THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE, BY A NATIVE OF MYSORE: PART I, FIFTY YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION

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The British administration of Mysore, by a native of Mysore: Part I, Fifty years of administration by Anonymous

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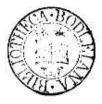
OF

MYSORE

BY A NATIVE OF MYSORE

PART I.

FIFTY YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION



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MYSORE.

At the present moment, when so much interest is evinced everywhere on the subject of the education which is being given to the young Maharajah of Mysore, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of training him for the future government of his province, a question of no less importance naturally suggests itself to consideration, viz. how that province is being prepared to receive the native ruler. This question has been asked in several quarters, and as it seems to have elicited no reply, and as it is one of deep interest to the natives of this province, we need no apology in coming forward to take up the subject. And though we cannot but feel diffident in venturing upon an untried field, we shall be satisfied if we so far succeed as to draw attention to the great importance of the question.

The affairs of Mysore possess great interest not only in the peculiar character of their origin but in the great consequences which are involved in their future. The act by which the Earl of Mornington rescued the scion of the old Mysore family from his dungeon and replaced him on the throne of his ancestors, whether it emanated from an unwillingness to augment the dominions of his allies in the Mysore campaigns or from a desire to conciliate the natives of the land (a policy of conciliation of which Hyder had furnished such a successful precedent, and which his bigoted son with such infatuation violated to the ruin of all his interests), or whether, what is more probable than either, this singular instance of generosity had its origin in the counsels of that honest, noble mind, which was then emerging into importance, and whose sympathising interest in their welfare has made the Mysore family regard him as their great idol, this act stands out as a glorious feature in a career of conquest and spoliation which marks the origin of every great But Mysore, if its affairs are managed in strict empire. accordance with the spirit of the policy now avowed in regard to it by the British Government, is destined to play a far more important part in the future career of peace than even its original founders ever dreamt of. We do not intend to follow out the subsequent stages of the eventful career of this Native State. We need not dwell on the manner in which the early training and education of the Maharajah, thus installed, was neglected by the Dewan, engrossed in the screwing out of a revenue in which he had a direct interest in the shape of a percentage commission; how the official jealousies between the Dewan, the protégé of the supreme Government and the Resident, a nominee of the Government of Madras, led to the displacement of the former, and to the placing of the country into the inexperienced hands of the Rajah at the early age of sixteen, without any guarantee for its good government such as was obviously necessary under the circumstances; how his Highness, smarting under the neglect he and his relations had suffered at the hands of the Dewan, was induced to entrust the administration into the hands of his ignorant relations and dependants, whose reckless mismanagement soon led to the ruin of the finances, the oppression of the rvots, and to the disturbances in Nuggur, while all the time the representatives of the Government passively looked on, content with giving general admonitions, and perhaps not altogether indisposed towards a consummation which was rather desired, and matters came to such a pitch that