

1037.

Pr
Dr. Da

**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,
POONA 4.**

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION

To be returned on or before the last date stamped below

13 NOV 1967

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-001037



James Andrew Foster
J. A. Foster

MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF

GENERAL JAMES STUART FRASER

OF THE MADRAS ARMY

BY HIS SON

COLONEL HASTINGS FRASER

MADRAS STAFF CORPS

Second Edition

LONDON

WHITING & CO., LIMITED, 30 & 32, SARDINIA STREET, W.C.

1885

All rights reserved

PRICE ONE GUINEA

V 2, L, 8, 7, 4, 83.

.B5

1037

TO
CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH MACKENZIE FRASER.

MY DEAR WIFE,

As no one has so fully tested and appreciated its materials and objects, and as no one has encouraged me so much in its progress, to no one can this completed work be so appropriately dedicated as to you.

HASTINGS FRASER.

ARDACHIE,
INVERNESS-SHIRE,
September 1834.

P R E F A C E.

MANY years ago my determination was formed, and communicated at the time to the Secretary of State for India, and to the Viceroy, to publish a memoir of my father, with a considerable selection from his correspondence, partly because I found in the declared principles and the actual practice of his long career in India much that it seemed to me would be useful and interesting both to the historian and the statesman; and secondly, because I knew his desire to refute and repel a complete misrepresentation of his views on a central point of Imperial policy, which had been set forth, under the highest sanction, in a Return made to Parliament.

It was only during the last few years of General Fraser's long Indian service, extending over fifty-two—commencing with the century, and ending in 1852—that the honours of the Bath were granted at all freely to the officers in the East India Company's service, and the Order of the Star of India had not then been instituted: and thus, although he had been in political charge, and for some time in the military command of a small army, which in one short and sharp campaign had conquered the valuable and interesting province of Coorg for the British Empire; although he had been warmly thanked by Government for promptly

and peacefully suppressing the worst of Indian perils, a military mutiny ; although he had occupied in succession, and with high credit, every political post of any consequence in the Madras Presidency, and had held the most important place of that description in the Empire for the unusually long term of fourteen years ; he was undistinguished in his retirement by any decoration except the war medal ! This was a matter of unaffected indifference to him, but I confess it is not entirely so to me. I desire to show, and I think it will be made clear enough, that this absence of those visible honours that have since become so familiar to us, was in this instance a real distinction and a special honour. It is easily explained, so far as his earlier services are concerned, by those customs and precedents of the period to which I have alluded ; but there can be no doubt that the position he had attained before he left India would have been recognised—as in the case of several of his contemporaries—by some title or other mark of the Sovereign's favour, but for the fact that he had for some time differed, in the most undisguised manner, on a very important subject of Imperial policy, with the Governor-General, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who was then in possession of plenary power in India, and at the very height of his reputation at home. Lord Dalhousie, as he will be seen to have acknowledged under his own hand, did not brook opposition, and hardly tolerated close argument, even among the highest of his official subordinates. Where a point involving, as my father conceived it, at once the honour and the security of the Indian Empire was at stake, he allowed no scruples of etiquette or of human respect to restrain him from giving, without reserve, his honest and mature

opinion. The consequence was, as will be seen in due course, that he left India, not only without public honours, not only without the thanks of Government, but, as he afterwards discovered when the papers were published, loaded with an absolute misrepresentation of the principles he had advocated and of the counsels he had offered to Government. I therefore consider myself bound, on public grounds, as well as from those private and personal motives which are surely legitimate in my case, to set this question in a fair and true light before the Parliament and people of my country.

For the last fourteen years of General Fraser's active career he filled the important office of Resident at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions—that State of the Deccan which Sir John Malcolm declared to be “the centre of gravity” of the whole Indian Empire. The pre-eminent importance of the Hyderabad State in population, in revenue, and in the historic relations of the dynasty to the Mogul House of Timour, to the British Government, and to the Mussulman population of India, prevails as distinctly now as at any period in the annals of our Empire. Having myself served for twenty-seven years continuously in various appointments connected with the Hyderabad Residency, I have learned, almost, I may say, from year to year, to appreciate more fully and more earnestly the wisdom and foresight of General Fraser's advice on the principal subjects that, in my experience and under my own observation, have been discussed between the Nizam's Government and our own, and between the several Residents and the Viceregal authorities at Calcutta. It is with some personal and hereditary claims to attention, therefore, as well as

with an unusual command of private materials, that I enter on the task before me—a task, I may add, the commencement of which I have already placed before the public, and the eventual completion of which I then announced as under contemplation.

During my father's life-time, I published a historical sketch of the Hyderabad State, under the title of *Our Faithful Ally the Nizam*.¹ In the Preface to that book I mentioned that I was not then at liberty to use documents in my possession throwing much light on our political relations with Hyderabad, and particularly on that very important measure, the assignment of the Berar Provinces, but that at some future time that restriction would probably be removed. I was not then so fully informed as I am now, from the private correspondence between them, how widely the views of Lord Dalhousie and General Fraser diverged; nor did I then understand how much my lamented father's name had come to be identified, very inaccurately and unfairly, as a result of the *officially* published misrepresentation which I shall have to correct, with the assignment or sequestration of the Nizam's Berar Provinces. The restriction as to the publication of my father's papers has now been finally removed by his demise, and I am unwilling any longer to incur the responsibility of withholding from English statesmen and the public generally the exclusive and otherwise unattainable and *private* information contained in this book, and which, I may add, I have refused, very much against my own interests, to place at the discretion and disposal of parties in England for publication.

¹ Smith, Elder, & Co., Cornhill, 1865.

When I placed before the Secretary of State and others, in 1866, the accurate details regarding the surplus revenues and the accounts withheld from the Nizam, in dereliction of Treaty obligations, I was fully aware of the fact, and have never lost sight of it, that the Home Government in Lord Ellenborough's time refused to endorse the design of the Government of India to appropriate the surplus revenue of any part of the Nizam's territories that might come under our management.¹ My recommendation at that period resulted in the Secretary of State informing me that from that year the Indian Government had been instructed to account for the surplus to His Highness the Nizam, and to pay it according to Treaty.

I may observe that in preparing this book for the press I have only been continuing in a course that has received the sanction of a Viceroy and a Secretary of State, and that I have borne in mind the precedents of many biographies and other works by eminent Indian officers, such as Sir John Malcolm, Sir William Sleeman, Sir John Kaye, Mr. H. M. Durand and Colonel Malleson.

I trust that materials may be found in the pages of this book for dispelling many erroneous notions regarding the actual condition of the Nizam's subjects, even in bygone days of disorder and maladministration, that from time to time, and very recently, have been spread abroad.

With the views I have always entertained and expressed as to Hyderabad affairs during the long administration of the late Nawab Sir Salar Jung, a period marked, as explained in the body of this work, by the

¹ *Post*, pp. 188, 189.

establishment of reforms already planned and partially introduced by his uncle, Sooraj-ool-Moolk, under General Fraser's advice and influence, it may be conceived that I read with mingled regret and irritation an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for April 1884, by Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P., the chief object of which seemed to be to decry the work of Sir Salar Jung's life by a combination of faint praise and undisguised abuse. Mr. Gorst says that Sir Salar Jung's "attempts to establish a sound system of administration failed completely", accuses the Nawab of "hoodwinking the British Government", and says that in this alone his "reformed administration was completely successful" (*Fortnightly*, p. 523). If this were true, it would say very little for the perspicacity or the honesty of the successive Residents at Hyderabad since 1854, who have *all* borne testimony to the progressive and beneficial character of Sir Salar Jung's administration,—testimony accepted and confirmed by the Marquis of Ripon at the State Banquet given in his honour at Hyderabad. (See Additional Appendix, page lxi.) Perhaps, after twenty-seven years of personal observation and experience, my opinion may be considered as valuable as that of Mr. Gorst, whose stay at Hyderabad was limited, I believe, to about three weeks, and whose views as to the condition and prospects of the Nizam's dominions are not in accord with my own observations. Mr. Gorst ventures to say that "the condition of the kingdom is wretched", and that "the people" are "unhappy" (p. 529). I have no hesitation in meeting those assertions with a direct and positive contradiction. The condition of the kingdom and its inhabitants is far better now than it was twenty years ago, and in general prosperity and

contentedness the people will compare favourably with those of our own provinces.¹

The late Ameer-i-Kabeer, whom Mr. Gorst may recognise under his previous title of Wikar-ool-Oomra, father of the present Ameer-i-Kabeer Khorshed Jah, frankly acknowledged, in personal conversation with me, that the whole country had progressed in good order and in material prosperity under Salar Jung's rule; adding that the districts under his own charge came quite up to the general standard, for which result he gave much credit to his several Commissioners.

Mr. Gorst introduces the whole subject by saying that at some vague date, "a few months ago", in some unnamed "village in the Deccan", a case of torture for the extortion of revenue occurred, similar to those related in the Reports of the Madras Torture Commission many years ago (p. 522). In the absence of some specification and authentication, Mr. Gorst, as a lawyer conversant with the law of evidence, and as a student of history, will pardon me if I decline to attach much importance to this story. I believe that all such malpractices have been as completely put down in the Deccan as in the Madras Presidency.

But Mr. Gorst has formed a very bad opinion of the inhabitants of the Deccan. According to him, the 350,000 citizens of Hyderabad, among whom I thought I knew a few hard-working and meritorious persons in every rank of life, are all occupied in "squandering in riotous living" the wealth produced by "more than 9,000,000 tillers of the soil",—the sole "pleasure" of those same tillers of the soil being that of "getting drunk

¹ See *post*, pp. 439, 440, 441.

on toddy" (p. 522). After twenty-seven years' familiarity with the cities and villages of the Deccan, I do not recognise the picture.

Mr. Gorst says that when he visited Hyderabad "the officers of the British Residency favoured the Peshcar" (p. 530). I was then an officer of the British Residency, of much longer standing than any other one there, and by no means unfriendly to the Peshcar; but this at least I must say, that if that high functionary was indeed so "favoured", as Mr. Gorst states,—on which subject he is, perhaps, better informed than I am,—it was the first time during the last forty years in which the political officers of the British Residency had shown a bias with regard to that family.

And although I do not consider myself in the least biassed against the Peshcar and his friends, I may mention that a coolness arose between us in the last two or three months of our intercourse in 1883 and 1884, in connection with the prearranged visit of Mr. Gorst, M.P., and with the refusal to listen to my advice and warnings on the subject of the social persecution of Mr. Seymour Keay. My counsel in those matters was, I conceive, neither unfriendly nor unwise.

Should I resume office at Hyderabad, and have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gorst, who, I see from the newspapers, is about to visit the East again, I shall be happy to see him and explain what otherwise he may be unable to comprehend from the few remarks I make. On publishing my next work, however, if we do not meet, he will see that I have much to say in behalf of our common friend the Peshcar. Rajah Naraindhar Pershad can hardly be held responsible for the occurrences of 1883.

and more especially at the earlier part. He is of a kindly disposition.

While the greater part of this book has been in type, four long articles, averaging four columns, have appeared in the *Times* (August 20, 26, September 2 and 10), headed "*The Native States of India, from a Correspondent.*"¹ These articles, placed in a position of such advantageous prominence, and reviving, as they do, all the contemptuous aspersions against Indian Princes and their rule, which were the prelude to Lord Dalhousie's annexations, are calculated to excite alarm and ill-feeling in every Native Court throughout India, among our protected Allies, as well as among our tributaries and feudatories. A few words of correction and warning may not, therefore, be out of place here.

The articles abound with blunders and misunderstandings as to matters of fact, that are somewhat remarkable in a writer who has evidently ransacked Blue Books for his information. For example, one of the articles (No. II, *The Mohammedan States*, August 26th) is chiefly given up to "the most populous as well as the largest of all the Native States", Hyderabad; or the Nizam's dominions, and especially to what is said to be its "too lavish military expenditure". He very much overrates in numbers, and especially in the number of guns, the troops in the immediate service of the Nizam. Instead of that Prince having 725 guns in "his Army",²

¹ Since this was in type these articles from the *Times* have been reprinted in a small volume, with none of the errors hereafter pointed out by me corrected, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and dedicated to the Earl of Dufferin, who is recommended "to imitate the policy of Lord Dalhousie".

² *The Armies of the Native States of India*, pp. 63-64.

he and the principal Chieftains holding lands under him on military tenure, have not altogether more than 30 guns equipped, a few horsed, and others with bullocks, capable of making their appearance on parade. The large number of guns mentioned in the article can only have been arrived at by counting up all the old guns, mounted and dismounted, for the most part mere old metal, lying about in dismantled forts all over the country,—not the guns of “an Army”, and not even capable of being so converted.

It is only by this enumeration of old honey-combed cannons without carriages or means of transport, that the ridiculous returns can have been made of “Hindoo armies with which the Central India Agency has to deal”, of “not fewer than 3,180 Cavalry, 34,000 Infantry, and 434 guns, in addition”—it is added—“to the forces of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal” (Article III, *The Hindoo States*, September 2nd).

The readers of this volume will find a good deal of information in its pages as to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Hyderabad Contingent,—the origin of those two Forces and the terms on which they are now maintained. The writer in the *Times* confounds and confuses the duties fulfilled and the localities occupied by these two Forces in a manner that would alone make his article, apart from its want of principle, utterly worthless as a basis for action or as a guide to policy. He says that the Nizam’s own Army, with its “725 guns” aforesaid, “is watched and supposed to be kept in check by the Force called the Hyderabad Contingent, numbering 8,000 men, and which occupies the cantonment of Secunderabad and eight other places.”

The Contingent does not occupy Secunderabad, and not one of its Regiments is quartered there.

The writer goes on to say :—

“There would not be much ground for surprise if the very generally accepted view as to the doubtful fidelity of this Force, if turned against the Nizam, were to prove the correct one, for the Hyderabad Contingent is nominally an army of the Nizam, although paid out of the revenue of the English-governed province of Berar, and notwithstanding that it is officered by Englishmen.

“If a Nizam ever could have the courage to unfurl the green flag of the Prophet, which I admit is doubtful, there would be small thought of opposing his decision among the Contingent at Secunderabad.”

The Hyderabad Contingent is *not* “nominally an army of the Nizam”. It “ceased to be part of the Nizam’s Army” under the Treaty of 1853. It is an auxiliary Force thoroughly under British control. It is not only as efficient, but in every respect as trustworthy as the Regiments of Madras and Bombay.

As to the question of comparative military efficiency, the correspondent of the *Times* is entirely misinformed. He speaks of “the antiquated organisation termed the Hyderabad Contingent”, and says that “it is admitted to be considerably inferior to the ordinary Native Regiments of the Line”. The Infantry Regiments of the Contingent have nothing “antiquated” in their “organisation”, and are quite as well drilled and disciplined as our Native battalions of the Line. The Cavalry of the Contingent is unequalled in India.

In one sentence of this article, the writer, in his blundering confusion as to the Contingent occupying Secunderabad, has plunged into an admission and a suggestion

¹ Aitchison’s *Treaties*, vol. v, p. 9.

for which he deserves no thanks from his friends! He says :—

“The Hyderabad Contingent is a survival of a state of things that has long passed away, and it should be reorganised or abolished, and its duties transferred to the Madras or Bombay armies.”

It is quite true, and the truth will be made clear in this volume, that the Hyderabad Contingent, both before and since the Treaty imposed on the Nizam in 1853, has been doing the “duties” properly devolving under the Treaty of 1800 on the Subsidiary Force, which occupies the cantonment of Secunderabad, and that those “duties” ought to be transferred to the Madras or Bombay armies. The “correspondent” who has contributed these articles to the *Times* recommends “the substitution of an Anglo-Indian garrison for the Hyderabad Contingent”. He is quite right, and “the Anglo-Indian garrison”—quite sufficient for its “duties” under treaty—is there on the spot in the shape of the Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Whether the Contingent ought to be “abolished”, or “reorganised” as a purely Imperial Force, is a question open to argument, but which I shall not be tempted to pursue here even by the unguarded admissions of the writer in the *Times*.

The “correspondent” is as unfair and as inaccurate in his assertions regarding the civil government of Hyderabad as he is regarding its military affairs. He says, for example, that “although the Nizam is allowed, by official consent, a position of *quasi* independence, there is no State in India wherein our interference has been more often rendered necessary by internal discord, and carried into effect in complete disregard of the Nizam’s sovereignty.”

This is not the case. The contents of this book will prove, from the acknowledgments of a succession of Governors-General, including Lord Dalhousie, that no "internal discord" or maladministration in the Nizam's dominions has ever "rendered our interference necessary". No such interference has ever taken place.

A "sovereignty" and an "independence" resting only on what this writer in the *Times* calls "*official consent*", would be, indeed, what he terms "a mere fiction and a hollow pretence". Officials are in the habit of magnifying their office and stretching their powers considerably, but I am not aware that they have yet openly asserted the faculty of granting or withholding the sovereignty or the independence of States. The sovereignty and the independence of the Nizam, as acknowledged by every Governor-General and Viceroy, without exception, down to the present day, rest on solemn Treaties, and are limited solely by the Articles in those Treaties which concede to the British Government the arbitrament of war and peace, the prerogatives and functions of conducting the external and federal relations of the whole Indian Empire.

The Nizam is not, and never has been, either a feudatory or a tributary to the British Government. The Hyderabad State has, on the contrary, for a long series of years, paid subsidy for services to the British Government, and received from it a tribute for provinces held in feudal tenure under it. These relations have unquestionably been modified by time and the force of circumstances, but the Nizam's position at present, under Treaty, is that of a Sovereign Prince, and a protected Ally of the Queen, Empress of India.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

- Ancestry and Parentage—Letter from Warren Hastings—Education—Appointed a Cadet—Quick Promotion—First Staff Appointment—Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras—Officers' Mutiny in 1809—Letters from Sir Walter Scott—Expedition to Mauritius—Town Major and Military Secretary—Commandant of Pondicherry—Commissioner for French, Danish, and Dutch Settlements—Coorg War—Resident at Mysore—Resident at Travancore—Letters to Sir Frederick Adam on the Sequestration of Mysore and on Canara Rebellion 1

CHAPTER II.

- Appointed to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad—Sketch of Hyderabad History—Lord Elphinstone's Announcement—Political and Fanatical Agitation in Southern India—Letter from Lancelot Wilkinson—Letter to Lord Auckland—The Nawab of Kurnool and Mubariz-ood-Dowla 32

CHAPTER III.

- Prospects and Projects of Reform in the Hyderabad State—Views of the Court of Directors, of Colonel Stewart, and of the Government of India—Costliness of the Contingent and reluctance of the Nizam to maintain it—General Fraser's Plan—Letter to the Resident at Mysore—Chundoo Lall's illness—Lord Elphinstone and the Earl of Munster—Letter from the Prince of Travancore 85

CHAPTER IV.

- Stagnation in the State—The Minister's Weakness and Strength on both Sides—The Badamee Outbreak—Letters to and from Lord Elphinstone—The Russian Prince Soltykoff—The Subsidiary Force—Great Military Authority and Responsibility of the Resident—Stoppage of the Sepoys' "Batta"—Disaffection and Mutinous Proceedings—Order and Obedience enforced by General Fraser—Thanks of Government—The Resident's Proposal for Inquiry and Relief rejected by Lord Ellenborough 113

CHAPTER V.

- Lord Ellenborough's Circular to his Political Agents—Untoward
Affair at Murchair—Letters from Captain Gresley and Colonel
Fitzroy Somerset—Increasing Financial Disorder in Hyderabad
State—Death of Vencata Rao—Chundoo Lall, unable to borrow,
tenders Resignation—Mission and Intrigues of Rusheed-ool-Moolk
and Ram Buksh—Sooraj-ool-Moolk as the Nizam's Agent—The
ex-Minister's complaint against the Resident, and Remittances to
Calcutta—Lord Ellenborough's Recall 152

CHAPTER VI.

- Finances of Hyderabad but little improved in 1845—Minister not ap-
pointed—Contingent more deeply in arrears—Sir Henry Hard-
inge's Letter of Warning to the Nizam—Refractory Zemindars—
Sooraj-ool-Moolk granted full powers as Minister—His Letter
unanswered—The Resident's Remonstrances badly received at
Calcutta—Letters to two Directors—Visit of Commander-in-Chief
—Lord Hardinge's Departure 205

CHAPTER VII.

- Arrival of Lord Dalhousie—Illness of the General's Daughter—Six
Months' Leave to Sea and the Straits—Letter to the Governor-
General's Military Secretary and his Answer—General Fraser's
Marriage in 1826—Growth of his Family—Letters to the Rajah
of Mysore and Travancore—Routine of Work and Daily Life at
the Residency—Interview of Mr. Dighton with Lord Dalhousie,
and Letter to General Fraser—Colonel Low at the Residency—
Letter from Sir James Law Lushington—Reply of Colonel Low—
Return of General Fraser—Letter of Colonel Low from Calcutta
—Financial Difficulties insurmountable—Opposition to Sooraj-
ool-Moolk—Conflicting Views as to the Contingent 231

CHAPTER VIII.

- A Church Riot—The Portuguese Patriarch and the Vicars-Apostolic—
Bishops and Priests under Military Interdict—Letters to and
from Lord Dalhousie—Letter to Major Moore—Intrigues against
Sooraj-ool-Moolk—His early efforts to diminish Feudal Tenures
and Hereditary Jurisdictions—Dismissal of Sooraj-ool-Moolk—
Letters from Lord Dalhousie—Subsidiary Force against the Gool-
burga Rebels—Letters to and from Sir Henry Pottinger—E. B.
Eastwick—Pressure for Payment—Letter to Colonel Mark Cubbon
—Letter from Lord Dalhousie on Rohillas and Arabs—A Fighting
Doctor—Shums-ool-Oomra's Troubles and Resignation—Ram
Bukah reappointed Peahcar—Lord Dalhousie fixes a term for Pay-

ment or Mortgage—Ram Buksh Dismissed—Brigadier Colin Mackenzie's Dispute and Lord Dalhousie's Decision—Interviews with Nizam—An Epistle to H.H. drafted—A puppet Peshcar unrecognised—Brigadier Beatson volunteers for Kaffir War—His offer declined—Lord Dalhousie prefers Appropriation to Reform—His Epistle to H.H. very different from the Resident's Draft—The Nizam's Counterclaim and Reply 274

CHAPTER IX.

Apology for the Contingent—Lord Dalhousie denies Extortion—The Subsidiary duties done by the Contingent—Lord Dalhousie will not reduce a man—He admits the Excessive Costliness of the Force, but will not set a good example to the Nizam—Debt of 1853 created by Lord Dalhousie's neglect—Savings by unlawful reduction of Subsidiary Force rightly belong to the Nizam—Excise Revenues of Secunderabad and Jaulnah unjustly appropriated—No Debt really due by the Nizam in 1851 or 1853 351

CHAPTER X.

Small Payment on account of Debt—Nizam's Jewels pawned—Letters to and from Lord Dalhousie—The Nizam says the Contingent is not to be reduced—Lord Dalhousie declares he has given no hint on that subject—A Respite granted—General Fraser's Instructions for Managing Assigned Districts—No Treaty wanted—Interviews with the Nizam—His Highness doubts whether he should please us if he improved his own Troops—The Resident instructed not to press for Payment of Debt—Lord Dalhousie determined on Territorial Assignment, with a Treaty—His important Letter on this subject and General Fraser's answer—Project of the Hyderabad Bank—Lord Dalhousie's Veto—Honest Abstraction of State Jewels and their Redemption—Trial of Zoolficar Ali Beg—Censure of Government—General Fraser's indignant Rejoinder and Resignation—Departure from Hyderabad 366

CHAPTER XI.

The Treaties of 1853 and 1860—Their History, Nature, and Results—Both of them compulsory and one-sided—The Burdens on the Nizam admitted to be unfair, but fastened more firmly by Treaty—Illicit Advantages gained for the Honourable Company—Progressive Reforms effected in the Hyderabad State 412

APPENDIX.

(A.)

LETTERS OF COUNT DU PUY.

(Page 22.)

These letters are, perhaps, worth preserving, on account of their quaint and intensely French style ; and, also, as showing the tact and good feeling with which the English Commandant and Commissioner must have performed his difficult duties.

“ À Son Excellence le très Honorable Hugh Elliot.

“ Pondichéry, le Mercredi, 4 Decembre 1816.

“ **MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR**,—Ce n'est pas sans émotion que je viens vous raconter qu'aujourd'hui notre cérémonie de reprise de possession, et de rétablissement du pavillon français s'est faite avec toute la décence et la dignité possibles. Le ciel le plus serein semblait nous protéger ; un sentiment de fraternité électrisait tous les Anglais et Français qui se trouvaient à Pondichéry : on se rapprochait ; on s'embrassait, et sans interprète, tout le monde s'entendait.

“ Votre représentant, Monsieur le Capitaine Fraser, qui est réellement un homme très distingué, a fait jusqu'à ce jour les honneurs Britanniques avec noblesse et avec grâce, comme si vous l'aviez inspiré ; et à ce matin, au milieu d'une immense population, bruit des canons et des acclamations universelles, après un discours plein de sensibilité et d'éloquence naturelle, il a résigné les pouvoirs qu'il tenait de votre Excellence comme Commandant provisoire. Il les a résignés avec le même empressement qu'il aurait pu mettre à prendre possession d'une place nouvelle.

“ Le pavillon anglais a cessé de flotter ; et de suite on y a substitué le pavillon français.

“ Plusieurs personnes ont essayé de dire des choses convenables : et partout on a entendu l'expression de la reconnaissance des Français qui

habitaient ces contrées, et qui, grâce à la bienveillance de votre Gouvernement, ont reçu des consolations proportionnées à leurs infortunes, et ont joui, pendant la guerre, de toutes les douceurs de la paix.

“ M. le Capitaine Fraser en a communiqué successivement les résolutions prises par votre Excellence en conseil. Elles m’ont paru toujours dictées par le désir d’obliger mon Souverain et ma nation. Je n’y ai donc trouvé que matière à de nouveaux remerciements pour le très Honorable Gouverneur et pour Messieurs du Conseil.

“ Je suis avec la plus haute considération,

“ De votre Excellence,

“ Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

“ LE CTE. DU PUY.

“ M. Dayot me prie d’être son interprète, et cela ne m’est pas difficile, puisqu’il partage mes sentiments pour vous.”

“ Pondichéry, le 3 Janvier 1820.

“ MONSIEUR ET CHER VOISIN,—Je suis furieux contre votre modestie qui veut vous faire croire qu’on ne vous estime, et qu’on ne vous aime, qu’en proportion des services que vous pouvez rendre. Apprenez que mes sentiments pour vous n’ont besoin ni de sel, ni de tabac, ni de balances pour être bien fondés !

“ On vous aime sans assaisonnement et pour vous même.

“ C’est aussi comme cela que je veux être aimé, si non, non.

“ LE CTE. DU PUY.

“ Présentez, s’il vous plait, mes hommages à vos dames.”

“ Pondichéry, le 23 Fevrier 1820.

“ MON AIMABLE VOISIN,—Je devrais vous faire une petite querelle pour avoir évité de traverser la bonne ville de Pondichéry en vous rendant à Madras, mais vous avez eu sans doute quelque motif plausible, et je ne dois pas vous condamner sans vous avoir entendu. Si je n’étais ici seul à mon poste vous auriez déjà reçu ma visite chez madame votre mère, que tous nos habitants considèrent comme une dame de Pondichéry, dont ils honorent les vertus. Hier M. Leschenaut a renouvelé ma tentation d’aller vous voir, lorsqu’il est venu m’apprendre son projet de voyage—et le même motif m’a retenu. Je dois me féliciter de ma discrétion, puisque cette nuit il a pris fantaisie à nos jardiniers de Bethel de désertir dans quelqu’une de vos olidées,¹ pour faire niche à M. Faucheur. Cette fugue n’a été que partielle, parceque j’ai mis en campagne toute notre armée de pions, Cipahis, etc., etc. Qu’eut on dit,

¹ Holidays !

si Mons. le Gouverneur était aller dormir paisiblement à Godelour, quand on s'agitait ici ? Il faut donc, bongré malgré, rester à son poste.

“ Mons. Leschenaut vous racontera surement les doléances de l'île Maurice au sujet d'une épidémie qu'on suppose y avoir été introduite par la *Topaze* à son retour de Manille. L'île de Bourbon s'est hatée de prendre les mesures les plus sévères pour empêcher la communication. Il est présumable que cette maladie est notre *choléra morbus* avec quelque modifications ; cependant il est possible qui ce soit un fléau d'un autre genre. Je vais en attendant soumettre les bâtiments qui viendront de ces îles à une visite de médecin, même à une petite quarantaine, s'ils ont des malades à bord ; mais quel sera l'effet de pareilles mesures, si votre Gouvernement n'en ordonne pas de pareilles ? car vous êtes les grands seigneurs de la côte, et par conséquent vous offrez bien plus de moyens de communications que nous. Croyez-vous qu'il y ait lieu de provoquer à le sujet l'attention du Gouverneur de Madras, qui peut avoir reçu quelques renseignements de Mons. son confrère de l'île Maurice ?

“ Adieu, mon amiable voisin, je vous salue un peu plus profondément qu'autrefois, puisque vous êtes Monsieur le Major. Si votre embonpoint augmente avec vos dignités, nous vous appellerons gros Major. En attendant je vous embrasse.

“ LE COMTE DU PUT.”

(B.)

THE NIZAM'S MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

(Page 247.)

As so much has frequently been said in disparagement of the discipline and equipment of the troops furnished by the Nizam for co-operation with our forces, in our critical struggle with Tippoo and with the Mahrattas, it is only fair to state that when war was declared against Tippoo Sultan, 1790, *our Subsidiary Force* of two battalions of Sepoys, with six guns manned by Europeans, sent in accordance with Treaty to Hyderabad to strengthen the Nizam's army, was found “ *to be in so unmilitary and imperfect a condition as to be entirely unfit for service in the field*”. The Nizam brought the matter at once to the notice of the Governor-General, who lost no time in expressing, through a letter to the Resident, dated

June 17th, 1790, his regret at the inefficiency of the Subsidiary Force, and admitting that "His Highness had good reason to complain of a failure on the part of the Company's Government in affording His Highness the support which he is entitled to by Treaty as well as by repeated promises." The Resident was directed to assure the Nizam that "the Governor-General would call the authorities at Madras to a most rigorous account of their misconduct, and would take the earliest opportunity to replace the force unfit for service with other troops complete in numbers and perfect in discipline."

Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the weakness of the aid supplied from Madras under Treaty, and at his cost, the Nizam "put his own troops in motion, and created much alarm and embarrassment to Tippoo", thus rendering to Lord Cornwallis, as he stated in a letter to the Prince of Wales, dated August 14th, 1790, valuable aid at a most critical time. In the campaign which ended in the Partition Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, besides a portion of his army which acted independently of the force under the Governor-General's own command, and which attacked and captured three of Tippoo's most important fortresses, the Nizam sent a body of more than 10,000 Cavalry, under the command of his own son, Secunder Jah, who afterwards succeeded to the throne, which gave adequate strength to Lord Cornwallis in that very arm in which his force was most deficient.

Lord Cornwallis, in a despatch to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated May 2, 1792, expressed his high sense of "the valuable and ready aid rendered by His Highness's Army against the common enemy, which had a material influence in producing the rapid and successful termination of the war."

In the final war against Tippoo Sultan, which ended in his death during the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799, besides the Subsidiary Force of 6,500 men in the Nizam's pay, 7,000 Infantry and 10,000 of the best Cavalry in the service of the Hyderabad State, joined the British Army under Lord Harris, and formed its left wing, under Colonel Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, on which fell the brunt of the fighting in the battle of Malavelly. Without the aid of the Nizam's Cavalry in conveying supplies of grain, the siege of Seringapatam could not have been carried on at all.

Lord Wellesley states, in a despatch to the Secret Committee dated 12th April 1804, that the first intelligence reached him "through a loyal communication forwarded by the Nizam's Agent in attendance on Scindia", early in 1803, that a hostile confederacy against the Company's Government was being organised by Scindia, Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore. The forces under General Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Stevenson—the latter of whom had the Subsidiary Force under his command—during the campaign of Assaye and Argaum, were supported by "6,000 disciplined Infantry of the Nizam's Army, and 9,000 Cavalry, under leaders of approved valour and attachment to their Sovereign."¹ The English Commanders spoke highly of the aid given by the Nizam's troops in their operations.

General Arthur Wellesley, in his report on the battle of Argaum to the Governor-General, dated 30th November 1803, says:—"I have also to inform your Excellency that the Mogul" (Nizam's) "Cavalry under Salabut Khan, and the Mysore Cavalry under Bistnapa Pundit, distinguished themselves. The former took a standard from Scindia's troops."²

Very strong and clear testimony, in a short compass, as to the great assistance given by the military force of the Nizam during the second Mahratta, or Pindarree war, from 1817 to 1819, will be found in the following extracts of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Russell, to the Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, dated 28th December 1817.

"The Contingent provided by the Nizam's Government to serve with our armies, independently of the troops employed in local duties connected with the general advancement of the Service, consists of the following corps:—

INFANTRY.

Four Berar Battalions, with Artillery, under Major Pitman	3,368
Captain Hare's Brigade, with Artillery	3,157
Mohammed Salabut Khan's regular Brigade, with Artillery, under Captain Lyne	1,900
	7,425

¹ *Official Notes*, published in London, 1803.

² *Duke of Wellington's Despatches* (1852), vol. ii, p. 895.

Brought forward	7,425
CAVALRY.	
Reformed Horse, under Captain Davis	4,000
Jaghiredar Horse, under Mohammed Salabut Khan	2,000
	— 6,000
Total	13,425

“This force,” the Resident observes, “is hardly inferior, even in its numerical strength, to the Contingent which the Nizam is bound by Treaty to provide, and it is of a description much more efficient for our purpose, and much more expensive to His Highness’s Government, than a larger Contingent would be if composed of troops of the quality contemplated when the Treaty was drawn up. Of the two kinds, the Infantry are the better troops; but the Horse, besides increasing our ranks, serve at the same time to diminish those of the enemy. The Auxiliary Horse at Poona, under Captain Swanston and Captain Spiller, have shown the fidelity and exertions of which troops of that description are capable. Brigadier-General Doveton speaks highly of the Nizam’s Reformed Horse under Captain Pedlar in the affair of the 16th at Nagpore, and the whole of them are said to be eager to be employed against the Mahrattas, and to talk of revenge for the battle of Kurdla.

“Rajah Chundoo Lall has also furnished for the service of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Army, 270 camels, a very expensive equipment in this part of India.”

Sir Henry Russell also observes, in a letter dated Hyderabad, December 31, 1817, to Major Agnew, Political Agent with General Sir Thomas Hislop’s army, that “the whole of the Nizam’s disposable force—indeed, the only Infantry that he has that is efficient—is attached to the different divisions of our Army.”

In further illustration of the Nizam’s military affairs, and of the difficulty the Home Government has so constantly found in getting its instructions, and even its orders, carried out in India, an example may be given in the following extract from a Political letter to Bengal, from the Court of Directors, dated 21st January 1824, paragraph 80 :—

“As it affects the Native States, it appears to us to be humiliating and galling in the extreme. The proceeding of appointing European officers to the command of corps raised and maintained by Princes, whom we have not, as yet at least, professed to treat as dependent,

must be felt as a fresh inroad on their remains of independence; as an exclusion of the higher class of Natives from the places of power, trust, and emolument, which they have hitherto held, and of which it is both cruel and unjust to deprive them; and as indicative of further designs on our part which we assuredly do not entertain, and which it is very undesirable to have imputed to us."

Here is another extract of the same significance :—

"The authorities in England have been opposed to the policy of this species of interference in the internal arrangements of our Native Allies, and the system is only tolerated from the difficulties which oppose a sudden alteration. It is in the contemplation of the Local Government gradually to reduce the number of European officers to be employed with this description of Force, in which case there will be a proportionate reduction of expense."¹

Of course, nothing was done, and the expense was not reduced.

(C.)

"CLAIMS OF THE NIZAM."

The pamphlet with this title, published by me in 1867, commences with a historical sketch of the Hyderabad State and our relations with it, the substance of which already appears in this volume. It will be sufficient, therefore, to quote here only that portion of it discussing the questions treated in Chapter XI.

"The narrative may now pass on to the comparatively remote period of 1845, by which time the Nizam's financial position—inevitably complicated by enforced extravagance in military outlay—again became a subject of solicitude at Calcutta. During a decade or so, His Highness had continued to enhance a long-standing claim upon our confidence and goodwill by steadfast adherence to English interests, effectually quelling all malcontent disposition in his subjects to take advantage of the strains and perplexities which beset us in that troublous time. Throughout our Afghan, Gwalior, and Punjaub jeopardies, the Nizam's unwavering example and active influence were ever on our side, and could hardly have been more emphatically manifest in the tented field.

¹ *Papers on the Affairs of Hyderabad sent by Lord Ellenborough to the Duke of Wellington, with a Note dated 10th April 1830: Duke of Wellington's Despatches and Correspondence (1877), vol. vi, p. 551.*

Special credit may also be claimed for the alacrity with which (notwithstanding the implication of a brother) His Highness promoted the detection and defeat of the Wahabee conspiracy, in '39, which, at first ostensibly local, turned out to be part of a ramified confederacy for overthrow of the British power. Nor should it be left unnoted that his specific right, under the Treaty of 1790, to equal division of conquests, was distinctly ignored in the non-partition of Kurnool.

"The chronicle of the Nizam from '45 to '53 is little more than a register of official correspondence between the Governor-General and the Resident, General Fraser, who had succeeded Colonel Stewart in '38. As already outlined, it was mainly taken up with remonstrance from headquarters, regarding outstanding arrears and default in the pay of the Contingent, not untempered, however, with candid allowance for its excessive costliness, which, indeed, was palpably condemned in immediately subsequent reduction. For no sooner had we acquired in 1853 the long-coveted security for discharge of an oppressively enforced obligation, than we commenced a downward course in military outlay, ending in a descent to 24 lakhs per annum, against the 40 which had been previously exacted through more than thirty-three years of unbroken peace; and, as the adequacy of the so reduced Force to any emergency was more than sufficiently tested under the terrible strain of the Mutiny, it is simply matter of plain, demonstrable account that the Nizam had been needlessly and wrongfully burdened with the sum of those thirty-three years' excess, or, in round numbers, £5,280,000. Nor less carefully suppressed, we may be sure, was the enormous set-off which may be equitably claimed by the Nizam in respect of a steady increase of patronage by nominations to the post-erous staff of the Contingent; although it must not be forgotten, in justice to Lord Dalhousie, that under his administration the abuse was materially abated. His Highness, in short, appears to have been treated (through the medium of smooth official periphrasis) as if he had been a fraudulent unthrift, rather than the practically passive instrument of an ally's exorbitant behests.

"The history of the negotiations, terminating in an assignment of Berar, by the Treaty of 1853, is still involved in obscurity, which may be, more or less, dispelled by the expected Parliamentary return. But an abrupt change of the Residency, in the resignation of General Fraser, with other indications, is not unsuggestive of demands in excess of the ultimate mortgage of the district. Guerillas of party warfare have been known to call it a session; and the unscrupulous hardihood might be traceable to a foregone conclusion which the Calcutta Foreign Office could not cheerfully abandon. It is, at any rate, sufficiently clear that Lord Dalhousie's intemperate hint to the Nizam (which was elicited in the House of Commons) that British power was 'able to crush him at

its will, is not inconsistent with a stringency of original design in advance of the actual result. In fact, a cession of territory in perpetuity was proposed; but, as the substitution of an assignment, and ratification of it by Treaty, were the work of 'a little month', the overture may be regarded as a *pro forma* experiment upon approved long-suffering. By this Treaty, concluded the 21st of May 1853, the Nizam assigned, in trust to the British Government, Berar and the border districts down to Sholapore, with the Doab between the Kistna and Raichore, the Honourable Company (little dreaming of impending dissolution) agreed to maintain, *out of His Highness's revenues*, an Auxiliary Force of not less than 5,000 Infantry, 2,000 Cavalry, and four batteries of Artillery, entitled the Hyderabad Contingent.

"Faithful accounts of receipts and expenditure, yearly, were explicitly promised, together with regular payment to the Nizam of any surplus revenue. He was also released from liability to further levy in time of war, and from immediate payment of the debt. Now, the charge upon the princely revenue, in respect of the Contingent, was gradually reduced, as heretofore stated, to 24 lakhs; and 8 lakhs (or four annas per rupee) was subsequently pronounced by Lord Canning to be *an ample proportion* for civil management. It has, by the way, been publicly asserted, and never denied, that *two annas* (per rupee collected) was the understanding with which the Nizam made over his possessions in 1853, and that such excess of expenditure between 1853 and 1860 was accepted by him as a set-off against the debt of 50 lakhs, ostensibly due by His Highness, for liquidation of which we held the Berar districts in trust; or, in other words, the majestic surrender of the bond in 1860 was, in point of fact, illusory. But, accepting the double haul in 1860 as justifiable, the surplus revenue due, under Treaty, to the Nizam should now be yearly at least 18 lakhs. Of this enormous sum (multiplied, that is, by the gradual increase in intervening years from 32 lakhs to 50) not a single rupee, down to the close of last year, had found its way to his treasury. The civil management, in fact, has been so over-zealous to ratify its distinctive epithet, in unbounded civility to the nominees of patronage, that the permissive clauses of the Treaty have been practically strained into absorption of the gross revenue. This, too, in presence of Lord Canning's recorded admission that the Nizam ought not to be charged more for administration than the cost of his own provinces, or of those under British rule. To these direct results of the assignment of Berar must be added an incidental injustice which materially and permanently aggravated the drain upon a burdened revenue. On assuming the territory, we indiscriminately dismissed the Native officials, replacing them with appointments of our own. Many of the families thus pitilessly ejected had a traditional (*quasi* hereditary) claim upon the

local magistracy and collectorships; and they were consequently, together with still needier dependents, thrown upon the State, whose pensioners (at the capital) many of them remain to this day, a horde of embarrassing idlers.

“Close upon the ratification of this Treaty—the signing of which is said to have broken his heart—followed the death of the Minister Sooraj-ool-Moolk, who was immediately succeeded by his nephew, Salar Jung, the present upright and enlightened premier adviser of the Nizam. Of the importance of his services, alike to his master and to England—especially during the mutiny—a chronicler of the period can hardly write too warmly. Combining with a chivalrous spirit, and a rare cultivation in the arts and learning of many countries beyond his own, that aptitude for politics and administration which marks a born leader of his fellow men, this genuine Asiatic worthy is probably destined, if spared, to regenerate and uplift his country, as he has already approved himself her preserver from internal dissension and from irretrievable financial disorder. The value, too, of a character so high-toned and exemplary, in guiding and elevating the aims of other Native Ministers, is not to be lightly estimated. Next after the health of the Nizam, should certainly stand that of his true Excellency, Salar Jung, as an element of vital import to the State and its foreign relations.

“The appointment of Colonel Davidson to the Residency, in April 1857, and the death of Nasir-ood-Dowlah in the following May, are the next events of importance; and, with the accession of Afzul-ood-Dowlah, the reigning Nizam, arrives the eve of the great mutiny.

“With the incidents of that terrible ordeal this recital is not specially concerned, beyond such as illustrate the steadfast, invaluable fidelity of the Nizam and his excellent Minister, together with the signal services of the Hyderabad Contingent—a supremely fortunate combination which, steadying the Deccan on the one hand and despatching swift succour northward on the other, was probably the salvation of British India. The Contingent, we learn, was first launched against the fortress of Dhar, which by forced marches they reached just after the escape of the rebel garrison, but in time to follow in pursuit. This rapid movement and essential service is reasonably alleged as a claim (still unsatisfied) upon the Dhar booty; especially as it was followed up by the speedy and signal success of overtaking the fugitives, *en route* to Neemuch, and capturing a battery of eight guns (that of Mahidpore) which would otherwise have served the mutineers. This timely arrest certainly prevented a second Cawnpore tragedy at Neemuch, and probably—in crippling the rebel forces at a critical juncture—materially affected the ultimate issue of the war. For the successful result of this, their initiative (known as the action at Rawul), the

Nizam's Cavalry were ordered an extra (or *batta*) of five rupees a month to each man during the remainder of field service; and it is nothing short of humiliating to have to add that, with a symmetrical coolness peculiar to that sultry clime, the discharge of this impulsive obligation was left to the pliable Nizam. In their junction with Sir Hugh Rose at Saugor, and in assisting to force the pass of Muddenpore—at the capture of Talbeit and fall of Jhansi—at the decisive action of Koonch, gained under the fiercest strength of a tropical sun—and in a final demonstration against Tantia Topee;—in each and all were the efficiency and resistless dash of the Contingent conspicuously displayed.¹ Nor are these brilliant latter-day services without a worthy counterpart in others, long anterior, of their predecessors in the Mahratta war. Those exploits, as well as earlier successes against Tippoo, were duly rewarded by division of acquired territory, in conformity with the Treaty of 1790; but in the results of the mutiny, as in the already noted case of Kurnool, the effect of that uncanceled compact may be looked for in vain—a contrast deplorably suggestive of greed elated by security.

“The incidents available to exemplify the Nizam's fidelity—which, in many ways, appears to have been sorely tried—are generally significant of utmost alacrity, zealously seconded by his Minister (who, *inter alia*, secured for us the devotion of the Arab mercenaries, in arrest of mutineers and otherwise), to anticipate and crush the seething disaffection of the mob by condign punishment of ringleaders. This earnest of thorough goodwill was specially afforded in preconceived measures² for defence of the Residency, when attacked (on the memorable 17th of July) by a band of Rohilla insurgents, one of whose leaders was shot dead during the repulse, while the other—Moulavi Alla-oo-deen—was immediately accommodated with a free passage to one of the Andaman islands, where, it is satisfactory to add, he remains. It is, moreover, on record that Colonel Davidson, with laudable vigilance, caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched, and so ascertained that emissaries had vainly endeavoured to shake his inflexible allegiance.

“The loyal devotion of His Highness was finally displayed in ready consent, during the mutiny, to a counterpoise of suspected danger from the Sepoys at Secunderabad, by material addition to the British Force.

¹ In connection with this memorable campaign may be quoted the testimony borne by an evidently well-informed writer (“Anti-Annexation”) on the Army of India, in the *Daily News* of the 25th of December ultimo, who cordially singles out Colonel Abbott, of the Contingent, as a consummate handler of Irregular Cavalry, with reference to possible employment of such force in the East of Europe.

² Under the able command of Colonel Briggs, on the Staff of the Residency, and for many years employed in the Contingent Service.

The personal and instrumental aid of the Nizam throughout this direst of trials is as clearly and completely evident as the relief of Lucknow, or the dethronement of the Great Mogul. How it was recognised—or, rather, how rewarded—is the remaining point for attention.

“The usual preliminary conviction that something must be done appears to have been arrived at with moderate expedition. So early as March 1858, Colonel Davidson recommended that rewards should be conferred upon the Nizam, and upon certain members of his Court, in recognition of recent services; and the Governor-General took no more than eleven months for action upon this timely hint.

“In July 1860, the promise was at last fulfilled by formal presentation of English manufactured articles, amounting in value to a lakh of rupees, or £10,000. To the Nizam’s uncle, and to his Minister, Salar Jung, £3,000 each, in the like medium, accompanied in the latter case by the Governor-General’s express recognition of “his ability, courage, and firmness”, and by the cordial thanks of the Government. Other functionaries also were proportionately gratified. It must not, however, be forgotten that, in return (*satis superque*) for the £10,000 worth of gifts to himself, His Highness forwarded, for the acceptance of the Governor-General, presents valued at £15,000, which are ‘quietly insured’ in the Imperial Treasury, against future indulgence in impulsive generosity to other serviceable connections. The *substantial* return for value received in fidelity and active support was a *formal* remission of the old debt (whose circumstances are fresh in the reader’s recollection) of fifty lakhs, together with surrender of Dharaseo and Raichore—a fragment of the security assigned in 1853—and transfer of Shorapore, which, by rebellion of the late Rajah, had nominally reverted to the British Government. Nominally only, because that *sumesthan*, or principality, was a recognised fief of Hyderabad, and we had no valid claim to the lapse thus ostentatiously made over to its rightful owner. Of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, with which His Highness was invested in the following November, the less, perhaps, said the better, as the gift was not only prohibited by a cardinal tenet of his faith, but obnoxious to Native feeling and prejudices, affording a mischievous handle for scurrilous placards and other signs of disaffection.¹

“*Primâ facie*, this was a liberal, not to say lavish, arrangement; but the benevolent-uncle aspect of the affair wholly disappears under examination of the supplemental Treaty concluded in the same year. For it imperatively exacted a cession of territory on the left bank of the

¹ The delay of this investiture was attributable to reluctance on the part of the Nizam, which, notwithstanding religious and political reasons “of strong prevailment” he finally yielded on learning that the honoured name of the late Prince Consort was at the head of the Order.

Godavery, worth (reckoning woodland and forest) at least the half-million professedly relinquished in remission of the whole debt, which, however, was really taken out—as formally admitted by Lord Canning—in the extra two annas per rupee for civil management, as agreed in 1853. We, therefore, *de facto*, remitted with one hand, and gripped an equivalent with the other; while the restitution of Dharaseo and Raichore left us secured (for Contingent and for Civil management) to the extent of thirty-two lakhs, with so much of calculated margin that British management (including manipulation of the surplus) has since raised it to little short of fifty. That the Berar Commissioners are, in effect, instrumental to a scheme and policy of injustice, nowise detracts from the marked ability with which they have administered this vast seed-field, and the substantial improvement which they have produced; in which connection may be appositely cited an emphatic recognition in the *Bombay Times* of the co-operative efforts of the late Resident, Sir George Yule—one of the few Civilians who are thoroughly qualified, by peculiar aptitude and length of service, for any post (not excluding the highest) in India. In the preliminary negotiations, moreover, we tried hard—so hard, indeed, that the Nizam was on the point of throwing them up in disgust—to obtain the power of managing Berar through whatsoever agency we might please to select; and, although this experiment was discreetly abandoned (partly, it has been stated, in default of a supple agent), his consent was ultimately extorted, not without undignified higgling, to administration by our Resident at Hyderabad, without audit, and with elastic latitude in expenditure.

“It is thus apparent that, from first to last, a retrospect of our relations with the Nizam should be carefully avoided by resolute sticklers for the perfection of British rule. Few chapters of its history, it is to be hoped, are so calculated to tax either the credulity of devotees, or the versatile audacity of hirelings. Nor are significant indications far to seek that its already sinister look will be seriously smirched by the Parliamentary return in store for them. The omission, for instance, of Colonel Davidson’s ‘political section’, or review, in his published despatch for 1861-62, looks very like the suppression broadly insinuated (nor yet denied) in the *Times of India*, of the 3rd of April 1866, and is scarcely accountable on other surmise, inasmuch as the hiatus is peculiar to that year. The obvious inference is that an honest review of recent policy may have proved unpalatable, and that it was quietly pigeon-holed with other dead men’s tales.¹ There is at least as valid reason

¹ An accidental delay in preparation of these pages for the press has opportunely reserved them for signal confirmation of the surmise, in a recently published letter—disclosing an abstract of the missing section—for which the reader is now referred to page 481.

to suppose that daylight would be deprecated in the case of a long correspondence which must have preceded the final arrangement of 1860; for it is notorious that the Resident was so little disposed to effectuate the original scheme (of managing the district *ab extra*) that, before he was himself aware of the Government design, it had reached the ears of the Nizam. It is, therefore, we repeat, not at all improbable that the treatment which our faithful Ally has endured within the last twenty years will be voted uglier and shabbier still before it is quite done with. His claim, to be sure, is strong enough, without fishing for shabbiness below the surface; for the salient case of Berar is, *ab initio*, redolent of that taint. The district fell to him in 1804, as his due share of Mahratta spoil, under the convention of 1790; and to take it back, in trepidation for usurious arrears, was assuredly the reverse of handsome. But, waiving a charge not likely to smite the corporate conscience of diplomacy, it must be finally reiterated that the claim so pressed upon the Nizam is, in equity, fundamentally bad and untenable. The Contingent which we forced him to maintain—in an excess of strength and costliness, on our own subsequent showing, as forty to twenty-four—expressly contemplated a time of war; whereas it had been maintained at our instance, and kept at our call, through no less than thirty-three peaceful years at the time (1853) of our exacting security for the arrears it had inevitably entailed.

“Not wishing to bring down upon this iteration the robust expletive associated with Prince Hal’s, the writer forbears to retrace the manoeuvring duplicity of 1860, and the intervening encroachment upon the terms of that stringent bargain, which have just been treated in detail. Enough, it appears to him, has been cited to fix the Government of India—down to last summer at least—with systematic one-sided reciprocity, and with quasi-chronic disregard of Treaty obligations which are patent and unrepealed. Self-condemned, indeed, for retention of Berar stands the India Office, in Lord Halifax’s official acknowledgment of the Bhootan Treaty. ‘The existence’, he remarks, ‘of a strong Government in the neighbouring States, and the prosperity of their subjects, are among the best securities for the permanent peace of our frontiers. To deprive the Government of a contiguous country of the means of enforcing its authority over its chiefs and functionaries, and of compelling them to execute the engagements which it has entered into for the maintenance of the peace and security of our country, can *in no case* be sound policy. In this view it would not be advisable to impair the resources of the Bhootan State.’ Substituting Hyderabad for Bhootan, this utterance of abstract wisdom may be fairly claimed as distinctly and logically tending to the restitution of Berar; for, while no candid judge of the situation can doubt that, *plus* that fair district,

the Nizam would easily satisfy our claim for a Contingent at the reduced rate, it is still more certain that our hold of it weakens his executive power and grievously impairs his resources.¹ To infer the effect of adherence to such treatment on the Native populations, and on the policy and temper of their chiefs, is more easy than pleasant—less pleasant still to confront the future which, in default of prompt and ungrudging redress, it is providing for our Indian Empire. The day may be nearer at hand than is now discernible to complacent acquiescence in the system, (unless stirred by the salutary portent of a new order of Indian Secretaries), when the nobles and gentry of England may find themselves vainly repenting of indifference to the wrongs and complaints of a landed aristocracy at least as ancient as their own.

“In the hope that he has moderately succeeded in the primary aim to be readable, the writer now commends to reflection, and, wherever possible, to active sympathy, the monitory lesson of this ‘abstract and brief chronicle,’ with the rebuke of misused authority which it too plainly implies. In urging the appeal, he is sensible of present disadvantage in an attitude of patient expectancy which the world is too ready to ignore, and in prediction of dangers less urgent, ostensibly, than such as are sufficient for the day. He will not, however, despair of English opinion, once fairly informed and aroused, as inadequate and helpless to insure for the weak that measure of justice which, in view of a menacing background, its organs are eager to concede. If full-blooded Swagger, ever the first to come, must needs be first served at the counter of a nation of shopkeepers, it is now, he submits, full time that the patient abiding of the meek be remorsefully beckoned to the front for long overdue attention.”

From *The Examiner*, May 18th, 1867.

THE INDIAN DILEMMA.

“SIR,—I find myself, unexpectedly, at liberty to fortify the case of the Nizam of Hyderabad (which you kindly enabled me to plead, in a letter under this head, on the 2nd of March), with a full confirmation of the hint quoted from the *Times of India*, viz.—that Colonel Davidson’s Administrative Report for 1862 was purposely curtailed at headquarters of its ‘political section’, or summary of recent Calcutta policy. In fact, I am released from intended reservation of the identical document by opportune issue of the enclosed printed letter from a

¹ Which, nevertheless, do not deter His Highness from munificent support of English educational plans at Hyderabad, or from the extra strain of 20,000 mouths fed during the famine.

native gentleman to Sir Henry Rawlinson, which, you will perceive, to some extent anticipates the expected Parliamentary return, and leaves no motive for awaiting it. Referring to the ostensible reward (in 1860) of the Nizam's services, he states that 'Colonel Davidson remarked, in the political section of his Report for the year 1862, that the restoration of two of the assigned districts was no reward for his valuable services, nor was the retention of his other districts by any means justifiable; but *the Calcutta Foreign Office suppresses this section.*'

"The writer, sir, has presumably seen one of the few un mutilated copies of the despatch in question, which rumour has long declared to be extant. One, at any rate, has found its way to these fingers; and, if you can oblige me with requisite space, I will no longer delay to notify (in substance) this remarkably frank and suggestive digest of our dealings with the Nizam, which the Indian Government forbore or omitted to publish with the remainder of the Report—the death of Colonel Davidson, observe, having intervened, and the tenour of the missing (thirty) paragraphs being as adverse and damaging as might consist with official decorum.

"The section (vii) in question, of the report, No. 26, dated Hyderabad, 27th June 1862, is devoted to a review of the Treaty of 1860, and its bearings upon British interests. Glancing at the unscrupulous discontent of certain 'public writers' with our non-acquisition of Berar in perpetuity—which he dismissed as simply regardless of right—Colonel Davidson proceeded to point out that the inducements offered to the Nizam for surrender of his fairest province were inadequate and (by implication) illusory. Relinquishing Raichore and Dahrasedo, we received in exchange a sufficient guaranty for all our claims under the Treaty of 1853 which assigned those districts; and—having obtained such security—we had no pretext for retaining them. We, moreover, received, *in perpetuity*, a district on the left bank of the Godavery, of considerable intrinsic value, and specially important as commanding the hydraulic works on that river. The additional transfer of Shorapore, he maintained, was mere restitution of what did not belong to us—of a principality formerly annexed to Hyderabad by the Treaty of 1817, and none of our interventions (which are recited in detail) had impaired the Nizam's sovereign rights over the territory; while from any claim to forfeiture, by rebellion of the tributary Rajah in 1857, we were clearly barred by the same Treaty.

"Of the old debt of fifty lakhs, which the compact formerly annulled, Colonel Davidson observed that it was distinctly repudiated by the present Nizam, as it had been by his father, on the ground of counter-claims, or set-off, which, they complained, had not been recognised nor refuted. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that our Ally failed

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX.

AFTER completing the main portion of my labours in connection with this work, it occurs to me that there are some points which I have either passed over or not laid sufficient stress upon, and which, therefore, may now appropriately be summarised and added here.

When I first joined my appointment at Hyderabad as one of the Political Assistants, I was, to some extent, familiar with the history of the Residency, owing to my having been so much there while my father was in office, and again afterwards when Colonel Cuthbert Davidson succeeded him as Resident, for I married the latter's niece, Miss Catherine Jane Davidson, of Cantray in Inverness-shire, and eventually became Colonel Davidson's Assistant.

I joined the Nizam's Cavalry (as it was then called) in 1853, the year in which the Districts were assigned to the British Government, and I accompanied the Force which proceeded to take possession of the Raichore Doab. With the Hyderabad Contingent I remained until the termination of the mutiny in 1858, when I was transferred to the Court of Hyderabad, in consequence of a letter from the Resident, who, after recording my services during the late campaign in Central India, informed the Government of India that he had reason to know that my connection¹ with the Residency would be acceptable to the Hyderabad Durbar. My services with the Contingent enabled me to obtain a thorough knowledge of the class of gentlemen with whom I should hereafter associate, because numerous relatives of our soldiers were friends and companions of H.H. the Nizam and his Nobles. In those days men of position and family eagerly sought service in our ranks. Since then, however, these soldiers, of whom what has been written is mostly favourable, have suffered (as recorded by a Resident of Hyderabad recently) "gross injustice at the hands of some officers", and what I shall state hereafter in regard to irregularities still going on, will, I trust, convince the Govern-

¹ See *post*, p. xxxvii.

ment that their orders are not being fully acted up to. The instructions of Government are highly creditable and proper, but their orders are not properly executed. The General officers sent to command the Contingent are gallant soldiers, and, doubtless, for command in the Regular Army they are eminently qualified. Trained, however, under the regular system, they are disposed to change one they can little understand or appreciate. The Hyderabad Contingent being a Political Force, there are considerations in that State Department which require to be duly weighed before any new system is introduced; and some of the remarks I feel bound to make will show that for years past much of my time has been occupied in the endeavour to guard the ancient Hyderabad Cavalry system from innovations or alterations proposed by military authorities sent to us from Bengal. To enable the readers of this work to understand the difference of the two systems, *i.e.*, Hyderabad and Bengal, I append the following note.

THE HYDERABAD CAVALRY AND ITS SILLADAREE SYSTEM.

In 1853 the Nizam's Army was transferred to the British Government by a Treaty concluded in that year, when the Hyderabad Districts, now known as the Berars, were assigned to the British Government for the support and maintenance of the Force now termed the Hyderabad Contingent, composed of four regiments of Cavalry, four Batteries of Artillery, and six regiments of Infantry. This Force, it was arranged, was to be under the control of the Resident as hitherto, its organisation remaining on the Irregular system, as a local Force. So the Contingent under the British Government did not lose its peculiar features as they existed prior to the transfer. The scale of Establishments was revised at that time with a view to retrenchment, but the several regulations governing the interior economy and discipline remained the same. The Hyderabad Cavalry was organised on the Silladaree system; *i.e.*, any member of the Force had the privilege, if a man of property, of owning a number of Horse Assamees, *i.e.*, horses, with the right of nominating soldiers, called "Bargheers", to ride them, drawing from Government a fixed allowance for each

horse, feeding and maintaining them and riders. This principle existed at the time of transfer ; no change was contemplated at that time, nor was any suggested until many years after. It enabled the Government to maintain a body of efficient Cavalry without incurring expense or risk in purchase of horses ; and, by the simple arrangement of a monthly payment per head, they were relieved of any necessity of caring for the regular supply of remounts, and saved the heavy expense of keeping up large establishments for that purpose. On the other hand, the military classes of the country, having money to invest, find suitable employment for it and for themselves on objects which are congenial to their tastes, and at the same time produce a profitable return on their outlay. The soldier who thus invests his money throws his whole interests, both personal and pecuniary, in the balance with the Government he serves ; renders himself a loyal, useful, and trustworthy retainer, and removes himself from the temptation to join the evil-disposed, who, having no such property or interest at stake, might abandon their standard in time of peril, or during a crisis such as the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58.

Irregular Cavalry can be organised on two different systems, viz., the "Silladaree", as with the Hyderabad Contingent, and the "Khudaspa", as in the Bengal Army.

The "Silladaree" system admits of a soldier being the owner of more than one horse in a Cavalry Regiment, and having the right of nomination of the troopers, or riders of his extra horse or horses these riders being approved as efficient soldiers like himself.

The "Khudaspa" system permits a soldier to become the owner of the horse he rides, and of no more.

From my previous writings it will be perceived that, so far as Hyderabad is concerned, I am in favour of the former system in preference to the latter, and for many reasons. Among other arguments in favour of the single horse and trooper proprietorship, it is advanced that such a soldier rides his own horse, and, therefore, takes an additional interest in its well-being, spends more money on its food, and is careful to maintain at all times its good condition ; on the other hand, an impression exists that a trooper, or rider, of another man's horse cannot be expected to devote so much care and attention to the animal he rides, and, therefore, that the "Khudaspa", or single-horse system, should succeed better than the other.

It will be seen from this account that a recruit has only six rupees per mensem left him for his own nourishment for a period of four years, and although after that long probation he obtains twelve rupees for his own personal use, yet the hardships he has borne meanwhile, are poorly compensated for by this relief, which is generally lessened by his having to maintain a family of his own. In this position he is not a bit better off than the "Bargheer", who gets his pay clear of all encumbrances, while he has not had the pull of four years' privations. The "Khudaspa", pinched by these privations, only lacks the opportunity to starve his horse instead of himself. He is known not to allow any chance of doing so to slip by, and this necessitates vigilant supervision on the part of Squad Duffedars (non-commissioned officers) when the horse of a "single proprietor" is getting his food. The "Khudaspa", moreover, is so surrounded by restrictions in regard to the treatment of his horse, as well as the "Syce" and pony towards whose keep he contributes, that he has already become aware that his "ownership" of the horse he rides is practically a myth. He finds, under present regulations, that, although he has contributed, or is doing so, towards the price of his horse, he has actually no power to use it, or the pony, or the "Syce", in any other way than that ordered by his superior officer. He is not consulted in the purchase of a horse suitable to himself, but he is simply allotted one, which he must groom and keep in condition, and which he must resign at the will of his superior officers. Here, again, he is no better off in any respect than a "Bargheer", or trooper, who rides another proprietor's horse, and who, without depositing 400 rupees, enjoys no less advantages than the single-horse proprietor.

A man in possession of 400 rupees will not offer himself as a recruit for the Cavalry unless his relations are already in the corps, the simple reason being that he, as an outsider, will gain less by investing that sum in the regiment than out of it. The case is different with a man offering himself for the position of Silladar, or owner of more horses than one. He himself secures at once a respectable position in the corps, commands the prospect of rising to a commission, and not only finds employment for the investment of his money, but also secures a reasonable income, owing to the feasibility of working his "Pagah", or number of horses, with greater economy. These are certainly singular advantages to him-

self, but in them also will be found a corresponding profit and advantage to Government. We not only secure the services of a respectable and perhaps powerful retainer, but also assure ourselves of the loyalty of his party, the troopers of his horses being generally his own relations and friends. A Silladar, in fact, possesses a direct, personal, social, and influential heavy stake on the side of the Government he serves—a stake of such importance as to render him, his family and troopers, more loyal to the State in troublous times; while the single-horse owner has, perhaps, his 400 rupees, accumulated under privations, and no other interest, in the Government or its concerns. In proof of this, read the history of the Silladars of Hyderabad during the mutiny, and compare it with what happened in Bengal.

Here I tender my thanks to my former chiefs, C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., and Sir S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., for their uniform courtesy to me while filling the office of their adviser.

When Mr. Saunders was Resident in 1875, proposals were first submitted in view to disturbing the existing organisation of the Hyderabad Cavalry, and they commenced officially by the General Commanding the Contingent submitting to the Resident an order, which he proposed to issue to the Force, providing for the sale of horses belonging to pensioners or outsiders not in the service, and restricting future proprietorship to ten horses only; present Silladars of any number of horses not to be interfered with, so long as they remained in the service. To this the Resident replied, that the absorption of outside Silladars by degrees might be sanctioned, and meet with his approval, but restriction of a Silladar to ten horses only would change the character of service in the Contingent Cavalry, the more so when taken in conjunction with minor reforms already introduced and carried out by the General. These regiments of Hyderabad, he said, had stood the test of the Mutiny, and, although prepared for improvements, the Resident declared that the most mature consideration was necessary before any radical change was introduced into the system. On the whole, he thought it best to take the orders of the Government of India on this matter; but before doing so, would like to know whether the changes now proposed by the General, together with those already made, embraced all the reforms he intended to recommend; or whether, for example, he

desired an increase in the number of European officers ; also, what pay he would assign to the Native Adjutant created by him, and whether a corresponding reduction should be made in that of the Rissaldar-Major.

Upon this the Brigadier-General, on 26th May 1875, submitted a Memorandum, embodying his proposals of reform in the Hyderabad Contingent. The most important measures contained therein were an increase to the number of European officers in Cavalry and Infantry, and the very gradual extinction of the Silladaree system in the Cavalry. In regard to the latter, he observed that the old Bengal Irregular Cavalry was constituted precisely as the Contingent Cavalry now is, on the Silladaree system, which it was found necessary to abolish, and the aim of his present proposal was to do carefully and very gradually for the Contingent Cavalry what has been done with so much advantage for the sister service. Respecting the increase of British officers, he considered it indispensably necessary. In his memorandum, the General shows how very weak every regiment and battery is in officers, not sufficient, in fact, to take the field in any case ; and, as against the idea that because the Contingent has got on very well with its present complement of officers, and needs no more, he urges that the good services of these regiments in subsequent engagements were attributable to the increased number of British officers attached to them, and to the efficient leading of the latter. Further, he adds, in the old fighting days there was a British officer to every two companies, besides the Commanding Officer and Staff ; moreover, there were four Brigadiers and their Staff Officers.

In concluding this part of his subject, he urges that the increase of officers is so important, that if the increased expenditure should be an obstacle to its being carried out, he would urge a reduction in the strength of the whole Force, in order to meet it.

Coming to the subject of the Silladaree system, the Brigadier-General declares that, whatever its merits may have been, its usefulness has passed away. The present Silladars have no claims on Government for services in the field, but are chiefly speculators, pocketing the profits of the soldiers. It was owing to them that the prices of "Assamees" have been inflated 200 per cent., and the controlling power is in their hands. To show that Native officers have too much power and influence under this

system, he quotes a General, who wrote twelve years before: "I know of a case where an officer holds sixty Assamees, who actually, in 1857, decided whether his regiment was to go on service or not. *It is true he used his power entirely for the advantage of the State, and has always shown himself a loyal and deserving servant of Government,* but I cannot believe that it is either safe or advisable to trust so much in the fidelity of any Native." (Note.—The italics are mine, as proving what I said above.)

"The above description", adds the Brigadier-General, "will answer to existing circumstances. The Native officer is alive, possesses more Assamees, and more influence than he did when those words were written." From paragraph 4 to No. 15 the General gives his reasons for recommending the gradual abolition of the Silladaree system. Among these are, "that it is disadvantageous to the interests of Government and unjust to the soldier. The latter does not get his pay nor give any loyalty to the State. Bargheers, or troopers, are dissatisfied and inefficient. A Bargheer cannot become the owner of a horse because he has no money."

It is needless to point out that under this system the tie between man and horse, so essential in all Cavalry, does not, cannot, exist. "Let vested rights", he says, "remain untouched; existing Silladars should be permitted to retain their Assamees while they remain in the service—not afterwards. The extinction of this system would be very gradual; it would occupy many years. But the measure, however gradually brought into operation, would infuse heart and hope into the troopers, who now feel that their career is without prospect."

The remainder of this Memorandum is taken up with minor subjects of detail, or interior economy of requirements, abolition of Native bankers, introduction of Bengal accounts, deposit and other funds, winding up with composition of regiments, in which the General recommends an increased number of other classes than Mohammedans, and is strongly in favour of the Sikh element; as being a fine race of fighting men.

The Resident at Hyderabad answered the General's communication and Memorandum on 10th June 1875, and informed him he would submit the whole correspondence, after printing, to the Government of India, and requested him to hold in reserve all

further measures, involving considerable or important changes in the constitution of the Force, or in the interior economy and discipline of its regiments, which might commit the Government to any particular line of policy before its orders were received.

It will be seen from the above Memorandum that the Brigadier-General, a Bengal officer, condemns a system which he knows little about, beyond that it has stood the test of time and rebellion, and proposes to introduce in its stead one that has done neither. The tendency of Bengal officers in those days was to suppose that all the institutions and organisations in their Presidency must be superior to those of others; and even the rude and startling lesson of the Mutiny did not altogether remove this idea, for here we find a Bengal officer, some years after, recommending the abolition of a military organisation which he admits proved itself loyal and useful to the State, in favour of a Bengal one, which was the very reverse. Such a proposal, in itself, is sufficiently condemnatory, and in submitting it, with the General's Memorandum, to the Governor-General, Mr. Saunders' opinions and expositions of the objectionable proposals are both elaborate and crushing.

Before going to it, however, I will give one more proof within my own knowledge of the loyalty and faithfulness of the Hyderabad Cavalry, under the Silladaree system, in the Mutiny in 1857-58. At that time there was stationed at a small cantonment, Lingasoo-goor, 200 miles from Hyderabad, a small detachment of Cavalry, consisting of one Native officer and twenty-five troopers, in addition to a regiment of Infantry and two guns. Every soldier of all arms was a native of the North of India, where rebellion was then raging. Sedition was rife in and around the little station, and armed rebels were gathering together on the frontiers. The Native officer of Cavalry and many of his men came from Delhi, where their families were shut up, for it was then besieged. The total number of English officers at that station was five, while the Natives probably numbered 2,000. Knowing that the Force would probably have to take the field, the chief military and civil officers called a council of war, inviting all the Native officers of all arms to attend. Every man not on duty came. The Council was addressed by the civil officer, also a military man, who informed them of the latest news from Bengal; also that the Chief of a neighbouring State was about to join the rebels, and the Commanding Officer

would shortly call for their services to fight the enemies of the State. Were they and their men ready, at all hazards, and in spite of all temptations, to support the cause of the Government they served? Every officer present rose and placed the hilt of his sword in the hand of each European officer in turn, and the Native Cavalry officer said "Inshallah! we are ready." A few days after, the Cavalry accompanied the guns on service under one English officer only, and behaved as well in the field as they did in camp. Not one word of discontent or rebellion was heard, and those soldiers were faithful and true under the most trying circumstances that can be conceived.

On the 3rd July 1875, Mr. Saunders commences his despatch by remarking that the General had not been long in command before he introduced one or two changes in the Cavalry branch without reference to the Resident, and shortly afterwards began to carry out a complete *bouleversement* of the old system in the Hyderabad Cavalry. Hence he interfered, and requested no further changes should be made pending orders from Government. Changes in interior economy of Cavalry Regiments, made on the General's own responsibility, will be referred to afterwards for the Governor-General's information, but for the present it is sufficient to discuss the Memorandum. The Resident proceeds to take the General's reasons for abolition of the Silladaree system one by one, as he cannot allow an old system to be abolished without explaining its nature and objects. He denies that the usefulness of the Silladaree system has passed away, and quotes despatches of General J. S. Fraser, "an officer of rare political sagacity, as well as extensive military experience", showing his high opinion of the Nizam's Cavalry under that system, and deprecating any changes therein. Again General Fraser, in another despatch, says, "The Nizam's Cavalry is of a peculiar character, and is, I believe, considered as the best of its kind in India."

As regards "discipline", under the Silladaree system, it may be admitted not to be such as the General approves; but that sort which is required for Regular troops is not necessary or judicious with Irregular Cavalry, into which the more respectable of the warlike classes of India would not enlist under a European system of discipline. The General's next objection is that the Silladaree system places too much power in the hands of Native officers.

Mr. Saunders remarks that it was made a special object to create in these regiments posts as Native officers in the prime of life,—posts which, from their duties and responsibilities, officers of ability and character might occupy with pride and satisfaction to themselves; and the Resident believes that this system has resulted in developing an exceptionally high stamp of Native troop commander. He quotes authorities to show that under a Silladaree system there is no difficulty in recruiting, as these regiments were maintained to absorb the military material abounding in the State, and not to import it from elsewhere. Such charges as “obstruction to efficiency” and “failure before the enemy”, the Resident remarks, he had never heard before, and meets them at once by quotations from official despatches of Sir Hugh Rose (now Lord Strathnairn), who states that the Hyderabad Cavalry showed admirable steadiness under fire, and thanks the Resident most cordially for “having allowed me to have the command of a large portion of your Force, which owes so much of its efficiency to the excellent organisation you introduced. I shall always remember the never-failing goodwill which its officers and men displayed towards myself, and the good service which they did to the cause of my Queen and country.” Records like these may be allowed to speak for themselves. It seems past dispute that the Contingent is now amply competent to perform all the duties devolving on it, in connection with the primary object of its formation, viz., the defence of the Nizam’s own country. It is also on record that on the only occasions of its being employed in the field against the enemies of India, its conduct earned for it the praise and admiration of its Generals. “Therefore”, says Mr. Saunders, “I really do not see any necessity, or even reasonable grounds, why the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Cavalry should be undertaken at the sacrifice of all those political and other advantages which cluster round the present system.” He objects strongly to the proposal that Silladars should be made to dispose of their “Assamees” on leaving the service, and quotes the instance of one of the finest officers of Cavalry, “Ahmed Buksh Khan”, whose son, in the same regiment, according to natural hereditary right, and the will of his father, succeeds to his troops, and horses, and horsemen, in the same manner as the knights of old.

Now, as regards the changes introduced in Cavalry arrangements

by the General, one was to order every Silladar or Bargheer to groom his own horse. In India, where Native grooms are always kept, it is unnecessary for a trooper to groom his horse, but in the Nizam's Cavalry it was a condition of his service that he was *not* to do so. This change not only caused the greatest vexation to all Native troopers, but it really was the thin end of a wedge intended to upset the system, root and branch. It had the immediate effect of making many Bargheers throw up our service, send in their resignations, and seek employment in other quarters, and Sir Salar Jung told the Resident that men were applying to enter his Cavalry. Other changes, such as cutting down the usual leave for Mohammedan festivals, importing saddles from *Cawnpur* (Bengal again), and putting the men under stoppages to pay for them, as well as for certain alterations in the Horse Lines, were quite enough to bring about among the Native Irregular troopers what is known as a "mistake", but would more properly be translated an *émeute*, which more recently actually occurred in one regiment.

Thus, Mr. Saunders laid before the Viceroy all that could be said, from his view, in favour of the old system, and did not attempt to disguise his appreciation of an organisation established by some of the most distinguished of his predecessors. At the same time, from a military point of view, he can offer no positive opinion as to whether the General's scheme of reorganisation should be set aside, or adopted. All he requests is, if the Silladaree system is to be retained, that such general instructions should be laid down by H.E. in Council as will obviate the risk of its being impaired from time to time by regimental commanders who may happen to condemn it; on the other hand, if reorganisation is to proceed, he trusts that the Silladaree system may not be abolished gradually, 'but *at once*, in accordance with proposals which he will make for suitable compensation in money, or otherwise, to every Native officer or soldier now in the Force, who cannot be made to fit into a place under the General's system, without present or future depreciation of his property, the lowering of his self-respect, or even the violation of his national or reasonable prejudices.

On 10th October 1875, the Government of India requested a further and fuller report on the several points mooted; and before this matter went further, Mr. Saunders had left Hyderabad and was succeeded by Sir Richard Meade, who possessed special

qualifications to report on this matter, as he had himself served both under the "Pagah" (or Silladaree) and "Khudaspa" systems.

On the 19th February 1876, Sir Richard Meade submits his report. He first wants to know if the Government deem it proper and desirable that the Hyderabad Cavalry should be assimilated in organisation and discipline to the Regular Army, as that is the General's intention. He assumes that the character of the Contingent as a local force, specially kept up for service within Hyderabad limits, and neither available for, nor liable to, employment beyond them, except in the contingency described in Treaty of 1853, is not open to doubt or question. He then states, *seriatim*, all the measures of reform proposed by the General, which have already been given above by Mr. Saunders, and in the Memorandum, and expresses his opinion on each. From his own experience in Gwalior under a similar organisation and the same number of officers as in the Hyderabad Contingent, he can only say that the former was, in all essential respects, efficient for the duties required of it, or that could be required of the Hyderabad Contingent within the Nizam's territories, and he cannot endorse the General's view, that an increase of European officers is absolutely necessary. If a reduction in strength of the Force is clearly required to render it efficient, the saving should be applied to decrease its general cost, and not to increase its officers.

Regarding the General's poor opinion of the Native officers of the Contingent, Sir R. Meade's knowledge in other parts leads him to believe that, with careful training and selection, a fair proportion would be found fitted to meet every requirement, and he does not concur in the opinion that Native officers are so useless and valueless as the General considers them to be. He is not prepared to condemn the Silladaree system absolutely. It was that originally and universally in force in our Irregular Horse, in which, as in the Contingent up to late years, it answered, on the whole, fairly for a long period. We were compelled to have recourse to it to some extent, when forced to raise a new army during the Mutiny, and may have to do so again, if any such convulsion recurs.

Sir R. Meade shares the opinion that an attempted extinction of this system will involve a serious interference with the rights of property which have been acquired in a duly recognised and sanc-

tioned state of things, and justice demands that such rights should not be injured ; and he thinks it will only be possible to bring about the change desired by the General very gradually, and, for the present, to but a partial extent. He then suggests a number of rules which might be adopted with advantage without injustice to existing interests. These consist chiefly of all the minor matters of detail mentioned in the General's "Memorandum", nearly all, however, tending to assimilation with the Regular Army. After making careful inquiry into the value and price paid for "Assamee" in the Hyderabad Cavalry of late years, it was found to have fallen to about the worth of a horse and equipment, while in the Nizam's Irregular Horse each Assamee was worth Rs.1,000, from which it may be assumed that the changes already introduced into the Contingent are unsuited to and unpopular with the military classes of the Deccan, who formerly filled its ranks. The General wishes the Cavalry Regiments to consist of three squadrons : one of Deccan or Rajputana Mohammedans, one of N.W.P. Mohammedans, and one of Sikhs. Sir R. Meade does not agree, but is of opinion that they should, as far as possible, be recruited from the Deccan, and Southern and Central India ; nor does he approve of the General's proposal for annual camps of exercise for Contingent troops.

Subsequently, Government issued its orders on this subject, and I here append the rules which were conveyed to the General Commanding to be carried out in the Cavalry Regiments.

Rules regarding sale and purchase of Assamees in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry Regiments, taken from letter No. 6, dated 19th February 1876, from the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

"1. Silladars now in the Service will not be required to reduce the number of their assamees now held by them ; but no Silladar will, in future, be allowed to acquire by purchase or otherwise, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, more than (10) ten assamees, including those previously possessed by him.

"2. Where a Silladar is already the holder of (5) five or more assamees, he will not be at liberty to add to that number without the special permission of his Commanding Officer.

"3. If, on the demise of a Silladar, the heir to his estate is serving in the regiment, and the assamees held by the deceased become the property of such heir, he shall be allowed to inherit them without reference to the above limitations.

" 4. If the heir of a deceased Silladar is not serving in the regiment, or is not at once entertained in it, the deceased's assamees will be sold.*

" 5. Dismissal from the Service, or transfer of a Silladar to another corps, will involve the sale of his assamees, unless in the latter case they are transferred with him.

" 6. No person of any class or description, not serving in a regiment, will be permitted to hold assamees in such regiment; and all assamees now held in contravention of this rule will be gradually sold off with as much consideration as possible for the interests of the holders.

" 7. To enable Commanding Officers to aid deserving Bargheers, who desire to become Khudaspahs, by purchasing for them assamees offered for sale, or available therefor, under the foregoing rule, an advance of a maximum sum not exceeding Rs. (10,000) ten thousand will be authorised for each Corps for this purpose."

These were the only orders sanctioned by Government, and it was expected that they would have been generously carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived; but this was not the case. So determined was the General to substitute single proprietor system for the Silladaree, that he left no means untried to gain this point; and, on his departure from Hyderabad in 1881, he addressed Government direct, and commented on the late Resident's military administration. This letter was forwarded of course to Hyderabad for report; and, from the voluminous correspondence which followed, my readers will understand that for a second time I was overwhelmed with work in preparing memoranda for the new Resident's consideration. The General told the Government he had appealed in vain to the Resident for consideration and justice to be shown to the Bargheer class; and having been appointed by the Viceroy for the purpose of reforming the Contingent (this is not confirmed by official documents), he thinks it his duty to bring the whole matter under Government consideration before surrendering his command. Now, it will be seen from this that the General's advocacy has been in favour of one *class* of persons as against another, instead of a larger and more comprehensive support of a Bengal military system, as against one which, in my opinion, is not only superior, but far better

* It has been arranged, however, that in the event of an heir to such property showing promise of becoming a good soldier, he being a minor at the time, that the estate be held in trust until he join the ranks.

adapted to Hyderabad and its Cavalry. In support of this view, and at the request (see extract entered hereafter) of Sir S. Bayley, then Resident¹, I drew up a Memorandum embodying once more all the opinions I originally held, hold now, and will continue to hold on this matter.

Memorandum by Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

"When the question of the Silladari system was first mooted, I placed my views on the subject before the Resident, Mr. Saunders, who generally accepted them, and subsequent events proved that they were not entirely at variance with the orders which were issued to the Force after approval by the Government of India.

"I have, notwithstanding all that has been urged against this system, continued to hold the same opinion, and am still fully convinced that the requirements of the times neither demand nor justify changes being made in the Silladari system of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry without giving full compensation to Silladars, should it be proposed to take their assamees from them at a valuation; but I sincerely trust that I may show cause why it will be a better policy to encourage the retention of our old system, rather than destroy it.

"The constitution of the Contingent Cavalry is peculiar, and differs in so many ways from that of the Regular Army, that exceptional measures, in which usages of the Force have not been lost sight of, are always deemed necessary for the administration of the Contingent Cavalry.

"Unlike other regiments raised in times of emergency, and made up of men of all classes and nationalities, and, in some cases, disbanded when no longer required, the Contingent Cavalry is a kind of territorial regiment (a scheme the Secretary of State for War is now introducing into the British service), whose interests are confined to the country to which they belong, and from the military class of which they are to be recruited.

"These regiments were formed from small parties or squadrons maintained, and invariably commanded, by the chiefs and nobility of the country, who eventually settled down and became Silladars in the newly-formed regiments, the men of which were already equipped, and were good riders probably from their youth. All that Government had to do was to place a European officer in command of each regiment, who had simply to teach his men how to manœuvre according to the English mode of drill; the Silladar, or, as he was first designated, the Native Commandant, having the equipment of the men entirely in his own hands.

¹ See his letter, *post*, p. xl.

“Doubtless the original cost of an assamee was moderate, compared with its market price in after years; but this enhanced value was not due, as is generally supposed, to a spirit of speculation, but to a desire on the part of wealthy Mohammedan gentlemen to obtain a footing in this popular branch of the Service, whereby they not only added to their own dignity, receiving a fair income for their money (which their religion forbids them to put out to interest), but also acquired the means of giving employment to such of their relatives and friends as were anxious to become ‘Gentleman troopers,’ a term then applied to the rider of a horse.

“As the original Silladars or founders of the regiments died, or retired, the number of assamees were gradually increased, either by distribution among the Silladar’s relatives, or by sale; and so keen was the contest to obtain assamees, that native gentlemen vied with each other, regardless of cost, for the coveted position of Silladar, little dreaming that it would ever be proposed that their prescriptive rights should be interfered with. Up to the present time this has not been permitted by Government.

“Such is a brief outline of the assamee system, which always worked well, and was not only approved of by commanding officers generally, but strongly supported by successive Residents, whose orders on this subject are still on record. Extracts are to be found at pages 5 and 12 of a letter addressed to Government by Mr. Saunders, a former Resident, No. 79, dated 3rd July 1875.

“Although these opinions were offered many years ago, I nevertheless heartily re-echo the sentiments therein expressed, both with regard to the assamees, and the position of the Native officers; and from my long experience in the Contingent Cavalry, having served with it both in quarters and in the field, and in the administration of the Force, I have no hesitation in saying that the assamee system was and is the best for the Contingent Cavalry; it has never failed, although often put to severe tests on service. The Hyderabad Contingent was in the field and in Scindia’s country when the Gwalior Contingent failed us, and subsequently the Hyderabad Contingent attacked and dispersed the Mahidpur local force, and captured from them their battery of Artillery and siege guns, having made two double marches of forty miles each to enable them to accomplish this end.

“No serious charge, that I am aware of, was ever brought against the assamee system of the Contingent Cavalry. The attacks that have been made on it from time to time were initiated by officers, fresh from commanding companies and troops of the line, who, apparently, could not be reconciled to the peculiar system which gave the Native officers of the Contingent much greater influence over the men than that exercised by Native officers of the Regular Regiments.

“When I consider the efforts that are now being made by Government to raise the tone and position of Native officers of the Regular Army, by entering their names in the Army List, insisting upon their performing the duties of company officers, refusing to promote the old stamp of men, and offering direct commissions to Native gentlemen, I cannot refrain from saying that the ‘cat’s-paw’ argument formerly brought to bear against the Silladar system (but in reality directed against the influence commanded by Native officers over their men) must, I think, in these days redound to the credit of the Contingent authorities, who have for seventy years maintained a system which required that Native officers should perform their legitimate duties as troop officers, and which system has at length been recognised by Government, and introduced into the armies of the three Presidencies.

“A system that has for so long a period induced Native gentlemen to enter our Cavalry Regiments is, I venture to think, worthy of some consideration, and it is my firm conviction that with the abolition of the assamees will also go the class of men that Government is now so anxious to induce to enter the Regular Army.

“Moreover, I do not think that under the Treaty obligations of 1853 we are justified in applying hard-and-fast rules so detrimental to the interest of the Silladars, and, in an indirect manner, compelling them to sell their assamees at one-half, and sometimes one-third, of their former selling value.

“This interference with the rights of the Silladars has, as was reported to Government by Mr. Saunders, been much canvassed by the men themselves, and is often made a subject of discussion by the people of the city of Hyderabad; and the general opinion is, especially among the relatives and friends of those Silladars who have inherited assamis which were originally conferred on their ancestors by the Nizam, that the British Government is not entitled to sequester them. The men of the Cavalry, while zealous in the performance of their duty, and loyal to the Government they serve, nevertheless tenaciously cling to what they consider their inherited rights and privileges, and look with suspicion and distrust on the introduction of any scheme that may tend to vitiate these rights and privileges, as was the case recently in the 4th Regiment Cavalry when a new system was introduced. If, regardless of the inherited rights of the Cavalry Silladars, it is intended that the Khudaspa system should be introduced into the Contingent, I trust it may not be carried out in the hasty manner as has been done in the 3rd Cavalry. I would propose that the Government orders of 1876 be strictly adhered to, and should any assamees lapse, full compensation be paid to the heirs, at the rate estimated when Sir George Yule was Resident, viz., Rs. 1,200. I allude to this estimate because I not only consider it equitable, but the

Silladars cannot then complain at being called on to relinquish their assamees; whereas any estimate based on the realisation of sales that have taken place in recent years would not give satisfactory results, as it is well known that not only has a certain amount of coercion been brought to bear upon such sales, but that fair bidding has in many instances been discouraged by officers favourable to the new system. A Silladar in the 4th Cavalry petitioned the late Resident to the effect that he had been turned out of the Service for no fault of his, but merely on his having been declared physically unfit, and on his wishing to devise his assamees to his brother, who was serving in the regiment, he was not permitted to do so. On inquiry, the petitioner's statement was found to be true. A special invaliding committee pronounced the man perfectly fit for further service, and Sir R. Meade ordered his reinstatement, and the restoration to him of his assamees, and any loss arising from the transaction should be borne by the officer who had acted contrary to the orders of 1876.

"It is urged that putting up an assamee to auction leads to those acquiring this property incurring debt. This may have been the case formerly, when Native bankers were allowed to establish themselves in the bazaars of the regiments. This is prohibited now, and all bids hereafter will be made by men who have saved money for this purpose, and who, if Mohammedans, cannot otherwise invest their savings.

"Sir S. Bayley proposes to let the system authorised in 1876, and recently republished in Resident's General Orders, have a trial for two years. During this period it will be amply proved whether, in fixing the price of the assamee at Rs. 1,200, we have over-estimated the amount.

"Scarcely any change of importance can in these days be made without in some way inflicting hardship on some parties, and as, in such cases, the minority usually have to suffer, so our Silladars, who, though small in number, are great in influence, will be the sufferers if we persist in forcing the Khudaspa system on them. I doubt the policy of even purchasing such a change.

"The Khudaspa system, if really the best, as is so often asserted, will of itself take root and flourish without any care or attention on our part. All that we have, in my humble opinion, to do is to recognise both systems, and to leave them to stand or fall by their own merits. There must be no restriction placed on Silladars purchasing assamees to the extent allowed by the regulations.

"My note would be incomplete were I to allow the statements of Generals Wright and Gough against the Silladar system to pass without noticing some of the reasons they assign for condemning our present system. They argue that it is opposed to the maintenance of

discipline, as they consider it a failure, or rather that it tends to maintain a rough organisation and a loose discipline.

“ Assuming for a moment that these defects belong to, and exist with, that system, I have only to point out that it has been demonstrated beyond question that they have not been instrumental in lessening the martial qualities and efficiency in the field of the Force. Sir Hugh Rose’s record, as inserted at page 12 of Mr. Saunders’ letter, already quoted, is proof that the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry proved its efficiency from its state of organisation, and that the system tended to produce results which afforded complete satisfaction to those who had an opportunity of forming a judgment, not theoretically, but practically.

“ Generals Wright and Gough urge a system that they have been accustomed to. If they see defects in practice in working the Hyderabad Cavalry system, they can be, and perhaps ought to be, remedied, but without necessitating a change in the system itself, which, in principle, has served its object well in the past, affording, as it surely did, a means of living to the respectable and high-spirited military classes of the Deccan.

“ It is asserted that the old system did not provide for grooming horses by their riders, and therefore stable duties were neglected. Now it must be admitted that this has nothing to do with the principle of the Silladari system itself. This concerns merely the practice obtaining in the Hyderabad Cavalry. Originally it was not contemplated that a Cavalry soldier was to groom his horse, while a liberal allowance granted by Government for its maintenance provided for the employment of a syce for that purpose.

“ I do not say that a soldier of the Hyderabad Cavalry will hesitate to groom the horse he has ridden, when separated by necessity or by duty from his attendant, the syce. I am aware, from personal knowledge, that the contrary is the case.

“ An officer does not groom his horse, and this does not detract from his efficiency as a soldier. So also a Cavalry trooper, on whose horse a syce is employed, was never expected to groom it, to render him more efficient than he otherwise would have been. Stable duties might rather be superintended by the Cavalry soldier, and his efficiency be thus established without wounding his feelings, as there is no doubt that the work is looked down upon as menial by those of the Contingent Cavalry who seemingly have acquiesced in its introduction. I make the above statement from a knowledge of the number of men who have left the Service, and are leaving it, as soon as they have served sufficiently long for their pensions, and accepting service in the Reformed and other Troops of His Highness the Nizam’s Government. The average service of the men who have this year been pensioned in

the Cavalry Regiment at Bolarum, near Hyderabad, is only 23 years and some days. They carry with them their pension of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Government rupees, and Commandants of regiments in the Nizam's service readily entertain these men.

"Again, it has been asserted that the Silladar system leads to rough organisation and loose discipline, as a Silladar owning two or more horses may come under the command of his own bargheer. Now this latter phase has been rendered impossible by the rule that every non-commissioned officer is to be a Silladar.

"In this manner I say that every defect in practice that may crop up can be remedied by rules which need not interfere with the principle of the Silladari system; and now I would state my arguments in favour of the retention of the system which has proved successful hitherto. Before doing so, I will notice one more point in General Wright's letter, addressed direct to the Government of India, in the margin of paragraph 11 of the second enclosure of which there appears a petition addressed to him by the Bargheers of the 4th Cavalry, praying to be made Khudaspa. Small blame to their wishing to acquire assamees at a third of the price originally paid by the Silladars. Three of our regiments of Cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th, have still a number of pagahs existing in them, as the officers commanding these corps have rightly interpreted the orders issued in 1876, and have not hastily adopted the views of the General Officer lately commanding the Contingent.

"To pursue my arguments now. First, in the good faith of the British Government, many a family of wealth and position changed service from under the Nizam to the British, under promises made to them by the Native Government that their privileges would be respected by the Government to whom they were transferred. In 1828,¹ and on several subsequent occasions, the Resident directed in General Orders and in correspondence that their privileges were not to be interfered with. Again, in 1864, in 1876, and in 1881, orders have been pro-

¹ "This was on the occasion of the outbreak of a mutiny in the 3rd Cavalry, in which the Commanding Officer was cut down on parade by a few of his own mutinous men, and which was chiefly caused by the arbitrary introduction of certain measures of a harsh nature, some of which were similar to those recently introduced by General Wright.

"An extract regarding this case, and the orders thereon by the Honorable the Court of Directors, will be found at pages 22 and 23 of Mr. Saunders' letter No. 79, dated 3rd July 1875, and Brigadier-General Wright's attention was drawn in October 1878 to the Resident's General Order issued at the time, directing the utmost freedom to be allowed to Silladars in the disposal of their assamees, and he was informed that the order was still in force, and should be strictly adhered to."

mulgated, placing the Silladari system on a basis tending to afford Silladars security, and it would be a breach of faith now if those rules are set aside.

“The question naturally arises, What have our Silladars done that their annihilation is proposed? Have they given offence? Have they failed in duty? Have they behaved badly before the enemy? ‘No’, the answer comes; ‘but their existence is incompatible with discipline, and they hold power which rightly belongs to the European Commissioned officers.’ I say rules can be framed that can remove all power from the Silladar, and that without either affecting his purse, or that of the Nizam’s Government, and also without interfering with the Silladari system of the Hyderabad Cavalry.

“The changes proposed tend again to require the presence of additional commissioned (British) officers with corps, in direct infringement of the Treaty of 1853, which required our administration of the Force on economical principles, and a few years saw the charges reduced from 40 to 24 lakhs yearly. Another consideration is, if the assamees are taken over at the full value, the Government itself will become a grand Silladar of the Hyderabad Cavalry, and they will become the great owners of the extra horses of the present Silladars at a heavy cost, which will considerably lessen the surplus revenue the Nizam is entitled to. We are already, by furnishing new arms to the Contingent, adding considerably to the charges, and any further additional expenditure will naturally affect the surplus.

“Any change of system, I fear, will have the effect of removing gradually, if not quickly, those men and the sons of those men upon whom we relied in 1857. In the 3rd Cavalry, the most influential Silladar is leaving, and he is removing his sons from the Service. In the place of the old class, mercenaries from Hindustan have been freely invited to enter the ranks, contrary to the orders of Government. I feel confident that many of those coming from the north are the sons and relatives of the mutineers of 1857.

“The Silladar’s right to nominate his own Bargheer is allowed with reluctance, although more than once the attention of General Officers has been called to the subject.

“A foot-note at page 17 of Mr. Saunders’ letter, already referred to, mentions his intention of requiring the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent to submit, for the Resident’s information, copies of all important orders issued by him to the Hyderabad Contingent, as was done formerly. This is the practice observed in the Punjab Force, and I would strongly recommend its adoption in the Hyderabad Contingent. [This order has now been issued.]

“If the Silladari system, as it now is, be allowed to continue, and if

the defects are pointed out, arising from the pursuance of our old practice, I feel I can submit subsidiary rules that will remove such defects without in any way touching the privileges pecuniarily of the present Silladars and their heirs.

“I have in the foregoing endeavoured to avoid any of the points taken up by former Residents, and have consequently confined myself to an expression of my opinion as to what I, from long experience, consider necessary for the Contingent Cavalry.

“HASTINGS FRASER, Colonel,

“Military Secretary.

“Hyderabad Residency,
“2nd August 1881.”

As I was aware that many months must elapse before this correspondence would be disposed of, and having observed for some time past that the Resident's orders were being set aside, thereby creating ill-feeling, a mutiny having taken place in one regiment, I obtained Sir S. Bayley's permission to reissue the orders of 1876, and to require strict adherence to them. Needless to add, that this produced more letters from the General Commanding the Force, who found fault with the wording of some rules being different from those of 1876; but this was explained, and the orders remained in force. An attempt was made to have the order cancelled, but it was too late, and, moreover, I informed the Resident that it was no fresh order, but only that of 1876 reiterated. In the Confidential Department I communicated my reasons for taking the action I found it necessary to adopt on that occasion. In August 1882, the Governor-General of India in Council addressed the Resident at Hyderabad, conveying his orders upon a report submitted by the General Commanding, on the question of the necessity for compensation to Silladars of the Hyderabad Cavalry, on account of depreciation in value of their assamees, and on the future arrangements to be made for the maintenance of the Silladaree system as originally existing in the Contingent. I regret to say that the compensation had not been granted prior to my departure.

I append an extract from that letter, which settles this matter up to the date above-named; and I may here mention that reference is made in this work to the difference between General Fraser and Lord Dalhousie in connection with this same subject, and the order here given is quite in accord with my father's views.

(EXTRACT.)

"4. The proposals of Sir Charles Gough for the extinction of the Silladari system, as supported by Sir Stuart Bayley, appear to be as follows:—

- "I.—That the privileges conferred in 1876 be restricted to Silladars who were such previous to 25th April 1876.
- "II.—Men enlisted since, or who have become Silladars since the 25th April 1876, not to be allowed to hold any bargheer assamees unless already in possession of them.
- "III.—Each man to provide himself with horse, pony, and appointments, paying Rs. 500.

"5. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to accept these proposals unreservedly, as they appear to amount to restricting the rules of 1876 retrospectively to those Silladars who were then in the Service, and fixing a minimum horse price at Rs. 500 for the future.

"The rules of 1876, sanctioned by the Government of India, were framed to get rid of the abuse of the Silladari system; and were republished in 1881 in the General Orders of the Hyderabad Residency, No. 139 of the 16th June 1881. These rules contain no hint of such a limitation as is now proposed by Sir Charles Gough, and the Government of India consider that they must be held to apply to all those who have entered the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry since 1876, and that they must be strictly maintained without any deviation from them until further orders.

"6. I am therefore to request that the proposals of Sir Charles Gough for the future, as approved by Sir Stuart Bayley, may be clearly formulated, and that a date may be proposed for their introduction if approved by the Government of India, it being distinctly understood that they will not in any way apply to any persons who have entered the Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent up to the date which may be fixed."

The orders now issued arose out of correspondence which passed prior to the advent of Sir S. Bayley's successor to the post of Resident at Hyderabad. The Civilian who relieved him was followed again by another non-military officer, making in the whole three in succession who had to consider these important military matters. During the latter end of the year 1883 I found it necessary to submit again a confidential paper in regard to proceedings of some officers in the Force, whose acts tended to subvert the principles of the rules laid down by the Government. To render futile such interference in future, I proposed to lay down subsidiary rules.

I reiterated my desire, a second time, to have my views placed before the Government. I now applied for furlough. This I am at present enjoying. It will extend to the 20th January 1885, when I obtain my Colonel's allowances. I must revert now to proceedings at Hyderabad after Sir S. Bayley's departure.

Sir S. Bayley was succeeded by Mr. W. B. Jones, who was Chief Commissioner of Berar, a post for which he was eminently fit, and as he is now filling the office of Chief Commissioner of Nagpur, his talents for civil administration find a fair field for their exercise. His health failed him at Hyderabad, and he begged for transfer on Mr. Morris's departure. Mr. Jones was of kindly disposition, and his hospitality proverbial. During the short period he remained at Hyderabad two events of importance occurred, viz., the death, first, of Sir Salar Jung, and the loan proposed to be borrowed in England for the Chanda Railway. Soon after he assumed office, under the encouragement given me by Sir S. Bayley, who, in a letter to Government in the Financial Department, dated 13th July 1882, says, at para. 8: "I can safely say that Colonel Hastings Fraser has on several occasions brought to my notice innovations tending to increased expenditure, which an external Audit Department, with only the somewhat indefinite code of local rules to guide it, would probably have failed to check"; thus commending me for watchful attention in view to saving expenditure; so that the Berar surplus revenue might not be lessened. I drew up a Memorandum, which I submitted to Mr. Jones for eventual report to Government, as the surplus was considerably lessened yearly by what I considered a too frequent change in the armaments of the Contingent Force. In that Memorandum I show that from 1871-73 new smooth-bore muskets were supplied, costing Rs. 1.19.900, and soon after as 1875 a change was made, and Enfield rifles supplied to Infantry, costing a sum of Rs. 1.42.600. This was completed in 1878; and a year later, when our troops were ordered to be in readiness for field service, they were hurriedly armed with Sniders, the former arms being found unfit for active service. Now the whole Force nearly is armed with Sniders, which cost Rs. 3.90.000; of this amount one lakh was for Cavalry carbines, the cost of which hitherto was borne by Silladars, and not paid out of State revenue. Arms are supposed to last for twelve years. Another loss was the breaking up and destroying of old stores and arms instead of returning them

to the Nizam's Government. I pointed out then that our true policy is to make fast friends of the Native Princes of India, by every means in our power, and to show more confidence in them as the best of our allies in time of war. I indicated the great strides that Russia was making in the East, having in twenty-three years annexed about 1,224,000 square miles, and declared we ought to consider how we are to act when we find Russia one fine morning knocking at our gates for admission. I heard no more in regard to this paper, but members of the Press in England will notice that what I anticipated at that time has taken place—that Russia understands the use she can make of her irregular hordes; and it is with a special view to having troops capable of meeting such levies that I advocate the retention of our Irregular Forces, and that the Native States should be encouraged to improve them. Anyone acquainted with India must be aware that should Russia invade India (I am not one of those who believe that this is her object, and am of opinion that diplomacy may bring about an understanding that she will rest contented with what she has acquired) it would be in her power to slip her Irregulars to plunder the country while her Regular Army advances to be met by ours. But where are our Irregulars to meet hers? They require no tents or commissariat. From October to the following rains the country is covered with crops, and in whichever direction the Irregulars move, food exists in abundance for them. Lord Strathnairn declares, in his letter to the Resident, that our horse were “the wings of his operations”.

That I have always felt sympathy for the Nizam's Government and its soldiers is known to many, and I insert here a letter which, at that time, I desired might be considered confidential, as I was on the point of returning to India to be employed again, I hoped, in the Political Department, and which I wrote to Sir Stafford Northcote by permission of the Secretary of State for India (1866). I beg attention to it, as, from my remarks therein, it will be seen how highly I esteemed the late Sir Salar Jung. It is a pleasure to me to publish a private letter from him, as showing his personal feelings towards and regard for me also. [See lithographed letter.]

“Sir,—I have now the grateful honour to offer for consideration the views of British policy towards Hyderabad, which you have been pleased to invite, through Mr. W. S. Northcote's obliging note of the 21st ult., in reply to my proposal to submit them, and I beg leave to assure you

11th December 1874
Camp Ibrahim Pasha

My dear Friend

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your two very kind notes of yesterday and the day before, which were delivered to me immediately after my arrival here (Ibrahim Pasha). Pray accept my best thanks for your kindness and the very attention you have shown in keeping the Utterdara ready for me according to native customs and hope that all your brother gentlemen will follow your example, I like to be a liberal as far as the improvement

of the people and advancement
of public life is connected, but
I assure you I like to be a perfect
conservative when the question
of national usages and customs
comes forward if they do not
interfere in any improvement as
above mentioned, so I think I
can ~~win~~ have the sympathy of the both
parties.

As soon as I had the pleasure
of perusing ~~of~~ your kind note
I sent Mr. Wood & Parker (my Chaperon)
to the City to take all the Comatees
who have left your camp without
your ~~the~~ knowledge to your camp by
tomorrow, but I think that they

had not been informed that they
have to remain with the camp.

I am sure that you will be
pleased to learn that my Mother
Wife and Daughters enjoyed
their breakfast in your small
but comfortable pub here.
We will leave this at about
2 o'clock this afternoon.

Hoping that you will excuse
my bad English. With kind regards
to self and friends.

Believe me
Your very sincerely
Salisbury

that the opportunity thus kindly afforded is embraced with singular satisfaction. For having steadfastly adhered, with maturing conviction, to the Conservative principles derived from my father, General Fraser, and from the late Colonel Davidson, I am, indeed, happy to have to vindicate them before the distinguished upholder of justice to Mysore, from attacks upon like-minded policy which they have for several years sustained from journals in the adverse interest. Nor can I feel other than encouraged by the precedent of a wise and generous dealing with the claims of the Rajah in attempting to elucidate the Nizam's.

"The starting-point for a clear understanding of our position at Hyderabad must be at least as remote as the period (1820-25) of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Residency, when he prevailed with the Nizam, Secunder Jah, to sanction administration of his territory, and collection of its revenue, by European District Superintendents, as set forth in a work (p. 232) which I published in 1865, called *Our Faithful Ally: The Nizam*, and two copies of which are herewith forwarded for the honour of your acceptance.

"Down to the demise of that Sovereign, the reform thus initiated was attended with excellent results, in suppression of disorder and development of resources; but its circumstances were not favourable to permanence. The persuasive influence of Sir Charles was, practically, compulsion of a weak Prince, connived at by a Minister (Chundoo Lall) who cared for nothing but retention of a lucrative position, and who unscrupulously bartered the independence of his master for the personal support of our Residents. In fact, this creature's corrupt subservience to the official rapacity of the time was a primary and abiding cause of the embarrassments which have beset the dynasty. Through such means and motives, relatives and friends from England were readily hoisted into the Nizam's service, entailing an annual extra—as shown in the recent Parliamentary return¹—of thirteen lakhs upon the charge of the Contingent. It is not surprising that Nasir-oo-Dowlah, the late Nizam, on accession in 1829, hastened to mark his sense of an obviously degrading attitude, in the only feasible direction, by formally requesting immediate withdrawal of the English supervisors. To this impulsive requisition Lord William Bentinck, on a principle of non-interference, did not hesitate to accede.

"You are generally aware, Sir, no doubt, of the extent to which the Nizams—before even this date—had been burdened and drained by excessive military expenditure, and by consequent financial straits. I need hardly remind you how the covenanted equipment (in 1800) of Native troops, to the extent of 9,000 horse and 6,000 infantry, was

¹ "*East India (Deccan)*, No. 338—to which I beg to be understood as hereafter referring—at page 27, paragraph 11."

gradually swollen to a force whose "extravagant costliness" was distinctly admitted (as hereafter quoted) by Lord Dalhousie, and which was less gradually reduced from the enormous annual outlay of forty lakhs to about twenty-four, so soon as we assumed control of it. A prominent result of this oppressive impost may be recalled, in the enforced surrender by Secunder Jah of an annual tribute from the Northern Circars of seven lakhs, which he had to alienate (in perpetuity) for little more than half of its real value, or, to be precise, 1.16.66.666 rupees, thus losing, for temporary relief, an income which, properly husbanded, would have gone far to extricate him. Nor should it be overlooked that the heaviest claim (a substantial trifle of 78.70.670 rupees) was that of Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Hyderabad, whose advances had twice over been legalised by the British Government. For further particulars of Hyderabad indebtedness, I would refer you to a published pamphlet by a Native gentleman, Mr. Poorooshottum, whose averments will be found sustained in more than one despatch of Colonel Davidson in the same (338) Return.

"My father (then Colonel Fraser) was appointed to the Residency in 1838. Making himself thoroughly acquainted with the causes of a chronic deficit whose harassing effects (in arrears of pay, etc.) were constantly pressed upon his attention, he conceived the idea of reverting to the system abruptly repealed in 1829—that of placing specified districts under the improving management of English superintendents until the Nizam should be free from debt. The General's aim and intention were strictly and honourably limited. Of holding beyond the projected release from financial difficulties he never dreamed; and when he became aware of a settled purpose at headquarters of assuming such districts on terms repugnant to his sense of right, he quietly resigned his post. This, Sir, is the head and front of an offending which free (or mercenary) lances have repeatedly assailed, but which he would never stoop to vindicate. A son's anxiety, however, not to lose the advantage of this opportunity, may, I think, reckon upon kindly sympathy.

"Not presuming to speculate upon the change of design which finally determined my father's course, I can affirm (upon letters in my possession) that, at one time, Lord Dalhousie's intention was to regard the contemplated districts in the light of a mortgage; and from the same source I derive a strong belief that had his Lordship lived he would have counselled restitution of them, for I find him declaring as follows: 'My own opinion of the affairs of that kingdom' (Hyderabad) 'remains as it was when I had the pleasure of conferring with you. Full examination of past representations, and of despatches up to the present time' (October 13, 1848) 'compels me to feel that the state of the country from any supposed oppression or misrule is not such as to warrant an interference by the British Government at present. I remain of

opinion that an interference will become necessary; but I think that the necessity will be brought about by a financial catastrophe, and not by any popular outbreak, or by any disorganisation of the Army, such as it is, or of the administration of the Government in the provinces, such as it is. While I am not one of those who regard the Contingent Force as an oppression and an injustice, I yet think that we do not stand free of blame in respect of the footing on which we have maintained it; and whenever the Nizam shall manifest a sincere wish to enter into an amendment of his administration, I shall be ready, on the part of the Government of India, to meet his endeavours to reduce the expenditure of his kingdom by entering on the consideration of the means of diminishing the extravagant costliness of this Force and its appendages.' Subsequently, when Lord Dalhousie had determined upon interfering, with a view to freeing the Nizam of his difficulties, he remarked, in another letter:—'It would not be expedient yet to make the announcement definitively to the Minister. Its necessity, however, at an early period appears so probable, that I beg to have confidentially your views on the particular district which may be most conveniently *mortgaged*, as it were, for this purpose.' Again, his Lordship declares:—'I will rigidly act up to the requirements of the Treaty with him. I will give him aid and advice. I will effectually take care that, if he chooses to ruin himself, in spite of aid and advice, he shall not disturb the peace of British territory, or either injure or play with British interests. But I will not contravene the Treaty on the pretence of protecting the Nizam; and I disavow the doctrine of our having any moral or political obligation to take the Government of his country into our own hands, merely because he mismanages his own affairs. And I recognise no mission entrusted to us to regenerate independent Indian States, merely because they are misgoverned.'

"It may be remarked that the foregoing admission of an internal quietude not warranting interference was made shortly before the Punjab and Oude annexations, and that the peace of Hyderabad was thereafter disturbed by an influx of dispersed ruffianism from those countries. The Nizam himself very neatly and pertinently disclaimed responsibility for the unwelcome novelty, in reply to a remonstrance from General Low, upon the ominous presence of so many Rohillaes and Afghans in the country. 'How many miles,' quoth His Highness, 'do they pass through British territory before they get into mine? Why do you let them come?' The retort was justified by events. While our administration somehow issued in widespread rebellion, the Nizam not only kept his kingdom quiet, but could afford—as testified by Colonel Davidson, p. 16, par. 18—to lend us the assistance of his Contingent, and to defray the extra allowance which their auxiliary service entailed.

"The carrying out of Lord Dalhousie's ultimate decision devolved, of

course, upon my father's successor ; but I know—and it is corroborated by a statement in one of Colonel Davidson's despatches, p. 4, par. 7—that the Nizam and his Minister fully understood *two annas* in the rupee to be the fixed charge for management of the assigned districts. This proportion was, in 1860, declared by Lord Canning to be limited to four annas, which, although ostensibly an arbitrary duplication of the original agreement, was fairly based upon the average cost of British districts. Of a settlement thus formal and authentic, it might have been predicted, without abject credulity, that one more double (or eight annas) would prove the extreme of official hardihood ; but reference to last year's Administrative Report will prove indisputably that, to secure a payment of twenty-four lakhs to the Contingent, we have actually squared Lord Canning's revise by spending upwards of sixteen annas. No wonder, and little credit, that six clear years rolled by before a single rupee of the stipulated surplus revenue was transferred to the Nizam's treasury.

“ I would here crave indulgence for digressing to rectify a distortion by the *Friend of India* of a passage (p. 28, par. 15) in Colonel Davidson's despatch, No. 91, upon which that journal has ventured with characteristic acrimony. It is within my knowledge, Sir, that the Colonel in that sentence intended to convey to the Government that the Natives of the assigned districts were delighted at being restored to the old dominion, although fear was at first afloat that the leases granted under British management might be set aside. Speedily reassured by a proclamation from the Minister that our administration would not be materially changed, they hailed with unqualified satisfaction the policy which had restored them to the Nizam. For this assurance I have the voucher of Colonel Davidson's autograph marginal note—one of many which I took at his instigation. Indeed, I was always advised and encouraged by him, during the many years of our close official intercourse, to examine fully all records of our relations with the Court and country ; and it was thus that I acquired the materials for my historical narrative, which I have translated into Hindustanee also, for publication on my return to India, intended in next January. I fondly imagined (begging excuse of a little egoism) that in drawing up that narrative I was doing the Government a service ; but, having been superseded by a civilian at Hyderabad, I am forced to conclude that the effort was not appreciated by the dominant influence, and that zealous study of political duties by a soldier is in temporary disfavour. I trust, however, that, having so qualified myself, after no inactive career in my original profession, I may obtain employment again in that branch of the Service. But it is more than time, I fear, to revert to my subject.

“ Of the feeling of the Hyderabad Government upon Berar, and our retention of it, there can be no doubt whatever. It has been, I may

say, categorically elicited in the enclosed answers (marked B) to a series of questions which I have not been able to find, but which may be readily collected from the replies. That the restoration of Berar would materially strengthen the hands of the present upright and able Minister—both for the good of his country and to other promotion of English interests—I am fully convinced. Sir Salar Jung has already to contend with a quasi-hereditary stain of presumptive British leaning. His uncle, and predecessor in the office, is universally held to have broken his heart over the treaty assigning Berar; and every suggestion from the relative of the chief instrument in that detested transfer is received with suspicion. Salar Jung is essentially our friend, and I cannot refrain from deferentially submitting that to him—in the event of our relinquishing Berar—should be conceded the grace of announcing the restoration to the Nizam, so that His Highness may be made to feel how mainly he owes the boon to the conduct and sagacity of his Minister. I do not hesitate to avow that my admiration of the latter in his public capacity, and for his multiform service in the Mutiny, is enhanced by personal regard. As young contemporaries, we were long associated in both sport and study; and I have the gratification of enclosing a copy of a letter which I received from him on leaving Hyderabad, and which, coupled with the address from a middle-class body which I did myself the honour of forwarding for your perusal, may serve to show that my discharge of official duties at this Court conciliated a tolerably wide range of goodwill. The private friendship thus agreeably testified has frequently enabled me to make the most of a subordinate diplomatic position by tendering advice in the direction of economy and administrative reform, which, I humbly conceive, has not been wholly wasted. Such, at any rate, was the earnest aim of my work at Hyderabad, which, under a less anti-military *régime*, I would be happy enough to resume.

“In conclusion, Sir, I heartily hope to convince you, by this statement, that restitution of Berar would be at once just and politic; though I indulge the hope that considerations so really identical are no longer to be systematically sundered in the management of Indian affairs. Having shown that the ideas and overtures preliminary to the treaty of '53 tended and pointed to eventual restoration, I confidently reaffirm that, the debt being formally cancelled in 1860, we had no right, in opposition to the expressed wish of their rightful lord, to retain the assigned districts; and that the implied wrong has been flagrantly aggravated by subsequent absorption, year after year, of the stipulated surplus in food for official patronage. That restitution of them would materially strengthen the hands of the Minister, I have already urged; and I may add that in the training of his family he has conscientiously prepared for active utilisation of the new field and career in this

direction for which he so ardently longs. He has, moreover, inspired the native landowners with emulation of a wholesome example; and many of the nobles are, I know, already learning to manage and administer their districts in an improved fashion. In one case, I have been the medium of supplying a Native gentleman (a Talooqdar, in charge under one of the Nizam's relations) with a complete set of instruments for land survey. But the proportions and import of this question are, believe me, not limited within the borders of Hyderabad. All India—or native Hindostan—knows that in this case a revenue administered in trust has been forcibly retained. Without dwelling upon the sure effects of such a conviction upon a temper so shrewdly tested, I will simply declare that I cannot over-estimate the beneficial influence throughout the peninsula which might be exerted by a simple act of justice and redress in restoring Berar to the Nizam.

"In the accompanying papers, Sir, I lay before you all the documentary evidence of Native views and feeling at present within my reach; but I must ask that they be regarded as confidential, and that no reference to this private communication be made, should you hereafter extend to the Nizam a conciliatory policy so happily begun with Mysore. I am most happy, I repeat, in the opportunity of placing them in your hands, finally commending the Minister's Memorandum, once more, to your especial consideration. Inquiry on the spot—the sooner and more searching the better—will fully sustain his assurance that he could easily pay the Contingent at the reduced rate, and effectually promote the happiness and contentment of his own people with the surplus which official patronage annually arrests on what I have shown to be its legal and equitable road."

(B.)

"1. Were Berar restored to the Nizam, it would be administered on the same plan as it is now under the British Government, just as the other restored districts are. The roads and other public works would be attended to in common with those in other parts of the country, and as circumstances and the state of trade required; but the surplus funds, now devoted to the improvement of Berar exclusively, would be available for the general improvement of His Highness's territory.

"2. This is a question I might be excused from answering; but it appears to me, as the British Government prefer spending all the surplus revenue in the improvement of Berar, instead of paying it to the Nizam as the Treaty engagement requires, that if Berar be absorbed in British territory, its revenues would be included in the general revenue of India, and money would be expended for improvements in Berar, only in proportion to other districts of the British territory.

"3. Of course every effort would be made to carry on the Adminis-

tration for the improvement of cultivation and well-being of the ryots. Probably schools and other public institutions would not at once be established, as extravagance and consequent embarrassment must be avoided, but everything that is necessary would be gradually introduced.

"4. The Contingent, was kept up on a very expensive scale, when cash payments were required from the Nizam. Had this force been at the present reduced strength, there would have been no difficulty in meeting the demand and avoiding the embarrassment which resulted in the assignment. The Nizam could now easily and readily meet the demand, on account of the Contingent as now constituted, if the districts were restored.

"5. You might recollect I told you that I was endeavouring to establish the Administration on distinct and settled rules and regulations, so that my successor may have a plan ready to his hand, and he would be under the necessity, for his own credit's sake, to carry on the Administration on my plan, or otherwise improve it."

After my departure from India, an article appeared, copied in the local paper, and extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* in March, recording a portion of my career in India, and I give it here for the purpose of showing that the outside public were cognisant of my efforts to prevent injustice being done.

"This officer, the Military Secretary to the British Resident at Hyderabad, who has just proceeded to Europe on his well-earned furlough, is the eldest son of the late General J. S. Fraser, the Resident at Hyderabad from 1838 to 1853. Born on 30th October 1829, and educated at Kensington Grammar School, Colonel Hastings Fraser obtained his first commission, Ensign, in 1847, in which year he made his first acquaintance with Hyderabad, where he arrived in order to join his father. At Mulkaipoor he was met by two squadrons of Cavalry, consisting of a hundred men, commanded by a Munsubdar of high rank, by order of the Nizam Naseer-ood-Dowlah, whose directions were that they should escort young Fraser to his destination. This escort he headed on arrival at Hyderabad. He joined the 37th Grenadiers at Secunderabad, which regiment he afterwards left for the 46th Madras Native Infantry at Jubbulpore. It was during his connection with this regiment that Lieutenant Fraser was entrusted with the honour of escorting the Governor-General's Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, an opportunity which may be said to have afforded him his first experience of political life in India. In 1853, young Fraser quitted the 46th Madras Native Infantry to join H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, now part of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1859 he obtained his Captaincy, and it was during his association with the

Nizam's Cavalry that young Fraser first gained experience of actual engagement in the field. According to the *Madras Army List*, he was actively employed from July 1857 to January 1859 with the Cavalry brigade of the Hyderabad Contingent, and accompanied the Field Force under Colonel W. Orr to Mhow in October 1857, coercing *en route* the refractory Zemindars of Peepiah and Raghooghur. He joined the Bombay column before Dhar in October, and was present with the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent on the 12th November at Rawul, when the Mahidpoor mutineers were, after forced marches, overtaken, several hundreds slain, and a complete battery, including siege guns, etc., captured; specially mentioned for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion—*vide* letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1-329, of 28th November 1857; was appointed Staff Officer to the Contingent. Present with the Malwa Field Force under Sir James Stuart, K.C.B., at the battle of Mundisoor; on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th November was thanked by Colonel Orr (in G.G.O. No. 183A of 29th January 1858); served in the action in forcing the pass of Dhamonee by the Contingent troops under Colonel Orr, C.B.; joined the Central India Field Force under His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. Present at the action of Muddenpoor and in the pursuit, when a considerable number of mutineers were cut up. Thanked by Sir Hugh Rose in G.G.O. No. 110 of 1858. Joined the operations against Tal Behat under Colonel Orr, C.B. Was present before Jhansi from the 20th March to 15th April, and commanded during the greater part of the day the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent at the battle of Betwah. Thanked for his conduct at Jhansi in G.G.O. No. 174 of 1858. Was specially mentioned by Sir Hugh Rose as follows:—'Lieutenant Fraser, Staff Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, gallantly killing three of the enemy at the general action of the Betwah.' Was in the action at Koonch; noticed by Colonel Orr, C.B. (G.G.O. No. 324 of 1858). Was in the action at Bilowah. Thanked for services in G.G.O. No. 310 of 1858. Was in the operations against Gwalior. Brought specially to notice by Sir Hugh Rose 'for unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign in Central India—*vide* G.G.O. No. 321 of 1859. Thanked by Colonel Orr for his gallantry before the enemy (medal and clasp for Central India).' In addition to all this, we are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for further interesting details connected with the illustrious and honourable career of the gallant officer who forms the subject of this review. Previous to the Mutiny, Lieutenant Fraser, we learn, elicited the warm acknowledgment of the Resident at Hyderabad for the rapid march which he made with a squadron of Cavalry, and the dash with which he captured some Arabs, who could only be got at through a trap door, through which he entered at the head of a dismounted party of his horsemen, and compelled the Arabs to lay down their

arms. Notwithstanding the gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Fraser on the above occasion, and the conspicuous services he rendered in Central India, however, the Horse Guards ignored the recommendation which had been forwarded to them that he should, on obtaining his Captaincy, receive a Brevet Majority. On his return from Central India, Lieutenant Fraser, at the recommendation of the late Colonel Davidson, then Resident at Hyderabad, with the cordial approval of the Nizam's Durbar, was transferred to the Hyderabad Residency as Second Assistant Resident, and from Brigadier Hill's farewell order on Lieutenant Fraser's departure from his military field of employment, we cannot but be convinced of the estimation in which he was held whilst in the Contingent. The last clause of that order ran as follows:—

“ ‘ Brigadier Hill is gratified at the interest Lieutenant Fraser has evinced in a branch of the Service in which he has served with so much credit to himself, and for the peculiar duties of which he is so well qualified.’ ”

“ We are now told of an episode which forms a part of the history of Hyderabad. It is one which, but for the forethought and cool daring of Lieutenant Fraser, might have led to most disastrous results. The story is this. At a Durbar held in the Nizam's palace, at which Colonel Davidson, then Resident, was present, a Rohilla, Jehangeer Khan, fired a shot in the courtyard, by which one of the Minister's attendants was hit in the leg. This was followed by a tremendous hustling. Jehangeer Khan then drew his sword. The Staff, with the exception of Lieutenant (now Colonel) Hastings Fraser, withdrew towards the Nizam's garden. Lieutenant Fraser, at the sight of Jehangeer with the drawn sword, unsheathed his sword, and bounded between the parties, ready for action if the man attempted to proceed further. Fortunately, there was no need for this, as the man did not relish a contest with the colossal figure before him, and he was taken prisoner. Lieutenant H. Fraser was highly commended for his judgment in not having cut down the ruffian—not a difficult thing for one who is accredited with having killed over fifty mutineers during the then recent campaign, and with having had a hand-to-hand encounter with three of them at once at the battle of the Betwa (*vide* list of services). Had Lieutenant Fraser cut the man down, the man's friends or co-religionists might have joined in the *mêlée*, and raised the ire of the whole Mohammedan population in sympathy with the would-be assassin. From this period to 1866 Captain Fraser remained in Hyderabad, occasionally acting, on Colonel Davidson's recommendation to Government, as First Assistant Resident; and we are glad to find that the expectations the Resident had of the capabilities of the gallant Captain were realised, and that on the lapse of a year he was able to

report that 'Captain Hastings Fraser throughout the year had conducted the duties of First Assistant Resident in a most efficient, industrious, and able manner'. We learn from Sir R. Temple's commendation of the gallant Captain that he had not confined his work as First Assistant Resident to the ordinary routine of civil, military, and magisterial duties, but that he was the first to introduce sanitary arrangements, accompanied with such improvements in the roads and buildings at the place, that they elicited the praise of even Sir R. Temple whilst Resident at Hyderabad. Says Sir Richard:—' Mr. Temple cannot close this Minute without placing on record his own satisfaction at the present condition of the bazaars. In point of cleanliness and general appearance they are not inferior to any that he has seen in other parts of India, and the signs of recent improvements are everywhere apparent. This he believes to be due, in the first instance, to the interest and attention which Captain Hastings Fraser, the Assistant Resident, devoted to the subject.' Besides his various duties and attention to the public welfare of the inhabitants, he founded a school at Hyderabad for native youths, and raised a clock tower. During the eight years Captain Fraser occupied the magisterial chair, it is calculated that he tried over 15,000 cases, with only three appeals against him. After nearly twenty years of duty in India, Captain Fraser availed himself of the leave he was entitled to, and proceeded to England. Whilst here his opinion on the vexed question, then before Parliament, of the non-payment to the Nizam's Government of the surplus revenue of the Berars was invited, with the happy result that the Nizam's Government has ever since had this revenue paid to them. In 1866 Captain Fraser published *Our Faithful Ally the Nizam*. In 1858 Major Fraser returned to Hyderabad, and was, strange to relate, not appointed to the post of First Assistant Resident, but to that of Military Secretary. *Que diable donc allait-il faire dans cette galère?* Considering Major Fraser's qualifications and aptitude for political work, the question may well be asked. We find Major Hastings Fraser during the past fifteen years occupying the post of Military Secretary, or rather, our contemporary says, if the truth be spoken that of a Political in honourable exile. Without referring to the important questions connected with the Hyderabad Contingent which came under his consideration, and whose cause he vindicated, to the stand he made on behalf of the soldiers who followed him in Central India in 1857 for the suppression of the Mutiny, subjects well known to a large circle of his friends, and engraven in the grateful memories of the receivers of the benefits of his disinterested advocacy, we may, however, mention that the gallant Colonel, who is just returning to Europe, all through the convulsions which have lately throbbled through Hyderabad, has kept neutral, and retained the respect of all the contending parties;

may, more, he has received invitations from the most opposite parties to bring his extended experience of Hyderabad affairs to bear on the administration of this country."

In regard to the political situation at Hyderabad, after the death of the eminent statesman who for so many years conducted the Administration, I wish to say a few words, since my name has been freely mentioned in connection with affairs at this period. That I possessed the esteem of all the high nobles at the Hyderabad Durbar, as well as that of several British Residents at Hyderabad, their letters to me amply confirm.

"To G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department, with His Excellency the Governor-General,
Allahabad.

"(Political Department)

"SIR,—With reference to the notification, dated 27th October 1858, No. 4,118, in which Captain Campbell is permitted to resign his appointment of Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, should the Right Honourable the Governor-General not have already made any arrangement to fill this vacancy, I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to submit for his Lordship's favourable consideration the name of Lieutenant Hastings Fraser, of the 46th Regiment M.N.I., and at present second in command of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

"2. Lieutenant Fraser served with the Hyderabad Contingent during the whole of the late campaign in Central India, and held the post of Staff Officer under Major William Orr, who has frequently brought to my notice the good services performed by him in that capacity. His name has also been mentioned in terms of high praise in several of the despatches which I have submitted to his Lordship in connection with the campaign.

"3. Lieutenant Fraser has passed the examination in Hindustani required to qualify him for the Staff. He is very conciliatory in his bearing towards, and liked by, the Natives; and I have reason to know that his connection with the Residency would be acceptable to the Hyderabad Durbar.

"I have, etc.,

"(Signed) C. DAVIDSON, Resident.

"Hyderabad Residency, 14th December 1858."

"Ootacamund, 8th November 1873.

"MY DEAR FRASER,—Pray excuse my keeping your papers so long. I have been, and am, very busy. I can only say that most, if not all, contained in these documents, is known to the Commander-in-Chief, and he would, I am sure, be very glad to give you distinction. As vacancies occur, etc., we are called to send in the names of officers for C.B., and last year I mentioned your name pretty freely. You have every chance of a C.B., but for a long time you cannot expect the good-service pension. This *old* officers get, who have served long, and done their duty, slow and rapid, as they best could. It is not a reward for field service merely. I wish I had met you at Hyderabad last year. Hope we may meet some day soon.

"Yours sincerely,

"ROB. C. STEWART."

"Sreennggar, November 27th, 1874.

"MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I would not have you 'Bubbur Jung',¹ but 'Bubbur-ool-Moolk',² as we are about the same age, and should have corresponding titles of rank.³

"Yours very sincerely,

"SALAR JUNG."

"Hyderabad, 31st March 1875.

"MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—It affords me much pleasure to think that this meeting has been the happy means of strengthening a friendship that has existed between our house and yours for so many years; and while feeling very proud of the exceeding kind manner in which you have written of my nephew, I must say that he is delighted at the happy result of this meeting, and has written to me acknowledging the many obligations he is under to you, and saying how grateful he is for all the kindness you have shown him.

"Yours very sincerely,

"SHUMS-OOO-OONRAH, Amir-i-Kubbir."

"The Residency, Hyderabad, 20th January 1878.

"MY DEAR FRASER,—You have probably heard of the row which took place at the railway station some days ago, in which the African Guard

¹ Lion in Battle.

² Lion of the Country.

³ This is inserted to show the kindly feeling entertained towards me by the Minister of the State. If these Eastern titles were recognised in the West, this title, the third grade at the Nizam's Court, would be equivalent to that of Earl.

were concerned. I have arranged with the Minister for an inquiry being made into the affair by a Court composed of an officer of the Residency and an official of H.H.'s Government.

"As it is desirable that the officer I nominate to this duty shall be of mark and experience, to carry due weight with him, I should like you to undertake the job, as I am sure you will be able to carry it out better than any of the other officers available for it, and I shall be much obliged by your doing so.

"R. MEADE."

Extract from a letter from His Highness the Nizam's Minister to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 18th February 1878.

"May I beg that you will kindly convey to Colonel Fraser my cordial appreciation, on behalf of this Government, of the patient and exhaustive manner in which he has, conjointly with Molvee Mooshtak Hoossain, conducted the inquiry. . . ."

Extract of a letter from the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 5,879-P., dated 22nd February 1878.

"4. In forwarding for your information the accompanying extract from a letter from Sir Salar Jung, I am to express Sir R. Meade's entire concurrence in the remarks therein contained, and to convey to you his own acknowledgments and thanks for the patient and able manner in which you have conducted this inquiry."

"Madras, 16th February 1878.

"DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I have read over to the Commander-in-Chief the papers you sent me, and which I now return.

"Sir Neville Chamberlain desires me to inform you that your field services have already been the subject of His Excellency's consideration before recommending officers in the annual return for the C.B. Your name has been sent in with two or three others quite recently.

"You are, of course, aware that the Commander-in-Chief is unable

¹ Instituted in the matter of an affray which occurred at the Hyderabad Railway Station, between the Railway Police and a party of H.H. the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards.

to bring into consideration your Political service when weighing your Army service against that of other officers of this Army.

“Believe me, truly yours,

“F. JEBB, Adjt.-Genl.

“To Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary,
Hyderabad Residency.”

“23rd February 1881.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—Allow me to offer you my thanks for your note of the 20th current, condoling with me on the sad loss I have sustained. I trust the long friendship existing between yourself and my late brother may exist afresh between ourselves.

“I am, with kind regards,

“Yours very sincerely,

“BUSHIR-OD-DOWLAH.”

“The Residency, Hyderabad, 25th July 1881.

“MY DEAR COLONEL,—I came to a decision in the matter of the Silladari system with great hesitation and reluctance. I should like the Government of India to hear what there is to be said for retaining things as they are, or rather as they were intended to be by Meade's notes of '76. It occurs to me that you may like to have your views represented; and though I don't think your note, in its present form, would quite do (the object being mainly to controvert Wright's views), I shall be very glad to append to my letter a note by you on the subject, which, without repeating what is said in Saunders' letter, should show the arguments in favour of keeping things as they are. I would add a paragraph to my draft, saying, 'I have had great hesitation in coming to a conclusion on a subject which is entirely new to me, and with which not only am I unfitted to deal, but concerning which such experienced officers as the Brigadier-General Commanding the Contingent and the Military Secretary, Hyderabad, take the most diametrically opposite views. That the Government of India may have clearly before them both sides of the question, I append a note on the subject by the Military Secretary, Colonel Hastings Fraser, whose long connection with the Contingent, extending over a period of twenty-four years, entitles his views in favour of the retention of the Silladari system to the fullest consideration.'

“Yours sincerely,

“S. C. BAYLEY.”

“Hyderabad, December 21st, 1881.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I am extremely obliged to you for your kind sympathising letter, and I hope that the friendship which always existed between you and my father will now exist between us.

“IGBAL-OO-DOWLAH.”

“Hyderabad, February 7th, 1883.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I am much obliged to you for your kind letter, but am sorry to hear that you contemplate leaving Hyderabad; the more especially as there has been always so strong a friendship between my father and yourself. You do not say in your letter when you leave this, but I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you before you go.

“Believe me, dear Colonel Fraser,

“Yours sincerely,

“VIKAR-UL-OOMRA.”

“Residency, 8th February 1883.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I am glad that you go to visit the Amir-i-Kabir; but will you, before going, come in here for a minute, for I want you to make for me an inquiry from the Amir-i-Kabir, which I can best explain verbally?

“W. B. JONES.”

“Hyderabad, 4th June 1883.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I am glad to learn your stay in this country will still extend to a few years.

“Believe me, yours very sincerely,

“R. NARINDUR Bahadur, Peshcar.”

“June 11th, 1883.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—Allow me to welcome back to Hyderabad one of the oldest friends of my father. I was very glad to receive your kind note, and the nice basket of apples you sent me. Instead of troubling you to call on me, I propose doing myself the pleasure of calling myself, if you will be good enough to let me know when I may do so.

“I remain, yours very truly,

“MIR LAIK ALI.”

"13th July 1883.

"MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—It is with much concern that I have learnt from the newspapers that you have at last made up your mind to retire from the Service, because, after your eminent father, there was no other officer who was so intimately acquainted with the antecedents of our family, as well as of the Hyderabad State; and since the elders of our house passed away, I have always looked upon you, in times of difficulty, as an old friend of the family, to resort to for advice and consolation; but this stay also I see we are to be deprived of. However, I trust that you will, after recruiting your health, soon return to India, and be able to secure a suitable appointment under this Government, where I do not doubt, by your long experience and knowledge, combined with your genial disposition and good nature, you will be an ornament—more than anyone we may hope to secure.

"I earnestly trust you will prefer this to any other private enterprise.

"With kind regards, believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"SHUMSOOL-OOMRAH, Amir-i-Kubbir."

"22nd October 1883.

"MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I cannot allow you to leave Hyderabad without expressing my very sincere regret at your departure, after an honourable and distinguished career of more than a quarter of a century, during which time you have endeared yourself to, and gained the esteem of, all the old families in Hyderabad. Your long and varied experience has enabled you on many occasions to give sound, wholesome, and kindly advice to those who have required it; and your departure will be a personal loss to most of us, who have looked upon you as a true and intimate friend and well wisher of this State, as well as of the people of Hyderabad. I wish you a pleasant journey to your native land, and trust your absence will not be a permanent one. I can only say, in any case, you will always live in our hearts.

"With kindest regards and best wishes,

"I remain, yours very sincerely,

"BUSHIR-ODD-DOWLAH.

"P.S.—I write with my own hand to say that, when once you are pensioned, and obtain permission from the British Government to serve our Government, I shall be the *first* to welcome you here.

"B. D."

“Hyderabad, Deccan, 23rd October 1883.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I regret to learn that your term of office is drawing to a close, and that you are about to leave us, preparatory to terminating your official career in India. I need hardly say that your father’s name, and your own long service in this State, will always keep your memory alive in Hyderabad; and if, like General Briggs, you should elect to spend your well-earned years of rest in this country, no one will rejoice more than myself.

“Yours truly,

“MIE LAIK ALI.”

“14th January 1884.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—With reference to the letter I wrote to you before you went to England, I wish you to understand that should you make up your mind to return to Hyderabad, I will gladly encourage your coming here, and joining the Administration in some manner.

“Yours very truly,

“SALAR JUNG.”

“Hyderabad, February 18th, 1884.

“MY DEAR COLONEL FRASER,—I am sorry to learn that you are contemplating leaving Hyderabad, but I hope that your absence will be a short one. In fact, I trust that for many years to come I may continue to enjoy the intimacy of friendship which has existed between us so long.

“Yours truly,

“VIKAR-OOL-OOMRA.”

Mr. Jones was still Resident at that Court, and he frequently came to my house, or called me to the Residency, to converse on subjects then under consideration. Several letters also passed between us, and in one I told him that public opinion, as brought to my notice by one officer in particular, Syed Mahdi Ali, the head of the Revenue Board, which was confirmed from other sources, pointed to the late Minister’s son as fit to be employed in the Administration. He replied that he would not forget the Minister’s son in the arrangements to be made.

In March 1883 my health failed, and under doctor’s advice I proceeded to Australia, where I was kept regularly informed of passing events at the Nizam’s Durbar. A letter which the Senior Administrator, the Peshcar, had written, to be forwarded to me in Australia, was handed to me on my return. In it he prays me

to assist him by interviewing Lord Ripon at Simla on return. This, of course, it was not in my power to do; but as the several subjects mentioned by him form much of the history of that time, I shall notice them when I place my other work before the public, although for sufficient reasons I withhold these documents for the present. The late Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had informed others, as well as myself, that he did not intend to consider the Railway Loan again until the Nizam came of age. Doubtless he felt that the acceptance of it would be pleasing to certain parties. As he remarked to me, "I have got into the mouth of a snake, but I will wriggle out again." On the 15th November 1882, only two months and a half before he died, he wrote thus:—

"I much thank you for the kind wishes you express for the prosperity of H.H.'s dominions in connection with your remarks regarding Mr. Abdul Huq and the Railway business, but I was sorry that I did not feel justified in accepting the proposals made through him. The liabilities and risks were so much greater than I had ever contemplated when I sent Mr. Abdul Huq home, that I could not during the last years of H.H.'s minority commit the State to such heavy and possibly embarrassing engagements. Abdul Huq, however, no doubt did his best to obtain the most favourable terms he could, and worked with much energy and ability."

Again, in the month of January 1883, Salar Jung said something to the same effect to General Briggs, my predecessor in office, who resides at Bolarum, the head-quarters of the Contingent. This officer told me, however, that he was not quite sure what loan the Minister referred to; but as the Chanda Loan was the only one then under consideration, I conclude it referred to the Railway. Besides, Salar Jung directed his Vakeel¹ to inform me he had withdrawn from it, and I have his Vakeel's letter to that effect. This was only a few days before he died, and on the 3rd February 1883, only five days before his death, in conversation with me, he assured me that he would not take it up, confirming thereby the message he had sent only a few days before.

On my return to Hyderabad from Australia, the Senior Administrator's Vakeels were constantly with me; and in regard to this loan, I have abundance of letters proving that one and all objected to it, with the exception of the Amir-i-Kabir Khoorshed

¹ Agent.

Jah Bahadur, who consistently supported it. Friends of mine were inquiring as to whether I would advise their investing. With such absolute proof in my possession of unwillingness on the part of the majority of Government to see this loan eventually arranged, and the way in which the Press were pitting me against the other Residency officials, I telegraphed to England, and suggested to my friends to hold aloof.

One Indian journal, through some misunderstanding, actually gave me as an authority for a statement that this Chanda Loan transaction was forced upon the Hyderabad Durbar by official pressure. I did not make that statement; but in answering an inquiry from the Resident as to its appearance in the *Calcutta Statesman*, I explained that the Special Correspondent who interviewed me at the period of the Nizam's Installation was aware of much that had come under my notice. I could not, therefore, contradict certain statements made by him, thus seeming, perhaps, to acquiesce in them, which afforded some grounds for his writing as he did; but at the same time I told the Resident that in the event of the Viceroy speaking to me, I could enlighten him in Hyderabad affairs.

My views as to the form of Government which Sir S. Bayley and Mr. Jones had intended should be adopted at Hyderabad, are in accord with those expressed by Busheer-ood-Dowlah in a letter he wrote to England in connection with this Chanda Railway Loan, returning at once certain memoranda and Articles of Association of a Company being raised for that Railway, "in case it might be thought he committed himself to approval (by retaining them over a single post) of any portion of such documents, or of an agreement entered into by Sirdar Diler Jung,¹ and giving his reasons for this course. As one of the Members of Council of Regency, which consists of the five highest nobles in the State, he strongly opposed the scheme, as also did the son of Sir Salar Jung; and H.H. the Nizam was never consulted; and the two former officially recorded protests against it. The only two members of this Council from whom a quasi-consent was obtained are not sufficiently acquainted with English to understand the Agreement, and both repudiate any responsibility for the guarantee of thirty-two lakhs of rupees by Hyderabad. It is only necessary to state

¹ A title then recently conferred on Mr. Abdul Huq.

that in the prospectus of the Company the investing public are told that surveys, sections, plans, and estimates of costs of the lines are complete ; whereas for eighty miles no survey has been made, and the cost cannot be guessed at, much less calculated."

At this period the Peshcar and myself were on the best of terms, but subsequently we had little intercourse. On another subject in connection with the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah I say a few words, as I had something to do with it. It was a matter of precedence at Court. This Nawab claimed precedence over his cousin, the Amir-i-Kabir. This matter had been decided, I understand, by the late Minister in favour of the Nawab. The Resident, Mr. Jones, sent me to arrange for this gentleman conducting him to the Durbar, as the senior member of the family after Salar Jung's death. This the etiquette of the Durbar requires.

Subsequently the Nawab found, on Mr. Jones's departure, that the Peshcar was unwilling to conform to what had been settled. He remonstrated, and hoped I might be referred to. I drew up a report of what occurred. After submitting it I left for England. This was shortly before the Installation. The Nawab had informed me that, in the event of justice not being done to him, he intended to appeal to the Viceroy, and refer the latter to me. Of the efforts made by me to bring about a reconciliation between these rival families, and to enlighten Government in regard to the matter of supposed bribery by the late Amir-i-Kabir, I have numerous letters. His private secretary, Mr. Shapoorjee Cheenoy, came to me by permission of the Resident, and I drew up a report, which Sir Richard Meade was pleased to term "a valuable one". The story in connection with this will form an interesting chapter in my new work. Mr. Shapoorjee was truly faithful to his master's interest in this matter.

In conclusion, I attach, though it was never published, as intended, in England, an account I drew up at the installation of His Highness the Nizam. It calls attention to my hopefulness that His Highness will prove a credit to the brothers, Colonel John and Captain Claude Clerk, who, with efficient tutors under their orders, superintend the young Chief's education. Captain C. Clerk is still with the Nizam, occupying a post which it was once contemplated I should occupy had Captain Clerk desired to leave. No better officer could be found than the one who now fills it, and I trust he

may long enjoy the privilege of advising his young charge. In regard to my succeeding to the place had a vacancy occurred, I shall have much to say hereafter. From my report on Busheer-ood-Dowlah's appeal, when it is published, the public will learn my opinion of both Captain C. Clerk and Major Gough's abilities to advise those under whom they occupy the position of Secretary.

The Minister, Salar Jung, also, I consider fortunate in having at hand a servant so faithful to the family as Mr. Syed Hoossein Belgrami.

THE INSTALLATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

Never has Hyderabad seen such stirring times, or been treated to such a variety of interesting, I might say exciting, events, as now. Scarcely had we gotten over the hurry and bustle attending the preparations for the reception of the young Nizam on his return from Calcutta, the erection of triumphal arches, the illumination of the city and its suburbs, and the preparation of addresses that were never read, then comes the news of the installation of the Nizam, received with manifestations of joy by the public. Parties are again divided, and speculate most widely as to who is to be the first Dewan under the new *régime*, and the ludicrous efforts made by rival cliques to trot forth their special candidate for the Dewanship in the pages of the local papers, are extremely amusing; then the commotion caused by the appearance amongst us of the *Calcutta Statesman*, with its remarks on the Residency officials; and last, though by no means the least uninteresting (as here, again, if rumour can be relied on, rival cliques are concerned), we have the great libel case in which Mr. Seymour Keay is suing for damages.

I must not, however, anticipate events, but commence in due form by reminding your readers that the country over which the young Prince will be shortly placed, and which is commonly known as the Nizam's Dominions, is a hilly tract of land, about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, bounded on the north by the district of Khandesh and the river Taptee, on the south by the Toongbuddra and the Kistna, on the east by the Wurdah and the Godavery, and on the west by the districts Dharwar, Sholapoor, and Ahmednugger, and said to cover an area of 97,837 square miles; having a population of 9,845,594 souls, or 112 to each square mile, of whom 925,929 are Mohammedans; and a revenue of Rupees 2,87,90,200, all told.

Hyderabad is the largest Native State in India, and is divided into four great provinces, viz., Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bidur, and Berar or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the three former being under the direct control of the Native Government, while the latter is under the Government of India, administered by the Resident, who exercises the powers of a local Government. The capital, Hyderabad, is a large city, walled on all sides, covering an area of more than two square miles; it has no less than thirteen gateways, and is separated from the Residency by the Moosi river, which is spanned by three substantial stone bridges, one being called the Oliphant Bridge, it having been planned and erected by Colonel Oliphant, Madras Engineers, formerly in command of the Corps of Engineers, Nizam's Army, and who as Ensign held the post of Field Engineer at the reduction of the Fort Nowah. The Colonel's son, M. S. Oliphant, for some time held the appointment of Private Secretary to His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, until compelled to resign by the Government of India.

As a fair description of the Residency, the City, and other places of interest will be found in Murray's *Handbook of the Madras Presidency* (second edition), pp. 356 to 408, I need not here enter into these details, but shall pass on to what will be more interesting to your readers.

Hyderabad is not only the most conservative city in India, but to the stranger would appear the most barbarous, owing to the tenacity with which it clings to the habits and customs of days gone by. Here, every individual, from the highest to the lowest, is armed, not with one weapon only, but with a number of various kinds, from a dagger to a double-edged sword, and a pistol to a blunderbuss; for, according to traditions, a warrior is only fit for battle when he has his "Panch Hatyar" (five arms) complete, and as each individual makes it a point of duty to show off to the best advantage, the pomp and show, I might say swagger, here seen will scarcely be met with in any other part of India. It is nothing strange here to see an ordinary Moonshah, in the receipt, perhaps, of from fifty to a hundred rupees a month, conveyed to his work in a nicely painted palanquin, having in his wake one man with his sword, another with his hookah, a third with his shoes or pandan; while the attendants of a Jagheerdar and others must consist of at least a dozen or so of Arabs or Rohillas, some running in front, some behind, with the horsekeeper hanging on to the tail of his master's horse; while the dignity of the many nobles and petty chiefs that abound in the city of Hyderabad is maintained by their keeping up such a number of armed men as they consider necessary to make their rank and station as great as possible in the eyes of the public.

Yet with all this pomp and ceremony, and in spite of the dirty, ragged gangs of armed Rohillas, Arabs and others, and the motley troops

of shaggy horsemen who enliven the narrow streets of this ancient city, the confusion caused by the blocking up of narrow lanes by elephants, camels, palanquins, etc., the roar and the hubbub of its every-day life, and the haughty swagger of the young dandies, who delight to show off their various-coloured robes, and to strut about with long, streaming puggies, and shoes, generally red, about one-third shorter than their feet, and into which they can just manage to stick the tips of their toes, Hyderabad is not the ruffianly place that many suppose it to be, and this a visitor will soon find out, if he only cares to remain long enough with some friend in Chudderghat, where he will see scores of Europeans and Eurasians daily going to their various occupations in all parts of the city, into the remotest parts of which "Tommy Atkins" also finds his way whenever he has a cur to palm off on some rich Native for some fancy price.

When the father of the young Nizam, Afzul-ud-Dowla, was placed upon the Musnad in the year 1857, he first left his residence at nine o'clock in the morning, seated on the largest elephant that could be obtained, and proceeded in great state towards the Palace, surrounded by nobles in their Oriental splendour, and guarded by a whole army of troops, chiefly Infantry, and he had no sooner entered the chief gate of the Palace, than, according to custom, a buffalo was brought forth and sacrificed across his path. On the arrival of the Resident (Colonel Davidson) with his Staff, His Highness was led to the Musnad by the senior member of the Shums-ul-umra family (who adopted as his heirs the Nawabs Motasham-ood-Dowla and Busheer-ood-Dowla; but the former died not long ago, and that branch of the family is now represented by the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowla) and Salar Jung, who each held one of his hands. The Resident then addressed His Highness, congratulating him on his accession to the throne of his forefathers. After the presentation of Nuzzar, which followed soon after, the ceremony was closed with the slaughter of two sheep in the adjoining court.

The dynasty of the Nizam began in the year 1712, and His Highness, Meer Mahboob Ali Khan, is the ninth in succession. He was born on 17th August 1866, and, while still under three years, was proclaimed successor to his father, the late Nizam Afzul-ud-Dowla, who died at Hyderabad on the 26th February 1869, at the early age of forty-three years. The infant Prince was placed on the Musnad by the Minister and the Nawab Shums-ul-umra, the formal ceremony of his installation taking place on the 6th March 1869, when the Resident, C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., attended by his Staff and a number of military officers from Secunderabad, proceeded to the Palace, where the Minister, Nobles, and the principal Sirdars had assembled. After the usual salutations, the procession moved into the interior court, when it was met by

the young Prince, who was borne in the arms of his nurse. Taking the little fellow's hand, the kindly Resident led him towards the Musnad, and after a few congratulatory remarks, to which the late Sir Salar Jung replied on behalf of His Highness, the Resident and his Staff left the Palace, all seemingly well pleased at the successful termination of the ceremony.

Of the young Prince's early days there is little to be said further than that, until the year 1875, when his education commenced with tutors placed under the control of Captain Clerk, appointed Guardian, he was left entirely to the care of his grandmother and mother. The late Nizam having lost three sons, he was, it is stated, persuaded by a Fakir whom he had consulted, not to set his eyes upon his last born, lest some evil should befall him, and to this precaution on the father's part is attributed by some the life of the son. Strange as it may appear to people in England unacquainted with the manners and customs of Orientals, that a ruler so powerful as the Nizam of Hyderabad should restrain himself from seeing the face of his only surviving child at the mere bidding of a holy man, yet it is nevertheless the fact; notwithstanding all the civilising influences of British administration, the Fakir continues to hold his own, and is still the oracle to whom those in distress resort.

The first Guardian to the young Nizam was Captain John Clerk, late of the Rifle Brigade, and now Colonel and Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in Hyderabad in 1875. Owing, however, to the sudden death from cholera of Mrs. Clerk, he resigned his appointment, and was succeeded by his brother, Captain C. Clerk, who arrived in Hyderabad in November 1876, and is still in attendance on His Highness, and will, no doubt, be remembered when the Prince comes into power. During the period between 1877 and 1881 His Highness's education and training have been carried on with activity and earnestness, and "considering the difficulties and prejudices to be overcome, the progress made is most satisfactory", His Highness having now acquired a fair practical knowledge of Persian and English. The young Nizam has "strongly developed that taste for manly sports and exercises for which all his ancestors were noted in their youth. He is very fond of cricket and tent-pegging, in which latter he excels; and those who have been associated with the young Prince in educational and social affairs, speak in the highest possible terms of his amiability and desire to please"; and as regards his preparation for administrative work, His Highness has for some time past been studying, under Captain Clerk's advice, a *précis* of the revenue, financial and general work of the State, drawn up for his use; and during his tour to Raichore, Goolburga, and Aurangabad, His Highness has had opportunities of inspecting the

various Departments, the working of which was carefully explained to him; and the "intelligent interest" that he manifested in all that was placed before him augurs well for his future career as a ruler of the State. Captain Clerk met with some opposition, on which I may comment hereafter.

On the occasion of the young Prince having been declared heir to the throne, a Regency, consisting of the late Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kabeer, was formed for the administration of the affairs of the State, and for the purpose of the training of the young Nizam. At the time when the Regency was established, Busheer-ood-Dowlah, a nephew of the Ameer-i-Kabeer, and now his heir, was appointed Minister of Justice.

His Highness the Nizam is now enjoying excellent health and strength, and is more lively than he has been for a long time past. His Highness, as may probably be remembered, was prevented through ill-health from being present with the Native Princes and Nobles assembled in Bombay in the year 1875 to welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India; and although fears were entertained that the same cause would prevent his being present at the great Durbar, held at Delhi, on the occasion of the proclamation of the assumption by our gracious Queen of the title of Empress of India, yet, with great care and attention, he was, to the credit of Captain Clerk, not only able to be present at the great assemblage, but to return to his people, if not better, at least in no worse state of health than he left them.

His Highness was to have left Hyderabad for England in April last, accompanied by a large suite of the Hyderabad nobility; but, owing to the melancholy event that deprived Hyderabad of its guiding hand, and the Nizam of a wise counsellor, who was suddenly summoned to journey in a direction we all must go sooner or later, His Highness's visit to Europe had to be postponed.

It is generally believed that during His Highness's recent visit to Calcutta the Viceroy endeavoured to impress upon him the necessity for, and the benefit he would derive from, such a visit, but all will admit that he must not be coerced into going.

His Highness and suite, while *en route* to Hyderabad from Calcutta, whither he had proceeded on the 17th December, stopped at Goolburga for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a cotton mill, about to be erected at that place by a company of enterprising Native gentlemen. There was great demonstration at the station and along the whole route to the town, which was nicely decorated. The following afternoon, 10th January, 4 p.m., His Highness arrived at the site of the new mill, where he was received by the Chairman and Directors, and conducted to a raised dais in the centre of a neatly constructed

pandal (canopy), surrounded at various distances by triumphal arches, bearing, among other mottoes and banners of welcome, "May progress be the motto of this State", "May thy Ministers be true and loyal."

After a few words from the Chairman, Director of the Company, giving a summary of the history of the origin of the factory, His Highness replied—"Mr. Chairman, Ameer, ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me, I assure you, great pleasure that I was able to accept the invitation given me a short time ago that I should lay the first stone of this mill at Goolburga. It will, when finished, as you are doubtless aware, be the second mill that has been constructed in the Hyderabad State. Some two years ago I visited, with His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, the cotton mills at Hyderabad, and I was much interested with all that was shown me there on the occasion of my visit. I need hardly say that I entirely concur in the views expressed in regard to industries and enterprises in my dominions by His Excellency the late lamented Nawab Sir Salar Jung, and to which you have very justly alluded in the address made to this assembled company. The development of the resources of my country will soon claim my closest attention, because I feel sure that the prosperity and happiness of my subjects will result therefrom; and this being the case, I take, and shall continue to take, the deepest interest in the enterprise now being undertaken. I have great pleasure in according my consent to your request that you shall call this mill the 'Goolburga Mahboob Shahi Mill Company, Limited', sincerely hoping that the mill will prove a financial success. I will now proceed to perform the pleasing duty of making use of this beautiful trowel, by laying the first stone of the Goolburga Mahboob Shahi Cotton Mill Company, Limited."

The Nizam then proceeded to a separate pandal, where the stone was suspended, covered with a cloth bearing the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity". A bottle containing some coins and papers having been deposited in a place prepared for it, the Nizam was presented with a handsome gold trowel, with which he proceeded to lay the stone; and no sooner had he declared the stone to be properly set, than he was covered with a shower of flowers, which, by some ingenious contrivance, was made to fall from the ceiling of the pandal, and at the same time to unveil the stone.

Goolburga, it should be remembered, is a large city with a population of about forty thousand souls, nearly two-thirds of whom are Hindoos, and the remainder Mohammedans. It is the head station of the district, and is garrisoned by a regiment of Cavalry, a little under 300 strong, and a few companies of Infantry of His Highness the Nizam's Reformed Troops. Goolburga has always been noted for its mosques, shrines, and saints, and its Mohammedan inhabitants for their turbulent character. Three years ago a serious outbreak occurred here,

followed some time after by a rising of the convicts of the central jail, numbers of whom eventually made good their escape. The erection, therefore, of a cotton mill at such a place augurs well for the future welfare of the people, who, it is hoped, will soon learn to beat their swords into ploughshares.

The young Nizam returned to Hyderabad by special train on the morning of the 11th January, and was received with greater demonstrations of joy than had previously been accorded him on any of the former occasions of his return to his capital. The approach of the train was announced by the boom of the guns stationed on the Red Hills, about half-a-mile from the station, and was soon followed by a salute from the Mud Battery at Secunderabad, about five miles off; and as the train glided into the station, the guard of honour from the Reformed Troops presented arms, while the Cavalry band, which was in attendance, played "God save the Queen." His Highness, who seemed fatigued, went at once to his carriage and drove off towards the city, escorted by a troop of the African Cavalry. The Palace of the Nizam is about two miles from the railway station, the route to which was lined on both sides with troops, behind whom were dense crowds of men, women, and children, decked in their best gaily-coloured clothes, all anxious to get a glimpse at, and to make their salaams to, their youthful Padishah, who was received throughout the whole route with demonstrations of great joy.

The shops and dwelling-houses, which had been previously white-washed, were nicely decorated with flowers, evergreens, and various coloured designs, while a goodly array of different-coloured flags, banners, mottoes, etc., floated in the air; the streets were hedged with foliage, palms, and other plants; and no pains had, apparently, been spared to show off the bridges, city gates, and the principal buildings to the best advantage. Certain localities had been assigned to the different Departments of the Nizam's service, viz., Revenue, Education, Military, Municipal and Public Works, each of which had its magnificent triumphal arch done up in such a manner as to represent the Department to which it belonged, and much praise is due to all concerned for the taste and skill with which these elegant and stately structures had been erected and decorated. In the evening such a blaze of lights shone forth as Hyderabad had never before witnessed. Public buildings as well as private dwelling-houses, whether of the rich or poor, in and out of the city, were illuminated according to the means of the people, and presented such a scene of dazzling beauty that the young Nizam was induced to mount his elephant at about 9 p.m., and visit some of the principal places in the city.

Owing to the present unhealthy state of Chudderghat, the Resident was compelled to remove to his summer residence at Bolarum, the head-

quarter station of the Hyderabad Contingent, about eleven miles from Chudderghat. Here the Resident and his Assistants are up to their eyes in business, arranging accommodation for the large company of distinguished visitors that are now beginning to pour into the place. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commanders-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Roberts, and General the Honble. Arthur Hardinge, with their various Staffs, estimated at about 100, will reside at Bolarum in such houses and tents as can be provided. The Residency and its compound are to be lighted; and, judging from the great preparations that are being so rapidly pushed on, great doings are expected.

Although no official programme has yet been published, it is generally believed that the Viceroy will hold a levee for the European officers on the morning of the 4th; after which, visits will be exchanged by His Highness the Nizam, followed by a grand state ball in the evening. The 5th will be devoted to the real business of the Installation, and the Nizam will entertain the Viceroy at a state banquet on the 6th. There will be a grand review of all the troops in garrison, followed by a banquet in the evening to the Nizam at the Bolarum Mess, while the afternoon of each day will be taken up with racing and all kinds of sports.

In the account of the laying of the foundation stone of the new cotton mills at Goolburga, by His Highness the Nizam, it will be remembered that His Highness stated, "The development of the resources of my country will soon claim my closest attention, because I feel sure that the prosperity and happiness of my subjects will result therefrom; and this being the case, I take, and shall continue to take, the deepest interest in the enterprise now being undertaken."

I little then thought that the youthful Prince would soon demonstrate that these were not mere formal expressions, to be forgotten almost as soon as uttered. His Highness, with a view to set an example to his Nobles and wealthy subjects, and to convince all of the interest he takes in the development of industrial institutions in his country, sent the other day for the share-book of the Goolburga Mahboob Shahi Mills, and put his name down for fifty shares in the company. This spontaneous act was much talked of in the city, as indicating the liberal and considerate spirit which will characterise the future administration of His Highness, which is happily so soon to commence.

In consequence of the rapid movements of His Excellency the Viceroy *en route* to Hyderabad, the ceremony of the Nizam proceeding to the boundary of his territory to receive and conduct His Excellency through his dominions was dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a deputation, consisting of Major Trevor, First Assistant Resident, Colonel Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of Railways, and two principal officers of the Hyderabad State, proceeded to Raichore, where it met His Excellency and accompanied him to Hyderabad.

The special train containing His Excellency the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Ripon and suite, arrived at Hyderabad at 4.30 p.m. (2nd Feb.). The near approach of the train was announced by a Royal salute of thirty-one guns, fired from the Red Hills by a Reformed Troop Battery, and His Highness the Nizam arrived at the station just in time to shake hands with the Resident, Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary, and some of the principal officers. When the train steamed into the station the guard of honour from the Reformed Troops presented arms, and the band played "God save the Queen". His Excellency, on alighting from his saloon carriage, which had been sent round from Calcutta to Madras, was received by the young Nizam, the Resident, the principal officers of the Hyderabad State, the Major-General Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent; and while the ceremony was proceeding, a shower of flowers was made to fall upon the party from the roof of a neatly constructed pandal. Such of the Nobles as had accompanied the Nizam to Calcutta came forward and shook hands with Lord Ripon, while the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, who had had to remain behind to conduct the affairs of the State, and the other Nobles who had not been to Calcutta, were introduced to His Excellency by His Highness the Nizam.

In addition to the officers already referred to, there were present on the railway platform all Staff Officers of the garrison not on duty, including Volunteer officers, and the few Reformed Troop officers who were considered eligible to be present on such occasions; and what with the grandeur of the decorations, the glittering robes of various-coloured satins and velvets with which the principal Nobles, about twenty in all, were attired, the different-coloured uniforms of the officers, set off with gold and silver lace, the scene on the platform was extremely grand, several fair views of which have, I believe, been obtained by the enterprising photographers, Molkenteller and Brothers.

Although all officers of the garrison, from the three cantonments of Bolarum, Trimulgherry, and Secunderabad, were ordered to be present, admission to the platform was by ticket issued by the Resident, while admission to the railway enclosure was by ticket issued by the manager of the railway, and it is no doubt due to the precautions taken by those entrusted with the management that everything went off so well, without that crush and confusion which usually attends such gatherings.

The formal ceremony concluded, the Viceroy was escorted to his carriage by His Highness the Nizam and the Resident, when the Vice-regal party left the station, escorted by a detachment of the 14th Hussars, and saluted by a guard of honour, which had been drawn up outside the station. Lord and Lady Ripon, the Foreign Secretary, and the Resident, occupied the first carriage, which was driven by two Royal

Horse Artillerymen in full dress; then followed the carriages of the members of the Viceroy's Staff, general Staff, regimental and departmental officers, and after an interval of a few seconds came the carriages of His Highness the Nizam, escorted by his African Cavalry guard, behind which followed carriages of the Native Nobles and Chiefs, each attended by small detachments of mounted men.

On arrival at the Civil Club, which ends the road to the railway station, the Nizam turned to the right, and proceeded along the Residency road to the City, followed by his Nobles, except two of the principal officers of the State, who had been directed to accompany the Viceroy. From the same point, viz., the Civil Club, the head of the Viceregal train turned to the left and passed through Chudderghat, over the Hussain Saugar Tank bund to Secunderabad. After stopping a short time at the Assembly Rooms to exchange horses, the *cortège* proceeded by the One Tree Hill through the Military Cantonment of Trimulgherry to the Bolarum Residency, where it arrived at 7 p.m.

From the Hyderabad Railway Station to Secunderabad the entire route was lined with the Nizam's Reformed Troops, who saluted the Viceroy as he passed along. Similarly, from Secunderabad to Trimulgherry the road was kept by the Madras Native Infantry and the Secunderabad Police, while the road from Trimulgherry to Bolarum was held by the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. As His Excellency passed through Secunderabad, a Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery from the Mud Battery, and a similar salute was fired by the Hyderabad Contingent Battery at Bolarum, where His Excellency was received by a guard of honour, with band and colours from the 21st Scotch Fusiliers.

Regarding the decorations, there is not much to say, extending as they did from the Residency to Secunderabad, over a distance of more than four miles, and again from the Residency to the Nizam's Palace. Nearly two miles too much had apparently been attempted. Had the same material and labour, or I should say money (for Government had to pay for all), been confined to a more limited space, doubtless the effect would have been much better. Throughout the route above-mentioned various-coloured flags, banners, streamers, etc., hung from lines stretched along both sides of the roads, supported at intervals of about fifty yards by long bamboo poles bound round with different-coloured cloth, looking something like long barber's-poles, tipped off with star and crescent, which seemed to figure everywhere, no device or motto being, apparently, complete without it. Across the road, at various places, were stretched different-coloured strips of cloth, bearing the mottoes, "Long live His Highness", "God bless the Country", "A right Royal welcome we give thee", "Long live the Nizam", "Welcome to the Viceroy", "God bless our Empress", "Health, Wealth, and

Prosperity", "Long may His Highness reign", "God bless the Empress of India", "Long Life and Happiness", "Rich and Poor welcome thee" "Welcome", etc., etc., as also some few in Persian character.

Along the Secunderabad route there were six triumphal arches, and long the City road three; and as these are almost identical with the arches already alluded to, they may be passed by with the remark that for artistic skill the military outstepped all others, more particularly when it is considered that the cost of its erection was entirely borne by the officers of the Reformed Troops. The other arches were erected at the expense of Government. Great credit is due to Major Neville and the officers under his command, who, as a rule, do not draw one-third of the salaries drawn by the other officers of the Nizam's Government. If the loyalty of the people is to be judged by outward demonstration, then indeed we have seen it at this place. Mr. Wilkinson's stately mansion, which was nicely decorated, was the first on the list.

On Monday, 4th February 1884, at 10 p.m., was held what is termed the "ceremony of Mizaj Pursi"; that is, four of the principal officers of H.H. the Nizam's State proceeded with due ceremony to Bolarum to inquire after His Excellency's health. These officers were received by the Military Secretary, the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, and, after the usual formalities had been gone through, were dismissed by the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department presenting attar and pân.

At 11 a.m. the same day, the Nizam, attended by nine of the principal Nobles and officers of State, paid what is termed a private visit to His Excellency at Bolarum. The Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, proceeded at 8 a.m. to Hyderabad, and escorted His Highness the Nizam to the Viceregal residence. On the arrival at Bolarum the Nizam was received, on alighting from his carriage, by the Resident and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, and conducted to the verandah, where he was met by the Foreign Secretary, who conducted the Nizam to His Excellency's presence. The Viceroy, receiving the Nizam at the edge of the carpet, conducted him to a seat at his right hand; and on the right of the Nizam were seated the Resident, the Ministers, Nobles and officers in attendance on His Highness, according to their rank. On the left of the Viceroy sat the Foreign Secretary, the Major-General Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department, and the Military Staff. After a short conversation, the Native Ministers and Nobles who had accompanied the Nizam were presented to His Excellency by the Resident, each of whom presented a nuzzar of five gold mohars, which

was merely touched by the Viceroy and remitted. The ceremony was brought to a close by the Viceroy offering attar and pân to the Nizam. The Foreign Secretary offered attar and pân to the four principal Ministers and Nobles, and the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department to the others.

His Highness, who was escorted to and from Bolarum by his own Cavalry, was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by No. 3 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, and a guard of honour from a British regiment. The Contingent band was in attendance, and played during the interview, and the Contingent Cavalry lined the road leading to the Residency. The same formalities attended His Highness's departure, and salutes were fired at Secunderabad as His Highness passed through the station.

At 2.45 p.m. the same day, a deputation, consisting of the four principal officers of the Hyderabad State, waited on the Viceroy at Bolarum for the purpose of conducting His Excellency to the Nizam's Palace. His Excellency left Bolarum at 3 p.m., under a royal salute from the guns of the Contingent Battery. He was escorted by a wing of the 14th Hussars and a wing of the Contingent Cavalry, and was attended by his Private and Military Secretaries, his personal Staff, the Foreign Secretary, the Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and the Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, with their respective Staffs. On arrival at the Palace at 4.30 p.m., His Excellency was received on alighting from his carriage by the Nizam and the Resident, and conducted to the Durbar Hall, where he occupied a seat on the right of the Nizam; to the right of his Excellency sat the Foreign Secretary, the Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, the Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, and His Excellency's Private and Military Secretaries and personal Staff; while on the left of the Nizam were seated the Resident, and beyond him the Ministers, Nobles, and officers in attendance on His Highness, according to rank. After a short conversation, the Ministers, Nobles, and officers of the State were presented to His Excellency by the Resident, each of whom presented a nuzzar of five gold mohurs, which His Excellency touched and remitted. The ceremony of the return visit was brought to a close by the Nizam presenting attar and pân to His Excellency, to the Foreign Secretary, and to the Resident, and the principal officers of the State to the other British officers present. His Excellency was then conducted to his carriage by the Nizam and the Resident, and left under a royal salute of twenty-one guns by the Nizam's Artillery; the road leading to the city was lined by the Nizam's troops, and a guard of honour, which was drawn up in front of the Nizam's Palace, saluted His Excellency on arrival and departure.

His Excellency closed the day by a levee, which was held at Bolarum

at 9.30 p.m., and was attended by all officers, Civil and Military, a few non-official Europeans, and a number of Native gentlemen. The levee closed by the presentation to His Excellency of the Native officers in garrison by their commanding officers.

The 5th February 1884 will ever be remembered as a red-letter day in the annals of the Hyderabad State, not only on account of the installation of the youthful Prince, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, but as the first instance on record of a Viceroy and Governor-General having visited Hyderabad. At the first dawn of day Hyderabad seemed to have suddenly sprung into a lively state of activity; everywhere the roads were being swept and watered, the last finishing touches were given to some of the decorations, mounted orderlies hurrying along, and troops of all kinds moving in different directions to take up the various positions assigned to them along the city and Chudderghat roads; and scarcely had these time to take up their positions, when carriages of all kinds, from the usual rat-like pony trap to the swell turn-out of the city Nawab, came streaming into Hyderabad, and ceased only a few minutes before the time fixed for the Viceregal *cortège* to arrive.

His Excellency left Bolarum under a Royal salute, fired by the Contingent Battery at 9 a.m., accompanied by a deputation of the four principal officers of the Hyderabad State, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, the officer on special duty in the Foreign Department and personal Staff, the Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and the Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, with their Staffs. The Viceroy was escorted by a wing of the 14th Hussars and a Battery of Royal Horse-Artillery. The handsome dress of the men and their soldier-like bearing added much to the grandeur of the procession. The road from the Bolarum Residency to the City, upwards of fourteen miles, was lined by British, Native, Contingent, and Nizam's troops, behind which were gathered crowds of people anxious to see the Lord Sahib as he passed by. Here and there His Excellency was cheered by the people, but their demonstration was so feeble that their voices were almost lost in the noise created by the horses' hoofs and the rattle of the guns.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, who had preceded the Viceroy, arrived at the Palace a little after ten o'clock, where they were received with the honours due to their rank, and escorted to the seats allotted to them, on the immediate left of the Viceroy, by the First Assistant Resident and the Military Secretary. All Civil and Military officers invited to attend, the Nobles and Ministers of the State, and other persons specially invited, were requested to be seated in the Durbar Hall half-an-hour before the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency arrived at the Palace at 10.30 a.m., and was received by a guard of honour, with band and colours, from the Nizam's troops; and as he alighted from his carriage he was received by the Nizam, the Resident, and the four Ministers and principal officers of the State. A procession was then formed, and moved towards the Durbar Hall in the following order:—

	The officer on special duty in the Foreign Department.	
The Foreign Secretary.		The Resident.
His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff.		His Highness the Nizam's Staff.
His Excellency the Viceroy.		His Highness the Nizam.
The Major-General Commanding the Subsidiary Staff.		The Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent Staff.

On the procession entering the Durbar Hall, a second guard of honour, stationed within the quadrangle, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem, and a Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired in honour of His Excellency, on whose approach all present arose to their feet, and remained standing until His Excellency took his seat.

That part of the Palace in which the ceremony of Installation was held is called the Durbar Hall, at the extreme end of which a chair had been erected, over which was a beautiful canopy covered with embroidered cloth, and supported by four handsome silver poles ornamented with gilt scroll work. On the dais, which was covered with yellow velvet carpets, were placed two chairs of state, one representing the Musnud; and in front of the dais were placed two chairs, one for His Excellency the Viceroy, and the other for the Nizam, while on either side were arranged, along the whole length of the hall, chairs for all invited to attend. There were fully two hundred persons present, about twenty-five of whom were ladies; and what with the variously-coloured uniforms of the officers—scarlet, blue, green, French grey, drab, dark grey, etc.—the heavily embroidered coats of the Politicals, and the gorgeous dresses of the Ministers, Nobles, and other Native gentlemen, attired as they were in gold-brocaded coats of satins and velvets of green, purple, and other colours, the scene was grand beyond description.

On entering the Durbar Hall, His Excellency took his seat in front of the dais, and His Highness the Nizam on his right. On His Excellency's left were seated the Foreign Secretary and the other British officers and guests present, while to the right of the Nizam were seated the Resident at Hyderabad and the Ministers, and Nobles and officers of the State, according to rank. After all had been seated, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General rose and addressed the Nizam as follows:—

"I can assure Your Highness that it affords me great gratification to be able to be present here to-day in order to discharge, in the name and on behalf of the Queen and Empress of India, the duty of declaring Your Highness to be invested with full powers for the administration of your State. When I learnt from Your Highness a few weeks ago that you had a great wish that I should come to Hyderabad for this purpose, I felt a strong desire to comply with your request, in which I saw a proof of your Highness's attachment to the British Government and of your confidence in the strength and sincerity of its friendship.

"I am, I believe, the first Viceroy or Governor-General who has ever visited Hyderabad, and my presence on this occasion is a mark not only of the close and intimate ties which unite the Ruler of this Great State to the Government of the Queen-Empress, but also of Her Majesty's deep interest in the welfare of the Nizam.

"During the long years of your minority, Your Highness and your people enjoyed a singular advantage in having at the head of the Administration of the State one of the foremost statesmen of India—a man who, by his high intelligence, his varied capacity, and his devotion to Your Highness's interests, was able amidst all the difficulties of a minority to conduct the Government of the State with a success which entitles him to the grateful remembrance both of Your Highness and of the Government of India. Sir Salar Jung, during Your Highness's youth, had done much to reform the Administration in many ways, to improve the revenue system, and to give increased security to life and property, and at the moment of death he was contemplating further measures of improvement. It had been my hope that when Your Highness came of age he would have been at hand to aid you with his long experience, and to serve you with his well-tried zeal; but it has pleased God to ordain otherwise, and to take him from your side at the very moment when, in some respects, you must stand in need of such assistance as he could have given to you, and his absence from among us casts a shade even over the brilliant ceremonies and heartfelt rejoicings of this auspicious day. But his work survives him. I trust that Your Highness's Ministers will ever make it a guiding object of their administration to preserve and to extend that work.

"I have now a few words of practical advice to offer to you. Look to your finances—disordered finances are the ruin of States. It is so everywhere. It is very specially so in India. Carelessness and extravagance in financial matters mean, first, heavy taxation and the gradual impoverishment and ruin of the people, and then loans with increasing interest and final bankruptcy. Reasonable economy, just aid, and equal taxation, mean ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and without it the Prince is embarrassed and the people miserable.

Again I earnestly trust that Your Highness will keep a strict watch over the honest and equal administration of justice; that the judicial officers of a State should be pure, above the taint of suspicion, and courageous—above the influence of fear, secures for a ruler the gratitude of his subjects and the admiration of his neighbours. Pure justice is the brightest jewel that can adorn a coronet. Let it ever shine forth on yours.

“Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task. You are the ruler of some ten millions of men; their welfare will henceforth depend greatly upon you, upon your wisdom, your industry, and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look with vain satisfaction upon the outward shows of power, upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded—upon the submission and often the flattery which will meet you on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their revenues great, their population numerous; but let none of these things be your pride. You are young, and will be pressed upon many sides by the temptations to which youth is especially exposed; but never let them gain the mastery over you: you have nobler aims to follow and greater deeds to do. If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India, you can only win it in the days in which we live, by the justice of your Government, and by the acknowledged prosperity of your people. That people’s loyalty to your honour and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned; it rests with you to preserve it, and, as years go on, to deepen it into the most precious possession of a ruler, the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness, in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aim; be satisfied with no meaner fame; but as you look back over the roll of your ancestors, and recall the annals of your House, let it be your ambition that when you, too, shall be gathered to your fathers, men should say of you, ‘He left his people the better for his rule.’

“And in this great work, difficult and trying as it will often be, I can promise you the constant support and never-failing assistance of the Government of the Queen-Empress. The single object of the British Government in regard to this or any other Native State is that it should be prosperous and well governed. So far as we can aid you to promote that end you may ever command our help. The maintenance of the Native States of India is a cardinal point of English policy in these days, and the existence of these States is, in true judgment, of the greatest advantage to English interests. That your Government should

be strong and orderly, that your finances should be well managed, and your taxation justly raised, and that your nobles should be faithful and your people contented, is, as I well know, the earnest wish of the Sovereign whom I represent here to-day. She will watch your career with a strong and unfailing interest; do not disappoint her hopes.

“And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep personal interest, it only remains for me to place you in that musnud, and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, and to make your reign prosperous and your rule just and honourable, so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted, and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your Installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of the State.”

The address having been translated by Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, His Excellency took the Nizam by the hand and conducted him to the chair of state on the dais, and, addressing him by his full titles of His Highness Asaf-Jah, Muzaffur-ul-Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Dowlah, Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Bahadur, Futeh Jung, declared him invested with the full powers of Administration. The band played the National Anthem, and salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by the batteries at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum, in honour of the Nizam. All present having now resumed their seats, the Viceroy's Khillat was brought in and conferred on the Nizam, after which Khillats for the four principal officers of the State were brought in and conferred on Nawab Salar Jung, Rajah Narrindur Peshcar, and Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra,—Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, the other principal officer, not being able to attend, owing to indisposition, and his Khillat was, therefore, forwarded to him. The Nizam then rose and acknowledged the Viceroy's address as follows:—

“Your Excellency, it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to offer Your Excellency a very hearty welcome to Hyderabad. It would have been to me and all my people a matter of much regret and disappointment if the occasion of my Installation had not been graced by Your Excellency's presence. I am sure we owe this honour to Your Excellency's well-known solicitude for the welfare of this State, as well as to Your Excellency's personal kindness to myself, of which I have recently received proof, which I shall never forget. I assure Your Excellency that I am deeply sensible of both.

“I hope Your Excellency will accept my warmest thanks for having incurred the trouble and fatigue of a long journey in order to honour me on the present occasion. The event augurs well for my future Government, and I accept it joyfully as a first token of the amiable and kind relations which have always subsisted between the British Government and my predecessors in this State.

"The advice which Your Excellency has been kind enough to offer me, I accept with the greatest sincerity. I shall ever endeavour, in all matters that concern the prospects and prosperity of this State, to consult the wishes of Your Excellency and of the Government of which Your Excellency is the honoured head. I am sure that in doing so I shall be consulting the best interests of myself and of my subjects.

"I hope Your Excellency will take an early opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India the sentiments of friendship and respect which I entertain towards the Imperial name."

On concluding his address, the Nizam and all present resumed their seats, when their Excellencies the Governor of Madras, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army advanced in succession, and offered their congratulations to His Highness the Nizam. Attar and pân having been distributed, the Viceroy and the Nizam left the Durbar Hall, in the same order of procession as they had entered, and the ceremonies observed on the arrival of His Excellency were repeated on his departure from the Palace.

In order to avoid the fatigue of a long drive back to Bolarum in the heat of the day, arrangements had been made for the entertainment of His Excellency and suite at the Chudderghat Residency, but owing to a fatal case of cholera having occurred at the Residency a few hours before the Installation, His Excellency drove to Major Neville's, the Commander of His Highness the Nizam's troops, where he remained the whole of the afternoon, until he left in the evening for the state banquet.

The sudden death of Mr. Peake, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, cast a gloom over the place, and his loss is much felt by all in the Department, especially among the young signallers, with whom he was a great favourite, and ever ready to assist them in time of trouble or distress. At 2 a.m., when past all hope of recovery, the Residency surgeon asked him if he had any message he wished to convey to any person. "Yes", said the dying man, "tell Mr. Gordon that the arrangements for which I came here are complete and in working order."

Of the banquet that was given this evening in the Nizam's Palace, it may be mentioned that about 400 persons were present, a large number of whom sat down to dinner. A beautiful gold service, that had been purchased for this occasion many years ago by the late Sir Salar Jung, through his Agents, Messrs. Rogers, Rook and Co., of Friday Street, London, was for the first time displayed to-night, and was admired by all who saw it, as well as the beautiful furniture which the late Minister had had prepared under his own supervision when he visited England in 1876. A magnificent stuffed tiger, presented to His Highness by me, and set up by the late Henry Ward of Vere-

street was much admired also. In proposing the health of His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

“Ladies and Gentlemen, I have a toast to propose to you which will not need more than a few words from me to recommend it to your acceptance. The occasion is not one for making speeches, and the toast that I have to offer to you is one which I am sure will meet with a cordial reception from you, for I am about to ask you to drink to the health of His Highness the Nizam. It is not only that we may express our thanks to His Highness for the princely and magnificent hospitality with which he has entertained us this evening, but it is far more that we may take this opportunity of assuring him how heartily we pray that it may please God to grant him a long life and prosperous and happy reign, and that that personal government which he has taken upon himself to-day may be as successful as I am confident we all desire it should be.”

The toast was drunk with cheers, after which the Nizam briefly returned thanks, and proposed the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon.

The Viceroy then replied as follows :—“Your Highness, I am very grateful to you for having proposed my health and that of Lady Ripon upon this occasion. As I said to Your Highness this morning in Durbar, it has been to me a source of very great pleasure to be able to be here upon an occasion of such great historical interest, because it is the first occasion upon which Her Majesty’s representative has visited Hyderabad, and also because of the interesting event which has occurred to-day, in respect to which we all entertain a deep and earnest desire that Your Highness’s reign, thus begun, may be continued prosperously to the end. I can assure Your Highness that so long as I hold this office which I now fill, it will be my constant desire to afford to you and to your Government every help and assistance in my power, and I am quite sure that you will receive from the Resident here, Mr. Cordery, the best advice and the most constant support both to Your Highness and your Government. I greatly regret that Lady Ripon is not able to be present to-night. Unfortunately, she met with a slight accident two days ago, which, although not of a serious character, has prevented her accompanying me. I should regret her absence under any circumstances, but I regret it the more for her sake, because she has lost one of the most beautiful sights which it has ever been my good fortune to witness.”

From Secunderabad to the City the road was kept by the Nizam’s troops, who, from the early hour of 6 p.m. until after the return of the Viceroy at about 12 o’clock, remained on duty.

The illuminations of the last two nights, it is said, have surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen in Hyderabad. At the first

sight the scene looked brilliantly grand; but as soon as the eye became accustomed to the glare of so many lights, there appeared a sameness about all the illuminations, varying only according to the number of the lights used, which, of course, depended upon the liberality of the people; and while there were many who spared no expense, there were some well-paid officials who tried to shuffle through the business with the expenditure of a few paltry bottles of oil. The house of Mr. Wilkinson, Director Public Works Department, was, as usual, beautifully illuminated, and a great number of lights shone from the houses of the "Enam Commissioner" and the Superintending Surgeon, and the Padree Sahib had lights running up to the top of the church steeple.

The grand old Hussain Saugor tank looked its best on Tuesday night, bonfires having been lighted round its shore, and electric lights shining out the whole length of the Bund; between each bonfire were suspended numerous lamps of various colours, so that the border of the tank, some miles in circumference, was one girdle of fires and lights of all colours, shapes, and sizes. The steamer *Lady Meade*, and a few other boats, were prettily lighted up, every available rock in the tank was made use of for some kind of decorative work, and in the centre were about two hundred tiny craft floating about and casting the rays of their various-coloured lamps on the surface of the water.

The Bund of this magnificent tank connects Chudderghat with Secunderabad; it is about two miles in length, the top forming an excellent road, wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and it is much frequented in the evening by ladies and gentlemen from both stations, who enjoy the cool, refreshing breeze wafted over this extensive sheet of water, which covers an area of many miles. This tank supplies Secunderabad with water, and irrigates a great extent of paddy ground in the vicinity of Hyderabad. On its waters float a small steamer and several boats, which are frequently used by pleasure parties. The steamer *Lady Meade* is the gift of a Hyderabad nobleman, who generously placed it on the lake for the use of the public. The cost of original construction of the bund is said to have been 2,54,636 rupees; it has recently undergone extensive repairs and alterations, which have probably cost a good deal of money. The works are of a permanent kind, and were superintended by Mr. Heenan, a zealous and energetic engineer, serving under the Government of H.H. the Nizam.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

Two deputations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at the Bolarum Residency, at twelve noon yesterday, for the purpose of presenting His Excellency with addresses of welcome. The first one, which was called in punctually at twelve o'clock, consisted of all the different members of the Native community. Mr. Ramchendra Pillay, pleader, read the Address, printed on parchment, with a blue border, and which ran thus :—

“ THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Native residents of the Cantonment of Secunderabad, crave leave to approach Your Excellency, and to offer on behalf of the whole Native community of this place a loyal and cordial welcome to your Lordship and the Marchioness of Ripon. We consider ourselves especially fortunate in being honoured with a Viceregal visit, an event unprecedented in the annals of the capital of the Deccan, and we embrace this opportunity of recording our high sense of esteem for Your Lordship's wise rule ; and it behoves us, as devoted and loyal subjects of our beloved and gracious Sovereign, the Queen-Empress, to express our deep feelings of joy and thankfulness on such an auspicious occasion. In the discharge of the important and onerous duties appertaining to your exalted position, Your Lordship has visited many towns and cities more prosperous and with greater advantages in many respects than are possessed by this Cantonment ; but, in the warmth of our attachment to and regard for the person and throne of our kind and loving Sovereign, whom Your Lordship so worthily represents, we yield to no other community in British India, and we are, therefore, naturally proud and much delighted at the visit amongst us of Your Lordship and Lady Ripon.

“We take this opportunity to submit for Your Lordship's consideration, that while we have many things to be grateful for, the want of a proper supply of wholesome water is grievously felt by all—Native and European, rich and poor—and we regret to state that the inconvenience and hardship felt alike by all classes, are simply inexpressible, and a successful water project would therefore be an incalculable and everlasting boon to this town. The efforts of the Cantonment and Municipal Committees in connection with this subject have produced no favourable results, and we would, therefore, earnestly solicit Your Lordship's attention to this matter.

“Secondly, the civil population of this Cantonment is rapidly increasing and becoming more enlightened under the benign British rule, and consequently a Municipal Committee, similar to those in other places in British India, but subject to necessary and local modifications, is a

great desideratum. We have a Committee of Meer Mohallas, or principal residents of a locality, elected by the Cantonment Magistrate, who is its President, but it is merely an echo of the voice of the Cantonment Committee, existing only in name.

“Thirdly, the Cantonment Magistrate, with his multifarious duties, including that of Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, is also Judge of the Civil Court, with unlimited jurisdiction. It is consequently too much to expect such an officer, despite all his intelligence and honesty, to go through the almost Herculean task imposed on him with satisfaction to himself. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest the advisability of separating the civil jurisdiction from the criminal, and nominating a distinct judge for each. The same suggestion also applies to the British Resident at Hyderabad as the local High Court; and the appointment of a judicial assistant, with similar powers, as is the case in other Native States, will be hailed with great delight and gratitude. In making the above remarks, we beg to be distinctly understood that we do not mean to cast the slightest reflection either on our energetic Cantonment Magistrate or our popular Resident, whose respective abilities are too well known to need any special reference.

“In Your Lordship we recognise a fitting representative of the Empress of India, who, with a singleness of purpose, has inaugurated a policy which has endeared you to the hearts of your Native subjects, as exemplified by the universal entreaty that *Hor Most Gracious Majesty* may be pleased to grant an extension.

“With such noble examples of self-sacrifice and righteousness, and all the virtues that ennoble a statesman and Governor before him, it is our earnest hope that the young Nizam, whom Your Excellency has lately installed on the throne of his ancestors, may, by the help of Providence, prove mindful of the welfare of the millions of his subjects.

“Thanking Your Excellency for the courtesy and kindness with which you have condescended to hear our humble address of welcome, and soliciting the favour of Your Lordship to convey our respects to Lady Ripon for the honour she has done to this country and its people by her visit, and with prayers to God that He may grant you and Lady Ripon a long life, prosperity, and perfect health.”

And, at its conclusion, the address, enclosed in a casket, manufactured by Messrs. Orr and Sons, of Madras, on which was engraved a suitable inscription, was placed before H.E. the Viceroy, who received the deputation seated, with Mr. Cordery, the Resident, on his right hand, and his three Secretaries. Lord Ripon then called in the deputation of the Mohammedan community, when Mr. Shumshuddeen, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate read an address, and placed it on a silver tray and handed it to His Excellency. It ran as follows:—

"THE ADDRESS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN COMMUNITY.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the representatives of the Mohammedan community of Secunderabad, beg to tender to Your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in Hyderabad, and we hope that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the British Government in India and His Highness the Nizam.

"It is with feelings of the greatest joy that the Mohammedans of this part of the Deccan respectfully approach to greet and welcome Your Lordship, and to express their heartfelt gratitude for the kindness evinced by Your Excellency towards His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in honouring the auspicious occasion of His Highness's installation to his hereditary *musnud* with your illustrious presence, an honour of which not only the whole of the Mohammedan community, but His Highness the Nizam himself and his nobles, should justly feel proud.

"Since Your Lordship's assuming the *régime* of this vast country of India in 1880, we have, with feelings of delight, read, through the medium of the public press, Your Lordship's excellent sentiments anent bettering the condition of our country, and we feel certain that Your Excellency is devoted to the interest of India and its people, and specially to the social and political improvement of the Mohammedans, who, from causes beyond their own control, have been losing ground with other races in social and political position, and that under Your Excellency's Government they will regain it.

"Among the several memorable public works accomplished by Your Excellency, we note the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the encouragement given to Indian trade, and the Education Commission, from the proceedings of the last of which we learn that Your Excellency has acted up to what was expressed in reply to a memorial referring to an Education despatch of 1854) presented to Your Lordship in 1880 when about to leave England; that the despatch lays down clearly and forcibly the broad lines of the true Educational policy for India; and that upon those lines it has been Your Lordship's intention to work, and we thus clearly observe Your ship's Lord sympathy and anxious desire to promote the extension of elementary education among the poorer classes of our countrymen.

"In Your Lordship, India has found a benefactor whose enlightened policy has entitled him to the glorious distinction of being the most upright and impartial ruler it has ever seen. We can never forget, nor should India ever be unmindful of the great services Your Excellency

has rendered for the public good, maintaining your high office undiminished in its powers, utility, and dignity. Of the admirable manner in which Your Lordship has administered the extensive territories committed to your charge, it is sufficient to say that Your Excellency's name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favourable comparison with those of the most illustrious representatives of India of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and we trust that a gracious Providence may enable Your Lordship long to enjoy the well-earned fame."

Mr. Siraj-ul-Hasun then stepped forward, and explained to His Excellency that, as he was not well acquainted with English, he had given the purport of the address in Urdu verse, and asked His Excellency to accept it, which was accordingly done.

His Excellency then rose and addressed the deputation of the various classes in words more or less to this effect:—

It gave him much pleasure to hear the feelings of loyalty, which they had just expressed, towards the British Government, and he would be glad to convey their sentiments to Her Majesty. He was gratified at the welcome they had given him personally, and also as Her Majesty's representative. He had no doubt they expressed the genuine feelings of the residents of the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and he was, therefore, much delighted at the expressions of loyalty and welcome. They had touched upon three points in their address, which he admitted were very important and entitled to his careful consideration; but the information they afforded him was of necessity so limited, that he was not in a position to give an opinion. He would therefore, leave it in the hands of his friend, Mr. Cordery, who, after carefully investigating it, would forward his views to the Viceroy for favourable consideration. He was much obliged to them for the good wishes expressed on his and Lady Ripon's behalf, who, he was sorry to say, was unable to be present on that pleasant occasion, owing to a slight indisposition. In conclusion, he thanked them for the valuable casket with which they had presented him. The design was both original and displayed great taste, more so than any other he had yet received.

To the address by the Mohammedans, His Excellency replied somewhat to this effect:—"Gentlemen, indeed I have much pleasure in accepting this address on behalf of the Mohammedan community of the Secunderabad cantonment. I am astonished at the loyalty of the Mohammedans, and glad to see it. It has been a source of pleasure to me in that I have had the pleasing task of placing, with my own hands, H.H. the Nizam on his hereditary throne, and I can assure you I will ever take a deep interest in him and his subjects. I assure you, gentlemen, it lies entirely in your own hands to educate your

people, and I hope that you who are educated will take an interest and exert yourselves in this matter. I can assure you, I am always ready to support the Mohammedan community."

In answer to the address in Urdu, written in verse, and especially presented by Mr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hasun, Police and Railway Secretary to H.H. the Nizam's Government, His Excellency said that he was very much obliged to Mr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hasun for the address; that he was unable to reply to it, as His Excellency was not acquainted with Urdu, but that he would not fail to have it translated for his information later on.

H.E. THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, having accomplished the mission upon which he visited Hyderabad, and its concomitant observances, arrived at the Secunderabad Railway Station at half-past two yesterday afternoon, on his return to Bengal, accompanied by Lady Ripon and their suite, escorted by a squadron of the 14th Hussars, and a squadron of the Hyderabad Contingent. The Viceregal party left the Bolarum Residency at a quarter to two; and during its progress through the military lines, salutes were fired and other demonstrations made of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and the honour due to its representative. On His Excellency's approaching the railway station the guard of honour, furnished by the 24th Native Infantry, presented arms, and on his reaching the platform the same compliment was paid by a guard of honour of the Middlesex Regiment, each being supplemented by the first part of the National Anthem by their respective bands. To meet His Excellency there was on the platform a select gathering of the principal officers and notables of this station and of Hyderabad, including H.H. the Nizam, accompanied by the Minister the Peshcar, Shums-ool-Oomrah, Busher-ool-Dowlah, and Vicar-ool-Oomrah, the Resident and Staff, the Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Staff, the Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent and Staff, the commanding officers of the corps in cantonment, and a few departmental and regimental officers, with most of whom in turn His Excellency and her Ladyship shook hands, exchanged compliments, and conversed freely and affably. They remained on the platform for the space of twenty minutes or more, bowing in graceful recognition of the respect paid to them in the doffing of caps and hats by the spectators as their Excellencies passed to and fro. The Secunderabad station and its appended buildings, and the quarters of the railway officials within the premises, were gaily festooned and decorated. The station especially presented an air of gaiety without garishness. The management of

the various flags and devices, the judicious blending of colours, and the neatness with which they were disposed, commanded particular notice and elicited much commendation. It evinced taste and skill, and must have cost much labour. As their Excellencies entered the archway they were greeted with a shower of small bouquets and single flowers falling from the roof, which caused some surprise to their Excellencies and others. Her Ladyship pronounced the contrivance to be unique, and the effects one of the prettiest she had ever seen. The floor of the archway was carpeted, and the space thence to the carriages covered with red floor-cloth. It is to be regretted it did not occur to those who so well superintended the decorations that appeared so complete, to put up also an awning from the archway to the carriage, as the sun at that hour was powerful. As the train got into motion, the Royal Artillery, who were on the other side of the line, fired a salute of thirty-one guns; and, ere it was over, the sound of locomotion produced by the vehicles which conveyed away Lord and Lady Ripon had died away in the distance.

With reference to my remark at page xv, that General Wright communicated to the Resident his impression that he had been appointed to the command by the Viceroy for the purpose of reforming the Contingent, "but that this was not confirmed by official documents", I wish it to be clearly understood that I have not the slightest doubt that General Wright really entertained that impression. There can be no question that General Wright is an admirable soldier, indefatigable in every way to promote what appears to him to be for the benefit of those over whom he exercises command, but too much in favour of the regulations and traditions of the Bengal Army, in which he was trained, to appreciate the political and social conditions on which the Silladari system was founded, conditions which still exist, and the existence of which makes any tampering with that system and its vested interests most unadvisable and most dangerous.

The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, ascertained at an interview with the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, that General Wright had misunderstood his instructions, and this was confirmed by General Sir Henry Norman and by the Military Secretary, Colonel Earle.

Again, I remarked in my Memorandum, submitted to Sir Stuart Bayley (page xxi, footnote), that some of the Orders issued by the

General were similar to those which resulted in two officers of the Cavalry Division being cut down on parade in 1828, and which, I may add, brought down upon the Resident a rebuke and a warning from the Court of Directors, dated 15th April 1829, in the following terms:—

“We cannot hold the Resident, ———, entirely blameless. It certainly reflects no credit on the principal British functionary in the Nizam’s country that proceedings, which have led to such serious results, should have been taking place under his official authority for a considerable length of time without his interference. Certain allowances are undoubtedly to be made for the situation of ———, who, as a Civil Servant, naturally reposed greater confidence in the long experience and tried character of Lieut.-Colonel Davies than in his own judgment; and believed that officer’s assurances that the new regimental arrangements contained nothing offensive or injurious to the men. The event has proved, however, that such implicit reliance is not safe; and the Resident, as the representative of the British Government, was both entitled and bound to exercise a surveillance over all the acts of British officers in the Nizam’s Service, whether civil or military.”

In recalling the fatal occurrences of 1828, and the judgment passed upon them by the Home Government, I have not the slightest intention of suggesting that General Wright was either of a harsh or of a rash temperament as Commandant of a Force; but I have always wished, in my capacity of military adviser to the Resident, and wish now, to point out that the Resident is the responsible officer who is bound to guard against anything occurring, whether it be an innovation or not, calculated to injure or to irritate soldiers of a special class and of rare quality, such as those of the Hyderabad Cavalry formerly were. I was, therefore, compelled to state forcibly my apprehension of bad consequences, sooner or later, if the Resident did not interfere. I had, subsequently, good grounds for anxiety in the conduct of two troops of one of our Regiments which, in my opinion, as well as in that of others competent to judge, had been drawn into insubordination. When, later on, in 1882, a Regiment of Infantry, or a large part of it, misbehaved, I considered it high time to prevent a similar censure to that of 1829 coming down upon the Civilian Residents under

whom I had lately been called upon to serve, to submit what may be termed an indictment reviewing what had occurred.

The recognition given by Sir Stuart Bayley to the efforts that I had made to keep down the expenditure in connection with the Contingent was very encouraging to me, and proves more strongly than ever what I have always maintained, that everything connected with the Contingent should be carefully considered on broad principles of political equity, and not committed to the routine of any Department.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the fact that from the year 1866, when my letter written to the Secretary of State for India at his desire¹ (as also one I addressed to the President of the Board of Control, the Right Honble. Henry J. Baillie, which will appear in a subsequent publication) resulted in my views receiving attention and being adopted, I have consistently adhered to my then formed resolution not to allow any consideration of incurring ill-will to deter me from pointing out, from time to time, innovations or interference, whether connected with the Hyderabad Contingent in the Military Department, or with changes in connection with the Force which, as local Auditor-General, I regulated. The acceptance of my views in almost every instance is an abiding reward to me for my former successful labour.

¹ *Ante*, p. xxvi.

INDEX.

- ABKAREE**, or Excise revenue, of Secunderabad and Jaulna—appropriated by the British Government to its own purposes, but claimed by the Nizam in 1850, 1851, and 1852, 348, 361 to 365, and 433; claim admitted by Lord Canning 365.
- ADAM**, Sir Frederick, Governor of Madras, appoints Colonel Fraser to proceed against Coorg, 23; letters on Coorg and Mysore affairs, 25, 26, 27; letters to him from Colonel Fraser, 28, 29, 30.
- AITCHISON**, Mr., now Sir Charles U., Foreign Secretary at Calcutta, 420.
- ARABS**, irregular mercenaries in the service of the Nizam and of chieftains in his country, 42, 261, 294, 344, 345; their good conduct during the Mutinies, 239, 477.
- ARMSTRONG**, Edward, Captain, afterwards General of the Madras Army, his letters from Kurnool, 56, 58; letter to him, 160.
- ARMY, NIZAM'S.** See CONTINGENT.
- ASSAMEE**, right of a Silladar to own a horse in a Cavalry Regiment, 395, 460 to 462, and *Additional Appendix*.
- ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.** See BERAR PROVINCES.
- AUCKLAND**, George Frederick, Earl of, Governor-General, letter to him, 41 to 53; letter from him, 53; urges Colonel Stewart, the Resident, to get districts assigned for pay of Contingent, 89; his policy with regard to the Contingent and the Nizam's administration, 122; gives General Fraser *carte blanche* to deal with mutiny, 129; thanks General Fraser for putting down mutiny, 139, 140.
- BADAMEE**, a fort in the Sholapore district, seized by insurgent Arabs, 116; recaptured, 117, 119.
- BAL MOOKUND**, one of the Nizam's courtiers and counsellors, 164, 317.
- BALA PERSHAD**, Rajah, son of Maharaja Chundoo Lall, 173, 174.
- BALFOUR**, Surgeon-General Edward, of the Madras Army, a correspondent of General Fraser, 242.
- BANK**, projected at Hyderabad, 389; wrecked by Lord Dalhousie's prohibition, 390.
- BARGHEER**, a trooper who rides a horse belonging to a Silladar, *Additional Appendix*.
- BEATSON**, Brigadier W. F., of the Nizam's Contingent, 327; his proposal to send Nizam's Cavalry to the Cape, 335, 336, 337.
- BELL**, Major Evans, letters to him from General J. S. Fraser, 455, 456, 457.
- BERAR PROVINCES**, the, selected with other districts as territorial security for alleged debt, 305; demanded 345, 346; General Fraser's instructions for their temporary management, 370 to 372; their sequestration under Treaty a work of compulsion, 414 to 417; assigned for temporary management, 416; a permanent hold unwarrantably assumed, 417, 418; surplus and accounts withheld in contravention of Treaty, 341, 420, 430, 431.
- BLUNDELL**, Colonel, G. B., commands detachment of Subsidiary Force sent against Goolburga, 284.
- CARPENTER**, Charles, of the Madras Civil Service, brother-in-law of

- James Stuart Fraser, and brother-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, 6; letters to him from Scott, 7 to 17.
- CAVALRY**, Hyderabad Contingent, its origin, 66; reformed in 1816, 71; proposed for service at the Cape, 335, 336, 337; dissensions in 5th Regiment at Anrungabad, 350; trials of Zoolficar Ali Beg and others, 393 to 404; injudicious innovations in constitution and discipline, 460, and *Additional Appendix*.
- CHUNDOO LALL**, Maharajah, the Nizam's Dewan Peshcar or Minister, 35, 40, 42, 44, 48; his personal appearance, 79; "devoted" to British interests, 86; the great obstacle to reform, 114; his removal advisable, 122 to 125; his jealousy and underhand opposition, 157, 158, 212; tenders resignation, 183, 184; complains of General Fraser and Captain Malcolm, 196; his mysterious remittances to Calcutta, 197, 198, 199, 307; his death, 206; never actually invested with rank of Dewan, 210; always impressed on the Nizam's mind that he must maintain the Contingent, 315, 369, 387, 388.
- CLERK**, Sir George Russell, G.C.S.I., 242.
- COISLIN**, Duc De, 292, 303.
- CONTINGENT**, HYDERABAD, or NIZAM'S ARMY, co-operates at Kurnool, 56; its origin and history, 65 to 77; not justified by provision of any Treaty, 76, 77, 90, 248; does the work of the Subsidiary Force, 91, 260, 352, 361; aversion of the Nizam to its maintenance, 89, 90, 94, 165; exists only "on sufferance", 90; Resident's authority over it complete, 128; never takes the field without inquiry, 208; Chundoo Lall complains of its increased expenses, 165, 172; kept "up for our purposes, not the Nizam's", 248, 260; Sir J. L. Lushington suggests its disbandment, 248; Colonel Low recommends its reduction, 248 to 255; Lord Dalhousie admits it to be "unfairly large and too expensive", 258; acknowledges its "extravagant costliness", 269; its services withheld from the Nizam, 260; Sir Frederick Currie calls it "a costly incubus", 434; the special obligations of the Treaty of 1800 shifted to the Contingent by the Treaty of 1853, 427, 428; its cost cut down after the Treaty of 1853, 355; but swelled up again when the obligation of accounts was removed, 430.
- COORG**, Colonel J. S. Fraser appointed Political Agent with Force, 23; Rajah deposed and deported, 25; Commissioner and Commandant in Coorg, 27; the Coorgs put down a rebellion, 29.
- CUBBON**, General Sir Mark, Commissioner of Mysore, letters to him; 148, 293; was allowed to leave India without any compliment or thanks, 443; letter from him, 450.
- CUNDASAMY**, Rajah, his good services, 465.
- CURRIE**, Mr., afterwards Sir Frederick, Secretary to the Government of India, letter from him, 203; calls the Contingent a "costly army", organised with "no authority under Treaty", and "an incubus on the State", 434.
- DALHOUSIE**, Earl, afterwards Marquis of, Governor-General, his arrival, 230, 231; interview with Mr. Dighton, 244; with Colonel Low, 256; letter from him, "the Nizam must go to the dogs his own way", 267, 268; difference between his views and General Fraser's, 270, 271, 272, 273, 342, 343, 344; letters from him, 277, 282, 283, 286, 291, "recognises no mission to regenerate Indian States"; letters from him, 294, 298, 299, 302, 303, 318, 320, 326, 336; "sharp words are likely to receive sharp answers", 337, 348, 350; stigmatises General Fraser's policy as "ambitious greed", 342; admits "extravagant costliness" of Contingent, but will not "reduce a man", 352, 353; "very willing" to reduce, but does not do it, 354, 355; rejects the Nizam's claim to Secunderabad Exoise, 364; letter from him, 367; directs General Fraser to "abstain from pressing" for payment, 376;

- letter explaining that he has decided on having territory under Treaty, 375 to 380; prohibits the new Bank at Hyderabad, 390; accuses General Fraser of "party feeling", 399; gives up the words "in perpetuity" in the Treaty of 1853, but claims to have obtained "perpetual government", 417, 418; gives up in council all his original contentions against the Nizam, but enforces them, 425, 426; his pre-eminent influence in 1853, 444 to 446; in his annexation policy acted under instructions, 459.
- DAVIDSON**, Captain Cuthbert, afterwards Colonel and Resident, Assistant Resident under General Fraser, his interview with Rajah Ram Buksh about pledging the Nizam's jewels, 313; says we had "no just claim" against the Nizam for debt in 1853, 365; a threatening note to the Minister signed by him, 414; says that the promise of limited expense in management was made to induce the assignment of Berar in 1853, 421.
- DEWAN**, or **MINISTER**, Chundoo Lall had the full powers, but not the patent or commission as Dewan, 210, 218; style of the Dewan's correspondence with the Governor-General, 216, 217; efficient Dewan wanted, 332, 333.
- DHULEEP SINGH**, the Maharajah, mentioned in a letter from Lord Hardinge, 215.
- DIGHTON**, Henry, banker and merchant in the Hyderabad country, 192; his employment in the Nizam's civil service forbidden, 218, 219; illogical objection made to his intimacy with the Resident, 221; letter from him, describing an interview with Lord Dalhousie, 244; his employment again suggested, 272, 370; promotes the establishment of a Bank at Hyderabad, and a loan to the Nizam on the security of jewels, 389; threatened with deportation, 390; honestly removes the pledged jewels to Europe, 392.
- DORIA**, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Andrew, 240, 408, 409.
- DU PUY**, Count, Governor of Pondicherry and of the French settlements in India, 22, and *Appendix A*.
- DURAND**, Major-General Sir Henry, orders a field allowance to the Hyderabad Cavalry, 419 (footnote) and *Appendix C*.
- DYCE**, Colonel Archibald Brown, afterwards General, of the Madras Army, commands force at Kurnool, 56.
- EASTWICK**, E. B., C.B., author of *Dry Leaves from Young Egypt*, 287, 288.
- EASTWICK**, Capt. W. J., Director E.I.C., and member of Indian Council, 288 (footnote).
- ELLENBOROUGH**, Lord, afterwards Earl of, Governor-General, letters from him, 140, 160, 169, 177, 180, 186, 193, 202; his letter to the Duke of Wellington on the Secunderabad mutiny, 149; circular to Political Agents, 152; warns the Nizam to act "according to the counsels of the Resident", 165; proposes a Treaty for a loan to the Nizam and British management of Hyderabad country, 187; takes no notice of Chundoo Lall's mysterious remittances, 198, 199, 307; his removal from office, 203, 204.
- ELPHINSTONE**, Lord John, G.C.B., etc., Governor of Madra, announces General Fraser's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency, 37; letters to him, 55, 59, 78, 115, 119, 130, 137, 138, 161; letters from him, 102, 105, 108, 139, 117, 127, 133, 135, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149.
- ELPHINSTONE**, General W. K., two letters from him to Lord Elphinstone, 146, 147.
- FRASER**, General Hastings, elder brother of General James Stuart Fraser, birth, 2; godson of Warren Hastings, 2; services and death, 3.
- FRASER**, General J. S., ancestry and parentage, 1, 2; education, 3; arrival in India, A. D. C., to Governor of Madras, 4; joins expedition to Mauritius, 21; Commissioner for French, Dutch, and Danish settlements, 21, 22; Political Agent in Coorg, 23; Resident at Mysore,

- 27; at Travancore, 27, 31; appointed Resident at Hyderabad, 32; letter to Lord Auckland, 41 to 53; first interview with the Nizam, 78; in letters to Lord Auckland, says expense of Contingent is excessive and it exists only "on sufferance", 89, 90; contends for promotion of reform in Hyderabad State under four Governors-General, 122, 123, 373; tries to strengthen Nizam's government by Native agency, 124, 153, 176; puts down mutiny at Secunderabad, 132, 133, 150; thanked by Government of Madras and Lord Auckland, 139; difference with Lord Ellenborough as to inquiry into Sepoys' condition, 140, 149 to 151; presses the removal of Chundoo Lall, 185; says military force is not wanted for the introduction of reforms, 213, 228; plan for a model district under Dighton, 219, 220, 372; puts down mutiny in the Nizam's Line troops, 222; takes his only leave of absence in fifty years, 231; marriage in 1826, 233; his daily work and life, 237 to 240; accused of "ambitious greed" by Lord Dalhousie, 342; his instructions to Captains Taylor and Bullock, and Mr. Dighton for managing Nizam's districts, 370 to 372; thinks the Nizam would offer "passive resistance" to a Treaty for assigning districts, 384; repels indignantly a charge of "party spirit", 400; resigns the Residency, 408; leaves Hyderabad and returns to England, 411 and 444; declines to attack the Court of Directors, 446, 447; signs a petition against the annexation of Mysore, 456; letters to Major Evans Bell, 455, 456, 459; death, 464; his character and counsels, 465, 466.
- GOA, Archbishop of, claims the Patriarchate, and metropolitan powers over all India, 274; prohibited by the Court of Rome from interfering with the Vicars-Apostolic, 274, 275, 276.
- GORNT, J. E. Esq., Q.C., M.P., erroneously cries down Sir Salar Jung's administration, and asserts, on insufficient grounds, that the population of Hyderabad is wretched and oppressed, Preface, ix to xii, and 436.
- GRESLEY, Captain Francis, of the Nizam's Contingent, commands in the attack on Murchair, 156; letters from him, 157, 158.
- HARDINGE, Sir Henry, afterwards Viscount, Governor-General, on his way out, 204; his letter to the Nizam, 206; Nizam's letter to him, communicating the appointment of a Minister, 213; letter from him, 215.
- HASTINGS, Marquis of, Governor-General of India, determined to maintain the Contingent as "an inexpensive addition to our strength", 357; and to uphold Chundoo Lall, 358.
- HASTINGS, Warren, Governor-General of India, godfather to Colonel Charles Fraser's eldest son, letter from him, 2.
- HYDERABAD, State of, sketch of its history, 32 to 36; its population as well off as in British provinces, Preface, 79, 87, 226; absurdly said to be "subsidised", 217.
- KARAMUT ALI, judicial officer sent to try prisoners at Murchair, 157.
- KHUREETA (lit. "bag"), letter to or from a Prince or Dignitary, enclosed in an ornamental bag, draft of one to the Nizam suggested by General Fraser to Lord Dalhousie, 327 to 329; the letter actually sent by Lord Dalhousie, treating the Nizam as "the dust under foot", 344.
- KURNOOL, Nawab of, detected in conspiracy, 55; deposed, 58; wonderful accumulation of guns and stores in his arsenal, 56, 57; his death, 103.
- LINE, The, "Bar", or "Line-wallas", the Nizam's own Infantry, reduction of their numbers by Soorajool-Moolk, mutiny suppressed by General Fraser, 221, 222; Nizam dislikes their reduction, 259, 261.
- LOW, General Sir John, acts as Resident during General Fraser's absence on leave, 246; letter to him

- from Sir J. L. Lushington, 247; his reply, advising large reduction of the Contingent, 248; second letter on same subject, 251; his official views on that point, 255; letter to General, describing interview with Lord Dalhousie, 256; urged on the Nizam that his father had "practically acquiesced" in the Contingent, 387.
- LUSHINGTON, Charles May, Madras Civil Service, letters from him, 170, 204.
- LUSHINGTON, General Sir James Law, Director of the East India Company, extract of letter from him, 170; letter to him, 224; letter from him to Colonel Low on the Contingent, 247; recommends its disbandment, 248.
- MACKENZIE, Brigadier, afterwards Lieut.-General, Colin, C.B., 303, 304; official differences with Resident, 317, 318, 319, 320.
- MACNAGHTEN, Sir William Hay, Bart., Secretary to Government of India, his memorandum on the Hyderabad Contingent, 65 to 77; letter to him, 82; letter from Jelalabad, 101.
- MCEGAN, Dr., Nizam's Cavalry, censured by Lord Dalhousie for taking part in a cavalry charge, 294, 296.
- MCGOWN, Captain Thos., afterwards General, Deputy-Judge Advocate-General at Hyderabad, his advice and opinions as to the Aurungabad trials and trial of Zoolficar Ali Beg, 397, 398, 403 to 407.
- MADDOCK, Sir Herbert, Secretary to the Government of India, 122.
- MADHAVA RAO, Sir T., K.C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, Indore, and Baroda, 111 (foot-note); relative of Vencata Rao of Mysore, 236.
- MALCOLM, Captain D., Assistant-Resident, his interview with Chundoo Lall, 171.
- MAYNE, Brigadier William, of the Nizam's Army, 394, 403, 404, 406.
- MEADE, General Sir Richard, his testimony to Sir Salar Jung's reformed administration, 441.
- METCALFE, Sir Charles, afterwards Lord, Resident at Hyderabad, declares the maintenance of the Contingent unjust, 74, 76, 77.
- MONTGOMERY, Sir Henry, Bart., Madras Civil Service, 55.
- MOORE, Major J. A., Military Secretary at Hyderabad, afterwards a Director of the East India Company, 80, 82, 91; his views on the Contingent and Subsidiary Force, 260, 261; letters to him, 279, 338, 446, 447.
- MOUNTAIN, Colonel Armine, C.B., Military Secretary to the Earl of Dalhousie, letters to and from him, 231, 232.
- MUBARIZ-OOO-DOWLA, brother of the Nizam, implicated in conspiracy, 38; in-concert with Nawab of Karnool, 56; confined in fort of Golconda, 59, 61; assumed treasonable titles, 63; complains to the Resident of harsh treatment, 311.
- MUNSTER, George Augustus, first Earl of, mentioned in letter from Lord Elphinstone, 102; letter from him asking for books on Mussulman arms and tactics, 103; Lord Elphinstone mentions him, 106; letter to him, 107; Lord Elphinstone mentions his researches, 108; suicide, 109, 110.
- MURCHAIR, Rajah of, 155; check of Contingent force before his fort, 155; fort captured, 159; Arab prisoners tried, 158; Rajah acquitted, 159; Lord Ellenborough on the conduct of troops and officers at the attack on the fort, 160.
- MURPHY, Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of Philadelphia *in partibus* and Vicar Apostolic of Hyderabad, 274 to 279.
- MYSORE, Maharajah of, mismanaged and unfairly treated, the permanent assumption of his country would be unjustifiable, 28, 93; letters from H. H., 452, 453.
- MYSORE, State of, its annexation determined upon, 4, 55; General Fraser signs a petition against that measure, 456.
- NAPIER, General Sir Charles, Commander-in-Chief in India, accused by Lord Dalhousie of "extravagant exaggerations" and "unjust imputations against the Bengal

- Army", 126; quarrels with Lord Dalhousie, 289.
- NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK**, title of the Nawab Soubadar of the Deccan, Sovereign of the Hyderabad State, sketch of the family history, 32 to 36; formerly addressed the Governor-General as a superior, 217; interview with General Fraser, 78, 83, 211, 282, 299, 309, 314, 321, 323, 346, 374; pawns his jewels to pay the alleged debt on account of the Contingent, 367, 389; personally claims from the Resident the excise revenues of Secunderabad and Jaulna, 433; much affected at General Fraser's departure, 444.
- OLIPHANT**, Major, Director of the East India Company, letter to him, 226.
- OLPHERTS**, General William, V.C., C.B., 241.
- OPIUM**, grown in the Nizam's Dominions, questionable restrictions on its export, 246.
- PAGAH**, the Nizam's Household troops, 50; also the term for the body of horses belonging to a Silladar of Cavalry owning more than one horse, *Additional Appendix*.
- PESHCAR**, or Finance Minister of the Hyderabad State. *See* Chundoo Lall and Ram Buksh.
- PONDICHERRY**, principal French possession in India, Captain J. S. Fraser, Commissioner and Commandant there, 21, 22; *Appendix A*, letters of Count Du Puy.
- POTTINGER**, Right Hon. Sir Henry, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Madras, letters to and from him, 286, 287, 288, 289; letters to him, 341.
- RAM BUKSH**, Rajah, nephew of Maharajah Chundoo Lall, appointed Peshcar, 190; his incapacity and want of influence, 199; reappointed Peschar, 302; protests that he is helpless, 307; says the Nizam intends to pawn jewels, 313; again dismissed, 314, 315 to 319.
- ROHILLAS**, Lord Dalhousie declines to deport them to Peshawur, 294, 295.
- RUSHEED-OOL-MOOLK**, the Nizam's confidential secretary, 183, 184, 189.
- SALAR JUNG**, Nawab Sir, Minister of the Nizam, his reforms carried out on lines laid down by General Fraser, 238, 280; redeems from Mr. Dighton the Nizam's pawned jewels, 392; letter to Sir George Yule, 437; his policy, 465; autograph letter from him, *Additional Appendix*.
- SAUNDERS**, C. B., Esq., C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, testimony to the reforms under Sir Salar Jung's administration, 440, 441.
- SCOTT**, Sir Walter, letters to Charles Carpenter, 7 to 18.
- SCOTT**, Charlotte Margaret, Lady, sister of Charles Carpenter, 6; letter to him, 18.
- SECUNDER JAH**, Nizam, father of the Nizam Nasir-ood-Dowla, 35, 36, 48; title of "Royal Highness" proposed for him, 217 (footnote).
- SHUMS-OOL-OOMRA**, Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer, head of a noble family connected with that of the Nizam by marriage, 42, 50; installed as Dewan, 283, 286; his complaints, 296, 297; dismissed from office, 299, 300.
- SOLTYKOFF**, Prince, 117, 120.
- SOOLTAN MOHAMMED**, his good services, 465.
- SOORAJ-OOD-DOWLA**, afterwards Sooraj-ool-Moolk, Nawab, son of the Minister Mooner-ool-Moolk, 42; gives portrait of the Queen to the Nizam, 56, 164; on Chundoo Lall's resignation appointed Wakeel or Agent by the Nizam, 195; granted full powers as Minister, 210; dismissed from office, 264, 267; his reforms, 238, 239, 240, 280; Court of Directors wish him to have our "decided support", 256; reappointed Minister with full powers, 346; his reforms, 436, 437.
- STEVENSON**, General, great uncle of Mrs. J. S. Fraser, 233.
- STEWART**, Colonel Josiah, Resident at Hyderabad, thinks we do not do justice to the Nizam's administration, 86, 87, 88; is charged to get

- districts assigned for pay of Contingent, 89.
- STOKES**, Major, afterwards Major-General, Resident at Mysore, mentioned in letter to Sir Frederick Adam, 28; letter to him, 93.
- SUBSIDIARY FORCE**, Hyderabad, kept much below its strength under Treaty, 81, 360, 361; its duties done by the Contingent, 91, 260, 352; unwarranted savings by its reduction in numbers, 361 and 426, 427; Resident's complete authority over it, 128; mutiny of Native troops put down by General Fraser, 129 to 133, 137, 139; detachment moved against rebels at Goolburga, 284; shifting of its duties under Treaty of 1853, 427, 428.
- SULLIVAN**, John, some time of the Madras Civil Service, and Member of Council, his views on Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy, 448.
- SYKES**, Colonel, M.P., Director of East India Company, 242; his views as to the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces, 260, 359, 422.
- TAYLOR**, Captain Meadows, of the Nizam's Army; author of *Confessions of a Thug, Tara*, and other works, 167, 263; selected for management of assigned district, 272, 370.
- TEMPLE**, Sir Richard, Resident at Hyderabad, his testimony to Sir Salar Jung's good administration, 439.
- TRAVANCORE**, Native State in Southern India, Colonel J. S. Fraser appointed Resident there, 27; letter to Sir F. Adam, 29; letter from the Elliah Rajah or Heir Apparent, 111; letter from the Rajah, 449.
- TREVANDRUM**, capital of Travancore, 29.
- TUCKER**, Henry St. George, member of the Court of Directors, his opinion of Lord Dalhousie's policy and of the Nizam's alleged indebtedness, 448, 449.
- VENCATA RAO**, a Brahmin official of distinction in Mysore, proposed to be employed in Hyderabad with a view to financial reforms, 99, 100, 125, 153, 154, 177; his arrival at Hyderabad and death, 181, 186; relative of Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., 236.
- WAHABEES**, fanatical sect of Mohammedans, 37; their tenets making progress, 47, 55, 61, 62, 63.
- WAUGH**, Captain, afterwards General Sir Andrew Scott, Bengal Engineers, letter from him, 242.
- WELLINGTON**, Duke of, Lord Ellenborough's reference to him as to the Secunderabad mutiny, and his opinion, 150; visits of Mrs. Fraser, when a child, to him, 233; mentioned by Sir Henry Pottinger, 288, 289.
- WILKINSON**, Colonel Lancelot, Resident at Bhopal and at Nagpore; letter from him, 38; letter to him, 131.
- WILLOCK**, General Sir Henry, Director of the East India Company; his views as to the Contingent and Subsidiary Force, 259, 356.
- YATES**, Captain Commandant, of the 5th Nizam's Cavalry, suspended, 393; his injudicious measures, 395; brings the Rissaldar Zoolficar Ali Beg to trial for "conspiracy", 396.
- YULE**, Sir George, Resident at Hyderabad, letter to him from Sir Salar Jung, 437 to 439.
- ZOOLFICAR ALI BEG**, Mirza, Rissaldar in the Nizam's Cavalry, accused of "conspiracy" against Captain Yates, 396; honourably acquitted, 398.