalore, and Shimoga, and in other districts where there are no such additional Assistants by the Subordinate Judges.</p> <p>3. The Munsiffs to have 2nd Class Magisterial powers in the taluks included within their civil jurisdiction, and the Amildars to have only 3rd Class Magisterial powers within their taluks, and to be assisted hereafter, wherever practicable, by benches of magistrates for towns and villages.</p>
Rs.	Rs.												
3 at 600=	1,800												
4 at 500=	2,000												
6 at 400=	2,400												
7 at 300=	2,100												
	II.—FOR JUDICIAL.												
	(1) 2 Civil and Sessions Judges, each at Rs. 1,200.	2,400	<p>One at Shimoga for the division, consisting of Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts, and the other at Bangalore for the division consisting of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur Districts. The work of the Mysore Division, consisting of Mysore and Hassan, to devolve on one of the Judges of the High Court.</p> <p>The jurisdiction of the three Civil and Sessions Judges to be as follows:—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">Civil</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Original.—Above Rs. 5,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appeals from Subordinate Judges, and power to withdraw from Sub-Judge's appeals from Munsiff's decree.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">Criminal</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Original.—All Sessions cases, including those now tried by District Magistrates under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appeals from 1st Class Magistrates.</td> </tr> </table>	Civil	}	Original.—Above Rs. 5,000.	Appeals from Subordinate Judges, and power to withdraw from Sub-Judge's appeals from Munsiff's decree.	Criminal	}	Original.—All Sessions cases, including those now tried by District Magistrates under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Appeals from 1st Class Magistrates.		
Civil	}	Original.—Above Rs. 5,000.											
		Appeals from Subordinate Judges, and power to withdraw from Sub-Judge's appeals from Munsiff's decree.											
Criminal	}	Original.—All Sessions cases, including those now tried by District Magistrates under section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.											
		Appeals from 1st Class Magistrates.											
	<p>(2.)—7 Subordinate Judges, one for each district. These, with the Registrar of the High Court, to be graded as follows:—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Rs.</td> <td>Rs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 at 800=</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 at 600=</td> <td>1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 at 500=</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 at 400=</td> <td>1,200</td> </tr> </table>	Rs.	Rs.	1 at 800=	800	2 at 600=	1,200	2 at 500=	1,000	3 at 400=	1,200	4,200	<p>These Sub-Judges are for civil original suits from the Munsiffs' jurisdiction (which may be raised to Rs 500) up to Rs. 5,000, and for civil appeals direct from Munsiffs, or upon reference by the Civil and Sessions Judge, and also for magisterial work as already referred to in the Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, and Hassan Districts.</p>
Rs.	Rs.												
1 at 800=	800												
2 at 600=	1,200												
2 at 500=	1,000												
3 at 400=	1,200												
	<p>(3.) For Bangalore Town and Cantonment— 1 European Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge at - - - 800 To rise to Rs. 1,000, with a Registrar of a Munsiff's grade. 250</p>	800 250											
	<p>(4.)—For Mysore Town— 1 Town Magistrate and Police Superintendent with municipal duties, Rs. 500, to rise to - - - - - 600</p>	600											

(Signed) J. D. GORDON.

Enclosure 43 in No. 5.

STATEMENT B.

MINUTE by J. D. GORDON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 14th October 1878.

I HAVE had under my consideration the necessity for improving the Amildar service in this Province.

2. These officers may without exaggeration be regarded as the backbone of the whole administration. The best devised measures of Government, intended for the good of

the people, must fail, if they are not thoroughly appreciated and heartily responded to by these officers, who have to carry them into effect.

3. The elaborate machinery provided by the Ryotwari system, which ought to be most valuable for purposes of good administration, becomes comparatively useless, when worked by officers without sufficient qualification and trustworthiness.

4. Unfortunately owing to a defective system the Amildars are now, perhaps, even less efficient than in former days, when they had at least an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of the ryots, and with the conditions of agriculture generally, which to some extent made up for the absence of other qualifications.

5. Insufficiency of pay has not been the cause of the inefficiency, if not deterioration, of this service. The pay of the Amildar was, some years ago, fixed at sufficiently liberal rates, nearly the same as those which have more recently been fixed, and found sufficient, for the corresponding office of Munsiff in the Judicial Department; but it is necessary also to give to the office an independent status, and to bestow much care in securing for it a higher class of men.

6. An undue estimate has, in my opinion, been formed of the benefits to be derived from a proper selection of the more limited class of Assistant Commissioners; whilst Amildars have been practically regarded more or less as officers less deserving of trust, as the mere instruments for carrying out the orders of the higher officers, and to a great extent as the general purveyors of officers in all departments. The effect has been to exclude from these offices many men of respectability and superior qualifications, and to lead them to look in preference to Munsiffships and also to Assistant Commissionerships, as the only goal of their ambition, instead of seeking the more useful and more interesting training, to be found in the office of Amildar.

7. The weakness and inefficiency of this branch of the service came prominently and painfully to notice, when the exigencies of the recent famine required local officers of trustworthiness and sympathy to carry into effect the measures devised for the relief of the suffering masses.

8. Under these circumstances I consider that the improvement of the character and efficiency of the Amildar service is a very important measure of administrative reform, and I rely upon receiving from all officers every assistance and co-operation in the attainment of this great object. I trust that by at once carefully weeding out the conspicuously inefficient and untrustworthy men, by introducing a select class of men as vacancies arise, and by general considerate treatment, a feeling of self-respect and responsibility may be engendered, and a valuable *esprit de corps* created in the whole class.

9. When the status of the Amildar is thus raised, this office will become a valuable field of service for young native gentlemen of good family and superior education. They might be nominated to such post after receiving a certain amount of training in an office under the eye of a district officer, and they would thus acquire, in such employment, a thorough and useful knowledge of men, a practical sympathy with the people and their wants, and also habits of method and self-dependence in business, far more satisfactorily than if they were at the outset appointed to Assistant Commissionerships.

10. The Amildarships must nevertheless to a large extent be filled by tried men from the lower offices of district, sub-divisional and Taluk Sheristadars and Peshkars, and from other offices which may from time to time be declared as eligible grades. It will be necessary, therefore, to lay down rules to ensure the appointment to such eligible grades of men with the requisite qualifications, not only for those offices themselves, but also for eventual promotion to Amildarships. A large and important portion of the Subordinate Native Service would thus be brought under proper regulation, appointments and promotions being made under defined rules, in lieu of a less regulated system of personal patronage.

11. I have resolved, therefore, to issue the following instructions on the subject:—

I. A register of all fit candidates for the post of Amildar will be maintained in the Chief Commissioner's office, and as vacancies arise they will be filled by selections

from among the names entered in such register. For this purpose, and in order to ensure a careful scrutiny and deliberate consideration of the claims of all candidates beforehand, I desire that the Deputy Commissioners will, as soon as may be practicable, furnish me with a report in tabular form of such persons serving under them, or known to them, as they may consider in every way well qualified for the office of Amildar. These names should be entered in order of relative merit. As above mentioned, such recommendations need not be confined to the officers employed in their own districts, but may include any others who may be considered especially deserving, and as likely to render useful and valuable service. The reports should contain, in addition to extracts from the Service and Property Registers, information in regard to educational attainments, physical qualifications, character, and habits of business. I attach the greatest importance to continued good character and trustworthiness for these responsible offices, and desire, therefore, that recommendations may be confined to persons in respect of whom the recommending officers are able after experience and careful scrutiny, to speak with some confidence on the above points. In the first instance the names of six eligible candidates may be sent by each district officer, and hereafter a half-yearly report should be submitted, which may contain a few additional names, or any modification of opinion respecting any person previously recommended. These reports will be forwarded by Deputy Commissioners through the Commissioners, who will make such remarks as seem fit, and will add the names of any other persons they may themselves desire to recommend. In making such recommendations the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will take care that all classes of the community are fairly represented, good character and efficiency being nevertheless always the first consideration. The names thus reported will be embodied in the Register kept in the Chief Commissioner's Office, together with the names of others who may appear to the Chief Commissioner to be eligible candidates,

II. On the occurrence of a vacancy the Deputy Commissioner is not precluded from making a special recommendation, if on special ground he consider this necessary, but this should be done through the Commissioner, and it is to be understood that such recommendation will be considered only along with the claims of others already in the Register.

III. The Amildars should, both in official correspondence and in personal interview, be treated with the consideration due to their important office. They should be regarded as officers of the same position as Munsiffs, taking rank *inter se* according to their grade and salary, and when the salaries are equal according to the date of appointment to the particular grade.

IV. No dismissal, suspension, or transfer of Amildars is, as a rule, to be made except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner. In case of real urgency, suspension or transfer may be made temporarily by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, but they should be immediately reported to the Chief Commissioner with an explanation of the circumstances, and the need for urgent action.

V. Amildars are on no account to be punished by fine. If they should be guilty of remissness, after sufficient warning, suspension or degradation will be the fitting punishment.

VI. As officers immediately connected with the administration of taluks, the assistance of Amildars will be resorted to by the officers in other Departments as well as by the general public in matters within their duty. These calls should receive due attention. But, except by their immediate official superiors, the Amildars should be addressed as independent officers, by means of letters or memoranda, and not by orders.

VII. The subject of supplies, which at present forms, as I think very improperly, the most harassing portion of the duties of an Amildar, will be separately considered and dealt with.

VIII. The appointment and dismissal of Sheristadars and Peshkars, and other officials in the eligible grades, will be made by the Deputy Commissioners, subject to the Commissioner's sanction, except where the salary of the office amounts to Rs. 100 and upwards, in which case the sanction of the Chief Commissioner will be necessary. I desire that only such persons shall be appointed to these offices, as by experience and good character in the lower posts, and by educational and other qualifications, are likely to become eventually fit for promotion to Amildarships. Quarterly Statements should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner's Office of such appointments, with a brief explanation of the qualifications taken into consideration in each case.

IX. It will rest with the Amildar to fill up vacancies of peons and other such subordinate taluk servants, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

Enclosure 44 in No. 5.

STATEMENT C.

MEMORANDUM of JUDICIAL JURISDICTION immediately to be introduced.

		CIVIL.
Original - -	I.—SMALL CAUSES—	(a.) Bangalore town up to Rs. 300 to the Small Cause Court Judge and Cantonment Magistrate, with a Registrar for suits below Rs. 20. (b.) At head-quarters of all districts, excepting Bangalore; to the Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges up to Rs. 100. (c.) To Munsiffs within the limits of the town or Municipality forming their head-quarters up to Rs. 20.
Appellate, Regular	II.—REGULAR SUITS—	(a.) Up to Rs. 500 to Munsiffs. (b.) Up to Rs. 5,000 to Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges. (c.) Up to any amount to Civil and Sessions Judges. (a.) From Munsiffs to Sub-Judges. Civil and Sessions Judges may withdraw such appeals to their own Courts. (b.) From Sub-Judges to Civil and Sessions Judges. (c.) From Civil and Sessions Judges to Judicial Commissioner.
2nd Appeals		(d.) From appeals decided by Sub-Judges and Civil and Sessions Judges to Judicial Commissioner.
		CRIMINAL.
Original - -	(a.) Amildars - - - - -	3rd Class Magisterial cases.
	(b.) Munsiffs, except at Mysore and Bangalore -	2nd Class "
	(c.) Judicial Assistants, or Sub-Judges, except at Bangalore and Mysore, and all General Assistants and one Sub-Division Assistant	1st Class "
	(d.) District Officers (Deputy Commissioners) -	District Magistrates.
	(e.) Civil and Sessions Judges - - - - -	Sessions cases including those now tried by District Magistrates under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
Appellate - -	(a.) Judicial Assistants, except at Bangalore and Mysore and all General Assistants and the one Sub-Division Assistant - - -	Appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.
	(b.) District Officers - - - - -	Appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.
	(c.) Civil and Sessions Judges - - - - -	Appeals from 1st Class Magistrates.
	(d.) Judicial Commissioner - - - - -	Appeals from Civil and Sessions Judges, Reference and Revision.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON.

Enclosure 45 in No. 5.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER and COST of the OFFICERS of the MYSORE COMMISSION as at present constituted and of those proposed for the future NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Officers of the Mysore Commission as they stood on 31st December 1878.			Officers and Judges proposed for the future Native Administration.			Remarks.
No	Designation.	Monthly Cost.	No	Designation.	Monthly Cost.	
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
1	Chief Commissioner - - -	4,666 10 8	1	Dewan, or Executive Chief - - -	3,000 0 0	Not required immediately
1	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner	1,750 0 0	1	Revenue Commissioner - - -	2,000 0 0	
1	Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner	800 0 0	1	General Secretary to the Dewan - - -	1,000 0 0	
1	Special Assistant Commissioner - - -	700 0 0	1	Revenue Under-Secretary - - -	800 0 0	
1	Head Assistant - - -	600 0 0	1	Legislative Under-Secretary - - -	800 0 0	
3	Attachés - - -	400 0 0	2	Assistant Commissioners graded with other Assistant Commissioners, but doing duty in the Head-quarter Office.		
	Deputy Accountant-General. Rs. 1,000					
1	Officer in charge of H.M.'s and Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	250	1	Deputy Accountant-General and Inspector-General of Registration. Rs 800		
	Inspector-General of Registration	200		Allowance - - - " 200		
1	Khazana Bukshi - - -	600 0 0	1	Khazana Bukshi - - -	1,000 0 0	
1	Anche Bukshi - - -	400 0 0	1	Anche Bukshi - - -	300 0 0	
	Total - - -	11,366 10 8		Total - - -	400 0 0	
					9,300 0 0	
1	Judicial Commissioner - - -	3,166 10 8	1	High Court, consisting of—		
1	Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court.	400 0 0		1st Judge, if Native, Rs 2,500,		
	Total - - -	3,566 10 8		if European - - -	5,000 0 0	
				2nd Judge - - -	1,750 0 0	
				3rd Judge - - -	1,500 0 0	
				1 Registrar of the High Court (graded with Sub-Judges as regards pay, &c.)		
				Total - - -	6,250 0 0	
1	Cantonment magistrate at Bangalore	1,000 0 0	1	Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge combined, at Bangalore, Rs 800, to rise to	1,000 0 0	
1	Small Cause Court Judge do.	1,000 0 0	1	Registrar of the Small Cause Court -	250 0 0	
1	Registrar to do. do.	400 0 0	1	Town Magistrate at Mysore, Rs. 500, to rise to	600 0 0	
1	Town magistrate at Mysore - - -	550 0 0		Total - - -	1,850 0 0	
	Total - - -	2,950 0 0				
3	Commissioners of Divisions and Civil and Sessions Judges at Rs. 2,500 each.	7,500 0 0	2	Civil and Sessions Judges, at Rs. 1,200 each.	2,400 0 0	One Civil and Sessions Judge will now be appointed, and the two Commissioners will be retained for the present as Civil and Sessions Judges and as officers doing, <i>ad interim</i> , the duties assigned in the scheme for principal District Officers
8	Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates—		7	District Officers and Magistrates—		Four District Officers will be retained for the present at the existing rate of pay.
	2 at Rs. 1,666 10 8 = Rs 3,333 5 4			2 Principal at Bangalore Rs 2,400 and Shimoga, at Rs. 1,200 each.		
	2 at " 1,333 5 4 = " 2,666 10 8			1 Special for the Hassan or Coffee District from Rs 800 to " 1,200		
	3 at " 1,166 10 8 = " 3,500 0 0			4 at Rs 800 for the other " 3,200 districts.		
	1 at " 1,000 0 0 = " 1,000 0 0					
	Total - - -	10,500 0 0			6,800 0 0	
43	Revenue, Police, Inam, and Judicial Assistant Commissioners—		18	Revenue and General Assistant Commissioners, who, with the two Assistants for the Head-quarter Office, to be graded as follows—		One Assistant Commissioner for subdivisional charge of the coffee tract will, for the present, be allowed to draw the pay of the Deputy Commissioners newly appointed. The number of Assistants will be reduced gradually but without needless delay to the scale proposed.
	3 at Rs 800 = Rs. 2,400			3 at Rs. 600 = Rs 1,800		
	3 at " 700 = " 2,100			4 at " 500 = " 2,000		
	1 at " 500 = " 500			6 at " 400 = " 2,400		
	3 at " 400 = " 1,200			7 at " 300 = " 2,100		
	6 at " 350 = " 2,100				8,300 0 0	
	10 at " 300 = " 3,000					
	10 at " 250 = " 2,500		7	Judicial Assistants or Sub-Judges, who, with the Registrar of the High Court, to be graded as follows—		
	7 acting in the Rs. 250 grade = 1,750			1 at Rs. 800 = Rs. 800		
	Total - - -	15,550 0 0		2 at " 600 = " 1,200		
				2 at " 500 = " 1,000		
				3 at " 400 = " 1,200		
				Total - - -	4,200 0 0	
	Total - - -	33,550 0 0		Total - - -	21,700 0 0	
71	Grand total - - -	51,435 5 4		Grand total - - -	39,100 0 0	

(Signed) J. D. GORDON.

Enclosure 46 in No. 5.

Telegram, No. 1078P., dated 31st March 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Camp Lahore, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mysore,
Bangalore.

YOUR Minute of 10th February. The Government of India agree to paragraphs 1 to 9, but reserve consideration of paragraphs 10, 11, and 12. Your plan of maintaining one Revenue Commissioner as set out in paragraphs 15 to 20 and of retaining Military Assistant, paragraph 22 is accepted. Paragraphs 23 to 30, Judicial Administration and Salaries, are agreed to. Paragraph 30 to end, all the reductions and re-arrangements proposed, are sanctioned, but with reference to paragraph 39, please submit for previous approval name of native officer whom you wish to appoint at once as your Secretary.

Enclosure 47 in No. 5.

No. 1100I.P., dated Camp Lahore, 8th April 1879.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I AM directed to acknowledge your minute dated 10th February, enclosed in your
See page 92. Officiating Secretary's letter No. 10536-155, dated 15th February 1879, and I am to communicate, in continuation of my telegram dated 31st March, the observations and orders of the Government of India in detail upon your proposals.

2. In the first thirteen paragraphs of your minute you discuss the constitutional questions that await settlement in connexion with the future administration of the Province. His Excellency the Governor-General agrees generally with the principles which the first nine paragraphs propose to lay down; but the details of the proposed system of administration, the rules according to which executive authority is to be distributed, and the procedure to be followed in the transaction of Council business, have all to be worked out and adjusted before any final orders can issue. There are few, if any, precedents by which the practical operation of such administrative machinery in native hands can be calculated beforehand, and much must be left to trial and experience. In the meantime His Excellency sanctions your proposal to establish a Council of three members, which shall include the heads of the two most important departments in conjunction with the Chief Executive Minister, as the responsible advisers to the Maharaja. And your remarks as to the matters with which it will be proper for the proposed executive Council to deal, in consultation if need be, with other departmental chief officers, appear to the Government of India to be well considered.

3. Your suggestion that an executive Council might with advantage be supplemented by a deliberate Council raises a point not immediately connected with the essential parts of the new organization. This point, therefore, and the questions indicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 of your letter with regard to the nomination to and removal from the appointments of First Minister and of the First Judge of the Chief Court, are reserved for deliberate discussion after the administrative changes which occupy the concluding portion of your minute, and which can be effected immediately, shall have been decided upon. I am to request that you will hereafter, specify, for the information of the Government of India, more definitely than has been done in your minute, what would, upon your plan, be the functions and position of the deliberative Assembly you propose, what questions would come before it for discussion, and what duties other than the mere expression of opinion for the benefit of the executive Council should come within its scope. It has usually been found that a deliberative Assembly, with no specific legislative, financial, or executive authority, possessing only the power of recording opinions which need not be accepted, tends either to fall out of repute or to develop into greater activity and influence than may have been originally contemplated.

4. In paragraphs 5, 6, 7 of letter No. 2456, dated 17th November 1876, the opinion of the Government of India was expressed that the number of Revenue Commis-

sioners should be fixed at two, and in paragraph 14 of my letter of the 9th November 1878 this was assumed to be the accepted arrangement. In your minute under reply you represent the arguments in favour of appointing only one. You draw attention to the difficulty of arranging the seven districts of the Province into two convenient Commissionerships, and you suggest the advisability of commencing with one, provisionally, leaving it open to appoint a second hereafter, if necessary. His Excellency the Governor-General has decided that your opinion may prevail, and sanctions, in supersession of previous instructions, the appointment of one Revenue Commissioner in place of two, with the accessory arrangements that you have recommended.

5. The expediency of relieving the Judicial Commissioner from the duties that fall more properly within the office of Inspector-General of Police, is recognized by His Excellency the Governor-General, and the proposals in paragraph 22 of your minute in connexion with police arrangements are accordingly sanctioned.

6. The scheme which you have submitted for the judicial administration of the Province is approved experimentally. His Excellency notices that you recognize the difficulty of finding work for three Judges of a High Court, and it is inferred that you have fully considered the disadvantages which may follow upon the introduction into a Province under native administration of a superfluity of the judicial element. The system to be established in Mysore should be of a kind that will discourage excessive litigation, that will maintain simple rules of procedure, and will restrain the courts within their legitimate sphere.

The scale of salaries eventually to be attached to the offices detailed in Enclosure A., annexed to your minute, is sanctioned.

7. The concluding paragraphs of your minute relate to the maintenance of the subordinate officials in the Judicial and Police Departments, the reduced salaries proposed for the future organization under a native agency, the advisability of carrying into effect the principal changes in the administration at as early a date as practicable, and the principle upon which, in your opinion, it will be desirable to act in making appointments in Mysore. Your observations and proposals in connexion with all these subjects, and with the minor points to which allusion is made in the concluding portion of your minute, have received, I am directed to say, the approval of the Government of India.

8. The proposal contained in paragraph 39 of your minute to appoint at once on probation to the post of your Secretary a native official who may be suited eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan, appears right and convenient. I am to request that you will forward, for the information and approval of Government, the name of the officer who, in your opinion, is qualified for the appointment.

Enclosure 48 in No. 5.

No. 1217J.P., dated Simla, 19th May 1879.

From TREVOR CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mysore.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with the letter noted in the margin, regarding the Mysore Administration Report for 1877-78, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 37, dated 27th March 1878, and to request that you will expedite the submission of the report described in paragraph 15 of the letter from this office No. 2542P., dated 9th November 1878.

2. I am at the same time to invite attention to paragraph 41 of your Minute, dated 10th February last, forwarded with your letter No. 10536-155, dated 5th February, and to say that some estimate of the financial condition and prospects of the Province as they will appear after the general re-organization of the administration is essential, and its very early submission is requested.

Enclosure 49 in No. 5.

POLITICAL, No. 37.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL.

India Office, 27th March 1879.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your Excellency's Government (No. 2), dated 17th January 1879, with enclosed report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1877-78.

2. The report has been forwarded so long after the close of the period to which it relates, and moreover the operations of the different branches of the administration were so materially affected by the famine which devastated the country, that detailed criticism of the results of the year would be of little value. Any observations I may have to make in regard to the famine, and the measures adopted to meet it, will be communicated to your Excellency in Council in the Revenue Department. I will merely remark at present that the financial condition of Mysore, consequent on that calamity, seems to require the most serious attention of your Government, and that I shall await with anxiety the report on the future prospects of the Province under that head, which is promised in paragraph 13, of your foreign (general) letter, No. 3, dated 17th January last.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 6.

POLITICAL, No. 84.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL.

India Office, London, 7th August 1879.

*See page 8. MY LORD,

PARAGRAPH 1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of letter* from your Excellency's Government, No. 124, of the 22nd May last, submitting an account of the measures upon which you have decided, with a view to the gradual adaptation of the existing administrative system of Mysore to the new conditions in which that province will be placed on its transfer to native rule, and also explaining the principles of government which you propose that the Maharajah and future rulers of the State shall be required strictly to observe.

2. The administrative changes, which have for their general object the reduction of establishments, and a gradual replacement of European by native officials in the higher grades of the public service, are necessary and of great importance; but I agree with your Excellency in Council in attaching primary consequence to the question of the future constitution of the Mysore State in harmony with the views expressed by Her Majesty's Government in Sir Stafford Northcote's Despatch of the 16th April 1867.

3. In order to secure the people of the province from capricious or ill considered changes on the part of the Native Government, you contemplate that the laws and rules of public business which may be in force at the time of the transfer shall remain in operation until they may be altered with the concurrence of the Government of India, and that the system and practice of executive authority followed in British India shall, with necessary modifications, be maintained. The machinery which you propose for the conduct of the Government is that of a council of three members, to include a Chief Executive Minister, or Dewan, with considerable though defined powers, and to be presided over by the Maharajah, to whom, as Her Majesty's Government understand, and as is essential, it is intended to reserve a substantial share in the actual direction of State affairs. The Dewan and Council will, however, be expected for some time after their assuming charge of the administration to transact business in close communication with the British resident.

4. The experiment of thus placing the Maharajah of Mysore at the head of a government to be conducted upon fixed and fundamental principles is, as you observe, a new departure in the policy of the Imperial Government towards the Native States of India. To determine the proper method of dealing with those States and of discharging the responsibilities of the British Government towards them, has always been, and still is, as your Excellency in Council observes, a problem of great difficulty. The absolute security against internal revolt which is now enjoyed by native rulers entails

upon them obligations towards their subjects which they cannot be allowed altogether to disregard. It is in the gradual and judicious extension in native States of the general principles of Government which are applied in British territory that their rulers will find the surest guarantee of their administrative independence, and the best safeguard against intervention on the part of the paramount power. Her Majesty's Government consider, therefore, that the present opportunity may wisely be used to assimilate, as far as possible, the executive and fiscal system of Mysore to that of British India, without, however, attempting an absolute uniformity which, whilst difficult to enforce, might, if practicable, be of doubtful expediency.

5. Whether the particular machinery of Government which it is proposed, on the accession of the Maharajah, to establish in Mysore, will, in practice, meet the conditions so fairly stated in the fourth paragraph of your letter under reply, cannot of course be foreseen with certainty. Experience alone can determine how far the proposed system will effect a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the relative powers of the Maharajah, his Minister and Council, and the British Government. Much will certainly depend on the cordial good will and co-operation of the native ruler. Her Majesty's Government consider it, therefore, of importance that no time should be lost in explaining to the Maharajah the changes in the administration which are already in course of execution, and the political organization of which it is intended that he shall be the head. His Highness is now of an age to take a comprehensive and intelligent view of the question, it intimately affects his future position, and the views of Government may therefore fairly be communicated to him without unnecessary delay, in order that he may form at least a general idea of the system which he will be required to administer.

6. Her Majesty's Government accordingly desire to be informed at an early date of the steps which may be taken with this object. They would also be glad to learn, more clearly than can be gathered from your letter under reply, in what manner it is proposed to secure to His Highness that substantial share in the administration to which reference has already been made. They assume that some defined limitation will be placed on the powers of the Council, and that rules for that purpose will be framed similar to those by which it is intended to regulate the independent power of the Dewan.

7. Her Majesty's Government have for some time past received little information on the important matter of the Maharajah's education. I desire to call the particular attention of your Excellency's Government to the views on that subject expressed in my predecessor's Despatch of the 7th of June 1875, and I should be glad to learn whether any steps have been taken, or are in contemplation, to impart to His Highness instruction in the knowledge essential to his success in the practical work of administration to which he will shortly be called.

8. I think it unnecessary at present to comment in detail on the administrative changes reported in your letter under reply. They have been already approved in principle by Her Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by you after careful investigation, and in accordance with the advice of competent officers; and they appear to be calculated to secure the easy transfer of the province from British to Native rule. I observe that it is in contemplation that several of the Departments shall, for some time after the transfer, be presided over by Europeans. This may at first be necessary, but such an arrangement should, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be regarded as purely transitional, and be terminated at the earliest date consistent with efficiency. It seems in any case open to question whether the head of a Department, if a European, should also be a member of the Maharajah's Council.

9. Her Majesty's Government are glad to observe that your Excellency in Council has under consideration the question of the rights and interests of the British Government in relation to the newly constituted State, and the revision of treaties which will be necessary for a settlement of various points connected with the external relations of Mysore. Your views on this most important subject will be awaited with anxiety. I need scarcely impress on your Excellency in Council the necessity of placing Her Majesty's Government in possession of those views at a date sufficiently early to allow of their receiving calm and deliberate attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 7.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 137.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 19th December 1879.

*See page 1.

IN continuation of our Despatch,* No. 3, dated 17th January 1879 (General), we have the honor to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of correspondence regarding the present condition and future prospects of the finances of the Mysore State.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) LYTTON.
 " F. P. HAINES.
 " A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 " A. CLARKE.
 " J. STRACHEY.
 " E. B. JOHNSON.
 " W. STOKES.
 " A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

No. 1087-R. 225, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1879.

From C. RANGACHARLU, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Revenue Department, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

*See page 105.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter,* dated the 19th May 1879, No. 12171.P., and of the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 27th March 1879, which accompanied it, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to state that the revenue settlements of the past year, 1878-79, were necessarily late, owing to the inquiry which had to be made into the condition of the ryots who suffered from famine, and the settlement accounts have not in consequence yet been received in this office in a complete form. The reductions of expenditure and of establishments are still in progress and must occupy some months more, so that complete statements of the results cannot now be submitted. The Chief Commissioner, however, has before him sufficient information to enable him to place before the Government of India a clear view of the financial condition of this province, as affected by the famine, and of its future prospects.

2. As the Government are aware, Mysore was one of the provinces which suffered most severely from the famine. That calamity resulted in a serious loss of life, in a large drain of the capital of the country for the purchase of food from outside, and in great impoverishment of the agricultural resources from the loss of cattle and other stock. It must take some years at least before the province can fully recover its former prosperous condition, but the seasons have since been favourable, the area of lands under cultivation has again risen to the full normal extent, excepting in two districts; and cattle and other agricultural stock are fast increasing.

3. As regards the financial condition of the province upon which a report is immediately called for, the Chief Commissioner desires to offer the following explanation.

4. The highest amount to which the revenue and collections of the province rose before the famine may be taken at 109½ lakhs of rupees. The revenue collections in the year 1876-77 and 1877-78 during which the famine prevailed were as noted below:—

	Collections.	Deficit as compared with normal collections.
1876-77	82,50,795	27,00,000
1877-78	69,45,044	40,00,000

showing a loss of revenue in the two years of Rs. 67,00,000. The expenditure in these years exceeded the normal collections by Rs. 66,50,000 in consequence of the requirements of famine relief, so that the total deficit from diminished revenue and increased expenditure amounted to 133½ lakhs. This was more than covered by the sale of the Government securities in which the previous surplus revenues of the province had been invested, and which realized Rs. 61,07,286, and by loans from the Government of India obtained in 1877-78 and in the early part of 1878-79, aggregating 80 lakhs of rupees. This left the available cash balance in the Treasury 7½ lakhs better than in ordinary years. It was at one time thought that further loans from Government would be necessary for the railway, which had been commenced during the famine, and the prosecution of which was recognised to be of very great importance to the future security and prosperity of the province; but it was eventually arranged, with the sanction of the Government of India, that the loan of 80 lakhs already made should be allowed to lie over for settlement in the general adjustment of accounts which may require to be made on the restoration of the province, and that provision should meanwhile be made for the payment of the interest thereon, and for the prosecution of the railway, from the current revenues by making reductions in the expenditure. The following explains how these objects are being met.

5. In the year 1878-79 which expired on the 31st March 1879, the revenue demand amounted to 104 lakhs of rupees, being 5½ lakhs less than the highest amount before the famine. There was a loss of land revenue of 1½ lakhs in the districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur, and of Rs. 40,000 in the excise collections from coffee included under the same head. This loss was however reduced to about Rs. 60,000 by an increase of land revenue in Kadur, Mysore, and Shimoga. The substitution of an acreage rate for the excise on the coffee lands which is about to be introduced, will raise the revenue from this source to a proper figure. In the Sayer, an excise chiefly levied on the areca nut, the gardens producing which suffered extensively during the famine, and in the Mohatarfa which is levied on the houses of the non-agriculturists, on the looms of weavers and on other petty traders who suffered most from famine, there was a loss of 2 lakhs of rupees. In the Abkari or the revenue from spirituous and fermented liquors which is almost entirely contributed by the poorer and miscellaneous classes amongst whom the mortality was great, there was a loss of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees. As further remissions had subsequently to be given, the re-sales of the farms for the year 1879-80 have resulted in a total loss of 3½ to 4 lakhs of rupees.

6. Whilst the revenue settlement for 1878-79, amounted, as above, to only 104 lakhs of rupees or 5½ lakhs less than the normal amount, the actual collections in the year owing to the realisations of large arrears due to the famine years, rose to the large sum of 121 lakhs, being 11½ lakhs more than the highest collections in any previous year. The unprecedentedly bountiful harvests of the year, coupled with the good prices which ruled, enabled the ryots to make good this large sum without undue hardship or much resort to coercive measures. Every consideration to the circumstances of the time was directed in the order of 15th October last, a copy of which is annexed.

7. The normal expenditure before the famine may be said to have been one lakh less than the revenue. As no reductions were made in this expenditure and as a portion of the famine relief continued during the greater part of the year, costing, inclusive of the railway, 12 lakhs of rupees, and as the interest on the Government loan had to be paid to the amount of Rs. 3,38,775, these additional charges more than consumed the large increase in the collections. The aggregate expenditure of 1878-79, which has not yet been completely adjusted, was about 126 lakhs, or 5 lakhs more than the collections. The increase was met from the excess in the cash balances referred to in paragraph 4, so that at the end of the year, the province was left with no further liabilities than the loan of 80 lakhs contracted during the famine.

8. In the present year, 1879-80, the revenue from Sayer and land may slightly improve, but that from Abkari, as already stated, is likely to show a loss, so that the revenue settlement may be taken at the same figure as in the previous year, or 104 lakhs of rupees. The arrears still remaining for collection, inclusive of postponed demands of the famine years, are, however, large. They amount to 42 lakhs or 25 lakhs more than what would remain in an ordinary year (about 17 lakhs). Additional collections to the extent of 12 lakhs may, therefore, be fairly calculated upon from

the arrears, allowing liberally for what may have to be written off as irrecoverable, The collections for 1879-80 may therefore be safely estimated at 116 lakhs of rupees or $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than the highest collections before the famine.

9. From 1880-81, the revenues will, it may reasonably be hoped, further recover from the effects of the famine, so that the realisations may be expected to fall short of the normal by 1 or 2 lakhs only. These are irrespective of the local fund and municipal revenues, in which no loss, but rather an increase, is expected from their further development.

10. I am now to exhibit the expenditure against the above collections, and shall first detail the various reductions which have been carried into effect, or which are still in progress.

11. The grant for the Public Works, including establishment, has been reduced from 25 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, exclusive of the expenditure from local funds, but the former amount had never been fully incurred, and as it was met to the extent of only 15 lakhs of rupees from current revenue, the remainder being charged to the Invested Surplus Fund, the relief to the current revenue from the reductions referred to amounts only to $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The reductions in these establishments have been effected by the abolition of the separate irrigation branch of the department which had been but comparatively recently created, and by concentrating under one agency the control of the local fund as well as the provincial works. The Chief Commissioner has in view to reduce the expenditure further by a lakh and a half, by throwing it on the district funds to which an addition of two lakhs is expected from the levy of the local cess at the uniform rate of one anna in the rupee in the unsettled as well as settled taluks. Proposals for the raising and equalisation of the cess have been submitted in a separate letter of the 12th instant, No. 3393-R36.

12. Some further reduction in this department may eventually be secured by the gradual substitution of a cheaper native agency on lower rates of salary sufficient for a purely local service, but the training of natives to these professional employments, which has only lately been taken in hand, must take some time.

13. In the Administrative Department, a Native Civil and Sessions Judge on a salary of Rs. 1,200 has been substituted for the Commissioner on Rs. 2,500 in one of the three divisions, giving an annual saving of Rs. 15,600. The alteration is not to be immediately carried into effect in the other two divisions, and when it is, the saving made by it will be partially absorbed by the additions required for a Chief Court with a plurality of judges, instead of a single Judicial Commissioner as at present.

14. Amongst the Deputy Commissioners the new scheme provides for only seven districts, with three Deputy Commissioners, on a monthly pay of Rs. 1,200, and four on Rs. 800, or Rs. 91,600 per annum instead of the present charge of Rs. 1,26,000. The reduction of one district contemplated cannot at once be carried into effect, and four of the old Deputy Commissioners on the higher rate of pay, two military officers, one uncovenanted European, and one native, are retained for the present. For the remaining four districts native officers have been appointed on the lower rates of pay, resulting in an annual saving of Rs. 15,600.

15. The reductions contemplated in the number of Assistant Commissioners by the abolition of sub-divisions and separate Police Assistant Commissioners are being made and will be soon completed, reducing the annual cost from Rs. 1,90,000, the present amount to Rs. 1,50,000.

16. The immediate saving under the above two heads may be even somewhat greater, as the new nominees to these two classes of appointments are not at once allowed the full rates of pay provided, but about half of it will be absorbed for the next 18 months by the compensations for loss of salary which have to be paid to eight of the military officers transferred from the Commission. These compensations now amount to Rs. 2,777-13-6 per month, or Rs. 33,334-2-0 per annum, but will be to some slight extent reduced from one cause or other.

17. The reductions in the Division and District Establishments were to result from the separation of revenue work from the Commissioners and of civil work from the Deputy Commissioners, and reductions in the number of Assistant Commissioners. These have now been made in the Nandydroog Division, effecting an annual saving of about 50,000 rupees, and will soon be carried into effect in the other two divisions, producing similar savings.

18. The separate Small Cause Court Judge in Bangalore has been abolished, effecting a saving of Rs. 12,000 per annum, the office having been amalgamated with that of the Town and Cantonment Magistrate. Reductions in the establishment which remain to be made may produce an additional saving of Rs. 3,000.

19. The separate appointments of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, costing Rs. 12,000 per annum, has also been dispensed with. His establishments remain to be reduced.

20. The Judicial Commissioner's office establishment has been reduced, effecting a saving of Rs. 12,000.

21. The office establishments of the Chief Commissioner and of the Account and Treasury Departments and the Press Establishments are undergoing revision, which may eventually bring in a saving of Rs. 50,000.

22. Reductions are being effected in the Postal Department to the extent of Rs. 9,000 per annum.

23. In the Palace Department the separate office of Guardian was abolished experimentally last year, the Chief Commissioner who had formerly held the separate post retaining the charge of both the offices, thus saving the whole of the salary of the Guardianship. The Controller has also been recently replaced by an Assistant Commissioner of the lower grades, the experience of the former officer being still available to the Chief Commissioner in the Residency branch of his office.

24. The Forest Establishments are being reduced from an annual cost of Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 75,000.

25. In the Educational Department a reduction of Rs. 32,000 has been made in the establishments provided for inspection, and the Chief Commissioner intends to throw another half a lakh of rupees of educational charges on the local funds.

26. The only charge now incurred in connexion with the experimental farm at Bangalore is the pay of the Superintendent, and this will also shortly cease when, as it is hoped, he will be otherwise provided for. Arrangements will however be made for giving instruction in the practical sciences in connexion with the principal school in the province.

27. In the Military Department one of the four regiments of Barr was done away with, saving 50,000 rupees. The appointment of Adjutant which was recently created was also abolished, saving Rs. 7,490, and reductions in the office establishments have been made to the extent of about 9,000 rupees, and in the provision for the construction and repairs of military buildings to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

28. The Medical establishments urgently require re-organisation, with the view of further extending the benefits of medical treatment to the rural population.

29. Of what may be regarded as temporary establishments, the Inam Commission costing Rs. 62,500 per annum will be partially done away with in the present year and wholly in the next, the procedure having been simplified so as to ensure the speedy completion of the work.

30. The allowance of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was reduced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum, and even this will be saved from next year, when the control of the Survey operations will devolve entirely on the local Superintendent. No further reduction is contemplated in the Survey establishment costing Rs. 2,90,000 per annum, as it is important that it should be maintained in full strength for the early completion of the important work of the survey and assessment of the land throughout the whole province. It may be desirable to substitute gradually a cheaper local agency in this department, but their training must occupy time.

31. It has been decided that the Topographical Survey establishment shall be maintained at full strength, costing Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. This is a large outlay for the province in its present condition, but it has been determined that this important work shall be pushed on to completion as rapidly as practicable.

32. The rules regarding travelling allowances in the various departments are undergoing revision which will lead to no inconsiderable reduction under this head of expenditure,

33. A saving of about 15,000 rupees will be effected when the Chief Commissioner's proposal to discontinue the present contribution from the Mysore State revenues to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps is sanctioned.

34. Against these reductions there have to be set off the charges on account of pensions and gratuities which must be awarded to those whose services are dispensed with. These however are being reduced to the lowest figure by a discriminate selection of the servants to be dispensed with, and the additional charge on this account, it is expected, will not exceed Rs. 50,000.

35. The foregoing, the Chief Commissioner hopes, will place before the Government full and detailed explanation in regard to the measures of economy and financial improvement which have been already carried into effect, or which are now in progress. Their effect is to reduce the normal rate of expenditure in the present year 1879-80 inclusive of the half a lakh addition to pension charges by 7 lakhs of rupees and to secure a further saving of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more from the ensuing year as shewn in the annexed memorandum. These savings however will be reduced by four lakhs of rupees the interest at 5 per cent. on the Government loan, and there will be some charge on account of the famine orphans for a year or two more.

36. The expenditure in 1879-80 may, on the whole, therefore be taken at 100* lakhs as already telegraphed to be on the safe side. The collections being estimated at 116 lakhs, there will be a surplus of 10 lakhs available for expenditure in the railway. From 1880-81 the expenditure will be 102* lakhs against a revenue of $107\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, giving a surplus of five and a half lakhs for the railway. It will not probably be practicable to spend on the railway the whole surplus of 10 lakhs in the present year; about 7 lakhs will perhaps suffice, and there will then be $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs available for the railway next year when the Department will be in full working order.

* These are inclusive of the interest of Rs. 4,00,000 on the Government loan.

37. A revised Budget will be at once separately submitted, the information in regard to the estimated collections, expenditure, and surplus of the year having been already telegraphed.

38. The Chief Commissioner, in conclusion, only desires to add that these reductions are in no way calculated to impair the efficiency of the administration. They are not made nor have they in many cases been originated with the sole object of effecting a saving. They are generally necessary measures of improvement and re-organization, to some extent required for the adaptation of the administration to Native rule, and the Chief Commissioner feels confident that by doing away with needless multiplications of departments and intermediate offices of control, the general effect will be to secure greater strength and efficiency to the administration.

39. I am to add that there is a further available resource in the more general levy of the house-tax. This tax is at present collected only on the houses of the miscellaneous and generally poorer classes. The agriculturists are exempt from the tax, and Brahmins, Mussulmans, and other superior classes who are better to do are also privileged, so that nine hundred thousand out of a million houses in the province do not pay the tax. It is a part of the old system which threw the incidence of public taxation on the poorer classes, and strove to maintain cultivation by a combined system of compulsion and special encouragement. The circumstances of agriculturists have now so completely changed for the better, as no longer to need any such special exemptions, and if the house-tax were levied on all the houses in the province without distinction, the revenue from this source, which now amounts to Rs. 1,50,000, would be increased to about Rs. 6,00,000. The tax might be set apart for the construction of railway and other works calculated to afford relief in times of famine. The Chief Commissioner, however, prefers to postpone the consideration of this question to the ensuing year, as he is very reluctant to resort to any new taxation so soon after the late disastrous famine.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

MEMORANDUM showing the REDUCTIONS of EXPENDITURE already made and remaining to be effected in 1879-80 and 1880-81.

Items.	Amount of Reductions in 1879-80.		Further reductions to come into effect in 1880-81.
	Already entered in Budget.	To be shown in the revised Budget.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Public Works Department - - - -	2,75,000	—	1,50,000
Substitution of a Civil and Sessions Judge for a Commissioner.	—	15,600	—
Reduced pay of four Deputy Commissioners - Rs. 15,600			
Reduction of Assistant Commissioners - " 40,000			
	55,600		
Reduced in 1879-80, only by compensation to Military Officers transferred. Rs. 25,000			
	30,600		
Division and District establishments - - - -	—	30,600	25,000
Small Cause Court - - - -	—	75,000	75,000
Inspector-General of Police and Establishment - - - -	—	15,000	—
Judicial Commissioner's Court Establishment - - - -	10,000	7,000	4,000
Chief Commissioner's Office, Treasury, Account and Press Establishments. - - - -	—	12,000	—
Postal Establishment - - - -	—	50,000	—
Palace - - - -	—	9,000	—
{ Abolition of Guardian - - - - Rs. 46,000			
{ Controller - - - - " 12,000			
{ Total - - - - " 58,000			
{ Less pay of Tutor - - - - " 14,400			
	43,600		
Forest - - - -	31,600	12,000	—
Education - - - -	45,000	—	—
Experimental Farm, pay of Superintendent; other items hitherto charged to Local Funds being saved under that head. - - - -	—	32,000	50,000
Military Department - - - -	60,000	16,500	—
Inam Commission - - - -	—	10,000	52,500
Revenue Survey - - - -	9,000	—	6,000
Travelling allowances - - - -	—	20,000	—
Contribution to Volunteer Corps - - - -	—	15,000	—
Total - - - -	4,30,600	3,19,700	3,67,300
		7,50,300	—
Deduct addition to Pensions - - - -		50,000	—
Net saving in normal expenditure - - - -		7,00,300 or 7 lakhs.	3,67,300 or nearly 3½ lakhs.
NOTE.			
Receipts for 1879-80 as per Budget already sent - - - -			1,07,65,000
Ditto as now revised - - - -			1,16,00,000
Disbursements for 1879-80 as per Budget already sent, inclusive of Rupees 3,30,000 entered as interest on Government loan - - - -			1,07,87,000
Deduct further reductions to be made in the year as above - - - -			3,19,700
Balance - - - -			1,04,67,300
Add—			
(1.) Addition to pensions - - - - Rs. 50,000			
(2.) Interest on Government loan short entered in the Budget - - - - " 30,000			
			80,000
Remaining disbursements as per revised Budget - - - - or in round figures - - - -			1,05,47,300 106 lakhs.
Surplus as per revised Budget - - - -			10 lakhs.

(Signed) C. RANGACHARLU, Revenue Secretary.
Mysore, Chief Commissioner's Office, Revenue Department,
Bangalore, 25th June 1879.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

EXTRACT from PROCEEDINGS of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of MYSORE, Department of REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, and COMMERCE, 15th October 1878.

No. 5418, Revenue 36, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1878.

ORDER.—The necessity of making satisfactory arrangements in respect of the large outstanding revenue arrears of the past two years, and of instituting an inquiry into the condition of the villages, after the disastrous effects of the late famine, render it desirable that the jamabandi settlement of the current year should commence very early in November, and be conducted as far as practicable by the Deputy Commissioners themselves, and by their more experienced or qualified Assistants. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to submit, as soon as possible, through the Commissioners, a programme showing the probable dates of the settlement of the several taluks, and the officers by whom it will be conducted.

2. The very favourable character of the present season makes any relaxation of the usual terms of settlement unnecessary, in regard to the revenue of the current year.

3. The revenue arrears of previous years consist of those due to the postponement of collection authorised in the Circular of the 26th December 1877, and of those which have been outstanding from various other causes. As regards the former, the terms of postponement must be observed.

4. The latter or the general arrears may be divided into the following classes :—

- 1.—Due by ryots remaining in the villages and carrying on cultivation nearly to the usual extent.
- 2.—Due by ryots who have died or deserted, or otherwise abandoned their lands.
- 3.—Due by ryots who have lost much of their means, and are endeavouring to resume their cultivation, or have cultivated but a small fraction of their holdings.

5. As regards the 1st class, the Chief Commissioner is averse to making any remission of the arrears, not only because they are unnecessary owing to the generally light incidence of the assessment under present prices, but on account of the abuse with which remissions are very commonly attended. Where the arrears are heavy, and likely to press unduly on the resources of the ryots, arrangement may be made for their payment in two or three yearly instalments. Such instalments should be distinctly entered in the patta or receipt book, and the Amildar will be held responsible for making the collections accordingly.

6. The arrears of the 2nd class must of course ordinarily be remitted, but inquiries should be made into the condition of the lands abandoned by such ryots, and if they should consist of wet, or garden or other land of special value, arrangements may perhaps be made with any new occupants for the payment of the arrears, or, what would be still better, the lands may be put up for sale in satisfaction of the arrears.

7. In the 3rd class, the arrears may be remitted wholly or in part, according to the circumstances of each case. This remission should be strictly confined to cultivating ryots in poor circumstances, and not extended to non-cultivating holders of lands. The Settling Officer will be expected to inquire into these cases carefully and personally, to see that the concession is made only where needed, and is fully explained to the ryots, so as to leave no room for abuse.

8. No interest is to be charged on these arrears. Interest is, in fact, intended entirely as a penalty, and can therefore apply only to current year's revenue.

9. The settling officer will submit, immediately after the settlement of each Taluk, an individual list of the arrears written off, and also a general statement showing the amount of arrears of each year under the several heads above indicated, the portions written off and the portions ordered to be collected in the current and following years.

10. As regards the effects of the famine, arrangements will be made for taking a general census of the province hereafter. But the Settling Officer may advantageously require into and note the conditions of each village, in respect of the following points,

and submit a copy of such note or memoir for the information of the Chief Commissioner:—

A. *Population*.—The extent of loss of population amongst the Brahman and other superior classes, the great body of cultivating ryots, the weavers and artisans, and the Holayas and other miscellaneous classes, as indicated by the number of houses deserted, the number of families who have wholly or partially perished, or emigrated, out of the total number in each class; whether the deaths were due to starvation and privations from famine, and to diarrhoea and other diseases resulting therefrom, or to epidemics not necessarily connected with famine; the extent, character, and duration of the prevalence of such epidemics; the extent and the parts to which emigration, if any, has taken place; whether the emigrants have returned, and when and to what extent are they still expected to return; if the village is one in which the test census was taken, how far the loss of population shown by the test census as compared with that of 1871, is due to death, emigration, and other causes respectively, and in what classes of the population; to what extent the emigrants and other stragglers have returned to the villages since the test census, so as to modify its results; whether the villages were in a flourishing condition, as regards the population, subsequent to the census of 1871, and prior to the famine, so as to lead to the inference that the usual rate of increase of population was maintained during the interval.

B. *Agricultural Stock*.—The extent of loss of cattle sustained during the famine, and its present condition.

C. *Cultivation*.—The extent of land abandoned during the famine; what descriptions of land, and by what classes of people, principally; to what extent they have since been brought under cultivation, and whether by the owners or by other ryots enlarging their cultivation.

D. *Trees*.—The extent to which cocoa nut, areca nut, and other plantations and trees have dried up, and their present condition.

E. *Injury to Crops*.—Any considerable injuries to crops due to locusts, or other causes, their date, duration, and circumstances; and any other similar statistical facts.

11. An inspection of each village by the Settling Officer is not expected. But a careful inquiry of the village officers and ryots, tested in occasional cases by inspection, ought to enable him to furnish the information required with tolerable accuracy.

12. It is not intended that an elaborate descriptive report on all these heads should be prepared by the Settlement Officer in his own handwriting, nor that any precise numerical enumeration of population, cattle, or trees should be attempted. This would involve needless labour and time. What is required is, that an intelligent inquiry on the important points indicated should be made, and the facts recorded briefly, at the time of settlement, by the Settlement Officer or his subordinate, on subjects on which it will be easy and most useful to obtain special and fairly accurate information. These are all points which, under the especial circumstances of the year, would properly and naturally come within the scope of a settlement inquiry, and they are moreover readily obtainable verbally from the assembled villagers and local officials at the time of settlement. No material delay in the early completion of the settlement need therefore result.

13. The Chief Commissioner confidently believes that the officers of this administration recognising the special importance, in this season, of jamabandi work, will exert themselves to the utmost in its prompt, careful, and efficient discharge.

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Enclosure 4 in No. 7.

No. 1493. I.P.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of
MYSORE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

POLITICAL.

SIR,

Simla, the 11th September, 1879.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1087-R.225, dated 25th June, 1879, submitting a report on the present condition and future prospects of the finances of Mysore.

2. I am to say that owing to the somewhat complicated nature of the accounts, it is not altogether easy to form, from the materials given in your letter, a complete and precise opinion upon the prospects of the province. But it is clear that you are carrying out, in all departments, active measures of retrenchment; and his Excellency the Governor-General in Council fully approves your proceedings in this direction, though it had been hoped that under certain heads larger savings might have been possible. The question of military reductions is being treated separately; and the Government of India accept, for the present, your opinion that the survey and topographical establishments must be kept up. In the matter of revenue, on the other hand, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is quite disposed to agree with you that the more general levy of the house-tax should be postponed, and should not be introduced without further consideration and special report. And the collection of land revenue arrears may need, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, to be made with careful discrimination, for in the present condition of the province any pressure on the resources of the ryots is likely to retard its economical recovery.

3. I am to forward for your information copies of two abstract statements which show the revenue and expenditure of past years and of the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, and to convey to you the following observations.

4. It appears from the statements above mentioned that, apart from the interest on the invested fund, which no longer exists, the revenue during the five years preceding the famine averaged Rs. 1,11,81,360. It is not understood, therefore, upon what grounds the highest year's revenue before the famine has been calculated at 109½ lakhs. The revenue of 1874-75 appears to have been 119½ lakhs.

5. The actual revenue in 1878-79 was 121 lakhs, of which 40 lakhs were arrears of land revenue. On the other hand, the current land revenue was 9 lakhs short, other revenue was 6 lakhs short, and 13 lakhs on account of land revenue remained uncollected, so that, altogether, the revenue of the year was bettered abnormally by net 12 lakhs; but for this it would have been 109 lakhs. The expenditure was 128½ lakhs, of which 10¾ lakhs were for famine and 2½ lakhs were spent on the railway. Without these items the expenditure was 115¼ lakhs, so that, compared with the collected revenue of 109 lakhs, there was apparently a deficit of 6¼ lakhs.

6. For 1879-80 you estimate the revenue at 116 lakhs, of which, however, 12 lakhs are arrears, the real revenue is therefore 104 lakhs. The expenditure is estimated at 113 lakhs, including 7½ lakhs on the railway. Thus apart from the arrears and the railway, there is an estimated deficit of 1½ lakhs. This I am to remark is not considered satisfactory.

7. As regards the revenue and expenditure for next year, the former is estimated at 107½ lakhs, and the latter, apart from the railway, at 102 lakhs. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes, with reference to these figures, that the utmost economy will evidently be necessary, and constant attention will have to be paid to the finances of the province if these anticipations are to be realised; and his Excellency in Council feels assured that you will spare no pains to fulfil them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 5 in No. 7.

MYSORE.

RECEIPTS.	1870-71.	1871-72	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79 Regular Estimate.	1879-80 Budget Estimate.	EXPENDITURE	1870-71.	1871-72	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79 Regular Estimate.	1879-80 Estimate.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance - -	557,521	466,759	497,286	538,480	548,335	643,649	530,377	277,882	251,100	464,448	Interest on Service Funds -	34	120	144	243	10	124	—	427	33,800	33,000	
											Refunds and Drawbacks -	2,661	2,678	4,000	1,994	2,382	9,644	4,292	2,477	2,500	2,700	
											Land Revenue - - -	98,568	108,120	109,232	113,818	115,073	117,432	115,914	113,827	112,000	125,200	
											Forests - - - -	14,704	15,910	18,608	23,601	23,663	23,403	22,670	19,868	23,300	20,900	
											Excise - - - - -	2,014	2,006	1,969	1,963	1,981	3,264	3,278	2,698	4,000	1,300	
											Assessed Taxes - -	86	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
											Customs - - - - -	3,859	3,825	3,921	4,012	4,165	3,895	3,586	3,172	3,500	3,500	
											Salt - - - - -	—	—	—	—	24	21	—	—	—	—	
Land Revenue - - -	592,538	732,528	781,108	723,692	828,959	740,645	509,528	430,673	800,000	710,200	Stamps - - - - -	1,937	1,255	1,723	711	799	1,320	1,000	1,565	1,800	1,800	
Forest - - - - -	41,965	40,711	41,842	49,706	38,312	45,627	46,666	45,859	50,000	61,300	Mint - - - - -	196	4,948	2,563	—	—	2,678	801	40	100	—	
Excise - - - - -	101,410	106,875	108,083	115,017	114,445	123,042	113,543	79,874	100,000	109,800	Post Office - - -	15,095	15,575	15,135	15,280	15,279	15,989	16,958	16,245	16,000	16,700	
Assessed Taxes - -	27,569	34,277	38,801	38,259	40,323	36,340	24,343	19,507	30,000	30,900	Administration -	110,223	116,656	114,542	112,887	109,336	116,350	119,995	124,787	130,000	115,400	
Customs - - - - -	75,050	72,816	88,582	86,794	78,321	60,097	45,600	36,508	40,000	51,200	Marine Department -	1,948	1,548	1,772	3,824	2,473	6,896	12,647	12,166	9,000	11,800	
Salt - - - - -	1,072	1,484	1,344	1,505	1,636	1,708	811	403	500	900	Laws and Justice -	110,941	98,484	98,274	100,712	106,130	106,903	114,341	148,706	125,000	115,000	
Stamps - - - - -	43,455	40,864	46,526	40,575	52,363	55,874	50,640	49,636	53,400	52,900	Police - - - - -	50,476	48,410	44,479	41,315	41,502	67,049	60,281	57,293	53,000	60,500	
Mint - - - - -	1,376	1,553	819	—	357	1,617	500	15	700	—	Education - - - -	22,896	25,259	24,373	23,563	20,801	24,514	24,118	22,868	22,000	24,800	
Post Office - - - -	4,172	4,487	4,487	4,667	4,976	5,429	5,978	5,545	6,000	6,000	Ecclesiastical - - -	26,490	29,124	28,251	28,347	29,326	28,365	28,817	28,029	28,000	28,700	
Laws and Justice -	10,399	12,316	13,613	12,368	11,587	12,753	12,134	11,968	12,400	11,600	Medical - - - - -	12,930	13,506	13,027	13,483	14,527	14,952	17,550	15,644	17,000	18,600	
Police - - - - -	1,864	579	127	125	225	481	896	776	800	900	Stationery and Printing -	6,580	6,787	5,337	6,18	8,781	8,147	8,554	7,047	7,500	9,200	
Education - - - - -	3,829	3,473	14,160	12,487	2,798	3,448	3,135	2,804	3,000	3,800	Allowances and Assignments	257,003	256,934	256,667	256,856	256,626	256,356	256,616	256,130	256,000	230,000	
Interest - - - - -	43	73	123	124	3,001	2,402	1,382	513	1,000	1,500	Supernunation, &c. Allowances	11,374	12,636	11,488	18,334	23,090	17,946	16,470	13,300	15,000	24,700	
Miscellaneous - - -	8,200	8,840	9,217	9,084	12,405	10,471	8,973	9,136	10,000	8,000	Miscellaneous - - -	7,967	7,940	8,409	8,424	10,127	20,341	22,284	22,509	10,000	6,500	
Famine Relief - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	—	Famine Relief - - -	—	—	—	—	—	280	60,814	425,353	56,000	—	
Total Civil, excluding Invested Account	912,937	1,060,320	1,098,527	1,103,403	1,189,708	1,099,384	824,159	693,112	1,114,100	1,075,900	Total Civil, excluding Invested Account	761,050	771,694	762,084	775,620	785,899	835,979	910,592	1,294,176	681,000	876,100	
Military - - - - -	207	306	34	29	335	35	198	170	100	100	Military - - - - -	109,838	109,664	108,653	112,658	88,985	85,991	83,363	82,007	83,000	80,100	
Public Works - - -	6,500	1,527	1,108	1,613	3,350	6,000	723	1,222	800	500	Public Works - - -	150,558	137,748	142,378	148,256	103,522	219,741	256,356	249,440	148,400	122,500	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	919,704	1,062,159	1,099,669	1,105,045	1,193,388	1,105,419	825,030	694,504	1,115,000	1,076,500	GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,021,496	1,019,106	1,013,115	1,036,534	1,036,406	1,141,411	1,250,311	1,625,623	1,163,000	1,078,700	
Public Works Invested Fund	10,298	10,213	10,186	16,398	18,624	22,343	26,352	11,967	—	—	Public Works Invested Fund	5,392	6,231	24	1	—	280	5,367	27,776	—	—	
Grand Total, including Invested Account	930,002	1,072,372	1,109,855	1,121,443	1,212,012	1,127,762	851,432	706,471	—	—	Grand Total, including Invested Fund	1,026,888	1,025,337	1,013,139	1,036,535	1,036,406	1,141,691	1,255,698	1,653,399	—	—	
Deficit, including Invested Fund	96,888	—	—	—	—	13,929	40,126	946,938	*48,000	*2,200	Surplus, including Invested Fund	—	47,035	96,716	84,908	175,606	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In these two years there were no transactions on account of the Invested Surplus Fund.

Enclosure 6 in No. 7.

ABSTRACT showing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of MYSORE in each Year from 1870-71 to 1879-80.

	Opening Balance.	Revenue.			Expenditure			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
		Ordinary.	Invested Surplus Fund.	Total.	Ordinary.	Invested Surplus Fund.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71	55,75,210	91,97,040	1,02,930	93,00,020	1,02,14,960	53,920	1,02,68,880	—	9,68,860	
1871-72	46,67,590	1,06,21,590	1,02,130	1,07,23,720	1,01,91,060	62,310	1,02,53,370	4,70,350	—	
1872-73	49,72,860	1,09,96,690	1,01,860	1,10,98,550	1,01,31,150	240	1,01,31,390	9,67,160	—	
1873-74	53,84,890	1,10,50,450	1,63,980	1,12,14,430	1,03,65,340	10	1,03,65,350	8,49,080	—	
1874-75	54,88,350	1,19,33,880	1,86,240	1,21,20,120	1,03,64,060	—	1,03,64,060	17,56,060	—	
1875-76	64,36,490	1,10,54,190	2,23,430	1,12,77,620	1,14,14,110	2,800	1,14,16,910	—	1,39,290	
1876-77	53,03,770	82,50,800	2,63,520	85,14,320	1,25,03,110	53,570	1,25,56,680	—	40,42,360	
1877-78	27,78,820	69,45,040	—	69,45,040	1,62,56,230	1,58,090	1,64,14,320	—	94,69,280	
1878-79	25,11,000	1,21,00,000	—	1,21,00,000	1,26,30,000	—	1,28,44,000	—	7,44,000	
1879-80	46,44,480	1,16,00,000	—	1,16,00,000	1,13,00,000	—	10,13,00,000	3,00,000	—	

Enclosure 7 in No. 7.

No. 3361-41, dated Camp Mysore, 27th September 1879.

From O. RANGACHARLU, Esq., C.I.E., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

* See page 116.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 11th instant, No. 1493* I.P., I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following explanation in regard to paragraphs 4 to 7.

2. In the first year shown in the Abstract Statement which accompanies the above letter, viz., 1870-71, the revenue "Kists" or instalments were thrown forward by two months, that is to say, from the 31st March to the 31st May, so that the instalments of these last two months, which amounted to more than 25 per cent. of the annual revenue, did not come within the collections of the year which terminated on the 31st March. The revenue collections of the above year were thus only Rs. 91,97,040, or 17 lakhs less than the normal amount. Owing to the inconvenience experienced from the above alteration, the Kists were again brought back within the year in 1874-75. The collections of this year consequently included the last two months' instalments, or those of April and May appertaining to the revenue of the previous year, and the whole revenue of the current year. Hence the collections in this year were abnormally large as they were short in the year 1870-71.

3. The actual collections being thus not confined to the revenues of the year, they fail to show the resources correctly. The resources are best indicated by the revenue demand or settlement for each year. The highest amount which the settlement ever attained before the famine was 109½ lakhs.

4. The average collections of the five years preceding the famine, taken by the Government of India, Rs. 1,11,31,360 (not Rs. 1,11,81,360), including, as they do, the abnormal collections of 1874-75, do not fairly represent matters. If the abnormal collections of the year 1874-75 were taken, those of 1870-71, showing a corresponding deficiency, should have also been included in the average, or both the years omitted. If 1870-71 were also taken, the average collections for the six years preceding the famine would give Rs. 1,08,08,970, or a lakh and a half less than the highest revenue given in my letter, No. 1087-R. 225, dated the 25th June 1879.

5. The actual results of 1878-79 were not quite as shown in para. 5. The actual revenue of the year, excluding the abnormal arrears' collections, was as therein stated 9½ or 15 lakhs short of the normal amount of 109½ lakhs. The expenditure of the year, excluding Famine and Railway, was 115¼ lakhs, so that the ordinary deficit of the year was 20¾ lakhs, which was made good by the abnormal arrears' collections. Deducting from the arrears' collections of 40 lakhs, a sum corresponding to the balance of the current revenue outstanding at the end of the year, viz., 13 lakhs, the remaining 27 lakhs represent the excess arrears' collections which came to the aid of the revenues of the year.

6. The estimated result of 1879-80, as set forth in paragraph 6, showing a deficit of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, excluding the extraordinary receipts and expenditure will, therefore, the Chief Commissioner trusts, be regarded as a great improvement on the previous year. The revenue being on the one hand, expected to be only 104 lakhs, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than the normal amount owing to the unavoidable effects of the famine on some items of revenue like abkari, &c., and 4 lakhs having, on the other hand, been added to the ordinary expenditure of $108\frac{1}{2}$ * lakhs on account of interest on the Government loan of 80 lakhs, the ordinary financial conditions of the year would have shown a deficit of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees; but this deficit is reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs solely by the reductions now being carried into effect, amounting to seven lakhs in 1879-80, as shown in the statement which accompanied my letter of the 25th June last. As a matter of fact, there will be no deficit owing to the arrears' collections expected.

* *Vide* para. 7 of my letter, dated 25th June 1879, No. 1087-R225.

7. By further reductions in the next year, amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, also shown in detail in the statement above referred to, and by some improvement in the revenue, a surplus of about five lakhs was estimated for 1880-81, which would be available for the railway.

8. Such a result, so soon after the calamitous effects of the famine, will, the Chief Commissioner hopes, not be deemed unsatisfactory. A surplus of five lakhs, after fully providing for the expenditure of the year, is as much as could fairly be expected. This expenditure, it is to be remarked, besides providing for all the Departments of the Administration on as efficient a footing as they exist in British territories, meeting the expenditure of the palace, and making a fair provision for public works, allows also for Topographical and Revenue Survey Establishments, costing one and three lakhs respectively. As these establishments are gradually dispensed with, the surplus will be proportionately augmented.

9. As remarked by the Government of India, the above results could only be attained by the utmost economy and constant attention to the finances of the province. The Chief Commissioner will, at the end of the current official year, be in a position to place before the Government, in a complete form, the results of the measures of retrenchment and economy now being carried into effect.

Enclosure 8 in No. 7.

No. 1741 I.P., dated Fort William, 11th December 1879.

From TREVOR CHICHELE FLOWDEN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mysore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the letter from your Secretary in the Revenue Department, No. 3361-41,* dated 27th September 1879, submitting a further report on the present condition and future prospects of the finances of the Mysore State.

* See page 118.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India accept the explanation furnished, and consider the progress made, under your administration, in restoring the finances of the State to prosperity, to be satisfactory.

No. 8.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL, No. 3.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, February 18th, 1880.

REFERRING to paragraph 7* of our Despatch No. 3 of 17th January 1879, * See page "Foreign," in connexion with the construction of a railway from Bangalore to Mysore,

at the cost of the Mysore Government, we have now the honour to forward extract, paragraph 11, of a letter No. 642 of 16th May 1879, from the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company to their Agent in India, together with copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 32-87 of the 10th January 1880, and to request that arrangements may be made in accordance with these letters with the Madras Railway Company to take over and finish the short section (three miles) of railway that extends from their station to the city of Bangalore, and to erect all buildings, &c., required for joint use at their new terminus on the same conditions that are in force at their other two junctions with foreign lines at Raichore and Erode.

We have already fully explained to your Lordship the grounds on which it has been found necessary to construct the line of railway from the railway station to the city of Bangalore on the broad gauge. It only remains now for us to state that the terms offered by the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, appear fair and reasonable, and that we see no objection to their acceptance by the Madras Railway Company. There has been so much delay, however, in arriving at a settlement, that probably the rails will be laid to the city station, and part of the buildings required for joint use will be built before the transfer can be carried into effect. It will be necessary for the Railway Company therefore to reimburse to the Mysore Government the cost of all work that has been executed, and of all materials that have been provided in excess of the quantities, which the Chief Commissioner has offered to surrender free of charge.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) LYTTON.
 F. P. HAINES.
 A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 J. STRACHEY.
 E. B. JOHNSON.
 W. STOKES.
 RIVERS THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the SECRETARY, Madras Railway Company, No. 642, dated London, the 16th of May 1879.

Para. 11.—In paragraph 8 of 1357 you call attention to the Proceedings of Government, No. 229 R., dated 25th February 1879, and No. 1304, of the 24th December last, with reference to the construction of the line from the Bangalore Station to the Pettah. In these latter proceedings is embodied paragraph 7 of the Board's letter, No. 625, dated 28th June 1878, in which you are informed of their willingness, subject to certain conditions, to take over the line, or, if preferred, to work it on such terms as would ensure the Company against loss, and it is observed that, on the 17th March, you forwarded to the Acting Consulting Engineer, for submission to Government, copy of paragraph 10 of 637, in which it is stated that, at the proper time, the Board would be prepared further to consider the above question. Replying to paragraph 11 of your letter above referred to, in which you request to be favoured with the orders of the Board on the subject, I am instructed to inform you that as they are of opinion that this short extension should become part of their undertaking, and be entirely under the management and control of their officers, the Board would be prepared, on receiving, free of cost, the earthwork, complete to rail level, together with all bridges, culverts, &c., to provide all permanent way, station machinery, sidings, and buildings required exclusively by the Company, and also all those that are needed for joint use and occupation, charging the Mysore Government rent, &c., in accordance with the conditions in force at Raichore and Erode.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

No. 32-87, dated Bangalore, 10th January 1880.

From Lieut.-Col. W. R. JOHNSON, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to your letter No. 1461 I.G. dated 25th September 1879, regarding the extension of the broad gauge line from the Bangalore Station on the Madras Railway to the Pettah, I desire to notify my consent to the proposal made by the Madras Railway that this short extension should become part of their undertaking and be entirely under the management and control of their officers, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in letter No. 642, from the Secretary, Madras Railway Company, dated London, 16th May 1879, with the sole exception that "formation level" be read for "rail level." Work has only been completed up to "formation line" and the offer of the Mysore Government was to hand over the work as it stood.

2. The material for this section on the broad gauge will, in the event of the Madras Railway assuming possession of the line, become of no use to the Mysore State. It is necessary therefore that the stores (Indent No. 27 of 23rd May 1879, valued at 2,680l., including freight) should be either cancelled or directed to some other line.

3. The earthwork and bridges are ready for the permanent way, and it is important that the Madras Railway should complete the connexion between their present terminus and the Pettah at an early date, so that the Metre Gauge Railway stores can be railed direct to the Pettah in their own waggons.

4. It is understood that the Madras Railway will take over at actual cost all additional work lately done to the line, and so much of the Pettah station works and buildings as has been executed for the purposes of the broad gauge traffic.

5. Plans showing the actual state of these buildings on the 31st December 1879 are in hand, and any references on this subject considered necessary by the Madras Railway might be made to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore State line.

No. 9.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 25.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 3rd March 1880.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter,* No. 84, dated 7th August, conveying the views and remarks of Her Majesty's Government upon the measures to be adopted by the Government of India for the future administrative constitution of Mysore and the government of His Highness the Maharaja. We propose now to submit the additional information and explanations required by Her Majesty's Government upon the specific points to which our attention has been drawn by this letter, reserving for a separate despatch the important question touched upon in the concluding paragraph.

2. The instructions contained in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of your Lordship's letter have been communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who has been also consulted personally on the subject during his recent visit to Calcutta. Mr. Gordon informs us that he has frequently discussed with, and explained to, His Highness the Maharaja the administrative changes which are being made, or are contemplated, and the nature of the political institutions over which His Highness will preside. Mr. Gordon will spare no pains, during the next twelvemonths, to render the Maharaja familiar with the system he will be required to administer, and with the general principles upon which the organization of his government is being framed.

3. With regard to the extent to which the direction of the administration, under the system sketched in our former letter, will remain in the hands of the Maharaja himself.—it has never been intended that His Highness' personal authority in State affairs should be other than wide and substantial, or that the powers entrusted to the Dewan, or to the

* See page 106.

Council, should be exercised independently of the State's ruler. It is most difficult, on the one hand, to define beforehand with any precision the share of authority to be retained in His Highness' hands, without producing the appearance, if not the effect, of limiting that authority; and this we desire not to do formally. On the other hand, it is not easy to settle any exact limitations, other than rules of procedure in the transaction of business, upon the powers either of the Dewan or the Council, which will not in practice be construed as giving them some independent authority within those limitations. According to the system we would introduce, no councillor or ministerial officer would have any constitutional power to act independently of the Maharaja, or to issue orders, except in His Highness' name, and subject to His Highness' revision. Thus the chief authority and the ultimate governmental responsibility would in all cases rest actually, as well as nominally, with the State's ruler. But we consider it essential, under this system of personal government, to provide that all important acts and orders shall necessarily have passed through certain departmental formalities, and shall have undergone certain regular processes of examination and joint consultation, before they issue in the Maharaja's name, and by his will. Moreover, since it is obviously necessary that a large part of the details of current business should be disposed of by His Highness' Ministers, it is equally necessary that these Ministers should have defined duties and responsibilities. For these reasons, and with these objects, we consider it expedient to give the official advisers and chief ministerial officers a voice in all important deliberations, and the right to place on record their views regarding any matter of consequence affecting the administration of the country. Unless some such foothold in the system of government is secured to the Council, they can scarcely be held answerable either for the proper discharge of their departmental duties, or for the advice which they may give to the Maharaja; and their influence and utility will be proportionately slight. But, beyond this privilege of advising and of recording their advice, the proposed measures would confer upon them no separate status, and even the position thus constituted would be given as an experiment, until the working of the system should have been tested, and the Maharaja's capacity for government satisfactorily ascertained.

4. With reference to the 7th paragraph of your Lordship's letter, upon the subject of the Maharaja's education, we have the honour to enclose a memorandum from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, submitting a report by His Highness' tutor. The progress made by His Highness under tuition, and the general development of his character under physical and mental training, appear to be on the whole satisfactory.

5. In the 8th paragraph of your Lordship's letter reference is made to the proposed retention, for some time after the transfer, of Europeans at the head of several of the departments of administration. We are fully alive to the desirableness of treating this arrangement as transitory; and we propose to restrict as much as possible from the commencement, and to reduce speedily, the number of Europeans in the higher ranks of the Mysore administration. Much has already been done in this direction, and much more will be effected in the course of the next twelvemonths. But the precautions necessary for avoiding confusion and embarrassment in the Maharaja's administration from the abrupt or indiscriminate withdrawal of the European element in the service of his State, are particularly requisite in making changes in the controlling offices, because it is in these offices that the difficulty of providing efficient native substitutes must at first be especially felt. The province of Mysore cannot readily supply trained and qualified men for such vacancies; the alternative of importing native officials foreign to the country, and unacquainted with its people and language, which would be unwelcome to the Maharaja and unpopular with his subjects, is also open to many other practical objections. We agree, however, with your Lordship that the expediency of appointing a European member of the Maharaja's Council would be a question for careful consideration; and the retention of all Europeans will be avowedly temporary, upon a tenure of office which would cease after a specified period, unless they were re-appointed with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja.

We have, &c.
 (Signed) LYTTON.
 F. P. HAINES.
 A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 J. STRACHEY.
 E. B. JOHNSON.
 W. STOKES.
 RIVERS THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9. <

No. 6933-P123, dated Bangalore, 5th January 1880.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to
A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward a Memorandum by Mr. Gordon, inclosing a report, dated 15 September last, from Mr. W. A. Porter, tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the progress made in the education of His Highness.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

(Extract.)

MEMORANDUM.

ON the subject of the progress made in the education of His Highness the Maharaja, I herewith enclose a report received from Mr. Porter, the tutor.

I have kept myself fully informed of the progress made by communications I have had with the tutor from time to time both by letter and in person, and as I arranged to pay frequent visits to Mysore, and to spend a considerable portion of the year there, I was able to give personal attention to the matter.

I was with the Maharaja for long periods at Mysore, at Ootacamund, and at Bangalore. At Ootacamund I lived in the same house with His Highness, and at all the places named I was much with him. We drove and rode together daily, and I had thus very frequent opportunities of drawing out his mind, and of conversing with him on every subject.

Mr. Porter's report is a true and faithful account of the progress made in school education from the point of view of a strict educationist. I am able to state that the progress made since Mr. Porter's arrival, in developing His Highness' general intelligence and in giving him a proper mental training, has been marked and very satisfactory. He is now able to read and understand for himself ordinary books and newspapers, and he composes fairly and writes his letters without assistance.

His power of observation is keen, and his judgment of persons and things remarkably sound. For a boy so young he shows caution and prudence in an unusual degree.

His cheerful, tractable, gentle disposition, and his habits of regularity and application are noticed by Mr. Porter with just commendation.

As far as I can judge he bids fair to become, if he pursue the course he has commenced, a just and benevolent ruler.

I am aware that the Government, both in India and at home, will be anxious to learn what has been done in the way of giving him a practical training for the administration of the country. The subject has not been overlooked by me. Specially when I was with His Highness at Ootacamund in the early part of the year, and also subsequently at Mysore and Bangalore, I took constant, almost daily, opportunity to discuss with and explain to him the system and principles of the administration of the province, and matters connected therewith. He received this instruction with fair intelligence, and to some extent profited by it. But I was not surprised to find his mind scarcely prepared to comprehend thoroughly or practically to interest itself in such subjects. Instead thereof of pressing on at once in that direction, and of making perhaps an abortive attempt, I preferred to wait a little longer and to allow his mind to acquire that general intelligence and training which are necessary for the intelligent comprehension of public matters. His visits to Ootacamund and Bangalore, mixing more with society, and his general intercourse with European gentlemen of education, have tended to this desirable end. More recently I have found in him signs of that development of mind, which is necessary for an intelligent interest in public questions, and I am taking advantage of it now to introduce a systematic and regular course of administrative training. I considered that it would be very useful to take His Highness with me on a tour throughout the province. I have just completed such a tour, and I am glad to report that it has in every way been most useful. It was of six weeks' duration, and during that period His Highness travelled with me through most of the districts in the province, visiting not only the head-quarters of districts, but also many other places of interest and importance. The season was favorable, and the

weather excellent. The Maharaja^{Vepeñ} derived not only much enjoyment and instruction from the tour, but also evinced great interest in it, expressing sincere regret when it came to a close. The arrangements made were simple though sufficient, and special care was taken that the people should not suffer by reason of the movement of the camp, and that other abuses should not arise.

The loyalty and devotion displayed by all classes of the people on the occasion were most remarkable. At every station the Maharaja was greeted by an immense concourse of the population who had flocked from all parts of the province to see him. At every turn of the road it may almost be said there were eager crowds from the neighbouring villages gathered to welcome him. Triumphal arches, illuminations, and other joyful demonstrations were everywhere spontaneously and enthusiastically made in honour of the occasion, so that the whole tour may be described as one continuous procession. The principal officials and the leading members of the local communities were at each place introduced to His Highness. He visited and inspected with me schools and all other public institutions, as well as important public works, roads, bridges, and tanks. At all these every opportunity was taken to impress what was important on his mind, and to direct his attention to the various subjects which should hereafter engage his attention. The affect has been on the whole, I believe, most beneficial, both in opening his mind, and in awakening in him a kindly interest in the welfare of the people, with whom he has thus early been brought in contact. In my belief a tour of this kind, and the practical lessons to be derived from it, are perhaps the most valuable preparation for the work of administrative training upon which he must now regularly enter. I feel that such training may now be attempted under more favourable circumstances, and with far greater chance of success, than if it had been earlier begun. Even now any great results are not to be immediately looked for, but the time has certainly arrived when it may be advantageously pursued and pressed. I have accordingly requested Mr. Porter, in addition to the ordinary course of instruction, to lead His Highness over a somewhat higher range of subjects, embracing the leading facts of constitutional history, and the elementary principles of political economy. This will, I hope, facilitate his instruction in the practical details of the administration—a subject which I propose shall be imparted principally by myself. That no time may be lost, however, in this matter, I have arranged that, in my absence, His Highness shall receive such instruction from Colonel Hay at Mysore, who, from his ability, long experience, and intimate knowledge of administrative affairs in the province, is well fitted to impart such instruction.

Proceeding steadily in this manner, I hope to make His Highness sufficiently familiar with all the practical details of the administration within the time which is still before us, and to fill his mind with sound ideas and healthy instincts on matters connected with the duties and responsibilities of the high position which will, ere long, devolve upon him.

I cannot but feel with regret that the time left for this work is very short.

It is scarcely to be expected that a youth, under seventeen years of age, should rapidly make any great progress in such studies, but, as already mentioned, it is gratifying to find that the Maharaja evinces interest in the matter, and the Government may rely on my giving my most earnest and anxious attention to make the most of the short time which is still before us.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,
Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and
Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

Dated Mysore, 15th September 1879.

From W. A. PORTER, Esq., Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to J. D. GORDON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja.

(EXTRACT.)

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the progress of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in his studies since I became his tutor. As I have now been in charge of his education for considerably more than a year, this report should properly

have been sent at an earlier date, but the delay is ^{very} ~~nist~~ ^{the} less consequence, as I have had frequent opportunities of communicating to you in ^{an} informal way most of what I have now to say.

I took charge here in the beginning of July 1878, and at the very outset a change of some importance was made in the mode of instruction. Previously to this the Maharaja had been always taught in class, but from the time of my arrival I acted mainly as his private tutor, and with the exception of a single subject to be hereafter mentioned, he had all his lessons by himself. This step was taken mainly at the suggestion of those who had had the previous charge of his education, but before I had been long in charge I was quite satisfied by my own observation, that at this period of his education it was a very advisable change. One reason in favour of separate instruction was that the Maharaja's attention is apt to wander. This is not so much from mere indifference as from a habit of following his own thoughts and indulging in reverie.

The hours of study remain the same as before from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. The first hour is given to English, the second to translation from English to Canarese, and *vice versa*, under Mr. Narasima Iyengar, the third hour is mainly devoted to arithmetic, and after a short interval of rest the Maharaja joins the highest class (now reading for matriculation) for the last half hour. The subjects on which we have been recently engaged during that time are physics and physical geography. In the English hour the subjects for reading are various. Sometimes a tale is selected, sometimes a portion of history, or of some popular scientific work, such as Huxley's *Physiography*; grammar is not taught as a separate lesson, but is taken in connexion with the reading lesson. In arithmetic the Maharaja is able to perform with tolerable readiness the ordinary straightforward operations of commercial arithmetic, and as he is not doing any other branch of mathematics, I have used that subject mainly as a means of mental training, for which, I think, from the great variety of problems it admits of, it is admirably adapted.

The subject in which the Maharaja has taken most interest and made the most progress is physics. The text book used in the class was the one prescribed for the matriculation course in the Madras University, and, though of an elementary kind, contains a large number of important principles. Our apparatus is not very extensive, but such as it is, the Maharaja showed great patience and handiness in working with the instruments, and his interest in the experiments was always fresh. It was in connexion with this subject that we read a considerable part of Huxley's recent work on what he calls *physiography*. It was at Ootacamund that we were engaged on this book, and I was much pleased to observe that, during our walks and rides among the hills, the Maharaja often drew my attention to appearances that corroborated what he had read about springs, clouds, &c. I may remark here that the Maharaja's powers of observation are decidedly keen, and that he appears quite a different person when he is dealing with concrete facts from what he is in matters of abstract reasoning. And this power of observation extends to persons as well as things. I have several times been struck with the accuracy of his judgment with reference to individuals.

The interruptions to the Maharaja's studies during the year have been few and slight. Three or four days were spent in a visit to the Cauvery falls in September of last year. His studies were suspended also during the nine or ten days of the Dasara festival and on other public holidays. His visits to Ootacamund and Bangalore were not holidays from study, though the hours were somewhat reduced. With the exceptions named, the Maharaja has attended to his lessons with a punctuality and regularity of which I cannot speak too highly. Except sometimes on a hunting morning when the run has been an unusually long one, the Maharaja is never late, and he is never absent. I am bound to add also that his cheerful and ready application to all his lessons, even to those for which he has no great liking or aptitude, is as great as his regularity. He is never sullen or ill-tempered under difficulty, but always does his best with a cheerful temper.

The trips, of which I have spoken, were very pleasant and useful breaks in the quiet life which the Maharaja usually leads in Mysore. The visit to the falls, which was shortly after my arrival here, gave me an opportunity of observing the feeling of the mass of the population towards their Maharaja. The following extract from some notes I made of our journey at the time will show my first impression on this point:—

“The interest shown in him all along the route was in fact very remarkable, and in many cases touching and impressive. Though the journey was perfectly private, the arrangements requisite for conveying so large a party necessarily made the fact known

at the chief places along the route, and the interest of the people was shown in a way which was evidently wholly spontaneous. On the part of the simple villagers, the feeling manifested had something in it of almost religious veneration. Away on the outskirts of the crowd, too far away to receive any notice or recognition, or serve any object except to gratify his feeling of reverence, a poor ryot would drop on the ground, and this simple act of devotion over would rise and stare with all his eyes. Or a woman, equally far from the scene, with a child in her arms, would put it down at full length with its face to the ground and then drop beside it. Any one could see by unmistakeable signs that loyalty to the ancient dynasty of Mysore is still a living and powerful feeling."

All I have since noticed in every journey I have made with the Maharaja confirms my first opinion. Whenever he travels it seems to be a holiday along the route, and the faces of the crowd and the intensity of their feelings is a subject of unfailing interest. The visits to Ootacamund and Bangalore were very greatly enjoyed by the Maharaja himself, and were, I think, in many ways of great benefit to him. In both places, but specially in the former, he is comparatively free from the form and ceremony to which he is subject at Mysore. He lives as he has himself expressed it to me a much more natural life. He has more opportunity of mixing in society and meeting a great variety of people. I believe that both physically and mentally the annual visit to Ootacamund contributes not a little to his development.

There is one subject, to wit, translation, which the Maharaja continues to do with his native tutor, Mr. Narasima Iyengar, who also has been in the habit of assisting him in the preparation of his lessons, and is besides in a considerable degree his companion and personal attendant. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the conscientious and devoted care with which Mr. Narasima Iyengar has discharged his various duties in connexion with the Maharaja.

The class with which the Maharaja used to read has been engaged throughout the year in preparing for the matriculation examination of the Madras University. Besides the half hour that I take the class in physics along with the Maharaja, I have also taken them throughout the year in English for nearly an hour in the day. The other subjects were taught by Mr. Dunning and Mr. Raghunatha Rao, who have both worked diligently. The latter has been appointed to the school since my arrival, and I think him an effective teacher. The boys themselves have for the most part worked hard, and I hope a fair number of them will succeed in passing the examination.

It is hardly necessary for me to say anything about the Maharaja's games or athletic exercises. He now hunts twice a week during the hunting season, and has the character of a forward rider. On most other mornings he rides out for exercise. His afternoon amusements are lawn tennis, cricket, and driving. He also plays polo one evening in the week. Lawn tennis is just now in the ascendant, and he frequents much more than he used the public ground belonging to the gentlemen of the station. The play is better there, and he finds the games more exciting than among his school-fellows.

No. 10.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 26.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 3rd March 1880.

THE despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote, dated 6th April 1867, No. 69, conveyed to the Governor-General in Council the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the disposal of the Mysore territory. Her Majesty's Government recognised in the policy which dictated the settlement of 1799 a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty upon the throne of Mysore, on terms which should afford a guarantee both for the good government of the people, and for the security of British rights and interests. It was also declared to be Her Majesty's desire to maintain the Maharaja's family on the throne, upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the time would allow.

2. For the fulfilment of these objects it was decided that a distinct agreement should

entered into with the future sovereign of Mysore, before replacing him on the throne, as to the principles upon which he should administer the country; and also that sufficient guarantees should be taken for the observance of that agreement. As regarded the rights and interests of the British Government, Sir Stafford Northcote drew attention to a single point, the necessity of increasing the amount of the subsidy fixed under the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, for the maintenance of a military force; observing that the precise terms of the revision might be settled whenever the Prince should be put in possession of his administration.

3. We have already, in our despatch of the 22nd May 1879,* submitted to your Lordship a scheme of administration for establishing and giving effect to the principles upon which the Mysore State shall in future be governed by His Highness the Maharaja. And in a separate despatch, of this day's date, we have submitted some explanations and additional information required by your Lordship upon certain particulars of that scheme. Assuming, therefore, that our proposals for the future administration of the State have received the general approval of Her Majesty's Government, we have now to lay before your Lordship, for approval, the draft of a written instrument stating the conditions under which the Maharaja will be placed in possession, and defining authoritatively the future relations of the Mysore ruler with the Government of India. See page 8.

4. It will be understood, with regard to those clauses which relate to the State's internal administration, that the instrument has been advisedly so framed as to avoid entering upon details; that it places on specific record only the general principles to be maintained, reserving to the Governor-General in Council full discretionary power to interpose for the regulation of all other important questions affecting the government of the country. It is, we consider, neither necessary nor expedient to enter in a document of this permanent and political character, which will form the charter and title deed of the Mysore State, any administrative arrangements which are introduced experimentally, and are susceptible of change or re-adjustment. In such matters the wishes of the Government of India, to which he will be bound under the terms of the instrument to defer, will be more conveniently communicated to His Highness by a formal letter.

5. Before proceeding to explain and comment upon the different articles of the draft instrument, some observations upon its general scope and character may be required. The preamble shows that we have not thought necessary to make any reference, in this document, to preceding engagements between the British Government and the Mysore State. Acting upon the view taken by Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of 1867, we hold that the Government of India are not now required to examine the terms of the Treaties of 1799, except so far as those terms express a policy of reconciling the maintenance of an Indian dynasty in Mysore with good government and the security of British interests. It seems, indeed, to be the clear intention of Her Majesty's Government that all previous controversies as to the precise character of those Treaties are to be set at rest and finally extinguished by a new settlement, which will supersede all prior engagements and will constitute a new departure in the relations between the British Government and the Maharaja's family. The present Maharaja resumes the government of Mysore because it is held to be expedient and according to good policy to maintain the State under a native ruler, upon an arrangement similar to that made by Lord Mornington in 1799, with conditions revised and adapted to the circumstances of the present time. This arrangement is set forth in the instrument under which the Maharaja will take possession: its preamble is confined to a recital of the decision of the British Government to intrust the government of Mysore to the Maharaja's family upon certain conditions; while the articles prescribe these conditions, and specify the procedure that is provided to secure their observance.

6. The first question, in considering the terms upon which the Maharaja's family is to re-enter upon possession of Mysore, is whether the instrument should expressly regulate the succession to the throne of Mysore. It is to be observed that the Government of India now deals with successions in the ruling families of Native States, throughout India, upon certain general principles which, if not formulated in writing, are universally recognised in practice. Where there is a natural heir, whose title to succeed is indisputable according to law and usage, he succeeds as a matter of course, unless he be obviously and totally unfit: though in this, as in every other case, a succession is thoroughly understood to require formal confirmation and recognition by the paramount Power. Where the succession is disputed, the Supreme Government steps in and decides authoritatively according to the usages of the race or the family. Where all heirs, natural or adopted, fail, the Supreme Government will not only

recognise such successor to the rulership of a Native State as, on general considerations, may seem best, but may attach to the succession whatever conditions seem fitting and desirable. The principle last mentioned, according to which the relations between a State and the Supreme Government may be revised in certain contingencies, was laid down by the Marquis of Salisbury in his despatch No. 24 of 1875, in the case of the Ulwar succession.

7. If, therefore, no special conditions regulating the succession were inserted in the terms under which the Maharaja's family is reinstated in Mysore, the effect, according to our view, would be that the succession would be governed by the above stated principles of general policy. It appears to us, nevertheless, expedient that in the particular case of Mysore the main conditions under which the throne will become hereditary in the Maharaja's family should be distinctly entered upon record. We think this advisable, not only for reasons analogous to those which have induced the Government of India to make definite stipulations for the future administration of the country, but also because, since this instrument will be in some sense the title deed of the family, there may be a tendency to regard it as exclusively representing the whole body of rights and liabilities existing between the State and the Supreme Government. The 3rd clause of the instrument has therefore been so framed as to forestal all controversy regarding the right of the British Government to pass over an heir on the ground of obvious incapacity, or to decide among claimants to the succession, or generally to select a successor among collaterals, where no clear pretensions to succeed by inheritance can be established. This last-mentioned provision appears very expedient in the case of Mysore, where the collateral branches of the ruling house are remote, while the order of succession among collaterals is, so far as can be ascertained, singularly unsettled, obscure, and complicated.* The form in which the clause has been drawn admits the right of adoption, while it precludes, in our opinion, the possibility of any such difficulty arising as has been produced by doubts as to the right construction of Lord Canning's Adoption Sunnuds. It will be noticed that no succession will be valid until it shall have been recognized by the Governor-General in Council, and that by the last clause of the instrument the decision of the Governor-General in Council upon any question regarding the succession is final.

8. The more important details of the future political relations between Mysore and the British Government have next to be considered. We have to determine in the first place the addition to be made, according to Sir Stafford Northcote's instructions, to the subsidy of 1799. There can be no doubt whatever that, under the policy which has throughout dictated all our arrangements with Mysore, the State's revenues stand pledged to a substantial contribution, in full proportion to the resources of the country, toward the cost of British troops for its general defence and security, and also toward the additional charges of actual war. The external protection of Mysore, the prevention of political disorder within the State, and the maintenance on the throne of the ruling dynasty, are now undertaken by the Government of India. In 1799 the subsidy to be paid by the Maharaja, in consideration of the protection of his dominions, was fixed at a sum equivalent, in our present currency, to 24½ lakhs of rupees. When this sum was agreed upon, the revenues of the province were a little below 55 lakhs; and the subsidy therefore fell upon the gross income at a rate of 44 per cent. And although the average gross revenue of Mysore from 1799 to 1803 may be taken to have been nearly 71 lakhs, yet when, in 1831, the administration was assumed by the British Government, the revenue had again fallen to 55 lakhs, while the State was burdened with debts. The present normal revenue of Mysore may be estimated at 110 lakhs; and its gradual increase may be relied upon; so that, proceeding by the method of proportion, and applying the rate adopted by the Treaty of 1799, the amount at which the revised subsidy should be fixed might be shown to be nearly 50 lakhs. It may be admitted, however, that Lord Wellesley's estimate may have made allowance for the prospective recovery of the State's revenues.

9. But, although we have an incontestable right to take full account of the fact that the State's revenues have nearly doubled since the administration passed into our hands, we do not propose to follow these calculations in dealing with the question of the future contribution to be made by Mysore. The augmented revenues of the State are chiefly due to improved administration, and it is to be remembered that with the reform of the administration its cost has increased; and that the Government of

* In 1775 when the lineal male succession became extinct with the first Cham Raj, his successor was chosen at random by Hyder Ali, from among the different branches of the family, by a kind of ordeal or lot.

India have set up in Mysore, and are stipulating for the maintenance of, a government completely organized in all its branches, at a high and therefore expensive standard of efficiency. In this, and in various other respects, a far larger proportion than formerly of the revenues of the State will be devoted to the interests of the people and to works of great public utility. We may also give some credit to Mysore, in considering the question of her financial relations with the Government of India, for the yield of the excise which is now paid to British revenue upon all salt consumed within the State; although in this respect Mysore is necessarily in the same position with all other inland States consuming imported salt.

10. On the other hand, while the expense of the military establishments of the Government of India has largely increased, not only by the enhanced cost of supporting troops, but also through the improved organization and efficiency of modern armies—the military charges of Mysore have of late years been reduced. Under the explanatory Articles of 1807, modifying certain parts of the Treaty of 1799, certain indefinite liabilities of the Maharaja under that Treaty, for increased contributions in the time of war, were commuted to the maintenance of a body of 4,000 effective horse. It was estimated at the same time that of this body 3,000 horse represented the additional force which the State was required to maintain for external defence; and the annual cost of keeping up this force—about three lakhs of pagodas or $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of British rupees—was reckoned in lieu of a money contribution toward the increased expense of actual hostilities. From time to time, during the administration of Mysore under the British Government, large reductions in the strength of this body of horse, called the Silledar Horse, have been sanctioned; and its number now stands at one-fourth of the horsemen agreed upon by the Treaty. These reductions were made with the object of economizing the State's revenue by limiting the Silledar Horse to the strength requisite for the needs of the internal administration. But it is manifest that such savings operated to relieve the Mysore Treasury of its treaty obligation to maintain 4,000 cavalry [excepting only such portion as the British Government may consider necessary for the internal protection of the country], ready at all times to accompany the British army on service beyond Mysore territory. And in this manner the State has gained considerably at the expense of the British Government, for it has been relieved of liabilities which were computed, in 1807, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of British rupees. The annual cost of maintaining the cavalry on a war footing was calculated, as the records show, at one lakh of Star Pagodas, or Rupees 3,50,000 of British currency, for every 1,000 horsemen; and at the present time the cost would be much greater. The present cost of the reduced Silledar cavalry, which is employed entirely upon duties connected with the administration, amounts to about five lakhs of rupees annually. It is very improbable, under our present military system, that the Maharaja will hereafter be required to raise the force upon a military footing to its full obligatory complement, or to keep up cavalry ready to accompany the British troops on foreign service. The existing body of 1,000 horsemen may be held to represent the proportion of the original force requisite for internal protection of the State; and it may be concluded that the auxiliary force available for external service has virtually ceased to exist, and need not now be revived. Upon this view, and without taking account of the arrears claimable for the past years during which the full strength was not insisted upon, the difference between the cost, according to the estimates of the time, of the whole original body, and the cost at the same rate, of the Silledar establishment still retained, may be taken as the lowest measure of the pecuniary gain to Mysore under present arrangements. The difference computed in this way amounts to $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs British currency, but if the actual cost at the present time of maintaining 3,000 effective horsemen ready for service, be taken, the difference will rise to 15 lakhs. It is manifest, therefore, that by an addition of $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, in discharge of this Treaty obligation to the permanent subsidy, the claim of the British Government will have been adjusted in a manner convenient and very favourable to Mysore.

11. Before concluding our review of all the considerations bearing upon the question of the permanent subsidy, it is necessary to examine the arrangements which are to be made for the land required for our cantonments, or for any other establishments or purposes connected with British interests within Mysore. We assume that Bangalore will remain in our possession, and under our complete jurisdiction as heretofore, although in demarcating the precise limits of our occupation it may be unnecessary to include the whole town, which forms the chief centre of provincial trade. We do not propose, however, to require the Maharaja to cede, in full sovereignty, any portion of the lands which we may determine, for these particular uses, to retain. We consider that it is

sufficient to reserve such lands in occupation on perpetual assignment, securing under the instrument our right so to hold these and any other lands that we may hereafter require for similar purposes, at pleasure. We are of opinion that this tenure is in all respects sufficiently firm and indisputable, while it avoids the technical inconveniences of jurisdiction and procedure attaching to the maintenance of an isolated piece of British territory surrounded by foreign territory. Where such patches exist it is difficult to avoid bringing into play, upon a minute and inappropriate scale, the legal machinery applicable to questions of jurisdiction, extradition, import and export across frontiers, the rules relating to arms, and a variety of similar matters likely to cause trouble. We have no doubt that the consent of the Maharaja could be at once obtained, if necessary, to the incorporation with British territory of the lands which we may decide to keep in our possession; but it is probable that the procedure by way of assignment, while it equally fulfils our objects, will be more agreeable to His Highness.

12. Upon these considerations we have determined that it will be sufficient for the objects and interests of the British Government to secure under the instrument full possession and jurisdiction by assignment in whatever lands it may be necessary to reserve for the occupation and use of our civil and military establishments at Bangalore. We have also stipulated for power to establish cantonments whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may see fit to do so. It may be remarked that the large and important cantonments occupied by the British subsidiary forces at Secunderabad and Mhow are held and administered under treaties upon a similar tenure; and experience shows this to be on the whole a satisfactory and convenient arrangement.

13. There are some rectifications of boundary which may be desirable for mutual administrative convenience, and these we propose to adjust by appointing a Commission to determine all such matters before the State is transferred. The British Government is entitled under treaty to a boundary between Mysore and South Canara, giving us possession of the heads of the passes leading from Mysore into the lowlands; and an investigation of the proper line to be fixed has been for some time going on. The present opportunity may also be taken to settle some territorial readjustments that may be required to remove administrative inconveniences caused by the very irregular configuration of parts of the present Mysore boundary. Upon these points we are in communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and if the transfers appear on the whole desirable, and are not barred by technical obstacles, they can be arranged in substance before the Maharaja takes possession. In the event of the balance of these boundary rectifications being against Mysore, there will be no difficulty in adjusting it by a reduction of the subsidy equivalent to the annual money value of the deficiency. We are of opinion also that the opportunity might be taken to make over absolutely to the Mysore State the Island of Seringapatam, which is still British territory, though it has been since 1829 in the possession of the Mysore Government upon an annual rent of Rs. 50,000. The rulers of Mysore will probably attach importance to the possession of Seringapatam as the ancient capital of the Rajas of Mysore, while its situation in the centre of the Ashtagram division, and its proximity to the capital are against its administration as British territory. There are, as already observed, various minor inconveniences connected with questions of jurisdiction in such petty spots; and the interests of the inhabitants are opposed to their isolation from the rest of Mysore, so that on the whole it appears obviously desirable to relinquish the island to the Mysore State.*

14. Our opinion, therefore, after carefully reviewing the whole question of the contribution partly payable by Mysore, toward the general military expenditure of the Empire is that the permanent money subsidy may be assessed at 35 lakhs, though the full amount may or may not be at once demanded. The late famine has temporarily affected the resources of the State, which is also burdened with a heavy debt to the British Government. The subsidy will discharge the State of its existing obligation to maintain a contingent for service outside its territory, and the annual payment due on account of Seringapatam will be remitted. We consider that the great increase of revenue consequent on British administration, and the certain prospect of further increase under the tranquillity and security ensured by the British Power, would justify the Government of India in demanding the full value of the obligations thus to be cancelled. It is, however, our desire to encourage in every way the employment of the

* Population of Seringapatam (before famine) 10,600. Area, about three square miles.

resources of the country in the improvement of the condition of the people by the maintenance of good government, and by the development of productive public works. Accordingly, we propose to intimate to the Maharaja that the subsidy has been fixed upon the understanding that his public revenues will be managed and expended in conformity with these views, upon the principles approved by the British Government. His Highness will be expected to adopt the advice of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the settlement of a separate civil list for his personal expenses; and any material deviation in respect to the distinction between public and personal expenditure, from the system which the Maharaja will be required to introduce and observe, would not pass unnoticed, and would require justification.

15. The military force to be maintained by the Mysore State will not, under the instrument, exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix; and the construction of new fortresses, as well as the repair of existing fortresses, and the importation of arms and military stores, are placed under the control of the Government of India. The external relations of the Mysore State are placed on the same footing as those of all Indian States; the Maharaja can have no political communications with any other State, except through the medium of the Government of India; the employment in his service of Europeans is subject to the approval of our Government; and jurisdiction over European British subjects can be exercised by the Mysore courts only with our permission. In regard to railways and telegraphs in Mysore, we have reserved power to retain the working of them in our own hands, and to assume jurisdiction over railway lands as has been done in almost all the other States of India. Nevertheless there is as yet no reason why the internal branches of telegraph lines which may hereafter be constructed should not be intrusted to the working of the State officials. And although the Maharaja will bind himself to make over free of cost any land required for a British railway, the transfer of plenary jurisdiction in such land is a point for future examination upon grounds of administrative convenience.

16. These and a few other details being settled, the first seventeen clauses of the instrument will comprise all the principal conditions, territorial, financial, and military, upon which the relations of the Mysore State with the British Government may be established. None of these conditions, we may remark, are dissimilar in principle from those upon which the subordinate relations of all other Native States with the British Government are founded. The British Government now undertakes the duty of protecting all Native States in India from external enemies, and of preserving internal order by the measures necessary for securing the people from misgovernment, and for supporting the lawful authority of the ruler. The assumption of the charge of the external relations of these States, the right to regulate their armament, to supervise the construction of their fortresses and their possession of war material, and to establish British cantonments within their territories, are rights inseparable from the duties of general protection and defence. So also the powers of the British Government to prescribe reforms, and to insist that its advice be adopted, are the necessary correlatives of the admitted responsibilities of the British Government for the internal peace of the whole Empire and the general welfare of the people. The reciprocal rights and obligations between the British Government and Mysore will rest, therefore, upon undisputed principles of general policy; and it should be added that our existing treaties and engagements with the leading Native States of India contain ample precedents, in express provisions of the same nature, for all the main conditions attached to the transfer of Mysore.

17. The system upon which the internal government of the State is to be conducted by the Maharaja has already been explained in the separate despatch. These arrangements will be separately communicated and explained to His Highness; and it is only necessary, in the final instrument, to enter the Maharaja's obligation to maintain them. We have thought it advisable, nevertheless, to insert separate clauses laying down those cardinal principles of the constituted government which it is well to declare and ratify by distinct provisions. The instrument stipulates, accordingly, that the consent of the Governor-General in Council shall be requisite for the alteration of any laws in force at the time of the transfer, and for any material change in the constituted system of any important branch of the administration; also that no title deeds granted or settlement of land revenue made under British administration shall be alterable except by a competent Law Court. All the fundamental rules and limitations under which the administration is to be carried on will be carefully laid before the Maharaja when

the transfer takes place; his general assent to them will be required; and the necessity of adhering to them will be impressed on His Highness. Some degree of supervision over the proper working of the machinery of the government must, at the beginning, be exercised by the British Resident at Mysore, who will, however, be instructed to abstain as much as possible from interference, and to confine his attention to the maintenance of the chief principles involved. It will be observed that the instrument contains a comprehensive clause, whereby His Highness is bound to conform at all times to the advice of the Governor-General in Council in all questions connected with the internal administration of his State; and we consider that this discretionary power of counsel and control affords ample security that the influence of the Supreme Government can, whenever necessary, be effectively interposed.

18. This instrument, therefore, not only prescribes the internal and external obligations of the Maharaja toward the British Government, but it also represents, in itself, the security which is held for the due observance of the conditions upon which the State will have been restored. In the event of failure by the ruler to fulfil his financial or political engagements; if the constitution of government is violated or neglected; and if the Maharaja disregards the advice or injunctions of the Governor-General in Council, a clear and specific case arises for the intervention of the Governor-General in Council, who will then adopt such precautionary or remedial action as the circumstances may render expedient. This power of intervention, in such contingencies, is practically unlimited, and could at all times be exercised in Mysore, as in any other Native State, by virtue of the general supremacy and paramount authority of the British Government. Throughout this despatch, however, we have assumed that it is expedient, on grounds of State policy and for the prevention of controversy, to expound and affirm the general authority possessed by the Supreme Government, and to place on record the circumstances and contingencies in which it will be exercised. The more clearly these contingencies are understood, the less likely, in our opinion, are they to occur. It was upon these and similar considerations, beyond question, that the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 was concluded. Lord Mornington had resolved to reserve for his Government "the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as unlimited right of assuming, under certain contingencies, the direct management of the country." And it appeared then to the Governor-General "a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wise policy to apprise the Raja distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the British Government, than to leave any matter for future doubt or discussion." These views and arguments are, in our judgment, equally clear and cogent in their application to the present occasion of the reconstruction of our relations with Mysore. And since the Treaty which in 1799 placed Mysore in the possession of a native ruler contained a distinct recital of the consequent which might follow a breach of that engagement, we are of opinion that the present instrument should contain some corresponding provision of specific penalty. The Treaty of 1799 defined very plainly beforehand the steps which the British Government might take if the funds to be contributed for the maintenance of a force were likely to fail, or if the Maharaja should neglect to comply with the advice or directions of the British Government for the proper administration of his territories. The British Government might enter into possession of the Maharaja's territories, and might take such order for the regulation of his affairs and for the security of British interests, as might be expedient. We have followed this precedent in framing the 23rd clause of the instrument, whereby in the event of any breach or non-observance of the preceding conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the Mysore territories, and may provide as he shall think fit for the good government of the country, and for the security of British rights and interests therein.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
 F. P. HAINES.
 A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 J. STRACHEY.
 E. B. JOHNSON.
 W. STOKES,
 RIVERS THOMPSON.

Enclosure in No. 10.

SANAD.

WHEREAS the British Government has now been for a long period in possession of the territories of Mysore and has introduced into the said territories an improved system of administration: And whereas, on the death of the late Maharaja, the said Government, being desirous that the said territories should be administered by an Indian dynasty under such restrictions and conditions as might be necessary for ensuring the maintenance of the system of administration so introduced, declared that if Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, should, on attaining the age of 18 years, be found qualified for the position of ruler of the said territories, the Government thereof should be intrusted to him, subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be thereafter determined: And whereas the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur has now attained the said age of 18 years and appears to the British Government qualified for the position aforesaid, and is about to be intrusted with the government of the said territories: And whereas it is expedient to grant to the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur a written instrument defining the conditions subject to which he will be so intrusted. It is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur shall, on the _____ day of 18____, be placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and installed in the administration thereof.

2. The said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and those who succeed him in manner herein-after provided shall be entitled to hold possession of and administer the said territories as long as he and they fulfil the conditions herein-after prescribed.

3. The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family, except in case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule.

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit.

4. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and his successors (herein-after called the Maharaja of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to Her Majesty the Empress Victoria, her heirs and successors, and perform all the duties which, in virtue of such allegiance and subordination, may be demanded of them.

5. The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking, be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government rupees 35 lakhs in two half-yearly instalments, commencing from the said _____ day of 18____

6. From the date of the Maharaja's taking possession of the territories of Mysore, the British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam shall cease and determine, and the said island shall become part of the said territories and be held by the Maharaja upon the same conditions as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

7. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortresses or strongholds, or repair the defences of any existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territories.

8. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Council, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories arms, ammunition, or military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military stores throughout the said territories, or at any specified place therein, whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

9. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British Cantonments in the said territories whenever or wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such Cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for such Cantonments, and shall renounce all

jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British cantonments in the said territories such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such Cantonments, and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

10. The military force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharaja's personal dignity and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organization, equipment, and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

11. The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other State or Power, and shall have no communication or correspondence with any other State or Power, or the Agents or Officers of any other State or Power, except with the previous sanction and through the medium of the Governor-General in Council.

12. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

13. The coins of the Government of India shall be a legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived.

14. The Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the revenues of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system, and shall, save in cases to be specially excepted, by agreement between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department; and all laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

15. If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

16. The Maharaja of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused of having committed an offence in British India, for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore or some other officer authorised by him in this behalf; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by causing the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

17. Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the said territories shall continue to be vested in the Governor-General in Council and the Maharaja of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect to European British subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

18. The Maharaja of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore, also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium, and poppy-heads.

19. All laws in force in the said territories when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession thereof shall be maintained and efficiently administered, and, except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the

Maharaja of Mysore shall not repeal or modify such laws, or not pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

20. No material change in the system of administration, as established when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession of the territories, shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

21. All title deeds granted and all settlements of land revenue made during the administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force on the said day of shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified by a competent Court of Law.

22. The Maharaja of Mysore shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness' interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government.

23. In the event of the breach or non-observance by the Maharaja of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the said territories and assume the direct administration thereof, or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or for the security of British rights and interests within the province.

24. This document shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any question arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

No. 11.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL, No. 9.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 24th March 1880.

WHEN your Lordship's Despatch No. 8, Public Works, dated 6th March 1879, commenting on the charge for establishment in connexion with the irrigation works of Mysore, was received, we had before us proposals from the Chief Commissioner for an extensive reduction of establishment. These have now been dealt with. The separate irrigation establishment has been abolished, and the staff of Engineers has been reduced to the extent shown in the following table:—

	Former Staff.	Now sanctioned.
Chief Engineers - -	1	—
Superintending Engineers -	2	1
Executive and Assistant Engineers	30	19

2. But though the nominal sanction remains at the strength shown above, we are carrying out a gradual reduction, by transfers, of the European Engineers, who will be replaced by natives on a reduced scale of pay as these become available, with the view of making over to the Maharaja's Government a staff more suitable for service under Native rule.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) LYTTON.
 F. P. HAINES.
 E. B. JOHNSON.
 RIVERS THOMPSON.

Enclosure in No. 11.

COPY PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH to INDIA, No. 8 dated 6 March 1879.

1. YOUR Excellency's Letter No. 120 dated the 23rd December 1878, transmits the Progress Report of Irrigation in Mysore for the quarter ending 31st March 1878.

2. From the figures contained in the report, it appears that the charge for establishment, as compared with the outlay on works, exhibits the following results:—

	Establishment.		Outlay on Works.
	Rs.		Rs.
Quarter ending 31st March 1878	- 65,463	-	77,466
Year ending 31st March 1878	- 177,948	-	2,99,650

3. So very disproportionate a charge for establishment evidently calls for special inquiry, and I am anxious that your Government should seriously consider whether it may not be materially reduced.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 12.

PUBLIC WORKS. No. 41.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

London, 29th April 1880.

* See page 119.

I HAVE received your Excellency's Foreign (General) Letter No. 3*, of the 18th February last, requesting that the Madras Railway Company might be invited to take over and finish the short line of Railway from their present terminus at Bangalore, to the terminus of the Mysore State Railway, in the same city—on certain terms specified by the Chief Commissioner in his letter of the 10th January last.

2. This proposal has been placed before the Company, and I now transmit for your information a copy of a letter which has been received from the Directors, † stating that they are prepared to accept the transfer on the terms specified, on the understanding that such of the Pettah station works and buildings as may have been executed at the time of the transfer shall be approved by their Chief Engineers; also that your Government will make such arrangements as may be necessary for securing to the Company undisturbed possession of the land on which the line is constructed.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

Enclosure in No. 12.

POLITICAL, No. 6616.

Madras Railway Company, 61, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 3rd April 1880.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated 18th February last, proposing that this Company shall take over and finish the short line from the present terminus of the Madras Railway, to the City of Bangalore, where it will join the Mysore State Railway.

In reply I am instructed to inform you that the board are prepared to accept the transfer of this short extension on the terms specified in the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to the Government of India, dated 10th January 1880, a copy of which is also enclosed in your letter under acknowledgment, on the understanding that such of the Pettah Station works and buildings as may have been executed at the time of the transfer being made, will be approved of by the Company's Chief Engineer, and assuming also that the Government of India will make such arrangements as may be necessary for securing to the Company, in accordance with the terms of the Company's existing contracts with the Secretary of State in Council, the land upon which

† No. 6616, dated 3rd April 1880.

this short section has been constructed, as well as that required for station and other works and buildings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN BYRNE,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office.

No. 13.

POLITICAL, No. 67.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

India Office, London,

12th August 1880.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

PARA 1. Her Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration* * See page 126.
the letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, No. 26 (Political) of the 3rd of March last, submitting for their approval a draft sanad, embodying the conditions under which, when the Maharajah attains his majority, it is proposed to entrust to His Highness the administration of the province of Mysore, and defining authoritatively the relations which are hereafter to exist between the native rulers of Mysore and the Government of India.

2. It is necessary, in the first instance, to notice briefly the procedure of the British Government in reference to Mysore since its conquest in 1799.

3. In handing over the province at that period to the ancient Hindu dynasty which had formerly been connected with it, and in concluding a subsidiary treaty with the present Maharajah's adoptive father, the Marquis of Wellesley recorded the views of Government in simple and distinct language. The policy of that day, shortly stated, was to render impossible any future interference with Mysore by the family of Tippoo Sultan; to reserve to the East India Company indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the province; and to retain an unlimited right—a right which, as is well known, was subsequently exercised—of assuming the direct management of the country whenever such a step might appear necessary.

4. The objects in view, as stated by Lord Wellesley, were to enable the British Government to command the resources of the Maharajah's territory, to improve the cultivation of the country, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants; and in order that the due fulfilment of these objects should not be evaded by the Maharajah, Lord Wellesley, as is recited in the letter under reply, deemed it a candid and liberal, as well as a wise course, to apprise him distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the British Government, rather than to leave the matter open to future doubt and discussion. The Maharajah on his part accepted the conditions thus imposed upon him, and when soliciting within a short time of his death that the administration of the country which, under the precise circumstances contemplated in 1799, had been taken away from him in 1832, might be again placed in his hands, he expressed himself ready to conform to established law and order in financial, judicial, and administrative affairs, and to bind himself and his successors to obey such regulations and ordinances as might in the first instance, or from time to time, be applied by the protecting Power.

5. With these facts before them, it devolved on Her Majesty's Government, in 1867, to decide whether the administration of Mysore should be continued by the British Government, or should be restored to native rule. They adopted the latter course; they recognized in the policy which dictated the settlement of 1799 a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty in Mysore on terms which should afford a guarantee both for good government, and for the security of British rights and interests, and they declared it to be Her Majesty's will that the Maharajah's family should be maintained on the throne in the person of his adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those embodied in the subsidiary treaty, so far as the altered circumstances of the time would allow. Sir S. Northcote's Despatch of the 6th April 1867 accordingly pointed out to the Governor-General, that, before entrusting the administration to the young Prince, it would be the duty of the British Government to make proper stipulations and to take sufficient securities for the good government of the people. Sir S. Northcote did not attempt to prescribe what those stipulations and securities should be; he left it entirely open to the Government of the day to decide whether the Maharajah's authority should extend over the whole or only over a portion of the State as it then existed; and, while declaring that the terms of the subsidiary treaty would

necessarily require revision, he left it to his successors to decide what the scope of that revision should be.

6. The policy of Her Majesty's Government in 1867 was, therefore, in principle, identical with that of Lord Wellesley 68 years earlier, and its soundness does not appear to Her Majesty's present advisers to be open to question. Under these circumstances their duty is limited to an examination of the general provisions and character of the sanad now submitted for their approval.

7. Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, Her Majesty's Government consider in the first place that the form in which the instrument is drafted is a correct one. The Maharajah being entrusted with the administration of Mysore solely by the free grace and favour of the British Government, and because it is held to be according to good policy to maintain the State under a native ruler, it is in every way convenient that the relations of His Highness towards the paramount Power should be defined by a written instrument of the nature of a sanad rather than of a treaty, showing clearly the origin of his authority, avoiding unnecessary reference to obsolete engagements of a former period, and embodying all that is requisite for the avoidance of future dispute or misapprehension.

8. Referring now to the detailed paragraphs of the sanad, Her Majesty's Government entirely agree in the expediency of formally regulating in a document of this nature the succession to the throne of Mysore. This is a matter which has given rise to many difficulties in other parts of India; the clause, therefore, which recognises the right of succession of the lineal descendants of the Maharajah, whether by blood or adoption, subject to formal sanction of the paramount power, properly reserves to the Governor-General in Council the choice of a successor from collateral branches of the family in the event of lineal or adopted heirs failing. Neither in the sanad nor in the explanatory letter, under reply, is any allusion made to the question of the levy of nuzzerana on successions under exceptional circumstances. Her Majesty's Government assume that the omission is deliberate, and are of opinion that, having regard to the amount of subsidy which the Mysore State will contribute to Imperial revenues the determination not in any case to levy this due is a proper one.

9. In the succeeding clause, which stipulates for the faithful allegiance and subordination of the future Maharajahs of Mysore to the Queen's Government, I observe that Her Majesty is designated as the "Empress Victoria." This is presumably a clerical error, I must, however, remind your Excellency in Council that, as laid down in Lord Salisbury's Despatch, No. 137 (Political), dated 7th December 1876, the royal style and title in such cases as that under consideration should be "Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India."

10. The question of the subsidy to be paid by the Mysore State is one of great importance. Her Majesty's Government in 1867 expressly contemplated that an increase might be made upon the amount stipulated in the subsidiary treaty of 1799, although, as appears from Sir S. Northcote's Minute of the 2nd May 1867, they considered that it would be open to the Government which would have to deal with the matter to accept from the Mysore ruler a cession of territory in lieu of such increase of subsidy, should that course be deemed necessary to the interests of the British Government. The Government of your Excellency's predecessor has preferred to adopt the alternative of an addition of 10½ lacs to the present subsidy, or a subsidy of 35 lacs in all, which adjusts, in their opinion, the legitimate claims of the British Government in a manner convenient and very favourable to Mysore. After careful consideration of the reasons adduced for fixing the future subsidy at the sum stated, Her Majesty's Government are disposed to agree that, having regard on the one hand to the liabilities undertaken by the British Government towards Mysore, and on the other hand, to the financial prospects of the province, the amount is not in excess of what may hereafter be reasonably demanded.

11. Whether, however, the full sum should immediately be exacted appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a question requiring further consideration. The advantages accruing to the inhabitants of Mysore, and to the revenue of the State, from the British system of administration to which the Native Government will be required substantially to adhere, have necessarily been attended with considerable cost. Moreover, the recent grievous famine in the province has involved so heavy a drain on its resources, that, instead of your Excellency's Government being able to hand over the State to the Maharajah with a considerable surplus, as had been hoped, the revenues are burdened with a debt to the Government of India amounting to 80 lacs, in addition to liabilities incurred in connexion with the construction of the Bangalore-Mysore Railway.

12. The reductions in establishments and expenditure, now being effected by the Chief Commissioner, will no doubt lighten to a material degree the present financial burden; but the latest reports before Her Majesty's Government show that the revenues of the province have been seriously crippled by the incidents of the famine, and for some time to come are scarcely likely to regain their normal buoyancy.

13. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, influenced by a sincere desire not to place any undue burden on the finances of Mysore in the early stage of the Maharajah's rule, would be willing that the levy of the increased subsidy should be postponed for a period of five years from the date of the Maharajah's succession. If at the expiration of that period your Excellency in Council should think fit to reconsider the subject, you can do so in communication with Her Majesty's Government.

14. Her Majesty's Government are disposed to concur in the expediency of the arrangements proposed with the object of retaining Bangalore under the jurisdiction of the British Government, as explained in paragraph 11 of the letter under reply. In some respects they might have preferred the inclusion in British territory of some portion of the district of Bangalore in lieu of the extra subsidy; but they recognise the objections which exist to that course, and are therefore content to accept the opinion of the Government of India in the matter, and to secure, by perpetual assignment as proposed, full possession and jurisdiction in whatever lands it may be necessary to reserve for the occupation and use of the British civil and military establishments. Your Excellency's Government will, no doubt, take steps to ascertain as soon as possible, by means of a specially constituted Commission or otherwise, the exact extent of the ground at Bangalore which it may be necessary to take up under this clause of the agreement, in order that no misapprehension may exist at the last moment on so important a subject.

15. The retrocession of the island of Seringapatam, which, although British territory, has for many years been rented to the Mysore State, will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the Maharajah and his subjects inasmuch as the place is the ancient capital of the Rajahs of Mysore, and has played a considerable part in the history of the province. The measure is moreover recommended by considerations of expediency, and is accordingly approved by Her Majesty's Government.

16. It does not appear necessary to examine in detail the remaining less important clauses of the draft instrument under consideration. They appear consistent with the general principles which have been followed in recent agreements with other Native States, and to harmonize generally with stipulations contained in existing treaties and engagements between your Government and such States.

17. Her Majesty's Government are not, however, satisfied that, by the very general terms of clause 21, the interests of the large class of persons who have invested capital in coffee plantations in Mysore are sufficiently secured. On this subject I will address you in a separate Despatch.

18. I take this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the explanations contained in the letter of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, No. 25, dated the 3rd March last, in reference to the points touched upon in Lord Cranbrook's Despatch, No. 84, of the 7th August 1879. They are glad to find that steps have been taken to explain fully to the Maharajah the administrative changes which are being made or are contemplated, as well as the nature of the political institutions over which His Highness will preside, and that it is intended that his share in the work of governing shall be a substantial one. It is no doubt right that the Maharajah's official advisers and chief ministerial officers should have a voice in all important deliberations affecting State affairs, but it is no less desirable that the chief authority and ultimate responsibility should rest actually, as well as nominally, with the ruler of the State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 14.

REVENUE, No. 77.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, London, 23rd September 1880.

PARA. 1. With reference to paragraph 17* of my Despatch in the Political Department, No. 67, of the 12th August 1880, I now proceed to communicate to you See page 137.

the views of Her Majesty's Government relative to the rights of coffee planters in Mysore. On this subject I have recently received a memorial from Mr. Robert Elliot, a copy of which is transmitted herewith for your Excellency's information.

2. With regard to the question of the tenure which should be given to the European planters, I observe that, in reply to a recommendation by the Chief Commissioner that they should be granted the option of a permanent settlement of their estates at Rs. 1-8 an acre, your Government, in a letter of the 18th November 1879, laid it down that an offer should be made to them of a temporary settlement only, for a term of 30 years, at an assessment of 1 rupee an acre in lieu of the existing Hálát tax, and you remarked that such a settlement would give them the security of title which they now lack, without any unnecessary sacrifice in the future of the revenue due to the State.

3. Whilst fully admitting the force of the arguments upon which this decision was based, I cannot but think that the circumstances of these planters are peculiar, and that in considering their case your Government have overlooked the fact that for the last 18 years, in the numerous discussions of the subject which have taken place since the time of Mr. Bowring, they have always been led to expect a permanent settlement, the only questions left undecided being when it should be granted, and at what rate per acre, and in consequence they appear, not unnaturally, to have entertained an expectation that this concession would sooner or later be granted to them before the transfer of the province to Native rule.

4. Further, it should not be overlooked that, under existing rules for the sale of waste lands, the rights now claimed by the planters in Mysore can be obtained in British territory, and that in the immediately adjoining districts of Wynaad and Coorg tenures such as they desire have hitherto been granted to persons embarking in similar enterprises. The circumstance that considerable delay has occurred in the settlement of this long pending question would hardly seem to afford sufficient ground for now denying to them the rights and privileges which they have certainly been led to expect, and which, it must be admitted, would have been accorded to them had they embarked their capital in the Wynaad or in Coorg, instead of in Mysore.

5. In further considering the claims of these gentlemen, your Government will, doubtless, give due weight to the foregoing observations; but, should you already have otherwise disposed of them before the receipt of this Despatch, it may be possible at some future time to secure for these planters that which it appears to me they have grounds for expecting, if the matter be properly represented to the Maharajah on a suitable occasion after his accession to power.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

Enclosure in No. 14.

MEMORIAL.

1. Up to the present time the planters of Mysore hold their lands under grant, subject to an excise tax of one rupee per cwt. of coffee produced.

2. When it was determined that the English Administration should terminate the planters obtained from the Government a distinct assurance that before the province was handed over to native rule their interests should be carefully guarded.

3. With the view of carrying this promise into effect, the present Commissioner recommended that each planter should be allowed the option of choosing either a 30 years' settlement at one rupee per acre or a permanent settlement of one rupee and a half, in other words a tenure on the same footing as that granted to coffee planters in British territory.

4. The planters were well satisfied with the latter proposal.

5. The Supreme Government vetoed the permanent settlement.

6. In reply to the respectful protests of the planters, the Supreme Government said that if the planters did not at once surrender their original grants and accept 30 years leases in lieu of them, their present taxation should be increased 16 times. (I state this subject to correction as I have no document by me but the increase was in any case to be an exorbitant one.)

7. To save themselves from a literally ruinous rate of taxation the planters have accepted the 30 years leases under protest.

8. The result is that whereas the planters formerly held grants under British administration, they are now to hold under leases terminable at 30 years, and subject to the will of a native prince.

9. This is in direct violation of the promise given by the Government as to British interests being guarded before the province was handed over to native rule, and is absolutely at variance with the policy carried out in the case of all coffee planters in British territory who, as has been pointed out, hold perpetual settlements.

10. In theory it would appear that a lease of 30 years at a fixed rate is an improvement on the original grant which contained a clause giving the Government the power of revising the taxation at any moment. In practice this is not so. The taxation of one rupee per cwt. had continued without any mention of increase for a great number of years—it was certainly as high as the land tax levied on planters in other parts of India, and would, therefore, in all ordinary probability have remained unnoticed and undisturbed. The substitution of a lease with a definite and short term of years at once raises the question as to what may happen at the expiration of the lease, and so place the planters in a worse position than they were before.

11. The general result of the new tenure is to largely depreciate the property of the planters, and to extinguish their borrowing powers at a time when from well known circumstances they require the utmost consideration, and to involve a large number of those concerned in the industry in dispute and litigation.

12. The new tenure is injurious to the future Rajah by driving capital from his dominions.

13. The planters respectfully pray that the recommendation of the Commissioner may be carried out, and that they may be allowed a permanent settlement as proposed by him, and thereby placed on the same footing as planters in other parts of India.

ROBERT ELLIOT.

No. 15.

SIR,

Foreign Office, Simla, 5th October 1880.

I AM desired to forward for your information two copies of the papers noted in the margin, regarding an article headed

Extract from the "Statesman and Friend of India," dated June 16, 1880
Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated July 29, 1880.
Foreign Department: Resolution, No 813 I.P., dated Sept 25, 1880.

"Memorandum on the Mysore Jewels," and signed "E. B.," which was recently published in the "Statesman" newspaper in Calcutta,
(Signed) H. J. BARNES.

Col. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary Political and Secret Department,
India Office.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

EXTRACT from the "STATESMAN AND FRIEND OF INDIA," dated June 16, 1880.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MYSORE JEWELS.

1. The Maharajah of Mysore, who was placed on the throne in 1799 by Lord Harris and Meer Allum as representatives of the allied Powers, the Honourable East India Company, and the Nizam of Hyderabad, died in March 1868, and in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Government, was succeeded by his infant kinsman and adopted son, the present Maharajah.

2. In a letter dated 7th May 1868, the Commissioner of Mysore appointed Major Charles Elliot, C.B., Superintendent of the Astagram Division, to the task of rearranging the Palace Establishments of Mysore, settling the accounts, securing and taking inventories of all the Maharajah's effects and personal property. For the purpose of assisting in this special duty, the services of Mr. C. Rungacharlu, a deputy collector of ability and reputation, were placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Mysore by the Government of Madras.*

* Papers, Mysore Government (385 of 1878), pp. 60, 62.

3. In pursuance of these instructions, lists with a valuation attached, of the property found in the Mysore Palace were made by Major Elliot, who made to the Commissioner of Mysore a full report dated 13th of November 1868.

4. According to the lists and valuation made on this occasion, the clothes in the different palace wardrobes were valued at Rs. 2,77,856, or at a rough estimate of 2s. for the rupee, say, 25,000*l.* As in Major Elliott's words, "this description of property rapidly deteriorates in value," we may leave it out of the account, and for very similar reasons we need not take into consideration the arms, brass utensils, furniture, carriages, elephants, horses, and live stock in general, as these were at the time judiciously reduced by sale, and the proceeds duly paid into the public treasury.

5. The most important part of the palace property consisted of jewellery and plate. The stock of jewellery proper, excluding the throne and certain ornaments, was catalogued and valued at—

	Rs.
The jewels used by the Rajah's grandson at - - -	26,02,233
The gold plate and other gold articles at - - -	3,68,920
The silver plate and other silver articles at - - -	4,16,570
And gold coins at - - - - -	1,80,571
	<hr/>
Total - - -	37,38,510*
	<hr/> <hr/>

Turning the rupees roughly into English money, we may say that the plate, coin and jewellery found in the Mysore Palace in 1868—property of a nature peculiarly indestructible and identifiable—amounted in value to about 350,000*l.*

6. Major Elliot reported to the Commissioner of Mysore most "confidently" that "with the good precautions adopted by Mr. Rungacharlu for the careful examination and minute cataloguing of the property," "there has not only been no room for any malpractice, but the future security of the property during the period of minority may be said to be well ensured and provided for." The Ranees, he observes, who at first "viewed these proceedings with suspicion and distrust," were now quite satisfied of "the scrupulous care that had been taken." Having described the plan he had adopted for leaving the bulk of the jewellery and plate locked and sealed in several repositories, he recommended that "the complex system depended upon in all native institutions for the preservation of valuables may be observed in the future," laying particular stress on the following rule:—

"I propose that on all occasions of opening the jewellery room for the placing in or taking out of jewellery, the officer in charge of the Palace, who will keep the key of the room, a Bukshee in each of the Armané and Killé Cutcherries, and one of the Goorikars and Sherishtadars in the zenana department, who will have the immediate charge of the Bokkus department should invariably be present."†

"To simplify matters further," continues Major Elliot, "such of the articles as are likely to be required for the use of the young Maharajah on festival occasions have been put in a separate box, so that they may be readily taken out without interfering with the rest, which need not be opened at all."

7. In paragraph 8 of this report of November 13, 1868, Major Elliott thus explains the system under which he and his native colleague had arranged the Mysore jewels:— "Every article has been carefully described in the catalogue, and the number of precious stones and pearls in each counted as far as practicable, and in the case of gold and silver articles their ascertained weight has been duly recorded, and a valuation, though a rough one, has been generally fixed in all but a few cases of miscellaneous articles of petty value. The jewellery has been carefully rearranged and placed in boxes properly labelled."

8. Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu were occupied for five months in arranging the various Palace Establishments, and placing the personal property of the Maharajah in this condition of order and security.‡ Major Elliot concluded his report by expressing his great obligations to the Deputy Collector, Mr. C. Rungacharlu, "to whose value as a public officer," says Major Elliot, "I have again, at the close of our labours, to record my testimony, and beg to commend him most strongly to the favourable consideration of Government as one eminently qualified to do honour to

* Mysore Government, (385 of 1878), p. 94.

† Mysore Government, (385 of 1878), pp. 93, 94.

‡ Mysore Government, (385 of 1878), p. 60.

“ the highest branches of the public service. To his able assistance I have been much indebted throughout the whole of this in many respects delicate and most fatiguing and intricate inquiry, and I am desirous that Mr. Rungacharlu should receive the credit which he so justly deserves for the ability, energy, and great accuracy in detail which has enabled me to complete within what will be acknowledged I believe to be an unexpectedly short space of time, and to the great saving of Government, a special service of no ordinary magnitude and importance.”*

9. Mr. Bowring, Commissioner of Mysore, in forwarding Major Elliot's report in a Despatch to the Government of India dated 29th of November 1868, says that “ the difficult task of examining and cataloguing the Maharajah's property has been performed by Major Elliot and his assistant, Mr. Rungacharlu, with scrupulous care and fidelity, and great credit is due to both these officers for the excellent arrangements made by them to prevent spoliation or loss.”†

10. In a Despatch to Mr. Bowring dated 12th of December 1868, the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, in Council suggested that, unless the Commissioner of Mysore was aware of any objection, Mr. Rungacharlu might be appointed Controller of the Household in subordination to Colonel Gregory Haines, appointed the Maharajah's guardian, who was then on his way from England to Mysore. The Viceroy directed also that the Guardian should appoint the Maharajah's instructors and attendants, subject to the Commissioner's approval.‡

11. Mr. Rungacharlu was at once appointed Controller of the Household, and other offices in the Palace were filled up before the arrival of Colonel Haines, who most earnestly but ineffectually remonstrated against some of these arrangements, especially against the superintendence of the inner zenana being entrusted to a member of the Maharajah's family of infamous personal character, whose disgraceful antecedents were known and notorious throughout the Mysore country. Mr. Bowring, the Chief Commissioner, replied that the palace arrangements had been approved by himself and confirmed by the Government of India, and at the same time removed the charge of the Palace from the Guardian, and made it a separate charge under the Controller, Mr. Rungacharlu. Colonel Haines then resigned the guardianship and returned to England. Colonel G. B. Malleon, who was ultimately appointed Guardian, in a letter to Sir Richard Meade, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 1st January 1875, thus describes the arrangements for the superintendence and management of the Maharajah's affairs and education from July 1869, when Colonel Haines resigned, up to the above-mentioned date:—

“ The system which has been carried out in principle since July 1869, and which is still in force, may thus be concisely stated:

“ His Highness lives in the Palace within the fort under the charge of his nearest female relative, the first Ranee, a lady upon the point of completing her seventieth year. This lady is to him in the place of a mother, and she and her confidential dependants regulate his diet, and minister generally to his comfort.

“ Vested with authority in the Palace, and arranging for the food, clothing, and the general concerns of its numerous inmates, having a general control too over the establishments of the relations of the late Maharajah, and superintending the various departments of the Palace is the Controller, Mr. Rungacharlu.

“ Above him again comes the Guardian, upon whom devolves the duty of superintending the education of his Highness.”§

12. Since July 1869, and uninterruptedly during the time to which the remarks that will follow relate, the custody generally of the property in the Palace, and control over its inmates were in the hands of Mr. Rungacharlu, as Controller of the Household.

13. In 1872 Sir Richard Meade succeeded Mr. Bowring as Chief Commissioner of Mysore. In November 1874 he found it necessary to institute a judicial inquiry into recent alleged serious depredations in the Palace, when it came out that a “ burglary ” had taken place, and property to the value of Rs. 36,000 had been lost. It also came out during this inquiry that a previous “ burglary ” had been committed in the Palace in 1872, when Mr. Vardon, the Inspector of Police, reported to the Controller, Mr. Rungacharlu, that a strong rumour as to such an occurrence was in circulation. On

* Mysore Government, (385 of 1878), p. 95.

† Mysore Government, (385 of 1868), p. 92.

‡ Mysore Government, (385 of 1868), p. 83.

§ Mysore Government, (385 of 1878), p. 130.

visiting the repositories, the rumour was found to be correct; but as neither the Inspector of Police nor the Controller reported the circumstances either to the Magistrate or to the Commissioner of the Division or to the Chief Commissioner, they were not officially known or considered until 1874. In reviewing the proceedings of inquiry Sir Richard Meade, in an order dated 30th November 1874, mildly censured the laxity of supervision on the part of Mr. Rungacharlu, and decided that for the future there should be an annual examination of the repositories between the 1st January and the 31st March, and a report made to the Chief Commissioner. It is understood that this order has been entirely neglected.

14. Two years and a half after this order, on the 16th of June, 1877, Mr. C. B. Saunders, who had succeeded Sir R. Meade as Commissioner of Mysore, directed that certain jewels chosen from the lists prepared by Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu in 1868, should be presented, on the occasion of her marriage, to the bride of the Maharajah's brother. The description and value of these jewels were taken from the catalogue, which had been made by Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu in 1868, a copy of which had been called for by Sir Richard Meade in his order of 30th November 1874. When Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner, directed the presentation of these jewels, Mr. Rungacharlu, the Controller of the Palace, happened to be absent on leave. During his absence one of the native attachés of the Mysore Commission, a great-grandson of Poorniah, the celebrated minister, was nominally in charge of the Controller's duties, and Captain F. A. Wilson was the Maharajah's tutor, the office of guardian, on Colonel Malleson resigning it in 1876, and at his recommendation, having been abolished.* When the Acting Controller came to carry out the orders of the Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, as to the jewels for a marriage present from the Maharajah to his brother's bride, a strange discrepancy was found in the apparent value of one of the articles as compared with the estimated value in the catalogue of 1868 prepared by Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu, a discrepancy which was thus described in a report to the Commissioner by the native subordinate of Mr. Rungacharlu in the jewellery department.

"Jewel No. 32 requires explanation. The value entered against it in the catalogue is Rs. 6,000 (say 600%), but it is hardly worth one-tenth of that; and cannot, under any circumstances, be worth more than Rs. 600" (say 60%). "The error in this instance seems to have arisen from a clerical error, as a single cypher would make so great a difference." This ready suggestion by Mr. Rungacharlu's subordinate would have had more plausibility if it had been confirmed by the descriptive entry of that article in Major Elliot's catalogue, in which, it may be remembered (paragraph 7), "every article was carefully described, and the number of precious stones and pearls in each counted." But evidently the article, when taken out in 1877, did not correspond with its description in Major Elliot's catalogue of 1868, as appears in a subsequent Canarese statement, dated 21st August 1877, received by the Commissioner from the Guardian's Office, which is translated as follows—

"Jewel No. 32 had 525 pearls, 42 rubies, and 21 emeralds when Colonel Elliot examined it in 1868. When a new bureau was prepared, and the jewels deposited in during the time Mr. Gordon officiated as Guardian in 1872, the pearl necklace appeared small, and its price was estimated at Rs. 600, and a pencil note was made to that effect. "Whether Mr. Gordon remembers this or not I am not sure." (Signed by the Jewel Sheristadar.)

Thus it is evident that there was no clerical error at any time, nor any accidental addition or subtraction of a cypher. Abstraction and substitution must have taken place at some period between 1868 and 1877.

15. Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Mysore, on receiving the report of the discrepancy in the value of jewel No. 32, sent it to Mr. Gordon, who was then Judicial Commissioner for such explanation as he might be able to supply. Here is Mr. Gordon's reply:—

"I revised, and re-arranged, and placed in new receptacles designed by myself, the palace jewels in July 1872, or about that time. The work was done in my presence, in that of Mr. Rungacharu, the Controller, and all the palace officials concerned. It was a work much required. It occupied us for several hours daily for more than six weeks. I found several such errors as that under notice, but at this distance of time, and considering the very great number of jewels, and the great number of such inaccuracies, cannot recall the particulars of the jewels referred to herein."

16. In the course of the inquiry by Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Mysore, in 1877, two points became known to him which had not previously been brought to his notice,—first, that the annual examination of the jewel department ordered by Sir Richard

* Mysore Government (385 of 1878), pp. 137, 139.

Meade in 1874 had never taken place,—secondly, that in 1872, when Mr. Gordon was officiating as Guardian, during the temporary absence of Colonel Malleson, an examination and re-arrangement of the jewels had been undertaken by that gentleman, Mr. Rungacharlu, of course, co-operating in the execution of his duty as Controller of the Palace Household. This re-arrangement of the jewels appears to have been instituted without any orders from the Commissioner of Mysore, and not to have been officially reported. It was naturally a lengthy and laborious task, and in fact occupied six weeks.

17. It is very remarkable that this appears to have been the first (official) communication to the Commissioner of Mysore of the re-arrangement of the jewels by Mr. Gordon in 1872, and of the “great number of inaccuracies” then discovered, but not reported in the catalogue taken in 1868 with “scrupulous care and fidelity” by Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu, for which they had received the thanks of Government. The Commissioner of Mysore seems to have learned by mere accident in 1877 that “the excellent arrangements made” in 1868 by Major Elliot “to prevent any spoliation or loss” (paragraph 9) had somehow or other failed in that object. On the same occasion he heard, by the same accident, that Mr. Gordon had in 1872 occupied six weeks during his temporary retention of the guardianship, in a complete re-arrangement of the jewels, a re-arrangement which seems to have had at least one unfortunate result, that of rendering it more difficult than before to test and check the identity and value of the jewels according to the original catalogue.

18. It is remarkable, also, that Sir Richard Meade, when he calls in 1874 for copies of the lists made in 1868 by Major Elliot and Mr. Rungacharlu was not informed that they had been revised by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Rungacharlu in 1872, and found to be according to them, worthless. Either the lists of 1868 or those of 1872 were delusive, or the property at some time between November 1868 and July 1872 had been tampered with. Mr. Rungacharloo assisted at both of the examinations of the property and at the compilation of both lists, and he was in charge of the property during the entire interval.

19. It remains also to be explained why the successive Chief Commissioners and their secretaries between 1874 and 1877 did not enforce the order of Sir Richard Meade for an annual examination and report of the valuables contained in the palace.

20. Captain F. A. Wilson, the Maharajah’s tutor (now Assistant Resident at Hyderabad), though not invested with responsible charge of the palace property, seems to have considered it his duty to give what help he could in 1877 for the protection of the young Maharaja’s interests, and an impression prevails at Mysore that Captain Wilson had very nearly obtained a clue to the mystery when he ventured to suggest to the Commissioner that a special and independent agency should be appointed for the purpose of inquiring and reporting as to the state of the jewel repositories. His advice was not taken.

21. Captain F. A. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, had been selected by Lord Lytton for the office of tutor. In the words of the Despatch from the Viceroy in Council to the Secretary of State, dated 17th July 1876,—“Captain Wilson formerly discharged the “duties of tutor to the Nawab of Jowra in a manner which secured to him the good “opinion of his official superiors and the sympathies of the native community. His “manners are conciliatory; he is conversant with native courts; and personal observation, “as well as official inquiry, satisfied the Viceroy that he is well fitted, by his attainments, “character, and experience, for the post he has been selected to fill. We have directed “him to proceed at once to Mysore to take up his duties, in succession to Lieut.-Col. “Malleson.”*

Almost, however, at the very time when Captain Wilson thought it *his duty* to suggest a special and independent inquiry into the condition of the jewel department, his removal from the office of tutor had been recommended by the local authorities of Mysore. In a Despatch dated 16th August 1877, the Viceroy in Council in all probability merely giving sanction and confirmation to the views of the Commissioner of Mysore, thus explains his reasons for intending to remove Captain Wilson from the office for which a year previously he had been considered so “well fitted” :—“We have no reason to be “dissatisfied with the manner in which Captain Wilson had discharged the duties of his “office. He has proved, as was anticipated, conciliatory, popular, and efficient; but his “appointment, as before observed, was tentative and experimental, and the experience “of nearly 12 months has shown that for the higher training of the young chief for the “important duties which await him, for the proper ordering of the household and for

* Mysore Government (385 of 1878), pp. 137, 138.

“ effectively counteracting the evil influence of his surroundings, an officer is required of greater weight and influence than one of Captain Wilson’s standing and position; while for the direction of his studies there is need of an officer of more practical experience in education.”*

22. Captain Wilson accordingly was removed from the office of tutor. Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., then Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, who “ had already officiated temporarily in the post,”—in that period of 1872 when the jewels were re-arranged—was placed in the revived office of Guardian.† Mr. Rungacharlu still continuing in the office of Controller of the Household.

23. Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., since 1877, has been promoted to be Commissioner of Mysore, still retaining sole charge of the office of guardian of the Maharajah, and is expected to become resident at the court of Mysore when the Maharajah attains his majority. Mr. Gordon is understood to have recommended Mr. Rungacharlu to the Government of India as the best possible Dewan or chief minister for the reorganized state. Mr. Rungacharlu has recently been appointed Revenue Commissioner and Secretary to the Mysore Government.

24. There seems much reason to regret, not more on public grounds than from considerations for the good repute of the public servants concerned, that Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Mysore, should have hastily rejected in 1877 Captain Wilson’s excellent suggestion of an immediate and independent inquiry into the state of the jewel repositories. For want of such an inquiry at the time, the deficiencies and discrepancies in the tale and value of the Mysore jewels remain undetected and unexplained to this day. No one imagines those deficiencies and discrepancies to be confined to the one accidentally discovered instance of jewel No. 32. If the very same functionaries who have thus been so unfairly singled out by circumstances for sole responsibility, are to be left unprotected by any inquiry or supervision, to hand over to the young Maharajah, by their own method and process, property valued in 1868 at more than 350,000l., and virtually to grant themselves an acquittance, the seed will be sown for future crops in mischievous rotation of incurable scandals and unanswerable claims.

E. B.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

MEMORANDUM.

A PAPER entitled “ A Memorandum on the Mysore Jewels,” signed “ E. B.,” has been published more than once in the last few months in the Calcutta “ Statesman ” newspaper, the aim and purport of which appear to be to cause an investigation into an alleged loss of the Mysore State Jewels. Save in this published Memorandum I have never heard of any such loss of jewels from the Mysore Palace; nor is any one connected with the Palace able to conjecture to what missing jewels the Memorandum can refer. From paragraph 14 of the said Memorandum, it would seem that the story of the loss of the jewels is mainly based on a letter written by Captain F. A. Wilson, then tutor to His Highness the Maharaja, in August 1877, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore. Upon the contents of that letter, coupled with some remarks made by me upon it, when it was referred to me by Mr. Saunders, the strange misstatements regarding the supposed loss of the Mysore jewels appear to be based.

2. I forward herewith a complete copy of Captain Wilson’s said letter No. 24, dated 21st August 1877. It will be seen how entirely that letter itself disproves the statements of the Memorandum. Neither Captain Wilson nor his native assistant had been long in charge of Palace affairs, and they were not personally well acquainted with the previous history of the jewelry arrangements in the Palace. It would not have been surprising, therefore, if they had been inclined to attach undue importance to discrepancies that were really not material; but, as a matter of fact, it will be seen that they did not for a moment connect with the discrepancies which they noticed any suspicion of improprieties or irregularities. So far, indeed, from suspecting any “ abstraction ” and “ substitution ” in regard to the particular jewel then under notice, Captain Wilson referred to the accurate description of it as given in the original catalogue of 1868, and commented merely on the error in the recorded value; and that error he naturally described as merely clerical, Rupees 6,000 having been entered

* Mysore Government (385 of 1878), p. 141.

† Mysore Government (385 of 1878), pp. 141 and 142.

instead of Rupees 600. In support of this view, he quoted another error of a like nature, where a jewel recorded as of 300 rupees value was really found to be of 3,000 rupees value. A single cypher in each case accounted for the difference. Captain Wilson then touched on several inaccuracies of description which had been discovered, some jewels containing a greater, and others a lesser, number of precious stones, than those recorded in the original catalogue. These inaccuracies he rightly described as the unavoidable results of circumstances under which the original examination of the jewels had to be conducted. Having no suspicion of dishonest practices, he made no suggestion, as alleged, that there should be any "special and independent inquiry," nor did he profess to having obtained any "clue to the mystery," nothing mysterious indeed having occurred, so far as the local authorities were aware. This letter from Captain Wilson was, as stated, sent to me by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, in case I might remember the circumstances of the particular jewel which was undervalued. I made no official report, but wrote a few words on the back of the letter sent to me, for Mr. Saunders' information, and returned it. What I so wrote is correctly quoted in paragraph 15 of the Memorandum published in the "Statesman." It referred to a rearrangement of the jewels made by me in 1872, when I was acting as guardian to the Maharaja.

3. It may be convenient to refer here to the manner in which the jewel registers were prepared in 1868 by Colonel Elliot, C.B., and Mr. Rungacharlu. Mr. Runga Charlu thus describes what took place:—

"It will be seen that Colonel Elliot in his report refers to the numerous places in the Palace where the jewelry had been kept without any system, and to the defective state of the accounts connected with them. These accounts were sealed and carefully deposited among the Palace records. Our attention at the settlement was, under the circumstances, directed to the carefully registering and securing the jewelry, as they were found. Before my arrival in May 1868, Colonel Elliot had, under instructions from Mr. Bowring, locked and sealed all the rooms in the Palace likely to contain valuables. When, after the settlement of matters requiring more urgent attention, the examination of the jewelry commenced, each of the rooms sealed was opened in the presence of Colonel Elliot, myself and a number of the leading Palace relatives, officials and servants; all the articles in the room were then brought out and were examined, valued and registered in our presence, and were, finally, at the close of the day, deposited in the room selected for the custody of the jewelry. The examination was conducted as follows:—

"The jewels were handed over to a number of shroffs and goldsmiths for counting the pearls and precious stones in them, with reference to which they were valued, and the particulars of each jewel thus examined, namely its name, the number of pearls, stones, &c., in it, and its estimated value, were all entered from dictation on loose sheets of paper by two Palace Sheristadars simultaneously. The entries in the double set of accounts thus prepared were eventually transcribed in two bound books, one book, under the signature of Colonel Elliot, being deposited in the Palace, and the other, also signed by Colonel Elliot, being deposited in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore. These accounts were all in the vernacular, and were neither in Colonel Elliot's nor in my handwriting, but were written in our presence.

"The jewels being registered as each came to hand, there was, of course, no attempt at classification, and owing to the strong objections raised by the Maharanis, they were all put together in the old, ricketty, and inconvenient shelves found in the jewelry room, except the small number required for the young Maharaja's use, which were kept in a separate box in the same room,

"The counting of pearls and precious stones by so many hands and without any further check was not expected to lay claim to perfect accuracy; but, as far as it went, it was useful for the purpose of valuation, and now serves to identify a particular jewel out of a number of the same name and kind. Our sole object was security, and this, I can with confidence, state, was most completely attained; every jewel being registered in a sufficiently identifiable manner and carefully secured, there has since been no ground whatever for any doubt in the matter. We could attempt no more, as it was a matter of great importance to bring the matter rapidly to a close, to avoid all risk in consequence of the property being so scattered. As is known, the work was completed in the very short period of a little more than a month, working, as we did, from a very early hour in the morning till late in the evening."

4. The foregoing statement shows what was done by Colonel Elliot, and it will be seen that the facts stated are borne out by that officer's printed report. After that, no examination of the jewels would appear to have taken place until July 1872, when I was officiating as guardian during the absence, on leave, of Colonel Malleson. It appeared to me that there was a want of method and order in the arrangement of the jewels, which caused much delay and inconvenience when jewels were required for use at Palace ceremonials. The receptacles, too, seemed to me quite unsuited for the purpose to which they were put. To remove these defects, I accordingly, in July 1872, re-arranged the jewels, and placed them in a more orderly condition in the jewel room, in new receptacles constructed under my orders, and provided with Chubb's locks and keys. This work was all done in my presence and in that of Mr. Rungacharlu, the Controller, and of all the Palace officials concerned. All these officials, I may remark, are invariably present when the jewel room is opened, and any jewels taken out or replaced. At first, I attempted to have the numerous strings of pearls and other precious stones counted again, as had been done in 1868 at Colonel Elliot's registration, and this showed, as was to be expected, some discrepancies in comparison with the entries in the register of 1868. I found, however, that to proceed in this manner throughout, I could not hope to complete the work in any reasonable time. As my object was merely to place the jewels in a more neat, orderly, and accessible condition, I contented myself simply with identifying each jewel by reference to the original catalogue, and counted the stones of which a jewel was composed, only in cases when, at first sight, there appeared doubt as to its identity.

In the Memorandum of the "Statesman" it has been implied, and in subsequent articles of that newspaper it has been positively asserted, that the original list or catalogue, prepared under Colonel Elliot's directions and signed by him, has been made away with, and is missing. This statement has no foundation whatever in fact. The original registers (in duplicate) of 1868 were not interfered with in any manner whatsoever. They are still in existence, one at Mysore, and another in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore, and they continue to be the only authoritative record of the Palace jewelry. But at the re-arrangement made by me in July 1872, fresh additional lists of the jewels, in the order of the re-arrangement, were made for convenience of reference; and these lists show, against each jewel, its number in the original register of 1868.

It has been further stated that I found and recorded the original list to be worthless. That is quite untrue. My belief is that my strong impression at the time I made the re-arrangement (eight years have now elapsed), was that the original register of 1868 was, in all essentials, remarkably accurate; surprisingly so, when the circumstances were considered. Captain Wilson in his letter had noticed certain discrepancies of description, and it was to these inaccuracies that I referred in my remarks on his letter, when I described them as numerous. Considering the enormous number of jewels, consisting, in very many cases, of long strings of pearls and other precious stones of no great value, and remembering that Colonel Elliot's catalogue did not profess to contain the precise numbers of such precious stones (for these were counted, as he reported to Government, only "as far as practicable,") I attached no great importance to such discrepancies either in 1872, when I arranged the jewels, or in 1877, when I wrote some remarks from memory upon Captain Wilson's letter.

What I did in the matter of the re-arrangement of the jewels was not done in secret, as asserted, but was duly made known at the time to the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade, by whom, as well as Colonel Malleson and others, the new arrangement was regarded as a very great improvement. At the same time, under Sir R. Meade's instructions, a quantity of gold and silver coin and bullion, lying idle in the jewel room, was sold, and the proceeds duly invested. The whole of these and other transactions relating to the Palace jewelry subsequent to the original registration of 1868, are recorded in separate diary books kept by the Palace officials, so that there is no difficulty whatever in examining, identifying, or accounting for the Palace jewels.

5. I should add that the keys of the jewel room and jewel cases have always been kept in an iron safe in the Palace under a military guard; that the key of that safe has always been in the hand of the guardian, or other high European official resident at Mysore; that the jewel room has never been opened or any jewel taken out or replaced except in the presence of the Guardian, the Controller, and the Palace officials concerned, and these officials are old, trusted servants of the late Maharaja. There has

thus been no opportunity for irregularity of any kind, and no ground whatever at any time for doubt or distrust in the matter.

6. Another examination of the jewels would indeed be very desirable, nay, essential. The difficulty experienced by Captain Wilson of finding the requisite time for such a long work has, I conclude, stood in the way of all officers who held the post of Guardian. In point of fact, the only examination that has been attempted since 1868 has been that which was made by me in 1872. I have always contemplated a careful final re-examination before the restoration of the Province. The work must be done under adequate precautions to avoid all risk, and I have already directed preliminary preparatory steps to be taken; and when I go to Mysore in October next, I propose to arrange for such examination to be set on foot. In the meantime I have no hesitation in assuring the Government that, notwithstanding the inconvenience occasioned by the large quantities of jewelry frequently required for the use of the Maharaja and the Maharani, there is no reason whatever to believe that any loss or malpractices have taken place, and no ground to apprehend that such can occur under careful arrangements which exist.

7. In conclusion, I must add an expression of my confident belief that the "scrupulous care and fidelity" approvingly noticed by Mr. Bowring in 1868 have unintermittingly been since bestowed on the safe preservation of the Palace jewels in Mysore.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,
Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and
Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja.

Government House, Bangalore,
the 29th July 1880.

Enclosure 3 in No. 15.

No. 24, dated Mysore, 21st August 1877.

From CAPTAIN F. A. WILSON, Political Agent and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in charge Guardian's Office, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Bangalore.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 42 of the 16th June last, I have the honour to annex in the margin a list of the jewels presented to Subramanya Raj Urs on the occasion of his marriage.

No.		Rs.	a.
480.	Sapphire and diamond ring	- 200	0
410.	Ditto ditto	- 200	0
164.	Diamond Chendra Mooru	- 1,200	0
795.	Ingot of gold	- 1,718	8
32.	Satladi	- 600	0
		<u>3,918</u>	<u>8</u>

2. Jewel No. 32 of Chendra Vilasa requires explanation. The value entered against it in the register is Rupees 6,000, but it is hardly worth one-tenth of that sum. It is described as containing

525 pearls, 42 rubies, and 21 emeralds (of a very inferior quality), and cannot, under any circumstances, be worth more than Rupees 600. Credit has been given to it only for that sum.

3. The error with regard to the valuation seems in this instance to have arisen from a clerical oversight, which is quite possible, seeing that a single cipher will make such a great difference. The Sheristadar Ramakristiniah, of the Amba Vilas, states that the error was first detected when Mr. Gordon, as Officiating Guardian, was inspecting the jewels on the occasion of placing them in the new safes which were made according to his orders, and points out a pencil note made at the time in the margin of the original. He is not sure whether Mr. Gordon remembers the occurrence, and his written statement is herein enclosed for information.

4. I beg to take this opportunity to state that this is not the only jewel in reference to which such mistakes have been committed. The value of the jewels has been rather arbitrarily recorded, and is not always found correct. In illustration of this remark, I would refer to this office letter, No. 22, of the 21st instant, in which a description is given of a jewel proposed to be presented to Gopalraj Ursu's wife. A similar error has been brought to notice in connexion with the jewel No. 530, the recorded value of which is only Rupees 300, while its real value approaches very nearly Rupees 3,000.

5. Another class of mistakes that has been detected is the inaccuracies in description.

No.	Estimated Value.
	Rs.
92. Malaku less pearls 9, and diamonds 3	3,500
93. Malakma Addikay, more rubies 18	200
94. Malakina Kultebu, more diamonds 3, rubies 2, less pearls 26	3,000
110. Jede Billay, more diamonds 19, emerald 1	3,000
172. Vale less rubies 4	3,000
322. Tattoo Bale, more rubies 6	5,000
366. Haster Kadaga, more diamonds 2, and rubies 4	6,000
122. Bhatanga, less rubies 4, and pearls 33	700
91. Mootinasaru, less pearls 12	5,200
83. Tamnanee, more pearls 3, and ruby 1	1,300

Many of the jewels have been found to contain more stones and pearls than are entered against them, while with many others the number is far short of the recorded number; some of the jewels coming under this description are noted in the margin.

6. I need hardly state that such mistakes were the unavoidable results of the hurry with which the examination of the jewels had to be conducted. Any attempt to correct them will entail so much labour and time, that, desirable

as it is, it cannot be undertaken jointly with other duties. A special agency will be necessary to execute the work satisfactorily. Care is, however, at present taken to see that jewels taken out are restored to the jewel room in the same state in which they are taken out.

7. The Chief Commissioner will see that the aggregate value of the jewels taken out is Rupees 3,918-8, showing an excess of Rupees 918-8 over the sanctioned value. With regard to this I beg to explain that the gold ingot, No. 795, valued at Rupees 1,718-8, was issued for the making of the necessary gold ornaments, and the excess of value has been met by a corresponding decrease in the money expenditure incurred on account of the marriage. The whole expenditure has been thus kept within the sanctioned amount of Rupees 10,500.

Enclosure 4 in No. 15.

No. 813 I.P. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, 25th September 1880.

In a paper headed "Memorandum on the Mysore Jewels," and signed "E. B."—which has been twice published in a Calcutta newspaper—it was stated that there are deficiencies and discrepancies in the tale and value of the Mysore State Jewels, which remain still undetected and unexplained.

2. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore was directed by the Government of India to report upon this allegation, and he has accordingly submitted the Memorandum appended to this Resolution.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers the explanations now laid before him to be completely satisfactory in respect to the allegations regarding the Mysore Jewels contained in the Memorandum published in Calcutta, and to the points which that paper suggested for inquiry.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and to other Local Governments, and to the Resident, Hyderabad, for information.

(Signed) By order, &c.,
A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 16.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 103.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

EXTRACT.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Simla, 9th November 1880.

In forwarding correspondence, regarding the Bangalore Volunteer Corps we would express our concurrence with the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, that

in view of the proposed restoration of Mysore to Native rule, the question of the maintenance and cost of the Corps requires further consideration.

2. Taking into account the efficiency of the Bangalore Volunteers, and the advisability of encouraging the movement, we have the honour to propose, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that the Corps should be supported from Imperial revenues from the date of the transfer of Mysore to Native rule.

3. The cost of maintenance was during the year 1878-79 something under Rs. 12,000, while total of all ranks was 313.

We have &c.
(Signed) J. STRACHEY.
W. STOKES.
C. U. AITCHISON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

No. 20M., dated 12th March 1879.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department to J. D. GORDON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

In continuation of the Military Department letter No. 468-E., dated 18th February 1879, I am directed to address you on the subject of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps, and to communicate the following orders and observations of the Government of India.

2. In your letter No. 3022-8, dated 20th July 1878, to the address of the Government of India in the Military Department, you stated that you had withdrawn the prohibition placed by the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, upon enlistment, on the ground that the financial saving thereby effected was inconsiderable, and that, so far as you were aware, there was no reason for the general supposition that the disbandment of the corps was contemplated. At the same time you submitted a proposal that the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the corps should be met by the Government of India out of the Mysore subsidy.

3. On this latter question, I am directed to refer you to the correspondence of 1869-70, and to invite your special attention to the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 23, dated 10th March 1870, which decided that the expense of maintaining the Bangalore Volunteers should be borne by the Mysore State as long as the retention of the corps was deemed necessary. This decision appears to the Governor-General in Council conclusive, and His Excellency is not prepared to advise the Secretary of State to reconsider it. The question, therefore, is, whether it is necessary that the Bangalore Volunteers should be retained; and in submitting your opinion upon this point, I am to request that you will bear in mind that the present state of the Mysore finances, and the approaching restoration of the province to Native rule. Pending further orders no further enlistments should be made.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

No. 2456-39, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1879.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In reply to your Office No. 20M., dated the 12th March 1879, relating to the future of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, I am directed to state that, had not that letter conveyed the determination of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to consider as final the Secretary of State's ruling in his Despatch No. 23 of 10th March 1870, to the effect that the maintenance of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers should be a charge upon the general revenues of Mysore, Mr. Gordon would have thought it right, in soliciting a reconsideration of the Secretary of State's decision, to recall the grounds on which the corps was avowedly raised, as shown in Mr. Bowering's letter No. 4765M.-228, dated 19th November 1869, where he says "the movement has originated in a laudable desire to supplement the military resources of Government in furnishing

“ a body of trained citizens to meet any emergencies which may arise ”; and to refer to the men of which it is composed, and to the locality in which it is placed, in order to demonstrate that the conclusion to which the Secretary of State had been led was perhaps the result of misapprehension of the real facts, and that the raising of the corps could not bear any analogy to the augmentation of the police.

2. Discussion on this point, however, is precluded by the terms of the letter to which I have the honour to reply, and I am directed therefore to confine myself to conveying an answer to the question whether it is necessary that the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers should be retained.

3. The men comprising the corps are European and Eurasian residents of Bangalore; most of them are European British subjects; the great majority, if not all are British subjects, which facts considered in connexion with the large subsidy payable by the Mysore State for Military protection, are sufficient to make it quite unreasonable to expect that Mysore will continue to maintain the Volunteer Corps after the restoration of power to the Native Ruler, even if the men of the corps would serve the State. With this prospect of the early inevitable dissolution of the corps, and having regard to the present financial condition of the country, Mr. Gordon cannot recommend that Mysore should be required to retain the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps till the restoration. I am therefore to state that, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, the retention of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers any longer is clearly undesirable if the cost of maintaining the corps is to fall on Mysore.

4. But before disbanding this corps, Mr. Gordon wishes respectfully to urge, in the very strongest manner, its retention by the Imperial Government as a part of the volunteer system of Southern India. A corps of volunteers exist at Madras, and smaller bodies at Jollarpett, Pathanore, and other railway stations. Bangalore is well situated to be the station for one more such force. Though in a Native State, it is a station which must continue to be a military contingent of British troops, even after Native Government is restored to Mysore. The situation is healthy, the European and Eurasian population considerable, it is easy of access from Madras, and could not be better placed for purposes of inspection and supervision; in short, if volunteers are desired at all in Southern India, a better place for such a corps than Bangalore could scarcely be imagined, whilst the value to the British Government of a body of 300 men trained as soldiers, ready for duty in times of trouble requiring the despatch of regular troops of the garrison elsewhere, need hardly be dwelt upon.

5. Mr. Gordon cannot contemplate the proposed disbandment of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers without the deepest feelings of regret. The corps has now been formed some ten years; as the latest inspection reports show, it is efficient: and as the returns of recruiting show, it is popular. As an auxiliary force it is here ready to hand; it costs little in comparison with the cost of an equal number of regular troops, and though naturally less efficient for service in the field than European troops of the line, the volunteers are well fitted for the discharge of such duties as could be required of them. But it is not in respect of the actual strength of the force at any one time that the corps is only or chiefly valuable,—it is so also as a school of training in the use of arms and the habits of discipline to the many, who, after passing through its ranks, leave to fill posts in the railway or other fields of employment elsewhere in India. The education thus undergone is never entirely forgotten, and when an emergency shall arise, these men will prove of great value to the State.

6. No reflecting person, Mr. Gordon desires me to say, who witnessed the troubles of 1857 or who took part in aiding to preserve or restore order to the country at that time, can doubt the great value to the Government of India of bodies of volunteer soldiers located in different parts of the Empire, or of the presence of individuals at out-of-the-way stations unprotected by a military force who, by reason of former training under arms, have acquired habits of combination and discipline.

7. On these grounds Mr. Gordon would earnestly counsel the retention of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers as a part of the volunteer system of Southern India, and would suggest that the Government of Madras be asked if it be willing to incorporate the corps on the volunteer system and to provide for its cost. Pending orders on the subject, I am directed to add that Mr. Gordon has ventured to defer orders directing the postponement of enlistment.

8. In conclusion I am further directed to enclose a statement showing the present strength of the corps and the annual cost of its maintenance.

Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH of the CORPS of the BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, and the ANNUAL COST of its MAINTENANCE, during the past five years, from 1874-75 to 1878-79.

YEARS.	STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.														Total annual cost of maintenance.			REMARKS.	
	Colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Sergeant-Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bugler.	Volunteers.	Armourer.	Lancers, &c.					Total of all ranks.
1874-75 -	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	20	20	1	196	1	1	259	Rs.	A.	P.	
1875-76 -	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	20	20	1	216	1	1	279	11,742	0	0	
1876-77 -	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	20	20	1	271	1	1	334	14,556	0	0	
1877-78 -	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	20	20	1	293	1	1	356	11,794	0	0	
1878-79 -	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	20	20	1	254	1	1	313	11,651	0	0	

Bangalore, 10th June 1879.

(Signed)

J. D. SANDFORD, Major,
Officiating Commandant,
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Enclosure 4 in No. 16.

No. 1409 I.P., dated Simla, 14th August 1879.

From A. A. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2456,* dated 18th June 1879, on the subject of the continued maintenance of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps. * See page 151.

2. Before passing final orders, the Government of India would be glad to receive a tabular statement showing the nationality and trade or occupation of each individual member of the corps. I am to request that you will, at the same time, be so good as to report whether, in your opinion, the restoration of Mysore to native rule is likely to affect the number of European British residents in Mysore, or of others who at present belong to the corps, so as materially to diminish its existing strength.

3. Pending the issue of further orders, I am to say that the cost of the corps will be defrayed from Mysore revenues.

Enclosure 5 to No. 16.

No. 5962-106 G, dated Camp Chikmagalur, 12th November 1879.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

IN reply to your Department letter No. 1409, dated 14th August 1879, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit a detailed and abstract statement showing the nationality and occupation of each member of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

2. The transfer of Mysore to native rule will not, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, materially affect the number of Europeans and Eurasians eligible for enlistment in the

Volunteers in Bangalore, so long as that place is retained as a military station of its present size and importance.

Enclosure 6 in No 16

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the NATIONALITY and TRADE or OCCUPATION of the MEMBERS of the BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS

Nationality	RANK OF MEMBERS				Cadets	Grand Total	TRADE OR OCCUPATION											No employment	Remarks
	Officers	Sergeants	Volunteers (rank and file)				Employed in the												
			Total				Government Offices	Telegraph	Police	Municipality	Railway	Police	Tradesmen	Employed in private farms	Pensioners	Students			
Europeans	6	8	53	67	7	74	15	—	5	—	5	—	3	5	15	26	—	The cadets are included in the number shown under the head students	
Eurasians	7	18	259	284	97	381	59	3	9	3	19	3	26	29	3	197	30		
Anglo-Indians	—	2	11	13	—	13	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4		
TOTAL	13	28	323	364	104	468	79	3	15	3	24	3	30	34	18	225	34		

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Enclosure 7 in No. 16

No 2496-35 G., dated Bangalore, 10th July 1880

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 18th June 1879, submitted by the Chief Commissioner, and occupation of the land.

IN continuation of my letter No 5962-106 G., dated 12th Nov. 1879, and my letter No 5962-106 G., dated 18th June 1879, in which I reported to you the result of the survey of the land in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the order forbidding further enlistment pending the final orders of Government.

No 1409 I.P., dated 14th August 1879. No 17.

POLITICAL, No. 102

BY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, London, 30th November 1880

I HAVE had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department for July 1880, in which it is suggested by that Government, in answer to a reference from your Excellency in Council, that a considerable tract of Mysore land abutting into British territory, believed to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees, should be transferred to the British Government, compensation being paid to Mysore by means of the financial re-arrangement about to be made on the transfer of the Province to the rule of the Maharaja.

2 This suggestion is obviously connected with the proposal of your Excellency in Council, as intimated to me in paragraph 13* of your letter, No. 26, Political, of the 3rd March last, to determine by means of a Boundary Commission, before Mysore is trans-

* See page 130.

ferred to the rule of the Maharaja certain territorial re-adjustments as between that State and Madras and Bombay respectively, should they appear to your Government to be on the whole desirable and not barred by technical obstacles.

3. No doubt, as observed by your Excellency in Council, certain rectifications of boundary and territorial re-adjustments are desirable for mutual administrative convenience as between British and Mysore territory. But as the re-adjustment in question appears likely to be of some magnitude I consider that any action in the matter may reasonably be postponed until the Maharaja has assumed the administration of his State, when, in my opinion, your Excellency in Council will be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily than now in communication with His Highness' Government.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

ABSTRACT OF CONFIDENTIAL PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY in the REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(LANDS, &C.)

Boundaries.

No. 3464.-113 Confidential.

July 5.

RESOLUTION.--Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Political.

With reference to your confidential letter No. 210 I.P. dated 23rd February 1880, on the subject of the re-adjustment of boundaries between the territories of this Government and of the Mysore State, I am directed to observe that His Excellency the Governor in Council has, on further consideration of the question, found it necessary to modify the views originally entertained as set forth in my letter No. ²¹⁶³ 77 Conf of 24th April last, and thinks it desirable to communicate to the Government of India the conclusion at which this Government have now arrived with regard to the matter.

2. I am to state that after further inquiry and deliberation, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is expedient that the frontier between this Presidency and the Mysore State should be rectified, and that to accomplish this object it is desirable that, as suggested in para. 1 of your letter above mentioned, a special Commission should be appointed to examine into and report upon this subject. This Government do not contemplate any territorial transfer which is not rendered desirable by political, financial, and administrative considerations, but for the reasons now assigned they consider that a new boundary should be adopted, and that the objects sought can be best attained by an advancement of the limits of this Presidency as shown by the line in green upon the map which was forwarded to the Government of India with this Government letter of April 24th last. This line is recommended by Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, an officer who, from his intimate personal acquaintance with the Dhárwár District and the adjacent territory is peculiarly qualified to express an opinion on the subject.

3. This Government, I am to state, recommend this alteration of the frontier for the following reasons:—First, the main road from the southern portion of the Dhárwár District to the Ghauts and thence to the Ports of Kárwár and Kumpta passes through the piece of Mysore territory included within the triangle of which the Dhárwár and Kánara Collectories form two sides and the green line the base. In view of the approaching transfer of the administration of the Mysore State to the young Chief it appears to this Government desirable that this important road should be brought within the limits of this Presidency, and that it should not be within the power of the Native Government to harass and burden the traffic from the Cotton Districts of Dhárwár to the sea ports of Kárwár and Kumpta by the imposition of tolls and transit duties on that portion of the road, about 26 miles, which now traverses Mysore territory.

4. Secondly, it is very desirable to secure the site and watershed of the Madak Tank. This is one of the most important and extensive of the ancient irrigation works in Southern India. Its embankment forms the boundary between the British and Mysore territory and, though the site of the tank is in Mysore, the whole of the lands irrigated from it are in the Dhárwár Collectory. The embankment is 90 feet above the present

water level and must have impounded the water for more than 20 miles up the valley on which it is situated, but the passage of the water over the waste weir has cut through the solid rock and reduced the present area of the tank to a few hundred acres. It would be an easy and comparatively inexpensive task to build up the waste weir to its original level and several designs have been prepared with this object, but they have always been opposed by the Mysore Durbár on the ground that Mysore territory would be submerged, and though compensation has been offered, the Durbár has successfully resisted the proposed work. The present opportunity should not be lost to secure the site of this very important tank which, when restored, would enable this Government to irrigate and protect from famine a very large area of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

5. Thirdly, the conservancy of the Forests in the portion of territory in question is for climatic and other reasons, very necessary in the interests of the Dhárwár District, and in order that they may be duly conserved they must be placed under the control of this Government.

6. Generally also, the irregularity of the existing frontier line is exceedingly inconvenient for police and administrative purposes, involving as it does the interlacing of villages and the absence of any natural boundary. It may also be added that on the completion of the proposed railway under the Portuguese Treaty and of the Dhárwár and Bellary line it may, and probably will, be found desirable to construct branch lines as feeders of the main railways, and should it be found necessary to cross by a line of rail the tract of Mysore territory referred to, very material difficulties may be experienced if the land should then be under the control of a Native Administration.

7. This Government would therefore recommend that the area of Mysore territory projecting into British territory and lying between the Kánara and Dhárwár Collectorates, which is between its extreme points about 28 miles in length and 40 in breadth, and which is reported to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees should be transferred to the British Government. The accounts pending between the Government of India and that of Mysore provide a ready means of compensation for such a transfer of territory, while it may confidently be expected that the enhancement of revenue which will be obtained under British rule will render the financial results satisfactory.

8. It would of course be left to the Commission to report whether, in their opinion, the whole of the proposed area should be transferred or whether the objects which this Government deem it to be of very great importance to attain could be accomplished by the transfer of a smaller portion of territory.

9. I am directed to forward a copy of a Minute by the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft, Member of Council, who is unable to concur in the view now adopted by this Government and expressed in this letter.

Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

MINUTE by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I., dated 30th June 1880.

I REGRET that I cannot concur in this Despatch to the Government of India for the following reasons:—

In the first place, I think it goes a great deal further than the Government of India meant in their letter No. 210, dated 23rd February 1880, where they distinctly said that they “do not contemplate any considerable territorial re-adjustments.”

Secondly, as regards the Mysore State, we are in the position at present, of trustees; and are, in my opinion, bound by the general rules of equity which in all civilised countries bind trustees.

On the first point it is not necessary for me to say much. The Government of India will know whether I have rightly understood or misunderstood their wishes.

On the second point I must write at greater length.

The State of Mysore has, it is well known, been administered for very many years by the British Government, and in the opinion of many very eminent men it ought long ago to have been absorbed into our territory.

Her Majesty's Government however thought differently; and in their Despatch to the Governor-General in Council No. 67, dated 16th April 1867, they decided that the adopted son of the deposed Maharájah should succeed as ruler of the Mysore State on the death of his adoptive father.

The Despatch concludes as follows :—

“ If at the demise of His Highness, the young Prince should not have attained the age which you, upon consideration, may fix for his majority, the territory shall continue to be governed in his name upon the same principles, and under the same regulations, as at the present time. Upon his reaching that age, or at an earlier period, if you should think it desirable, it will be the duty of the British Government, before confiding to him the administration of the whole, or any portion of the State, to enter into an arrangement with him for the purpose of adequately providing for the maintenance of a system of government well adapted to the wants and interests of the people. As regards the rights and interests of the British Government, it is sufficient now to point out that as the cost of supporting troops has largely increased since the date of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, it will obviously be necessary that the terms of that Treaty should be revised, and some addition made to the subsidy. The great increase which has taken place in the resources of Mysore since 1799, and more specially since the assumption of the government by Lord W. Bentinck, will prevent such addition being felt as an undue burden. The precise terms of the revision may be left to be settled when the young Prince is put in possession of the administration.”

These instructions of Her Majesty's Government seem to me in spirit if not in letter, to prevent the Indian Government from taking any action with a view to territorial re-adjustment, the increase of the subsidy, or any other great question in connexion with Mysore, until the “ young Prince is put in possession of the administration.”

For this reason, and also on account of our delicate position as trustees for the young Prince, I would deprecate even the trifling re-adjustment of territory in our own interest, which the Government of India suggest should be made by a Joint Commission. For it must be distinctly borne in mind that it would be almost impossible for a Joint Commission, under the circumstances, to be independent; and quite impossible to persuade the Prince and people of Mysore that it was independent.

For these reasons, I regret that I have been compelled to record my objections to the very limited re-adjustment which the Government of India contemplate.

My objections to the sweeping proposals of this Government are, of course, much greater.

They recommend the annexation of “ about 28 miles in length by 40 miles in breadth ” of the Mysore territory, and add that “ the accounts pending between the “ Government of India and that of Mysore provide a ready means of compensation for “ such a transfer of territory.”

It is scarcely necessary to say that nothing could be more distasteful to the Prince and people of Mysore than to part with their territory on these terms, to which they would never agree willingly.

I must, therefore, adhere to the views expressed in this Government letter, No. ²¹⁸³ 77 Conn., dated 24th April 1880, which concluded by saying that the Bombay Government failed to see any reason for “ proposing a re-adjustment of boundaries between Mysore and Bombay.”

I presume, bearing in mind the terms of Sir Stafford Northcote's Despatch of the 24th April 1867, that the action that it is proposed to take as regards the Mysore State, will be communicated by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. At which time I shall be obliged by a copy of this minute being forwarded to the Marquis of Hartington.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

30th June 1880.

No. 18.

POLITICAL, No. 103.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, London, 30th November 1880.

THE Resolution of your Government on the subject of the Mysore State Jewels * See page transmitted for my information in Mr. Barnes' letter* of the 5th October to the address 141.

of the Secretary in the Political and Secret Department has been perused by me with interest.

2. I am glad to find from paragraph 5 of Mr. Gordon's Report of the 29th July last that such precautions have at all times been taken for the safe custody of the jewels as apparently to preclude the possibility of any irregularity in respect to them, and I agree with your Excellency in Council in regarding as satisfactory the explanation which has been furnished by the Chief Commissioner on this head.

3. It is nevertheless necessary that as proposed by Mr. Gordon, a careful re-examination of the jewels under adequate safeguards should be made before the transfer of the Province to the young Maharajah's rule.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 113.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, 29th December 1880.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers regarding the administration of Coorg after the transfer of Mysore to Native rule.

2. After careful consideration of the question, we have decided that, on the restoration of Mysore, the administration of Coorg shall from part of the charge of the British officer appointed as Resident at the Court of the Maharaja.

We have, &c.

(Signed) F. P. HAINES.
W. STOKES.
JAMES GIBBS.
D. M. STEWART.
E. BARING.
C. U. AITCHISON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

No. 518-G.8, dated Ootacamund, 16 April 1880.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Bombay Civil Service Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to bring to the notice of the Government of India that the approaching restoration of Mysore to Native rule calls for an early decision of the question of the future administration of Coorg, and on this subject I am to offer the following remarks and suggestions.

2. Coorg, since the expulsion of the Raja in 1834, has been under the Commissioner (more recently Chief Commissioner) of Mysore, who has been also Commissioner or Chief Commissioner of Coorg. On the restoration of Mysore, there will be no longer a Chief Commissioner of that province, but a British officer will be appointed as Resident at the Court of the Maharaja of Mysore. Under these circumstances it appears to Mr. Gordon that in providing for the Government of Coorg there are but two courses open—either to place the province under the Resident at Mysore, who should then be appointed Chief Commissioner of Coorg also, or to incorporate Coorg into the Madras Presidency.

3. The former plan, I am to say, recommends itself to Mr. Gordon as preferable on the following grounds:—It will cause the least change and disturbance in the existing arrangements for conducting the business of administration; and Mr. Gordon believes it will accord with the wishes alike of the Coorgs and of the influential and ever

increasing body of European planters in that province. In 1862, when the re-organization of the Mysore Commission was proposed by Mr. Bowring and sanctioned by Government, Coorg was made into a district of the Ashtagram Division of Mysore, but this provoked such a strongly pronounced expression of the feeling of the Coorgs that the arrangement was reversed. Mr. Gordon is satisfied that it would be just as distasteful to the Coorgs of to-day to have Coorg formed into a district of Madras. The circumstances under which the British Government assumed the administration of their country, render these desires of the Coorgs quite intelligible, whilst their steady loyalty, unswerving attachment, and valuable assistance to the British Government in troublous times past, are additional reasons for compliance with their wishes when this can be done without disadvantage to general public interests.

4. Independently, too, of the inclinations of its inhabitants, the Government of Coorg by the Mysore Resident will prove, Mr. Gordon believes, the most convenient arrangement that can be come to. The province is small and easily managed, it measures only 1,572 square miles, contains a population estimated at 168,312 souls, has no large towns, Mercara, the largest, having a population of only 8,146 and it comprises only six talooks and 512 villages. Mysore is adjacent to it, and all parts of Coorg are easily accessible from Mysore, and only from Mysore. One peculiar and important advantage, too, which the administration of Coorg by the Resident at Mysore presents, is the comparative facility with which all questions connected with the coffee industry would be disposed of, for Coorg depends mainly on Mysore for its labour.

5. In case the views which Mr. Gordon has above expressed should commend themselves to the Government of India, I am directed to submit the following sketch of the principal modifications which will be rendered necessary in establishments, leaving the submission of detailed proposition statements, until the Government of India have decided the main question whether Coorg shall be retained under the Government of India and administered by the Resident at Mysore, or shall be transferred to the Government of Madras.

6. The Resident at Mysore being also appointed Chief Commissioner of Coorg, some small share of his salary should be, as a matter of form, debited to the revenues of Coorg. His Secretary, who will also be Secretary for Coorg, may also be partly paid by that province. Hitherto, however, no part of the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, or of his Secretary has been debited to Coorg. The present office establishment for the Chief Commissioner of Coorg can be placed, as it is, under the Resident.

7. The Judicial Commissioner of Mysore is now in the position of the High Court, except as regards European British subjects for Coorg, and as long as the First Judge of the High Court about to be formed for Mysore remains an English Civil Servant of the British Government, he might with advantage continue to be also Judicial Commissioner for Coorg. In that case some proportion of his pay should be provided by the British Government, and an arrangement should be made, at the time of the restitution of Mysore, to this effect. The work of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg is very light, and hardly felt in addition to his duties as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. An average of five years only gives one civil regular appeal (including miscellaneous), nine second appeals (also including miscellaneous) 16 criminal appeals, and 22 criminal revision cases annually.

8. If this suggestion be regarded on technical grounds as not free from objection, there remain two alternatives—either the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg may be appointed Judicial Commissioner of Coorg as well, or the Madras High Court may be given jurisdiction throughout Coorg, in all cases, as it now does exercise jurisdiction with regard to European British subjects.

9. The office of Superintendent of Coorg should be retained. The Superintendent should exercise revenue powers of a Collector directly under the control of the Chief Commissioner as he does now. In civil jurisdiction he may retain the powers conferred upon him by the Coorg Courts' Act XXV. of 1868, and in criminal matters he should be the Sessions Judge as well as Magistrate of the district, in which latter capacity he need never try nor commit for trial. At present the Session Judge of the Ashtagram Division of Mysore is Session Judge for the Coorg too, but that is an arrangement which, of course, cannot be continued after the restoration. For the Superintendent, who now receives Rupees 1,200 a month with his increased powers

and responsibilities, Mr. Gordon would suggest a salary of Rupees 1,500 as suitable and not excessive.

10. The present 1st Assistant Superintendent is a military officer who was a First Class Assistant Commissioner in the Mysore Commission, and as such drew Rupees 800 a month. While employed in Coorg the difference between his pay and Rupees 600, the sanctioned scale for the First Assistant, was made up from Mysore, and at present that sum is being paid as compensation for loss of employment in the Mysore Commission under the orders of Government in the Foreign Department No. 2391, dated 29th October 1878. Considering the important work this officer will have to do in connexion with the ever increasing European community in Coorg, the Chief Commissioner desires me to say that he could not recommend a smaller salary than Rupees 800 a month. The 1st Assistant Superintendent should, Mr. Gordon thinks, be divested of all civil judicial power, and he might be made the Magistrate of a division of a district, thus relieving the Superintendent of as much magisterial work as possible, while leaving to him, at the same time, the general control of his district in this as in other matters.

11. The Courts of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent and of the Subedars and Parpattegars may remain as defined in the Coorg Courts' Act, an amendment of which in some respects may perhaps be required.

12. The items of increase in expenditure, which are proposed above, are but small, the addition to the salaries of the Superintendent and the 1st Assistant aggregating Rupees 6,000 a year only, and this the province is well able to bear. Coorg yields a surplus of nearly two lakhs of rupees, and it has an expanding revenue. The surplus too is calculated after making allowance for expenditure on account of the Mercara Garrison, which, it is understood, if the recommendations of the Army Commission be adopted, will be greatly reduced if not altogether saved in future. I am to ask for an early decision of the question herein submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

No. 245-16, dated Ootacamund, 1st June 1880.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 518-G. 8, dated 16th April 1880, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a memorial from the European Planters of Coorg on the subject of the future administration of Coorg.

2. After so recent an expression of Mr. Gordon's views on this question, there does not seem, I am to say, any occasion for comment on the enclosed memorial.

Enclosure 3 in No. 19.

Dated Mercara, 15th May 1880.

To His Excellency the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

The humble petition of the undersigned

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are gentlemen engaged in the rapidly growing industry of coffee planting in the province of Coorg.

2. That of a total assessment of Coorg of Rupees 3,30,394 for 1878-79, about half, or Rupees 1,58,284 represented the amount on coffee lands.

3. That out of the total value of all exports estimated at 37 lakhs of rupees for 1878-79, no less than 33 lakhs represented the value of coffee exported, which amount has been largely exceeded in 1879-80.

4. That these figures show the very great importance of the industry in which your petitioners are engaged.

5. That your petitioners have embarked large fortunes in their estates, and, as shown above, contribute largely to the land revenue and the increasing prosperity of the country.

6. That they are vitally interested in the question of the future government of the province, and, as large landholders, believe that they are warranted in expressing their views and wishes on the subject.

7. That the arrangement by which the government of Coorg has hitherto been administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore has worked on the whole satisfactorily, but your petitioners think that closer relations with the Supreme Government by means of a Superintendent under its direct orders would be even more conducive to the growing prosperity of the province.

8. That they now hear with much apprehension and regret that at the close of the current year, when the rendition of Mysore is effected, it is intended to hand over Coorg to the Government of Madras.

9. That such an arrangement would be most injurious to the interests of the province and of your petitioners, and would also be one which the Coorgs themselves would deprecate in the strongest manner.

10. That taking into consideration the wishes of the Coorgs themselves, your petitioners hope that the Supreme Government will think it advisable to draw closer the relations with this province by placing the Superintendent and officers under the direct control of the Supreme Government.

11. That should the province become a mere appanage to a Madras Collectorate with its far distant head-quarters at Ootacamund, your petitioners fear the interests of the country and of the planting community would greatly suffer, inasmuch as the province would be only a very small and distant corner of a very large Collectorate, but should the Supreme Government find itself unable to comply with your petitioners' request of assuming the direct control of the government of Coorg, your petitioners hope that the present arrangement may be continued.

12. That the Resident of Mysore will have less business on his hands than the present Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and will therefore be able to pay more attention to the wants of this province than either the present Chief Commissioner or a Madras Collector.

13. That your petitioners therefore pray that when Mysore is restored to its Raja, the Province of Coorg may continue an independent and distinct charge under the direct control of the Supreme Government, or, failing this, under the Resident of Mysore. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

H. R. EAST
and 65 others.

Enclosure 4 in No. 19.

No. 312-1, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1880.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to
A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, in continuance of my letter, No. 245-16 dated 1st June, a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by the Coorg headmen, on the subject of the future government of Coorg. The statements, I am desired to say, contained in this spontaneous memorial from the Coorgs confirm the opinion which Mr. Gordon expressed in paragraph 3 of my letter, No. 518-8, of the 16th April last.

Enclosure 5 in No. 19.

Dated Mercara, Coorg, May 1880.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
in Council, through the Chief Commissioner in Coorg.

The humble petition of the undersigned natives of the province of Coorg,
SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are Chiefs of the clans and representatives of the whole race of Coorgs.

2. That they include nearly all the officials employed in the Government and Administration of Coorg.

3. That the race they represent holds nearly all the cultivated lands (other than coffee lands) in Coorg, and also holds extensive coffee lands.

4. That, since the year 1834, when, at the unanimous vote of their Chiefs in the Durbar held by General Frazer in Mercara, their country was annexed to British territory, they have been loyal and devoted subjects of the British Government.

5. That on two occasions, viz., in the rebellion in Canara in 1837 and during the mutiny in 1857, your petitioners armed themselves in defence of the British Government.

In 1837, under their Chiefs, they descended on the rebels in Canara, defeated them, and recaptured the treasure, &c., of which Government had been robbed. In recognition of their services on this occasion, Government honoured them by bestowing on them jaghires, swords, horses, and medals, which bore the inscription—"For distinguished conduct and loyalty to the British Government, April 1837."

Twenty years later, in 1857, in the great mutiny, a body of Coorgs, by the secret instructions of Sir Mark Cubbon, armed themselves, and led by their Chiefs marched down to Periapatna, in Mysore, where they held in check the disaffected Muhammadans of Seringapatam. After the suppression of the mutiny the following Proclamation was issued by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon:—

"In consideration of the exalted honour, loyalty, and intrepidity characteristic of this little nation of warriors, and in recollection of its conspicuous services in aid of the British Government, it is my pleasing duty to notify hereby for general information, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Government of India, that the provisions of the Act, commonly called the Disarming Act, are not applicable to the gallant people of Coorg."

In consequence of this distinguished privilege, the Coorgs bear arms, when in full dress, to this day—a distinction permitted to no other people or race in South India.

6. That your petitioners quote these facts to prove their loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and to show the favour with which Government has always regarded them.

7. That your petitioners now hear with deep sorrow and concern that it is probable that, when the adjoining province of Mysore is given over to its Raja next year, their country will be incorporated with some neighbouring Collectorate, and placed under the Government of Madras.

8. That such arrangement would be utterly distasteful and repugnant to all their feelings and wishes, and that they fear, if it be carried into effect, their very existence as a distinct race and nation will be threatened with destruction.

9. That they respectfully beg to draw attention to the Proclamation (in 1834, when Coorg was annexed), of General Frazer, the first English officer who administered the Government of Coorg, and one whose name is still remembered by your petitioners with affection and reverence. It contains this promise—

"The inhabitants are hereby assured that their civil and religious usages will be respected, and that the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the British Government to augment their security, comfort, and happiness."

10. That they consider that the incorporation of Coorg with a Madras Collectorate would be in direct opposition to their "security, comfort, and happiness."

11. That the traditions, habits, manners, customs, laws, and language of your petitioners are different from those of any other race in India.

12. That they pride themselves on being a distinct race, and feel that they cannot amalgamate with the effeminate inhabitants of the plains. They are a compact body of mountaineers, and such they wish to remain. They are by descent and national instinct a race of warriors. If necessary they are willing to fight for their Sovereign, the Empress of India. By the arrangement against which they now petition they fear that their pride of race, distinctive national peculiarities, martial instincts, and ancient customs will be lost to their sons and grandsons, and that they will gradually be merged into the vast Presidency of Madras, losing their identity and integrity as a distinct nationality.

13. That if the Province were made a part of a Madras Collectorate, such of your petitioners as are Government officials would be liable to transfer to other and distant countries, and in their place strangers and aliens might be introduced into their country—a state of matters which would not only destroy all the comfort they have hitherto enjoyed, but break up the compact organization of the Coorg clans, by which they are now bound together as a nation, ready to act as one man in defence of the British Government, or to draw their swords, at its bidding, against any of its enemies.

14. That the method by which the Government of Coorg has hitherto been administered—by a Superintendent of its own under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and in subordination to the Supreme Government—is one which is every way suitable and satisfactory to your petitioners. They consider it an honour and distinction to be directly under the Supreme Government and not under any subordinate and inferior Government. Their peculiar usages and customs have been respected; their tenures have been upheld; their taxes have been moderate and equitable, and such as they pay with cheerfulness; the name and fame of their country have been preserved; they have been able at all times to approach their Superintendent, who lives in Mercara, and personally to represent their circumstances to him; they have not been obliged, in consequence of holding various positions of trust and confidence under Government, to be transferred to other countries; in short, they have lived in comfort, happiness, and contentment in their own country and in the midst of their own people.

15. That a Superintendent holding sole charge of Coorg, and having the interests of no other province to attend to, is far better able to administer the Government and attend to the welfare of the inhabitants than a Collector would be, whose head-quarters would be distant, and who would regard Coorg as only a part, and probably a small part, of his Collectorate.

16. That the future resident of Mysore would have a good deal of leisure and be quite able to look after the interests of Coorg. The proximity of Mysore would enable him to pay frequent visits to the province, and make personal inquiry into its concerns, while the Governor of Madras, whose head-quarters would be 400 miles off, could not possibly exercise such effectual and personal supervision.

17. That in 1863, when the Administration of Mysore was reorganized and Coorg (temporarily) made one of the districts of the Ashtagram Division, Government was graciously pleased to listen to the remonstrances of the Coorgs against the arrangement and to quash it, thus preserving the integrity of Coorg as a distinct province, and affording comfort and satisfaction to its inhabitants.

18. That the various Chief Commissioners and Superintendents of Coorg have at different times officially reported that it would always be advisable to keep the province of Coorg distinct from other provinces, to support which statement of your petitioners, extracts from several Administration Reports are appended to this petition.

19. That for the reasons aforesaid, your petitioners most earnestly and respectfully beg that Coorg may remain, as heretofore, a distinct province, with a government of its own, under a Superintendent, responsible to the Chief Commissioner or Resident of Mysore under the Supreme Government, and they pray that their country may not be incorporated with, and become a part of, any other province or Collectorate.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) C. SOOBIAH,
Second Assistant Superintendent, and others.

Enclosure 6 in No. 19.

EXTRACTS.

GENERAL FRAZER'S PROCLAMATION, dated Mercara, May 1837.

"WHEREAS it is the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Coorg to be taken under the protection of the British Government, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to resolve that the territory heretofore governed by Vira Rajendra Wodeyar shall be transferred to the Honourable Company. The inhabitants are hereby assured that they shall not again be subjected to native rule, that their civil and religious usages shall be respected, and that the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the British Government to augment their security, comfort, and happiness."

GENERAL SIR MARK CUBBON quoted in Administration Report for 1866-67 in letter dated 1837.

"IN securing this object (the attachment of the Coorgs to British rule) I am disposed to * * * regard the land as an assignment for the maintenance of a body of warriors on whose steadfast fidelity the tranquillity of the neighbouring territories may be considered in a great measure to depend. For the impression is strong on my mind, that so long as we are sure of the attachment of the Coorgs, there will be little cause for anxiety about any dangerous disturbances in Canara, Malabar, Wynaad, or the adjoining districts of Mysore, and even if they should arise, that they would be readily suppressed by the Coorgs alone who are from habit beyond all comparison better qualified than regular troops for service in a difficult country, and from whose pursuit the insurgents well know they could have no chance of escape."

MR. BOWRING, Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg (in Administration Report for 1862-63.

INTEREST "(in their charge)" has happily been shown by all the officers who have served in Coorg, and it is to this cordial good understanding between the rulers and the governed, and to the ready attention which has been paid to all the wishes which this brave and simple race have expressed that we are indebted for their faithful and undeviating allegiance.

CAPTAIN R. N. TAYLOR, Superintendent of Coorg (in Administration Report for 1862-63.

IN its political relations Coorg has always been a unique province, independent in its nature of every other country both by reason of its mountain fastnesses and by its peculiar race of inhabitants.

MR. BOWRING, Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg (in Administration Report for 1864-65.)

"THE central taluks contain the most influential families of the Coorg officials who keep studiously aloof from any foreign races, and are justly proud of their independent position and descent. They have always evinced a prompt and undeviating attachment to the British Government. The Coorgs are active and keen sportsmen, excel in athletic exercises, and are confident in their own prowess, such a race of men if treated with consideration and respect for their feelings and prejudices may always be relied on, and during the 30 years of our connexion with the district they have ever been faithful and true to the engagements into which they voluntarily entered. A rooted aversion to Brahminical influence is a marked feature in the Coorg character. As a race the Coorgs are well affected and attached to the British Government, and in time of need their services may be confidently counted on."

CAPTAIN (NOW COLONEL) R. A. COLE, Superintendent of Coorg (from Administration Report for 1864,

“ THE laws and customs prevailing amongst the Coorgs differ in many important points, such as marriage, adoption, inheritance, &c., from the Hindu laws, and often many intricate points turn up which cannot be decided by the text books which are our guide in Southern India, and experts learned in the laws and customs of this peculiar race have to be called in.

“ The various duties of police are still performed in a most efficient manner by the jumma ryots of Coorg who held their lands on a feudal tenure. The condition of the feudal tenure on which they hold their lands would also enable a force to be rapidly raised for any emergency either within or without the province.

“ The Coorg officials have always drawn low salaries, but have even been proud of the honour of holding their post.”

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS, B.C.S., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg (from Administration Report of 1867-68.)

“ THERE have been grave political reasons for preserving the integrity of Coorg and for retaining such a form of administration as would be acceptable to this sturdy race of mountaineers, who, amenable as they are to kindness and good management, might be a cause of anxiety, were no respect paid to their prejudices and former customs.”

Enclosure 7 in No. 19.

No. 914 I.P., dated Simla, 6th November 1880.

From H. M. DURAND, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to J. D. GORDON, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters, marginally noted, regarding the arrangements to be made for the administration of Coorg after the transfer of Mysore to native rule.

No. 518-G 8, dated 16th April 1880.
 „ 245-16, „ 1st June 1880.
 „ 312-I, „ 14th June 1880.

2. It may be assumed that, on the restoration of Mysore, a British officer will be appointed as resident at the court of the Maharaja; and I am to say that, after careful consideration of the arguments advanced in your letter of the 16th April, and of the memorials forwarded with your letters of the 1st and 14th June, the Government of India have been pleased to decide that the administration of Coorg shall form part of the Resident's charge. For a variety of reasons this arrangement seems to be preferable, under present circumstances, to the alternative course of transferring the management of the district to the Government of Madras.

3. I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished as early as possible with the proposition statements referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter of the 16th April, in order that all the details of future arrangements may be considered together and settled, if possible, before the Maharaja of Mysore comes of age.

No. 20.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 114.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, the 29th December 1880.

* See page 157.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with your Lordship's Despatch No. 103, dated 30th November 1880,* we have the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of letter from the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. C 3, dated 18th December, regarding the Mysore State jewels.

2. As proposed in paragraph 6 of his memorandum, dated the 29th July 1880, Mr. Gordon instituted an examination of the Mysore palace jewels in October last.

3. The result of the examination, which was conducted in the presence of the principal Ursus related to the Maharaja and holding office in the palace, is that "the whole of the palace jewellery has been completely and satisfactorily accounted for."

We have &c.,
(Signed) F. P. HAINES.
W. STOKES.
JAMES GIBBS.
D. M. STEWART.
E. BARING.
C. U. AITCHISON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

No. C 3, dated 18th December 1880.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

ADVERTING to the Resolution of the Government of India, Foreign Department' No. 813 I.P., dated Simla; the 25th September 1880, passing orders on Mr. Gordon's memorandum, dated 20th July 1880, on the palace jewellery, I am desired to submit the following report for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

2. In pursuance of the intention expressed in paragraph 6 of the memorandum of the 20th July last, Mr. Gordon instituted and completed an examination of the whole of the palace jewels during his visit to Mysore in October last. The Chief Commissioner had previously given directions for translating into English the vernacular list of the jewellery prepared under Colonel Elliot's orders in 1868, and also for the preparation of another list from the palace diaries, showing in what drawer and almirah each number of the jewellery in Colonel Elliot's list of 1868 had been placed in the re-arrangement of 1872. These preliminaries greatly facilitated and expedited the examination.

3. As no examination of the jewellery had been made since that conducted by Mr. Gordon in 1872, and as such specific statements had been made of losses that had occurred since the original examination of 1868, it was thought to be very desirable that, at the present examination, all the officers in India who had at any time since the Maharaja's death had charge of the jewellery should be present.

4. The gentlemen invited therefore to take a part in the examination of the jewellery, and by whom the examination was actually conducted, were—

1. Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, who had officiated as Guardian from March 1871 to December 1872, and who has held the office of Guardian with that of Chief Commissioner since 1878;

2. Colonel A. C. Hay, Civil and Sessions Judge of Ashtagram, who has had general charge of the palace property and affairs since April 1879;
3. Mr. C. Rungacharlu, C.I.E., who had assisted Colonel Elliot in the settlement of 1868, and who was the Controller of His Highness the Maharaja's household till 1878, when he was promoted to his present office;
4. Mr. P. N. Kristna Murti, Jaghiredar of Yellandur, who had officiated as Controller from July 1877 to September 1877;
5. Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, who had officiated as Controller from October 1878 to March 1879;

and Mr. Anundo Rao, who has had immediate charge of the household since May 1879. Major Wilson was the only other officer in India who had any connexion with the palace, but though invited he was unable to attend. As tutor to the Maharaja, he was in charge of palace affairs from July 1876 to February 1878. In addition to the officers above named, the principal Ursus, who are related to the Maharaja and hold office in the palace, were present throughout the proceedings.

5. The examination commenced on Monday, the 25th October 1880, and was completed on the 3rd November 1880. It was conducted with great minuteness, each article of the jewellery as entered in the original list of 1868 being carefully examined and compared with that list and with the palace diaries, the pearls and precious stones being counted in a great majority of cases, indeed whenever necessary from the value of the jewel or other cause. The result is recorded in the accompanying joint report of all the officers who were present at the examination, and it is only necessary here to state that the jewellery has been accurately and quite satisfactorily accounted for, the slight differences noticed in the report being quite immaterial, indeed much fewer than what might reasonably have been anticipated, considering the lapse of time and the constant use of many of the jewels.

6. In order to elicit any facts in connexion with the statements made in the Calcutta "Statesman," which might be within the knowledge of the several officers who were connected with the palace, and who must have had the best means of information, owing both to their palace connexion and long residence at Mysore, the accompanying questions were circulated to them, and their replies including those from Major Wilson are herewith forwarded. It is not necessary to go into these replies. It may suffice to state that it will be seen from them how utterly unfounded are the statements which have been so industriously circulated, and how thoroughly satisfied all the responsible officers concerned are as to the complete identity and accuracy of the jewels.

7. Mr. Gordon trusts that the results of the examination now reported will satisfy His Excellency the Viceroy in Council that there is not any ground whatever for ascribing to the responsible officers in Mysore, in the past or present, any neglect in the preservation of the Mysore State jewels. To the Chief Commissioner the facts now reported appear to establish, conclusively, that this valuable property has been throughout preserved with the strictest fidelity and care.

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

JOINT REPORT on the RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the MYSORE STATE JEWELS by the OFFICERS who conducted the EXAMINATION.

WE commenced the examination of the palace jewellery on Monday, the 25th October 1880, and completed it on Wednesday, the 3rd November 1880.

2. Under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, the vernacular list of the jewellery prepared in 1868 under Colonel Elliot's orders, and signed by him, had been translated into English; and from the very detailed diaries kept in the palace, another list had also been prepared showing all the numbers of the jewellery in the order of Colonel Elliot's list of 1868, and specifying against each number the particular drawer in which it was placed in the re-arrangement of 1872, and as regards those not in the jewellery room, noting against them the manner of their disposal. The latter consisted of—

- First. Jewellery in the use of His Highness the Maharaja;
- Secondly. Jewellery in the use of Their Highnesses the Maharanis;

Thirdly. Jewellery (chiefly gold articles) and some loose pearls and precious stones used for constructing a gold ambari and making sundry jewels on the occasion of His Highness' marriage and afterwards; and

Fourthly. Jewellery presented at different times to the Maharaja's relatives and others.

3. We examined the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd items above noted, as well as the articles in the jewellery room. With the aid of the English lists already referred to, and the original list of 1868, we compared each article with the entry of it in the original list of 1868. The pearls and precious stones contained were counted in the great majority of cases, and, except as regards the four small articles hereafter referred to, every jewel was completely identified and found correct; even the numbers of pearls and precious stones were found, in the numerous cases in which these were counted, to correspond exactly with the original list, the differences noticed being very trifling, and such as never prevented our satisfactorily identifying the jewels concerned.

4. The articles not found were the following:—

No. 171. This was a diamond bracelet, recorded in the register of 1868 by Colonel Elliot as being then left in the possession of the Chendrivilas lady of the late Maharaja, and valued at Rupees 5,000. When the said lady died in 1871, the bracelet, found amongst her jewels, was discovered to be of less value, viz., about Rupees 2,000 or 3,000. It is believed in the palace that the relations of the lady substituted an inferior jewel whilst it was in her possession.

No. 217. One of two ruby moogobotoos (nose ornament), value Rupees 100.

No. 544. Six loose addikes (links) belonging to a pounchi (bracelet), value Rupees 600. It is a question whether our not finding No. 544 is due to a mistake in the original list of 1868, or to its being mixed up with other jewels, as in 1868 it was recorded as consisting of loose pieces of a broken jewel.

No. 566. This was a parcel of 38 diamonds, valued in the original catalogue at Rupees 1,500; of these 24 were wanting. This deficiency had been noticed in the examination of 1872. It will probably be found on inquiry that they have been used in repairs of other jewels. Inquiry has been directed.

5. There was, on the other hand, found, in excess of the list of 1868, a ruby hana bottu (necklace pendant) which may account for the deficiency noticed among moogobotoos, as well as a number of loose pearls, diamonds, and with sundry articles being generally parts of broken jewels, the whole being estimated at a value of Rupees 1,835½.

6. The silver articles were weighed in the gross, and corresponded approximately with the total of weights as per the accounts.

7. The gold coins were also examined, and we consider that they have been duly accounted for.

8. We are thus of opinion that the whole of the palace jewellery has been completely and satisfactorily accounted for, and that the arrangements for their custody and preservation are efficient, and appear to have been, since the original registration in 1868, carefully and duly observed.

(Signed) J. D. GORDON,
Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja.

(Signed) A. C. HAY,
Commissioner of Ashtagram.

(Signed) T. ANANDA ROW,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge of
Palace Establishments.

(Signed) P. N. KRISHNA MURTI,
Deputy Commissioner, Candahar District,
on Special Duty in Hassan.

(Signed) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

(Signed) C. RUNGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

Mysore, the November 1880.

Enclosure 3 in No. 20.

QUESTIONS.

1. HAVE you at any time had charge of the palace jewellery? What were the nature and period of such charge?

2. During the period of such charge, or at any other time, did you ever hear of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery? If so, state in detail what you heard, how you came to hear of it, and what action you took on the information?

3. For what periods since the late Maharaja's death have you been in Mysore?

4. Detail the arrangements which have existed in regard to the security of the palace jewellery. State your impressions in regard to their efficiency and the character and antecedents of the subordinate officials and servants employed?

5. When, by desire of the Maharaja or Maharani, any jewel had to be altered, re-set, or repaired for use in the palace, where, how, and by whom was such alteration, re-setting, or repair done?

6. Did you ever know or hear of any palace jewel being sent out of Mysore for any alteration or re-setting?

7. What is your opinion of the result of the examination of the palace jewels now held? Have they all been fully and satisfactorily accounted for? Or have you any reason to suspect that a less valuable jewel has been substituted for a more valuable one, or that any jewel has been altered for the purpose of diminishing its value?

8. Have you any suggestion to offer for improving in any particular the existing system for the custody and preservation of the jewels in the palace?

I. Since April 1879 I have been in general charge of the palace duties, including charge of the jewellery under instructions conveyed in Order No. 8 G., dated 23rd April 1879, and by the Chief Commissioner, who verbally explained the system of supervision followed by himself as Guardian.

The instructions were that the key of the palace jewellery room should remain with me.

That the room should only be opened in my presence, and that, when jewellery had to be taken out for use or put back into the room, the palace officials who had been in the habit of attending on such occasions should be present.

That no jewellery should be given away, or otherwise disposed of without the Chief Commissioner's previous sanction.

These directions have been strictly attended to.

II. Never until the late agitation in the public papers was set on foot, and nothing since that except a vague rumour of some jewels which it was supposed might be palace property, having been shown for valuation or some other purpose.

III. Since appointment as Commissioner Ashtagram in June 1874.

IV. The jewels, ornaments, vessels, and other valuables are deposited in the jewellery room in the palace, the door of which is secured by a Chubb's patent padlock sealed with my private signet.

Inside the room the jewels and ornaments are placed in bureau and boxes under Chubb's locks, and the keys of these with the key of the door are deposited in an iron

safe in the palace, the key of which is kept in the safe of the District Court in the Residency.

This safe is never opened except by myself, and the key is in my exclusive charge. When jewels are required to be given out for the use of His Highness the Maharaja or the Maharanis, intimation is given to me by the assistant in charge of the palace duties, and an hour fixed for opening the jewel room, which is done in my presence after personal examination of the sealed padlock.

Reference is first made to the books kept by the Sheristadar, in which each jewel is numbered and described, and its number and place in the drawers of one of the bureaux given.

The required drawer is opened and brought out, the jewel or ornament identified, and an entry of the transaction made in the books, the assistant in charge of the palace being responsible that the jewel or jewels are handed over to the department when they are required. The drawer is then replaced in the bureau and the locks secured as before.

The procedure is the same when jewels are returned to the jewel room after having been in use.

V. I believe that the arrangements are such as to afford perfect security for the property, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the carefulness, accuracy, and as I believe, fidelity of the subordinates employed in the detailed duties connected with the jewels.

The Sheristadar Ramkrishna, an old and respected palace official, is not only thoroughly acquainted with the whole stock of jewels, but seems to be able to give information as regards the minutest detail of each individual article.

V. I have no personal knowledge of this, but I understand that the work is done by the palace jeweller in the palace, the jewels being returned by him at the close of each day to the palace treasury, whence they are re-issued to him, detailed entries to this effect being made in the Treasury books.

VI. Never, beyond what has been stated in reply to Question II.

VII. I consider that the examination was as minute and searching as possible, that the jewels correspond with those described in Colonel Elliot's original lists, and that these latter have been fully and satisfactorily accounted for.

Opinions may differ as to the absolute correctness of the valuation of the jewels, but there is no reason to suspect that any fraudulent substitutions or alterations have been made, and the impression left at the end of the continuous and prolonged examination now held is astonishment at the unremitting care and vigilance with which the jewels have been preserved, and the accurate and minute information recorded and forthcoming regarding every simple article, even down to those of the most trifling value.

VIII. As regards the security of the property every possible precaution seems to be taken.

Some improvements might without difficulty be made in the arrangements, by which individual ornaments could be more expeditiously compared and identified with the descriptions in the books, but it seems scarcely necessary or advisable to make any change when the whole property will so soon pass into the charge of his Highness the Maharaja.

(Signed) A. C. HAY.

Mysore, 4th November 1880.

Enclosure 4 in No. 20.

Answers to Questions.

Question 1. Answer.—As tutor to his Highness the Maharaja, I was in charge of the Guardian's office from July 1876 till relieved by Mr. Gordon early in 1878, and in that capacity had charge of the palace jewellery, holding in my possession the key of an iron safe (under a sentry), in which were deposited the keys of the jewel room and of the cases containing the jewellery.

Question 2. Answer.—I cannot remember ever to have heard or in any way become aware of any irregularity or impropriety in connexion with the palace jewellery during the period of my charge.

Question 3. Answer.—From July 1876 to June 1878 with short periods of absence

with the Maharaja at Ootacamund, also at the Imperial assemblage, previous to which I took privilege leave, leaving Mysore about 17th October 1876, joining my appointment on 7th December at Delhi, and returning to Mysore on 1st February 1877.

Question 4. Answer.—The palace jewels were during my time kept for safe custody in a strong inner room of the palace building. The main door leading into this room opens into a spacious outer room, into which, when it was necessary in any way to deal with the jewels they were brought out. This outer room extends in the form of passages round two sides of the jewel room, thus embracing with the front of that room three sides. I cannot now say what was on the fourth side or back.

The door of the jewel room was secured by a strong English padlock, the key of which, together with the keys of the cabinets containing the jewels, was placed in a box which was deposited in an iron safe under a sentry. The key of the safe remained in my own possession.

The opening of the jewel room on any necessary occasion was carried out, not only in a regular manner, but with a strict regard to form, in consideration for the feelings of the Maharaja's family. Besides myself and the Controller of the Palace, it was a rule that a representative of the family, either the brother or brother-in-law of his Highness should be present. The Palace Manager, Sheristadar, and other subordinate officials and servants were always present, and a due record of all that was done in the way of taking out jewels for use and returning them to their places was always kept. Two side doors of the jewel room, secured on the inside but not locked, of which I had previously been unaware, came to my notice on one of these occasions. These doors were under my directions provided with locks, as I considered their condition out of harmony with the otherwise generally rigid arrangements for the safe custody of the jewels which were in my opinion efficient and satisfactory.

I had no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of any of the subordinate officials, and they had my confidence in the discharge of their duties, which in connexion with the jewels were confined to keeping a strict account of those taken out for use, comparing them with the register when necessary, and returning them in due course according to the record made of their issue.

Question 5.

Question 6. Answer.—I am not aware of any palace jewel having ever been sent out of Mysore for alteration or re-setting, or of ever hearing of such having occurred.

Question 7.

Question 8.

Hyderabad, 5th December 1880.

(Signed) F. A. WILSON,
Major.

Enclosure 5 in No. 20.

QUESTIONS.

1. Have you at any time had charge of the palace jewellery? What were the nature and period of such charge?

2. During the period of such charge, or at any other time, did you hear of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery? If so, state in detail what you heard, how you came to hear of it, and what action you took on the information?

ANSWERS.

1. I have never had the charge of the palace jewels at any time. During the period I acted as Controller of the Maharaja's Household, from July to September 1877, I was present and helped the Tutor (Captain Wilson) in taking out for use and replacing the jewellery in the jewel room.

2. During the period specified in the above answer a petition addressed to the Chief Commissioner was referred to Captain Wilson demi-officially, I believe, for report. To the best of my recollection the petition contained a statement that a (kalamdan) box belonging to His Highness the late Maharaja and containing valuable jewels was stolen by the guards and others immediately after the death of His Highness. The charge was chiefly against Kishun Sing, Commandant. I was requested by Captain Wilson to ascertain the truth of the imputation, but nothing tangible could be learnt. In the inquiry it was brought to light that a gold panchapatra (tumbler) belonging to one of the San-

QUESTIONS.

3. For what periods since the death of the late Maharaja have you been in Mysore?

4. Detail the arrangements which have existed in regard to the security of the palace jewellery? State your impressions in regard to their efficiency and the character and antecedents of the subordinate servants and officials employed?

5. When, by the desire of the Maharaja or Maharani, any jewel had to be altered, re-set or repaired for use in the palace, how and by whom was such alteration, re-setting, or repair done?

6. Did you ever know or hear of any palace jewel being sent out of Mysore for any alteration or re-setting?

ANSWERS.

midhanums had been stolen by the servants. The official papers, as far as I can recollect, bore no reference to this occurrence. The result of my inquiry was, I recollect, reported demi-officially by Captain Wilson. More than this I have not heard of any irregularity or impropriety.

3. I believe the late Maharaja died in 1866. I first came to Mysore in 1870, and remained there for eight months. Again, I was in Mysore for two years from 1872, and also from 1875 to February 1879.

4. Palace jewellery are secured in a room in the Samookhada Tottee, which is in the middle of the palace buildings, surrounded on all sides by several sets of rooms and walls. There are no approaches to it from outside, except through the usual passage. So, therefore, the best room available for the purpose has been utilized. This room had, when it was first opened during my Controliership, three doors, two of which in the side walls were, I learnt, only chained from inside, while the third main door was locked and sealed from outside. Captain Wilson and I took the additional precaution of putting on locks to the two side doors. Since then I see the doors have been, as was thought desirable by us, shut up and walls raised.

Inside the room the jewels are kept in wooden shelves, each of which is locked. The keys of these shelves as well as that of the lock put on to the door of the jewel room, are kept in a box which is deposited in another box kept in charge of a guard of sepoy posted near the door of the apartment inside which the jewel room is situated. The key of this box is, to the best of my knowledge, kept by the European officer in charge of the palace.

When jewels are taken out for use they are kept in what is called the "Billee Kotadee" in the Ambavilas, in charge of the palace zenana manager and sheristader, till, when the occasion is over, they are brought back and deposited in the jewel room.

When the jewel room had to be opened in my time, the usual custom of the brother and brother-in-law of His Highness the palace manager, Sheristadar, Ramakrishtaya and other Gollens and servants being present was adhered to.

I have heard nothing bad or untrustworthy of the subordinate officials and servants, and my opinion is that the jewels are secured efficiently in a well guarded and safe room.

5. I do not remember any such occasion, and have no personal experience to answer this question.

6. No, except what I read in the papers after the jewel agitation that some jewels were re-set in Madras.

QUESTIONS.

7. What is your opinion of the result of the examination of the palace jewels now held? Have they all been fully and satisfactorily accounted for? Or have you any reason to suspect that a less valuable jewel has been substituted for a more valuable one, or that any jewel has been altered for the purpose of diminishing its value?

8. Have you any suggestion to offer for improving in any particular the existing system for the custody and preservation of the jewels in the palace?

Mysore, 3rd November 1880.

ANSWERS.

7. My opinion of the result of the examination of the jewellery now held is that it is satisfactory. I think all the jewels have been fully accounted for, whilst some slight excesses of minor and unimportant articles of trifling value were found—one jewel was accounted for as having been stolen in the palace treasury burglary. I am no judge of the values, and no proper valuation was now taken. Judging from the appearance of the jewels and their description, I have no reason to suspect any alteration or substitution.

8. Having regard to the inaccuracies found in the number of stones, &c., in several of the jewels which were counted, although they were unimportant, I would, in order to admit of a better identification of the jewels, propose that each jewel be labelled with its number after its stones are counted more accurately, and the description made more exact. All the large jewels may each be kept in separate tin or wooden boxes made to hold them and marked with their numbers. The weight of each jewel may also be ascertained and recorded.

(Signed) P. N. KRISHNA MURTI,
Deputy Commissioner.

Enclosure 6 in No. 20.

1. Have you at any time had charge of the palace jewellery? What were the nature and period of such charge?

I was employed to assist Colonel Elliot in the settlement of palace affairs in the year 1868, and assisted him in the examination of palace jewels in the latter part of that year: from that time up to May 1879 when I was relieved of the palace Controldership, I was in joint charge of the palace jewellery with the Guardian, the latter officer holding the keys, and I being responsible with him for general arrangements and security of the jewellery. I was during the above period absent for 2½ months on sick leave when Mr. Krishna Murti acted for me; and again absent on duty on the Famine Commission for a period of five months, when Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer acted for me.

2. During the period of such charge or any other time did you ever hear of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery? If so, state what you heard, how you came to hear of it, and what action you took on the information.

During the period of my charge or since, I have not heard of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery. My connexion with the jewellery may be said to begin from the date when I assisted Colonel Elliot in the examination of the jewellery about September 1868.

3. For what periods since the late Maharaja's death have you been in Mysore?

I came to Mysore shortly after the late Maharaja's death, and was there up to May 1879, when I was transferred to my present office at Bangalore.

4. Detail the arrangements which have existed in regard to the security of the palace jewellery. State your impressions in regard to their efficiency and the character and antecedents of the

When the jewellery was examined by Colonel Elliot and myself, in the presence of all the principal officers and departmental subordinates of the palace, the jewellery as formerly explained by me was registered in two sets of accounts by palace Sheristadars which were afterwards transcribed in a bound

QUESTIONS.

subordinate officials and servants employed.

ANSWERS.

book of which one copy is in the Guardian's Office and another in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, both signed by Colonel Elliot. The jewels, as examined and registered, were deposited in wooden almirahs in a room in the centre of the palace, the keys of which were and have ever since been in charge of the Guardian or other European officer in charge of the palace. When the jewels had to be taken out for use or replaced, the Guardian and myself with the departmental heads were always present. These transactions were duly entered in minute detail in a diary kept by the palace Sheristadar Rama Krishnaia, of which one copy is kept by him and the other placed in the Guardian's office. I especially arranged for duplicate copies of all such important accounts to guard against any accident. It was I who suggested the existing arrangement of a number of officers being always present when jewels were taken out or replaced, an arrangement which has been ever since strictly attended to. These arrangements I consider efficient and have found them so in practice. As regards the character and antecedents of the subordinate officials and servants employed, one of the principal of them, palace Sheristadar, Ramakrishna Jya, is a man noted for his honesty and devotedness, both in the days of the late Maharaja and since, and the safety of the jewels is due in no small degree to the minute care and accuracy of this official who keeps the diary books connected with them. As regards the other subordinate officials in the department, their character is of the ordinary kind, there has been nothing against them. But the one remarkable feature in the character, especially of the subordinate officials in the palace, is their faithful attachment and devotion to the palace, which has proved an ample security for the safe custody of whatever property may be entrusted to their charge. Their pay is very small, and no security of any kind is taken from them, but their attachment to the palace which they expect would protect them and their families is found to be far more efficient than any amount of money security. Since the Maharaja's marriage especially, jewels on an extensive scale had to be given out for the use of their Highnesses the Maharani and the Maharaja, and these jewels, often to the extent of a lakh of rupees or more in value, has to remain out for days and months in the charge of these officials only, and yet no instance of loss of any kind has occurred during these eleven years. Again, jewellery of the value of some lakhs of rupees belonging to some of the dowager Maharanis and ladies had to be left with them at the settlement of Colonel Elliot, and the jewels were in charge of their female servants drawing an annual allowance of Rupees 24 to 36; in every instance of the death of these Maharanis and ladies, the jewellery was completely accounted for and delivered up by these small-paid servants. A large establishment like that of the palace, which was demoralized to considerable extent in the latter days of the late Maharaja's lifetime, must consist of

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

several bad and indifferent, as well as good men; we could not suddenly and at once turn out the bad men; but by maintaining a strict and high *morale*, I found in the course of time the bad gradually disappeared, and I can appeal in regard to the success of my arrangements to the high *morale* which now prevails in the palace and to which we owe all security and success. I must, however, specially refer to one of the leading subordinate officials who was connected with the jewellery department of the palace till his death some six years ago. This man, named Mari Mullaia, was an influential and important official under the late Maharaja, and was chiefly in charge of the jewellery department under him. His reputation was not of the best kind, as indeed was the case with several of the higher officials in the palace, who were exposed to the corrupting influences and intrigues carried on in the former *régime*, a misfortune which did not so much affect the smaller officials. He was retained by Colonel Elliot as by long experience he was useful, and the Maharani would have objected to the removal of so old a servant. I can only say that whatever he had been he was guilty of no misconduct in connexion with the jewellery department during the time I was employed in the palace; indeed the arrangement was such, and there were so many people jointly responsible, that any irregularity on the part of any one individual was not feasible. I may add that even this individual was so influenced by the altered tone and ideas that he bequeathed almost the whole of his property for the education and improvement of his castemen.

5. When, by the desire of the Maharaja, and the Maharani any jewel had to be altered, reset, or repaired for use in the palace, where, how, and by whom was such alteration, resetting, or repair done?

Repairs and alterations of jewels have, as a rule, been discouraged in the palace; the cases are extremely few in which such repairs or alterations were made, and these were made at the instance of Her Highness the Maharani, and chiefly during the past two years. The jewels repaired were of small value, chiefly a few gold articles which had to be altered to suit the requirements of Her Highness the young Maharani; these repairs were made in the palace itself, or rarely in the palace treasury outside, and in every case by the head goldsmith of the palace, and under the immediate eye of the officials of the department. The details of the jewels as they had been, and as they were after repair, were accurately recorded in the diary books. Some larger articles of gold and silver such as two howdas, &c., had to be made; on which occasion services of some additional goldsmiths had to be engaged for hire; but the work was done within the precincts of the palace treasury under a military guard and under the control of the palace treasurer, the articles not being allowed to be taken out of the treasury buildings.

6. Did you ever know or hear of any palace jewel being sent out of Mysore for any alteration or resetting?

I am not aware of any palace jewel having been sent out of Mysore for any alteration or resetting.

7. What is your opinion of the result of the examination of the palace jewels now held? Have

The result of the examination was that all the jewels have been fully accounted for; the four or five items of differences found in articles of trifling

QUESTIONS.

they all been fully and satisfactorily accounted for? Or have you any reason to suspect that a less valuable jewel has been substituted for a more valuable one, or that any jewel has been altered for the purpose of diminishing its value?

8. Have you any suggestion to offer for improving in any particular the existing system for the custody and preservation of the jewels in the palace?

9. You have heard read to you answer to Question 2 by Mr. Kishna Murthi. Have you any knowledge of the charge of the theft of a "kalamdan" containing jewels, and of a gold "panchapatra" therein referred to?

ANSWERS.

value, some in excess and others by way of deficiency, were such as must be expected from the confused manner in which numerous petty articles have been mixed up with the larger jewels in the original registration. I have no reason to suspect any irregularities of any kind. Everything has been so completely and accurately accounted for.

None; the safety of the jewels is fully assured under the existing arrangements. The jewellery, it must be borne in mind, has to be accounted for according to the list prepared by Colonel Elliot, and any re-arrangement of them therefore cannot be now made.

The two items referred to have no connexion with each other; the loss of the gold panchapatra occurred when I was in charge of the palace; the article was in the use of His Highness the Maharaja, and was lost by the servants who had charge of it. According to the palace custom, they were held liable for the value, between Rupees 200 and 300, but at the earnest recommendation of Her Highness the Maharani, these servants who did faithful work in other respects, were excused. Similarly a small silver article was once lost by the servants, and the value was recovered from their pay. These transactions are regularly recorded as they occurred in the diary books of the palace.

The alleged theft of a "kalamdan" (a small box) immediately after the death of the late Maharaja, I never heard of till now; rumours and reports of such kind used to be rife in Mysore, but they always had reference only to supposed occurrences in the late Maharaja's days or immediately on his death, and I came to Mysore two months after his death, and my connexion with the jewellery department commenced two or three months after that again. The only complaint of this kind, which ever came to my knowledge, was one made to Colonel Elliot and myself by a palace gomastah, whose services had been dispensed with, charging Mari Mallaia with certain irregularities in the jewellery department in the late Maharaja's days; but the man's statements were found so vague and indefinite, and were so obviously prompted by personal malice, that Colonel Elliot did not consider it necessary to take any notice of them.

As regards the petition stated to have been received charging the Commandant with the abstraction of a box from the "Ambavilas" immediately on the death of the late Maharaja, I have since inquired of the palace Sheristadar, Ramakrishnaia, who, with others, were in those days in charge of the things in the "Ambavilas," and he assures me that there was no such abstraction of a "kalamdan," and that the petition upon that subject must be entirely false.

(Signed) C. RANGACHARLU.

Enclosure 7 in No. 20.

QUESTIONS.

1. Have you at any time had charge of the palace jewellery? What were the nature and period of such charge?

2. During the period of such charge or at any other time did you ever hear of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery? If so, state in detail what you heard, how you came to hear of it, and what action you took on the information?

3. For what periods since the late Maharaja's death have you been in Mysore?

4. Detail the arrangements which have existed in regard to the security of the palace jewellery. State your impression in regard to their efficiency and the character and antecedents of the subordinate officials and servants employed?

5. When, by desire of the Maharaja or Maharani, any jewel had to be altered, reset, or repaired for use in the palace, where, how, and by whom was such alteration, resetting, or repair done?

6. Did you ever know or hear of any palace jewel being sent out of Mysore for any alteration or resetting?

7. What is your opinion of the result of the examination of the palace jewels now held? Have they all been fully and satisfactorily accounted for? Or have you any reason to suspect that a less valuable jewel has been substituted for a more valuable one,

Q 5868.

ANSWERS.

1. I had no exclusive charge of the palace jewellery. I officiated as Controller from 28th October 1878 to 21st March 1879. During that period I was in charge of the jewellery jointly with Colonel Hay. This officer held the keys of the jewellery room and of the jewellery boxes inside that room, and I had to be present whenever the jewellery room was opened by him for taking out or replacing jewels.

2. Except in the columns of the Calcutta "Statesman" newspaper since the recent jewel agitation began, I at no time heard of any irregularities or improprieties in connexion with the palace jewellery.

3. I was at Mysore, as the Division Judicial Sheristadar, from October 1868 to March 1873, and again from July 1876 to March 1879 as Judicial Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Palace Controller.

4. The whole of the palace jewellery is kept in the palace in a strong room. The door of this room is secured by a Chubb's padlock. The key of this padlock as well as the keys of the jewellery boxes kept inside this room are invariably deposited in an iron safe, the key of which is in the exclusive and personal custody of the Guardian or other European officer in charge of the palace affairs. The jewellery room is never opened, and no jewel is ever taken out for use or afterwards replaced except by such Guardian or other European officer. The Controller, a number of palace officials, guards, &c, are invariably present whenever the jewellery room is opened. These arrangements are, in my opinion, thoroughly efficient, and the subordinate officials and servants employed are known to me to possess a very good character for care, efficiency, and trustworthiness.

5. Whenever any alteration, resetting, or repair of any palace jewel was required, the same has invariably been done by the palace goldsmiths and jewellers, either in the palace itself or in the palace treasury, and always under adequate supervision.

6. No.

7. My opinion of the examination now held is that every jewel, entered in Colonel Elliot's list of 1868, is either forthcoming in the palace, or its disposal has been satisfactorily accounted for, and I have no reason whatever to suspect any fraudulent substitution or alteration of any jewel. I must however add that among loose diamonds in an item, there was a deficiency in their number, which had

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QUESTIONS.

or that any jewel has been altered for the purpose of diminishing its value?

ANSWERS.

been noticed in 1872, and a *moogobutru* and six loose *addikes* were not found. It is doubtful whether our not finding these articles of small value is due to errors of classification in the list of 1868, or to their being mixed up with other jewels in the present examination. On the other hand, an excess was found consisting of loose pearls and precious stones and sundry small articles of jewellery, and this would, in my opinion, to a great extent account for the deficiencies above referred to. Thus I have no hesitation in saying that the whole of the palace jewellery, as per Colonel Elliot's list of 1868, has been fully and satisfactorily accounted for.

8. Have you any suggestion to offer for improving in any particular the existing system for the custody and preservation of the jewels in the palace?

8. The existing arrangements have been found to answer so very well during the past twelve years, that I have no suggestions to offer, in so far as safety and security are concerned.

Mysore, the 3rd November 1880.

(Signed) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.

Enclosure 8 in No. 20.

1. I HAVE not at any time had immediate charge of palace jewellery. My connexion with them is as Assistant Commissioner in charge of palace establishment from May 1879. In such capacity I have always been present when the jewellery room is opened for taking out jewellery required for use, or for putting them back afterwards.

2. I have never heard of any irregularity or impropriety in connexion with the palace jewellery, except reading the memorandum signed "E. B." in the "Statesman" newspaper.

3. I have been in Mysore city since July 1878, and was never here before, except casually for a few days in December 1873. I have been in the province during the past seven years.

4. The palace jewellery consists of—

- (1.) The main stock of them in the jewellery room.
- (2.) What are in the use of His Highness the Maharaja.
- (3.) What are in the use of Her Highness the young Maharani.
- (4.) What are in use in the several departments of the palace.
- (5.) What virtually belong to and are in the possession of the senior Maharani and Sannidhanums.

The main stock of jewellery (No. 1) is kept in a room on the first floor of the palace not far from the Maharaja's sleeping apartments and quite accessible from the zenana apartments of the palace. They are arranged in chests of drawers. The silver articles are kept out in the same apartments. Chests and apartments are secured by Chubb's locks, and the lock of the room is wrapped up in cloth, and sealed by Colonel Hay. The keys of the chests and apartments are locked up in an iron chest placed under a palace guard at the entrance to the suite of apartments in which the jewellery room is situated. The key of the iron chest is always taken away by Colonel Hay. When the jewellery room is opened the chief native officer in the palace and other trusted officials of long standing are invariably present. Particulars of jewels taken out and jewels put in are noted from time to time in a diary kept by the Jewel Sheristadar, Ramakrishnya. Every evening the approaches to the jewellery room are sealed up by the manager of the zenana department. The maid-servants of the zenana, to the number of twenty and thirty, sleep above and around the jewellery room. The palace Barr guard and goomastas of the zenana department examine the seal of the jewellery room and the surrounding walls every day, and their safe and secure condition is every morning reported to the chief native officer in charge of palace duties.

Jewellery of the class (No. 2) are kept in the Ambavilas in what is called the "silver room" in the custody of the manager of the zenana department and of the Sheristadar

Ramakrishnya. There is a special trusted and permanent guard at the Ambavilas. This is also one of the most public and much frequented parts of the palace. Jewellery with which the Maharaja does not retire to sleep are examined every evening and secured in the "silver room." A regular account is kept when any alterations are made in the jewellery under the Maharaja's orders.

Jewellery of the class (No. 3) are kept entirely in the zenana apartments, and no officials of the palace have ordinary access to them. They are presumed to be in the immediate custody of the Maharanis. When any alterations have to be made, the jewels are given out to the Jewel Sheristadar and the manager of the zenana department, and then the transactions are noted by the former in his diary, and the jewels returned to the Maharani when the work is finished.

What come under class (No. 4) are rather valuable gold and silver articles than jewellery properly so-called, and are almost entirely in the Chamoondy Thotty (place of worship) and Avasarada Hobli departments. Such as are in constant use are in the immediate charge of the heads of the departments concerned. Such of the Chamoondy Thotty stock as are but rarely required are under the lock and key of the chief native officer in charge of palace duties, who gives them out when required and puts them back afterwards, a regular record being kept of these transactions, and the head of the department being responsible for such as are given out.

Jewellery of the class (No. 5) mentioned above are the exclusive possession of the ladies themselves.

These arrangements for the security of palace jewellery have hitherto, so far as I have been able to judge, been efficient.

The principal subordinate officials and servants who handle jewellery generally are—

- (1.) Naramsamy Row, manager in the zenana department during the past eight years and connected with the palace during three years more, of respectable family ;
- (2.) Ramakristyna, Jewel Sheristadar in palace service during the past 33 years, whose father and whose brother were also long faithful servants of the late Maharaja ;
- (3.) Vencatadasapa, Goomasta in the palace jewellery department during the past 32 years, and whose father and grandfather were similarly employed under the late Maharaja ;
- (4.) Runga Row, Goomasta in palace service during the past eight years, and whose father was also in palace service ; and
- (5.) Kristna, Sernegar Zenana department in palace service during the past 20 years, and whose father was also in palace service.

In respect of the care and custody of property belonging to the Maharaja and entrusted to them, I know nothing that is bad of these people in the past, and I have myself found them thoroughly trustworthy. I may say that their character in this respect is almost an instinct.

5. Speaking to the extent of my personal knowledge and experience, any palace jewel requiring to be altered, re-set, or repaired for the Maharaja or Maharani is always given to the jewel sheristadar. Mere metallic work is done in the treasury, work involving setting of pearls and stones is done in the Ambavilas. Work done in the treasury is under the supervision of the Treasurer Nara Suniah, who is an official as trustworthy as the others already named, the work in progress being lodged in the treasury when the workmen go home. The alterations, repairs, and re-settings in the Ambavilas are under the supervision of the officials named in the last preceding paragraph, and under the eyes of the trusted and permanent guard at the Ambavilas. In all cases the chief jeweller in the palace employ, aided by other goldsmiths also in palace employ or hired for the occasion, takes his part.

6. Except reading in the "Statesman" newspaper I have never known or heard of any palace jewel being sent out of Mysore for any alteration or re-setting.

7. I regard the result of the examinations of the palace jewellery now held as eminently satisfactory. I cannot say that every jewel and every article agreed to a tittle with its description in Colonel Elliot's catalogue in every particular of weight, valuation, and number of pearls and precious stones. But the identification was ample, and I can say that if the jewellery were mine, I was there to take charge of them, I would regard them as accounted for to a full and satisfactory extent. I have found no sufficient reason to suspect that a less valuable jewel has been fraudulently substituted for a more valuable one, or that any jewel has been altered for the purpose of diminishing its value.

8. I have no suggestions to offer for improving in any particular the existing system for the custody and preservation of the jewels in the palace. There will, however, be less cause for anxiety if it be possible for palace officers to examine more frequently than now the jewellery in the zenana, and there will be less risk of confounding one jewel with another in ordinary transactions, if something can be done by which each jewel may carry with it some indication of its position in the classified list.

Mysore, 4th November 1880.

(Signed) T. ANANDA ROW,
Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Palace
Establishments.

No. 21.

POLITICAL, No. 5.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, London, 13th January 1881.

* See page
150.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 103,* dated the 9th November last, in which you recommend that, from the date of the transfer of the Province of Mysore to Native rule, the Bangalore Volunteer Corps, which is at present maintained at the cost of Mysore revenues, should be supported from Imperial funds.

2. For the reasons given by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in his letter of the 18th June 1879, it appears to me that the disbandment of the corps would be inexpedient. On the other hand, the cost of its continued maintenance could not equitably be imposed on the Native Government. Under these circumstances I sanction your proposal.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 22.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 13.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, HER MAJESTY'S
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, 19th January 1881.

* See page
154.

IN reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 102,* dated the 30th November 1880, regarding the re-adjustment of boundaries between the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay and those of the Mysore State, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of our Foreign Secretary's letter No. 707 I.P., dated the 10th August 1880, to the Government of Bombay, on the subject.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) RIPON.
F. P. HAINES.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.
JAMES GIBBS.
D. M. STEWART.
E. BARING.

Enclosure in No. 22.

No. 707 I.P., dated Simla, 10th August 1880.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3464-113, dated 5th July, on the subject of the re-adjustment of boundaries between the territories under the administration of the Government of Bombay and those of the Mysore State.

2. In reply, I am directed to explain that the object of my letter of the 23rd February last was merely to ascertain whether there were any minor re-arrangements of frontier which might be settled for the convenience of the two States before the administration of Mysore should have been transferred to the Maharaja. It was particularly stated that the Government of India did not contemplate any considerable re-adjustments, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that to entertain at the present time, upon the grounds set forth in your letter, questions of large territorial appropriations from Mysore would be inconsistent with the policy which the Government of India proposes to adopt in regard to that State.

3. With regard to the particular reasons advanced in your letter for the proposed re-adjustment, I am to observe that there will be no difficulty in arranging that the Mysore Government shall not harass or burden the traffic on the road between the Dharwar district and the ports of Karwar and Koompti. It is unlikely that any attempt will ever be made to impose tolls and transit duties on this road in the manner suggested, while in any case the terms on which the Maharaja will be entrusted with the administration of his State, will probably require him to follow the advice given to him by the Government of India on such subjects. Much the same may be said with regard to the question of Forest Conservancy; and in regard to the possible lines of railway alluded to in your letter, I am to remark that the arrangements with Native States for the construction of railways through their territory at our own cost have not hitherto presented any difficulty. Finally, the Government of India fail to see on what grounds of equity or good policy they would be justified in taking possession of the Madak Tank, except with the full consent of the Maharaja.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is aware that your letter was necessarily written without full knowledge on the part of the Bombay Government of the arrangements and general scheme of policy under which it is proposed to transfer the Mysore State to the administration of His Highness the Maharaja, the question being at present before Her Majesty's Government. But I am to express His Excellency's anticipation that, upon receipt of the explanations conveyed by this letter, His Excellency the Governor in Council will concur in the view taken by the Government of India that the proposed territorial changes are not necessary or advisable.

No. 23.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL, No. 16.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, 2nd February 1881.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the approaching transfer of Mysore to native rule.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the several points touched upon in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 67,* of the 12th August 1880, and that orders have been issued to the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

3. The installation of the Maharaja will take place on His Highness' birthday, the 5th of March, and His Excellency the Governor of Madras has consented to represent the Viceroy on the occasion. The Maharaja will, for the present, be assisted in the administration of the State by a Dewan, and a Council consisting of two principal native

* See page 137.

officials. We have agreed to the selection of Mr. Runga Charlu, C.I.E., for the office of Dewan, in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, who considers him the fittest person in the Province for the appointment, and who reports that the Maharaja has preferred him to any others who might be nominated. The members of Council have not yet been selected. Mr. Gordon, the present Chief Commissioner, will remain at Bangalore as Resident, and will exercise on behalf of the Government of India such general direction and supervision as may be necessary to ensure the proper working of the new system.

4. The Maharaja's civil list has been fixed at thirteen lakhs of rupees per annum, with the proviso that during the next five years only ten lakhs will be appropriated. The military force will be limited to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of officers.

* See page
151.

5. With regard to the proposed rectification of the boundaries between British India and Mysore, to which reference is made in your Lordship's Despatch No. 102*, of the 30th November 1880, it will be seen from the papers submitted that no modifications are required. A special Commission is now engaged in defining the boundary line on the South Canara frontier, but the demarcation will be in accordance with existing possession, and there will be no transfer of Mysore territory to British rule.

6. The clerical error in the wording of the draft sunnud forwarded with our Despatch, No. 26, of the 3rd March 1880, which was pointed out in paragraph 9 of your Lordship's Despatch under reply, will be amended before the Sunnud is issued.

7. With regard to the claims of the European coffee planters referred to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 77, of the 23rd September, we propose to address your Lordship separately.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) RIPON.
F. P. HAINES.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.
JAMES GIBBS.
D. M. STEWART.
E. BARING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

No. C. 2, dated Calcutta, 17th December 1880.

From W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 872 I.P., dated the 25th October 1880, and to reply to the several points therein referred for report from the Chief Commissioner.

2. The first subject on which information is required is the civil list, or amount to be set aside annually out of the revenues of the Mysore State for the personal expenses of the Maharaja after he shall have assumed the government of his country. In the opinion of Mr. Gordon, this allowance may be fixed at thirteen lakhs of rupees, but with the proviso that, for the next five years, only ten lakhs shall be appropriated for the purpose.

3. Thirteen lakhs constituted the annual allowance made to the late Maharaja, exclusive, however, of occasional additional grants which were made towards the payment of his debts, and that sum ought, Mr. Gordon thinks, to be a sufficient allowance for the civil list of the present Chief. From this should be incurred all expenditure now classed as Palace charges, viz., the stipends of the members of the Maharaja's family, and of his relations; the provision to be made for his children; the household establishments of the Palace, including the military attached to it and their pensions; the Palace supplies; the repairs and improvements of the Maharaja's palaces; the religious and charitable grants made from the private purse of the Maharaja; the expenses of His Highness' private tours; and generally all expenditure relating to the personal wants of himself and his family, his relatives and dependents, apart from the public requirements of the State.

4. At present, during the minority of the Maharaja, eight and a half lakhs of rupees are spent annually on Palace charges. A considerable addition to this will of course be

necessary when he comes into power; but Mr. Gordon believes that it will be wise to restrict expenditure on this account to ten lakhs for the next five years, owing to the existing condition of the finances. By the twenty-second article of the Sunnud, the Maharaja is bound to conform to advice ^{ordered} by the Government of India with reference to the management of his finances, and an annual report should be required showing the income and the allotments, separately for State expenditure, and to the civil list, giving no details of expenditure of the latter, but accounting for the expenditure of the State revenue. Mr. Gordon has throughout laid the greatest stress upon the institution and retention of such a civil list as one of the surest methods of preserving the Maharaja from mal-administration and trouble. Knowing, as he will know, that it is one of the principles of the constitution of his State that he cannot appropriate more than a fixed sum for his personal expenditure, he will have the greatest interest in economizing his expenditure within its limits; and against the danger of excess, and running deeply into debt, there will be the safeguard that the Maharaja will never fail to be aware that, fixed as his income is, he must be unable to conceal his over-expenditure, and that a financial scandal of that sort is one of the first causes which would induce the Government to interfere under the terms of the Sunnud.

5. His Highness the Maharaja will complete the eighteenth year of his age on the 4th March 1881, his birthday falling on the 5th March. His ^{Date of the Maharaja's coming of} ^{age.} installation may either take place on the 5th March, or on any subsequent day which may be considered auspicious at Mysore, or may be preferred by the Government of India as more convenient. In some respects the 1st of April, being the first day of the official year, may be considered a convenient and suitable date; but no inconvenience will ensue from the transfer occurring during the currency of the year, because in matters of account, and other essential particulars, the Maharaja's administration will simply be a continuation of the present régime. There will be no sudden or violent change.

6. The essential part of the ceremony will, I am to say, consist in presenting the Sunnud, with the usual khilluts, and in reading a proclamation in public Durbar, notifying the accession of His Highness. The proclamation should be published simultaneously in the official Gazettes, and be read at all district head-quarters in the Province. The presence on this occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy would, I am to say, be very highly appreciated, and is much to be desired; not only as investing the occasion with the importance which should attach to it as a signal act of British generosity, but also to impress on the Maharaja the obligation and responsibilities devolving on him. In the event of His Excellency being unavoidably prevented from being present, some high State officer, Mr. Gordon desires to take this opportunity of suggesting, should be delegated to represent him.

7. As regards the proposed increase to subsidy, the Government is aware that Mr. Gordon has never advocated such increase. Since giving his ^{Increase to the subsidy} opinions against the increase, he has closely investigated and considered the financial condition and resources of the Province. and he feels very considerable doubt as to its capacity, now or hereafter, to bear any material increase to the subsidy, in addition to the heavy charge (four lakhs of rupees annually) thrown on the Province in the shape of interest on the famine debt. Mr. Gordon has no hesitation in most strongly supporting the proposed postponement of any increased subsidy, at least for five years. This would give the province some little breathing time, for at present the financial condition is very straitened. Assuming that this postponement will be adopted, he would ask the Government of India to consider whether it may not be expedient to refrain from expressing, in the Sunnud now, what the amount of the permanent subsidy shall be, and whether it may not be preferable merely to state that, in the opinion of the Government, an increase is fairly demandable, but that, looking to the financial condition of Mysore, no increase will now be demanded, and the question as to what such increase shall be is deferred for consideration for five years, when it will be determined. It appears to Mr. Gordon that this course, whilst sacrificing nothing in the present (the postponement of increase being, it is assumed, resolved on), will leave the Government quite free to determine on the proper increase,—ten lakhs, or more or less as the case may be,—after the lapse of a sufficient time to admit of a satisfactory judgment on the recuperative powers and resources of the Province.

8. A schedule of the laws and rules in force is appended. It will not be necessary to ^{Maintenance of Laws in force.} make separate lists of Acts and Rules, as both rest upon the same authority; and it will be convenient to enter the Act "and Rules made thereunder" together. This will much simplify and abridge the list of Rules.

A formal Revenue Code, superseding the existing complicated Rules on the subject, has yet to be framed; and a re-casting and codifying of the existing laws may also be required. The Chief Commissioner will do what he can in this matter in the next few months, but there can be no objection to the work being left to be completed by the Native Administration, which would of course submit to the Government of India for approval the proposed amended Code. Meanwhile, the provisions of clauses 19, 20, and 21 of the Sunnud, requiring the observance of existing laws, system of administration and revenue settlements, seem sufficient for all practical purposes.

9. As regards the determination of the limits of the lands to be assigned, Mr. Gordon would propose that these comprise mainly what is now defined and described as the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality. The exact limits can be settled, in communication with the military authorities, on Mr. Gordon's return to Bangalore from Calcutta. The present Cantonment Municipality limits would have to be slightly curtailed, so as to exclude the Maharaja's palace, the Mysore public offices, the jail, High School, and such like State buildings. The native city or pettah would also, of course, remain with the Mysore State.

The old fort containing the arsenal is now outside the Cantonment municipality limits, and within those of the Pettah Municipality. An arrangement must be made for its retention and continued occupation as an arsenal until the latter can be removed to another and better locality. The unfavourable position of the arsenal in the fort, and the proposal to move it elsewhere, have formed the subject of comment and report from the military authorities very frequently and for many years past.

With regard to the proposed introduction into the assigned tract of the Cantonment Act III. of 1880 after the transfer of Mysore to the Maharaja, it would seem that there is nothing to be gained by the introduction of the Act, while some of its provisions might be very inconvenient.

The Act is intended for military cantonments in British India. Bangalore is not and has never been merely a military cantonment, and is not, and is not intended to be, part of British India. After the transfer it will remain as heretofore, as it was correctly described by the Government of India in a letter dated 20th December 1858, "a station in a foreign territory." As it will not be part of British India, the Governor-General in Council, administering its government on behalf of the Maharaja, will be able to make such laws and rules for its good government as may appear expedient, while the introduction of the Act in question will not convey any higher sanction than the notification of the Government of India, and would bring with it provisions unsuitable and uncalled for. It would appear wise then to let matters remain as they are, and to let the territory included within the Bangalore station be administered by civil officers of the British Government, guided by such laws and rules as are at present in force, or may hereafter be introduced by the Governor-General in Council administering the Government on behalf of the Maharaja, who will still retain sovereignty over the territory, though by the terms of the Sunnud he renounces the exercise of jurisdiction within it.

10. If these suggestions with regard to the station of Bangalore be adopted, it will be necessary to make arrangements for its administration by the Government of India through the Resident. At present there are the following officers employed in the town and cantonment:—"The Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court on pay of Rupees 1,000 a month; the Second Magistrate on Rupees 300; the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, whose pay is Rupees 250; the President of the Municipality and the Police Superintendent, the latter draws Rupees 600 a month, and of the pay of the former Rupees 466 are debited to the Cantonment Municipal Funds. But besides these the Judicial Commissioner and the District and Sessions Judge of the Nandidroog Division exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Cantonment; the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District is the Collector, Magistrate, and District Registrar of the whole district, including the town and Cantonment, and there is an Imperial Treasury, the charge of which is at present in the hands of the Controller in Mysore.

11. The offices above detailed, which are specially provided for Bangalore now, will nearly all have to be retained hereafter; but in addition to that, arrangements must be made for carrying on that which is now done by officers of the Commission whose jurisdiction is not confined to Bangalore. It is necessary to provide for the ordinary civil litigation in the assigned tract for all suits connected with land, or otherwise excluded from the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction, and for all suits exceeding Rupees

500 in value, for all civil appeals, for sessions cases and for criminal at the police. would not be practicable to arrange for this original judicial work within the territorial territory being done as now by judicial officers in the employ of the Native State, though the appellate work in the last degree may perhaps unobjectionably be so provided for.

12. The establishment then which Mr. Gordon would propose would be this: one Civil and Sessions Judge, for whom Rupees 1,200 a month will be a suitable salary, who will exercise small cause jurisdiction too; a Cantonment Magistrate, who would devote himself exclusively to magisterial and executive business, and who may conveniently also be President of the Municipality; a Second Magistrate and Treasury Officer, and a Superintendent of Police.

13. Under ordinary circumstances and in other places, appeals from the decision of the Civil and Sessions Judge would lie to the Resident, but so long as the present Judicial Commissioner remains, or so long as the First Judge of the Chief Court is a European Covenanted Civil Servant, appeals may more conveniently lie to that officer, who might be declared to be, as at present, the High Court for Civil and Criminal purposes in the station, except as regards European British subjects.

14. There is now and there should remain a special Sub-Registrar for the Cantonment, and the Treasury Officer could, without inconvenience, be the inspecting officer in that respect, and the district registrar as well.

15. The pay of the above officers, which, exclusive of their establishments, would amount to about Rupees 41,000 per annum, should be met from the revenues of the Cantonment, as well as certain other charges to be alluded to below, for when the administration of the Cantonment is assigned with all its attendant expenses to the British, the revenue, so far as it is necessary to meet those expenses, should also be assigned with it. At present the house-tax, mohatarfa, the octroi duties, and the revenue derived from lands within municipal limits, together with some other miscellaneous items, have all been made over to the municipality, which pays one-third share of the cost of the police. This municipal income is fully required for municipal expenditure, and should in no way be interfered with. The following statement of municipal income and expenditure for the past year exemplifies this: -

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Octroi	44,000	Collection and office charges	20,017
House-tax, &c.	33,250	Public Works	51,308
License fees on liquor shops	18,714	Charitable grants	2,200
Land revenue	3,805	Conservancy	19,968
Other items	18,336	Lighting	8,775
Contribution from Local Government for roads	12,000	Miscellaneous (including reserve)	11,514
Contribution from Madras Government for main sewer	1,200	One-third cost of police	20,101
Total	1,31,305	Total	1,33,883

16. The Government derives a very considerable revenue from the Cantonment in the shape of abkari, or the sale of arrack and toddy. The revenue from arrack amounted in the last year to nearly two lakhs of rupees, and it is expected to show an increase of nearly Rupees 35,000 in the current year. The revenue from toddy may be estimated at Rupees 40,000, the total abkari revenue of the Cantonment is therefore about 2½ lakhs of rupees. In addition to this a small income from registration, and a more considerable amount from the sale of stamps will accrue in Bangalore.

17. At present Government contributes two-thirds of the cost of the police, amounting to Rupees 41,000; the pay of the Small Cause Court Judge and Cantonment Magistrate, the Judicial Magistrate, and the Registrar amounting with their establishments to Rupees 32,000, besides about Rupees 12,000 to the Bowring Hospital, the contribution of Rupees 12,000 above mentioned to the upkeep of roads, and grants in aid to schools situated in the Cantonment which amount to Rupees 25,000. Besides these items of expenditure, the revenue of the Cantonment to be assigned with it should be charged with the pay of the Sessions Judge and the Police Superintendent, their establishments, and of the other officials alluded to above. The balance of surplus revenue should be annually credited to the Mysore State, and two ways of effecting this suggest themselves to Mr. Gordon, either the actual yearly surplus according to the accounts of of the Resident's treasury should be paid, without however, any liability to render an

A formal Rev. the Mysore State, or, if it seemed preferable, an estimate could be struck, all, of income and expenditure, and the ascertained average surplus fixed as the amount to be annually credited to the subsidy without fluctuation. Mr. Gordon, on his return to Bangalore, will have statements prepared giving the estimated income on the one hand and the proposed expenditure on the other. A plan will also be prepared showing the boundaries, area, and population of the territory to be assigned, and an account prepared showing its revenues and the items fairly debitable to the Native State. An agreement would then be obtained from the Maharaja consenting to assign the said territory, and to receive such surplus as may be agreed upon annually.

18. To return now to the subjects enumerated in the letter under reply, and proceeding to take them in the order in which they come. I am to say that, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, no special arrangements in regard to the suppression of thuggee and dacoity are required, the ordinary police of the Province being considered sufficient for the purpose.

19. The military force to be maintained by the Maharaja, inclusive of the military guards attached to the Palace, may be limited to its present strength of 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, or 3,000 in all, exclusive of officers.

20. A resident of the first class with a high official status will always be required for carrying on the political relations with a large and important Native State, for political control over the large civil and military station of Bangalore, and for administrative control over Coorg. The position of the Resident for the next three years or so, during which the young Maharaja will not be qualified to undertake the responsibilities of a complex administration without constant advice, and even guidance, from the Resident, would be even more responsible than hereafter. What his pay and position should be, therefore, Mr. Gordon must leave it to Government to determine. The First Assistant Resident would be the Resident Secretary, and for him Mr. Gordon proposes a salary of Rupees 1,000. It is proposed that he should also be Secretary for Coorg, receiving an additional amount on that account from that Province. Mr. Gordon only proposes, in addition to the First Assistant Resident, to have a Personal Assistant paid at Rupees 500 per mensem, and a Residency Surgeon, on the pay of a Civil Surgeon in a second class station. He would, in addition to other duties, have charge of the Bowring Hospital, and for that he should receive a local allowance. The details of office establishment required for the above officers cannot well be given until Mr. Gordon's return to Bangalore; but as soon as he is informed what Residency staff is sanctioned, statements of the establishments required will be submitted.

21. In connexion with the retention of European officers, the first question which presents itself is the date when the Chief Court should be formed. Mr. Gordon does not think that the country is yet ripe for it, nor the native service ready to supply members, and he would advocate continuing the present system of the Judicial Commissioner and three Sessions Judges for eighteen months longer, retaining two European Judges for that time. This is an arrangement which commends itself at the present moment, as well on the score of economy as of efficiency. The other European officers whom it is recommended to retain are—

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Superintending Engineer. | 1 or 2 Forest Officers. |
| 4 Executive Engineers. | 1 Director of Public Instruction. |
| 1 Assistant Engineer. | 1 Principal, Bangalore Central College. |
| 2 or 3 Civil Surgeons. | 1 Officer for Police. |

1 Officer for Military.

22. There are three medical officers employed in the Mysore Province now, all of whom, Mr. Gordon believes, the Native State wish to retain. It is proposed that one officer, the head of the Medical Department, shall be stationed at Bangalore, and another at Mysore. The third will have the supreme charge of jails and superintend the sanitary arrangements in the Province. These arrangements are suggested for adoption by the Native State if they are agreeable, as Mr. Gordon believes they will be. He believes that, as the medical wants of the Province are great, they will be glad to retain the European medical officers who are now in it, for a time at least, and, presuming that Government are ready to lend their services, Mr. Gordon would leave it to the Native State to determine whether they should adopt the suggested course or not.

23. The time has now arrived, I am desired to say, for the nomination to the post of Dewan or First Minister. In paragraph 8 of your letter, ^{dated} No. 1,100, dated the 8th April 1879, Mr. Gordon was requested to nominate an officer, who should be suited eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan, to the post of Secretary. Mr. Gordon accordingly nominated Mr. Rungacharlu, C.I.E. He was appointed Revenue Commissioner and Secretary in May 1879, and has done good work since in that capacity. In Mr. Gordon's judgment, I am to say, he is the fittest person in the Province for the office of Dewan. Mr. Gordon has consulted the Maharaja on this point. His Highness unhesitatingly prefers the selection of an officer from within the Province to the appointment of one from outside. The names of all officers employed in Mysore who are in any way eligible for the place, have been deliberately laid before the Maharaja, and he has expressed his undoubted preference for Mr. Rungacharlu. Mr. Gordon thinks then that the nomination of Mr. Rungacharlu as Dewan may be approved. But Mr. Gordon is of opinion that it should be clearly understood that in the case of nomination to the Office of Dewan, now and hereafter the Government of India reserves the power of approval or veto.

24. In respect to the Council, it might be convenient to postpone its formation for a time on financial and on other grounds, especially as at present there will be European officers at the head of Departments to aid in the administration; and as the Resident will be able also to give special guidance. But if the Government deem it right that the Council should be formed, Mr. Gordon will consult the Maharaja as to the two officers who should be appointed to it. The Judicial Commissioner being a European, he will not be in the Council, and it remains to select two principal native officers in the State, and make them *ex-officio* Members of the Council. At present it is specially desirable to make these arrangements as economically as possible, and therefore Mr. Gordon proposes to add a suitable addition to the salaries of the officers selected as Members of Council.

25. When the names of the Dewan and Members of Council are formally submitted for the sanction of Government, as they will be, if the above views are approved of, a brief set of rules of procedure for the conduct of business, in the Council will also, I may say, be submitted.

26. The jurisdiction and management of the Mysore State Railway may best be left in the hands of the Native Government. It is purely a local railway, and would require considerable extensions in the future. The Native State may be left to arrange for these, taking counsel with the Resident in regard to any loans or other financial arrangements for construction. It will be necessary, however, to obtain from the Mysore State a formal assignment of jurisdiction over the lands occupied by the Madras Railway. Such jurisdiction may conveniently be exercised by the officers appointed to administer the Bangalore Cantonment.

27. In regard to the tombs and memorials of British officers and men, and the ^{Seringapatam—tombs, memorials, mausoleums.} mausoleum containing the remains of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, the Maharaja would regard their due preservation as a point of honour with him, and it would be for the Resident to see that the matter is duly attended to.

28. The organization and reductions effected have been briefly as follows:—The ^{Reductions and re-organization of establishments.} Divisional Commissioners with their large establishments have been abolished, and the district administration brought under the immediate direction of the Government. With the exception of two districts—Bangalore and Kadur (a coffee district)—the European Deputy Commissioners have been replaced by native officers carefully selected. The number of Assistant Commissioners has been reduced. The civil judicial work of the Deputy Commissioner, and the establishments connected therewith, have been abolished. The judicial work has been completely separated from Revenue Officers, and placed under separate District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsiffs.

In the Police Department the functions of the Inspector-General of Police have been transferred from the Judicial Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner. Special Police Assistant Commissioners have been abolished, and the establishments of Police Inspectors and Jemadars have been largely reduced both in number and salary, control over the department being placed more directly in the charge of the district and taluk officers. It now remains to select a well-qualified European officer to exercise immediate control over the Police under the Native administration.

1. Considerable reductions have also been effected in the establishments and charges from the Chief Commissioner's Secretariat, in the Account and Press Departments, and in the Judicial Commissioner's establishment.

In the Educational Department the inspecting agency has been revised, and European Inspectors replaced by native.

In the Barr or Local Infantry one regiment out of four has been reduced, and the office establishment considerably curtailed.

In the Forest Department the Conservator and his establishment have been dispensed with, and other reductions have been effected.

Reductions have also been carried out in the Bangalore Cantonment Magistrate's and Small Cause Court Establishments, as well as in that of the Local Postal services.

The post of Superintendent of Government Farm has been abolished.

30. The Engineering College on its former footing has been abolished, and in its stead an Engineering School has been set up at Bangalore, and scholarships provided for the completion of a course at some good College outside the Province. Medical Schools and arrangements for instruction in chemistry and physiology, in botany and in practical gardening, have been made.

The works of the Inam Commission have been pushed on, and the Office of Superintendent of Inams, with its establishment, will now be dispensed with.

The Survey Commissioner is being localized, and the allowance paid to the Survey Commissioner of Bombay will now cease.

In the Department of Public Works several of the European officers have been transferred elsewhere, their places being filled by qualified natives. The head of the Department and a few European officers will be retained for a time. It has been necessary to reduce the allotments so as to provide an annual sum for the railway.

31. The result of these deductions will be seen in the accompanying statement, which shows the former and present scale of establishments and charges. There has, on the whole, been an annual reduction of expenditure of 12 lakhs of rupees, against which must be set the increase of four lakhs—the interest on the famine loan—thus giving a net saving of only eight lakhs of rupees.

Some further small reductions in the Jail Establishment will be feasible, and the re-organization of the Medical Department remains to be carried out.

32. It will be very desirable to continue for a time the existing arrangements of His Highness' education. The Maharaja is, Mr. Gordon is glad to be able to report, earnest in his desire for this arrangement, and the Tutor, Mr. Porter, has consented to stay for a time.

33. The case of the coffee planters in Mysore is, I am directed to say, simply this. They have been anxious to obtain a permanent title in their estates at a fixed acreage rate. Mr. Gordon has repeatedly advocated, as strongly as he could, compliance with their reasonable wish. But the Government of India have been unable to coincide in his views. It may be well even now, Mr. Gordon thinks, to concede the point. But it is not indeed of any very great consequence; for, from his knowledge of the views entertained on the subject in the Native State, Mr. Gordon is persuaded that the Maharaja will at once grant to the planters the title which they have sought in vain from the Government of India; therefore His Highness may conveniently be left to deal finally with this matter. The Resident would also see to the due enforcement of the provisions of the Sunnud in the interests of European and other grantees.

34. The rectification of boundaries between Mysore and Madras, and between Mysore and Bombay, does not appear to press for decision now. It may indeed, Mr. Gordon thinks, be deferred with advantage till after the Maharaja has succeeded to power. Any changes which, on grounds of administrative convenience, it may be desirable to introduce thereafter, can then be amicably adjusted between the two Governments. I do not refer to the demarcation of the South Canara boundary, which is making rapid and satisfactory progress, and will, it is believed, be completed by March 1881.

35. A question of some importance which remains for settlement is the proposed transfer of the Amrit Mehal, or Cattle Department, to the Mysore State, with arrangements, if necessary, for the supply to the British Government of a certain number of draught cattle every year, in return for the herds which may be made over to the Mysore Government.

36. Another question requiring decision relates to the Postal service of the province. Mr. Gordon does not think it would be desirable for the Imperial Postal Department to undertake at once the entire management of all the Postal arrangements in the province, nor practicable to do so either cheaply or efficiently. There may be some grounds for fearing that this would lead to much friction and undesirable collision with the officers of the local administration in out-of-the-way parts of the Province, where Postal provision is required. The Imperial Postal Department had best perhaps confine itself, for a time at any rate, to some of the great through Postal lines, extending its operations bye-and-bye to the more remote lines, if it seemed advisable and feasible to do so. If, however, guided by experience elsewhere, the Government should desire to take over the Postal service wholly, every assistance and support to the introduction of the measure shall be given.

37. The Maharaja's Government should be required to guarantee the existing pensions and future pensions to existing officials of the Uncovenanted Service—European and Native. The Government have lately passed orders on the subject of the pensions of Covenanted Officers (Civil and Military) who have served, or are still serving in the Province.

38. This appears to conclude the points on which an expression of opinion was called for.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

No. 92 I. P., dated Fort William, 24th January 1881.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

I AM directed to communicate to you the orders of the Government of India on your Secretary's letter, No. C 2, dated 17th December, in which expression is given to your opinion on certain points connected with the approaching transfer of Mysore to the Maharaja.

2. The Government of India accept your proposal, subject to reconsideration hereafter, that the amount of the Maharaja's civil list should be fixed at 13 lakhs of rupees, with the proviso that during the next five years only 10 lakhs will be appropriated; although, looking to the numerous and miscellaneous charges that will fall upon the civil list, it may very possibly need revision from time to time. The expediency of requiring the Mysore administration to transmit annually, for the information of the Supreme Government, a report of the State's income and expenditure, is, however, open to question. It will be sufficient to arrange that the Resident shall receive regularly a copy of the accounts, and shall have an opportunity of seeing that they are properly kept on the prescribed system.

3. The installation may take place, unless some impediment presents itself, on the 5th March next, His Highness' birthday, or on any subsequent day in March that may be preferred at Mysore; and provision will be made for the suitable representation at the ceremony of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

4. As regards the subsidy, the Government of India are quite willing that for the next five years it should not be increased; and on the expiry of that period the question may be determined according to the circumstances and resources of the State. But it is nevertheless essential that the maximum amount, which has been very carefully considered, should remain recorded in the Sunnud; in order to preclude all doubt as to the complete discretion of the Government of India to deal authoritatively with the matter. The maximum amount of the subsidy now stands fixed as one of the main conditions, approved by Her Majesty's Government, under which the Maharaja enters upon his government; but if the point were not settled before the transfer of administration takes place, it might be regarded as left open for discussion, and an attempt might be made to treat it as a subject for argument between the Government of India and the Mysore State.

5. The schedule of the laws and rules in force mentioned in paragraph 8 of your Secretary's letter under reply has not been received. His Excellency in Council does not object to the Revenue Code being completed by the Native administration, but bearing in mind the large number of subjects necessarily connected with a Revenue Code, and the desirability of co-ordinating the whole body of law, His Excellency is of opinion that the re-casting and codifying of the existing law should be deferred till the Revenue Code has been completed.

6. The Government of India accept your opinion that Act III. of 1880 need not be introduced into the tract which has been reserved under assignment for the British station of Bangalore. Your proposals for the determination of the limits of the assigned lands and also for the discharge of the executive and judicial work of the station are approved; and the expenses connected with the administration should be defrayed from its revenues; but there are reasons of principle against the system of paying over surplus revenues to the Native State. To admit any joint interest between the British Government and the Mysore State in the finances might give rise hereafter to embarrassment; so that it is preferable to treat as imperial all funds raised within the limits of the tracts administered by the British Government. If it be found, subsequently, that a considerable surplus of income over expenditure accrues regularly, some allowance may be made, upon an average estimate of this surplus, to the Mysore State in calculating the subsidy payment.

7. Your recommendations as regards the strength of the military force to be maintained, and with respect to the constitution, pay, and position of the Residency Staff, are approved. The Officer accredited to the Mysore State will ordinarily be a Resident of the 1st class.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has considered carefully your views and proposals upon the question of the retention of European officers in the service of the State. It is understood that the native service is not ready to supply qualified members to compose a Chief Court, and that the appointment of native gentlemen from other parts of India is not thought desirable; while the judicial administration would undoubtedly suffer from the immediate withdrawal of all the European judges; the presence of the Judicial Commissioner being particularly necessary for superintending and adjusting the changes incidental upon the transfer of government. Upon these grounds His Excellency in Council agrees to the temporary retention of the Judicial Commissioner and the two European Session Judges for at least 18 months. The other European officials enumerated in the 21st paragraph of your letter may also retain office for the next 18 months; but it is understood to be the wish of the Government of India that after that period they should be replaced by natives on the first opportunity, although if on the expiration of that period the Maharaja should of his own accord desire to retain the services of any of these gentlemen, His Excellency in Council will give His Highness' wishes favourable consideration. The services of the Medical Officers mentioned in paragraph 22 of your letter will be lent to the State for such period as they may be required.

9. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council agrees to the appointment of Mr. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., to the Dewanship, since you judge him to be the fittest person in the Province for the office, and since the Maharaja undoubtedly gives him preference over all other persons who might be eligible. It is not necessary to make formal reservation of the power of approval and veto in regard to all future appointments. His Highness the Maharaja will not fail to recognise the general authority of the Government of India to interpose in such an important matter, whenever this may seem to be expedient; while the Resident will always maintain his right to be consulted before the appointment is made. In regard to the Council, it is likely to be particularly useful at the beginning of the new government, when it will assist the Maharaja by advice and will share the responsibility of the Dewan; so that its formation should not be adjourned. Your suggestion that two principal native officers be appointed ex-officio members of Council is accepted; and I am to request you to submit the names of those whom you may select for the duty.

10. The Government of India concur in your views regarding the jurisdiction and management of the Mysore State Railway. With reference, however, to your remarks regarding loans and financial arrangements for railway construction, it may be worth while to make the Maharaja's Government acquainted with the law [37 George III., chap. 142, sec. 28] under which loans cannot, in certain cases, be negotiated without the consent of the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council.

11. Your proposals for the reduction and re-organisation of establishments contained in paragraphs 28 and 29, regarding the management of the postal service in paragraph 36, and your arrangements for His Highness' education, are approved. The pensionary liability of the Mysore State as regards the existing officials of the Uncovenanted Service is affirmed by Government.

12. Finally, I am directed to say that a separate communication will be addressed to you regarding the claims of the Mysore coffee planters.

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No. 24.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE, No. 1.

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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, February 28, 1881. ency

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter No. 77, dated the 23rd September 1880, communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government relative to the rights of the coffee planters in Mysore. 139.

2. Your Lordship will perceive, from the inclosed copy of a letter* addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, that we have taken steps for securing to the planters the settlement which they desire to obtain, by arranging that the matter shall be properly laid before the Maharaja for disposal upon a suitable occasion after his accession to power.

* No. 6 I. R., dated 25th February 1881.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

RIPON.

F. P. HAINES.

W. STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

JAMES GIBBS.

D. M. STEWART.

E. BARING.

Enclosure in No. 24.

No. 6 I.R., dated 25th February 1881.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of my letter, No. 92 I.P., dated the 24th January 1881, I am now to convey to you the instructions of the Government of India upon the case of the Mysore coffee planters which is again brought forward in paragraph 33 of your letter of the 17th December.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council understands that you have made yourself fully acquainted with the views entertained in the State of Mysore, regarding the claim of the coffee planters, European and Native, to obtain a permanent settlement of their holdings at a fixed acreage rate; and that you are convinced that the Maharaja, after his accession to the Government of Mysore, will grant such a settlement. In these circumstances your suggestion that His Highness may conveniently be left to deal finally with the matter is accepted. You will take occasion, after the transfer of the administration to the Maharaja, to lay the question for disposal before His Highness' Government, and you will submit a report of the result.

No. 25.

POLITICAL, No. 19.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, London, March 3, 1881.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of political letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 113, dated the 29th December last, reporting your decision that on the transfer of Mysore to Native rule, the administration of the British province of Coorg shall form part of the charge of the officer appointed as Resident at the court of the Maharajah. See page 158.

2. I approve of this arrangement which is in accordance with the views of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and with the wishes of the European and native community in Coorg.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 26.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL No. 36.

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the MY LORD MARQUIS,

the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, March 14, 1881.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 16,* Political, dated the 2nd February 1881,

p. 181.

* No 198 I.P., dated 1st March 1881.

we have the honour to forward a copy* of a letter which we have addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, furnishing him with final instructions regarding the transfer of the State to Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, and the installation of his Highness.

The date of installation has, at the request of the Maharaja's family, been postponed to the 25th March. But we have intimated to the Chief Commissioner that any further postponement would not be desirable.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

RIPON.

E. P. HAINES.

W. STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

JAMES GIBBS.

D. M. STEWART.

E. BARING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

No. 198 I.P., dated Fort William, March 1, 1881.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 24th January 1881, No. 92 I.P., I am directed to send final instructions regarding the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore, and the transfer to his Highness of the administration of the Province.

2. I am to forward, duly executed, the written instrument which defines the conditions subject to which Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur will be entrusted with the government of the territories of Mysore. The instrument should be delivered to his Highness on the occasion of the installation; but it should not be publicly read. A careful translation in Canarese attested by you should be appended to the instrument.

3. I am also to forward the proclamation in which the actual transfer of the administration is announced. The proclamation should be translated into Canarese and be read out both in English and Canarese at the installation, besides being published the same day in both languages in the local official Gazette, and circulated throughout the Province.

4. A khillut of the value of rupees (50,000) fifty thousand will be prepared and sent from this office so as to reach Mysore in due time. It will be presented at the installation. No peshcush will be taken on this occasion.

5. The Government of India understand that you will furnish the Maharaja with a formal and confidential memorandum explaining the decisions and orders of Government on the following points :

(1.) The postponement of the increased subsidy for five years.

(2.) The fixing of the Maharaja's civil list at thirteen lakhs, with a limitation to ten laks for the next five years.

(3.) The limitation of the military force of the Province to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of officers.

(4.) The preservation of the tombs and mausoleum at Seringapatam.

6. There are a few matters on which communications from you are still awaited. There are the schedule of laws and rules having the force of law in Mysore; the determination of the limits of the lands to be assigned for the Bangalore Cantonment; the submission of the names of the two members of Council whom you would propose to nominate; and the draft of rules of procedure for the council. Your report regarding

the Amrit Mehal has been received, and early orders will be issued in disposal of the cattle farm.

7. A sketch of the programme of the ceremonies which should be observed on the occasion of the installation is forwarded for your information. It is assumed that necessary details not laid down in this programme will be settled by yourself in reference to local circumstances and to the arrangement of the building in which the ceremony will take place.

Copy of the programme will be forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

Instrument of Transfer.

Whereas the British Government has now been for a long period in possession of the territories of Mysore and has introduced into the said territories an improved system of administration: And whereas, on the death of the late Maharaja, the said Government being desirous that the said territories should be administered by an Indian dynasty under such restrictions and conditions as might be necessary for ensuring the maintenance of the system of administration so introduced, declared that if Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, should, on attaining the age of eighteen years, be found qualified for the position of ruler of the said territories, the government thereof should be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be thereafter determined. And whereas the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur has now attained the said age of eighteen years and appears to the British Government qualified for the position aforesaid, and is about to be entrusted with the government of the said territories: And whereas it is expedient to grant to the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur a written instrument defining the conditions subject to which he will be so intrusted. It is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur shall, on the twenty-fifth day of March 1881, be placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and installed in the administration thereof.

2. The said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and those who succeed him in manner herein-after provided shall be entitled to hold possession of and administer the said territories as long as he and they fulfil the conditions herein-after prescribed.

3. The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family, except in case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule.

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit.

4. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur and his successors (herein-after called the Maharaja of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, Her heirs and successors, and perform all the duties which, in virtue of such allegiance and subordination, may be demanded of them.

5. The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking, be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government Rupees thirty-five lakhs in two half-yearly instalments, commencing from the said twenty-fifth day of March 1881.

6. From the date of the Maharaja's taking possession of the territories of Mysore, the British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam shall cease and determine, and the said island shall become part of the said territories, and be held by the Maharaja upon the same conditions as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

6. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortresses or strongholds, or repair the defences of existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territories.

7. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Council, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories arms, ammunition, or military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and military stores throughout the said territories, or at any specified place therein, whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

9. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British cantonments in the said territories, whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for such cantonments, and shall renounce all jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British cantonments in the said territories such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such cantonments, and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

10. The military force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharaja's personal dignity, and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organisation, equipment, and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

11. The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other state or power, and shall have no communication or correspondence with any other state or power, or the agents or officers of any other state or power, except with the previous sanction and through the medium of the Governor-General in Council.

12. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

13. The coins of the Government of India shall be a legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived.

14. The Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the revenues of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system, and shall, save in cases to be specially excepted by agreement between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department; and all laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs, shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

15. If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharaja of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

16. The Maharaja of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused of having committed an offence in British India, for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore, or some other officer authorised by him in this behalf; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by causing the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

17. Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in territories shall continue to be vested in the Governor-General in Council. Maharaja of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect to European subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General Council.

18. The Maharaja of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore; also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium, and poppy heads.

19. All laws in force and rules having the force of law in the said territories when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession thereof, as shown in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be maintained and efficiently administered, and, except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the Maharaja of Mysore shall not repeal or modify such laws, or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

20. No material change in the system of administration, as established when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is placed in possession of the territories, shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

21. All title deeds granted and all settlements of land revenue made during the administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force on the said 17th day of March 1881, shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent court of law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

22. The Maharaja of Mysore shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness' interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government.

23. In the event of the breach or non-observance by the Maharaja of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the said territories and assume the direct administration thereof, or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or for the security of British rights and interests within the province.

24. This document shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any question arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

Fort William, 1st March 1881.

(Signed) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

Proclamation.

Whereas in the year 1868 the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council announced, by proclamation to the Chiefs and people in Mysore, that His Highness Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiar Bahadur, had been acknowledged by the Government of India as successor to Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiar and as Maharaja of the Mysore territories, and declared that when His Highness should attain the age of eighteen years, the government of the country would be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as might be determined at the time.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council announces to the Chiefs and people of Mysore, by command of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, that His Highness Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur is hereby placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and invested with the administration of the Mysore State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council declares further assistance and people of Mysore that the administration of the aforesaid territories by the British Government has on this day ceased and determined.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

(Signed) A. C. LYALL,

Foreign Department, Fort William,
The 25th day of March 1881.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, March 1, 1881.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES to be observed at the Installation of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA CHAMRAJENDRA WADIAR BAHADUR at Mysore, on Friday, the 25th March 1881.

Date and place of Installation.—On Friday, the 25th day of March 1881, His Excellency the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, will, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, hold a public durbar at Mysore for the purpose of installing His Highness Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur as Maharaja of Mysore.

Persons who will attend the durbar. Hour of arrival and reception.—All civil and military officers of the British Government within the province who are able to attend, and such of the officers of the Mysore State as are entitled to a seat in durbar, and other persons specially invited, will be present. Every officer, unless on special duty connected with the durbar, and every guest must be seated for a full quarter of an hour before His Excellency the Governor of Madras enters the durbar room.

Arrangements outside the durbar room.—The streets for some distance from the durbar room will be lined by infantry and cavalry. A guard of honour, by colours and band, will be drawn up immediately before the entrance of the durbar room and will salute on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Highness the Maharaja, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

A battery of artillery will be present.

Arrangements in the durbar room.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Highness the Maharaja, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore will be seated on a raised dais. His Excellency the Governor will be seated in the centre, His Highness the Maharaja will sit at His Excellency's right hand, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore at His Excellency's left hand. To the left of the Chief Commissioner will be seated the British officers, according to rank, and beyond His Excellency's personal staff and the Chief Commissioner's personal staff. To the right of the Maharaja will be seated His Highness' relatives and the officers of the Mysore State according to rank, and His Highness' personal attendants.

Procession to the durbar room.—A procession will be formed at a short distance from the entry to the durbar room. His Excellency the Governor of Madras will be in the centre, the Maharaja and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on his right and left, the personal staff and attendants following. On the arrival of the procession at the entrance to durbar room the guard of honour will present arms, a salute of 21 guns will be fired in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and the band will play "God save the Queen." All present will rise on the entrance of the procession, and will remain standing till such time as His Excellency the Governor of Madras takes his seat.

Installation Ceremonies.—On arrival in front of the dais, His Excellency the Governor of Madras will announce to the assemblage that he has been charged with the duty of representing His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at the investiture of Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur with the government of Mysore.

His Excellency will then cause the proclamation issued under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to be read out. As soon as the proclamation has been read His Excellency the Governor of Madras will lead the Maharaja to the dais and instal His Highness formally in his seat. A salute of 21 guns will be fired in honour of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

All present will resume their seats.

The Viceroy's khillut will then be brought in and conferred on His Highness the Maharaja.

Before the end of the ceremony His Excellency the Governor of Madras will deliver to the Maharaja the written instrument of transfer referred to in the proclamation.

Utter and pan will then be brought in and given to the Maharaja by the Governor of Madras, and by officers deputed for the purpose to the Maharaja's relatives and the other native officers and gentlemen present.

The Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Resident in Mysore will then leave the durbar in the same order as that observed for their entry.

All present will rise and remain standing till the procession has left the durbar room.

The arrangements observed on the arrival will be repeated on the departure of the procession.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 27.

REVENUE No. 40.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office,
London, April 21, 1881.

I HAVE received Your Excellency's letter (Foreign Revenue) No. 1 of the 28th February last, reporting that steps have been taken for securing to the planters in Mysore the settlement which they desire to obtain, by arranging that the matter shall be properly laid before the Maharaja for disposal upon a suitable occasion after his accession to power. See p. 191.

2. I request that the report which you have called upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to submit on the result of the intended representation to the Maharaja on this subject may be sent home for my information.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 28.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL No. 60.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Simla, May 15, 1881.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with our Despatch No. 36P., dated the 14th March 1881, we have the honour to forward, for submission to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, a letter which has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore announcing his assumption of the government of the Mysore State. See p. 192.

2. Copies of the Viceroy's reply and of the Proclamation issued by His Highness on his assumption of the government are also enclosed.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
D. M. STEWART.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
E. BARING.
T. F. WILSON.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 28.

To His Excellency the RIGHT HON. the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of India.

MY LORD,

Mysore, April 1, 1881.

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I HAVE to announce to your Excellency, with grateful feelings, my assumption of the government of my territories on the 25th March 1881, under the proclamation of the Government of India of the same date, and under the Instrument of Transfer which has been delivered to me in due form by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on your Excellency's behalf.

I am deeply sensible of the generosity and kindness which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has invariably shown to my family; and in now installing me in the government of the territories of my ancestors, Her Majesty has given a further proof of the justice and generosity which the Mysore House has ever experienced at the hands of the British Government. I beg your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty an expression of my deep and grateful loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, and to accept my grateful acknowledgments to yourself, and my assurance that it shall be my earnest endeavour, by promoting the welfare of my people, to prove myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me. My thanks are due to His Excellency the Governor of Madras for the kind interest shown by him on this occasion.

I forward herewith a copy of the Proclamation issued by me on the occasion of my assuming charge of the government of my territories.

With feelings of high consideration and respect, I subscribe myself

Your Excellency's sincere friend,
(Signed) CHAMA RAJENDRA WADEIR,
Maharaja of Mysore.

Enclosure 2 in No. 28.

Dated Simla, May 10, 1881.

From His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of India to his Highness the MAHARAJA of MYSORE.

MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

I HAVE received your friendly letter of the 1st April last, announcing the assumption of the government of your territories on the 25th March 1881, and enclosing a copy of the Proclamation issued by your Highness on the occasion.

2. I have conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India your Highness' message, expressing your deep and grateful loyalty and attachment to the British Crown; and I have received with pleasure your assurance that, in administering the dominions which have been entrusted to you, it will be your earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of your people, and to prove yourself worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in you.

3. It is my sincere hope that, bearing in mind the important duties that now devolve upon you, your Highness will conduct the administration of your dominion with justice and firmness, so that while securing the affection and promoting the prosperity of your people, you will maintain the honour of the Mysore State, and preserve the cordial relations now existing between the British Government and Mysore.

4. I beg to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness' sincere friend.

Enclosure 3 in No. 28.

Extract from the "Mysore Gazette," dated March 25, 1881.

PROCLAMATION by his Highness MAHARAJA CHAMA RAJENDRA WADEIR BAHADUR, dated March 25, 1881

WHEREAS the government of the territories of Mysore heretofore administered on our behalf by the British Government has this day been transferred to us by the Proclamation of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, dated this 25th day of March 1881, we do hereby notify and declare that we have this day

assumed charge of the said government; and we call upon a Subject
said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors.

We do hereby further declare that all laws and rules having the force of law now in
force in the said territories shall continue to be in force within the said territories.

We hereby accept as binding upon us all grants and settlements heretofore made by
the British Government within the said territories in accordance with the respective
terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a com-
mon court of law or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

We hereby confirm all existing Courts of Judicature within the said territories in the
respective jurisdictions now vested in them, and we further confirm in their respective
appointments the judges and all other officers, civil and military, now holding office
within the said territories.

For the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories under our
commands and control, we have resolved to appoint a Dewan. And we, placing trust
and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of Cettipuniam Veeravalli
Rangacharlu, C.I.E., do hereby appoint the said Cettipuniam Veeravalli Ranga-
charlu, C.I.E., to be our Dewan for the conduct of the executive administration of the
said territories.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council having complied with
our request to lend us the services of the present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. John
Douglas Sandford, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, and Master of Arts, to aid
us in the administration of justice in our territories, we hereby confirm the said
Mr. John Douglas Sandford in his appointment under the designation of Chief Judge
of Mysore.

We have further resolved that a Council shall be formed to be styled "The Council
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore," which shall consist of the Dewan for the
time being as *ex officio* president, and of two or more members to be specially appointed by
us from time to time. It shall be the duty of the members of the said Council to submit
for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation
and on all other important measures connected with the good administration of our
territories and the well-being of our subjects. We are accordingly pleased to
appoint:—

Cettipuniam Veeravalli Rangacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan, *ex officio* President.

Trichonopoly Rayalu Arokeasawmy Thumboo Chetty, Judge, *ex officio* Member.

Poorna Krishna Rao,

Attupakam Ratna Sabhapathy Mudaliar, } Members.

To be members of the said Council, to hold office as such Councillors for the term of
three years or during our pleasure.

Given under our hand and seal at Mysore, this the 25th day of March 1881.

SRI CHAMA RAJENDRA WADEIR.

(L.S.)

No. 29.

POLITICAL No. 78.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office,

London, July 28, 1881.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

HER Majesty's Government have perused with much gratification the letter See p. 197.
from Your Excellency's Government, No. 60. Political, of the 15th of May last, trans-
mitting for their information copy of the Proclamation issued by the Maharaja of
Mysore as well as a transcript of the correspondence which has passed between Your
Excellency and His Highness, on the occasion of his assuming the administration of the
Mysore State on the 25th of March last.

2. The instructions which Your Excellency in Council has issued from time to time to
your late Chief Commissioner of that Province, having for their end the successful accom-
plishment of this important measure of State Policy, are in close accord with the views
expressed to you on various occasions, by Her Majesty's Government. They
therefore, for no special observations on the present occasion on my part.

...king the opportunity of conveying to you their general approval of proceedings and their appreciation of the aid rendered to you throughout a long and anxious period by Sir James Gordon, I am to request you to intimate to the Maharaja the satisfaction with which they regard an event of so much importance to himself and of so much interest to the Government of the Queen-Empress.

4. In full recognition of the promising traits of character evinced by His Highness during his minority, and of his loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, Her Majesty's Government look forward with confidence to the future prosperity of the Mysore province which has been committed to his rule, and they share your hope that His Highness the Maharaja, while securing the affection and promoting the welfare of his people, will uphold the dignity of his exalted position and foster the cordial relations now existing between the Mysore State and the British Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HARTINGTON

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matic
this 25th

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.